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September 2000

contents

Volume 108 Number 9 Pages 381-428



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383

Labour Market Update

387 News and research

Items on: errors in two of the data tables in the August issue; changes to the tables on the Average Earnings Index; consultation on a three-year work plan for labour market statistics; regrossed LFS databases; and fatal injuries to workers.

Labour market statistics quarterly update

Labour Market Spotlight

This month's topics include: reasons for becoming self-employed; job-related training; ethnic groups; labour market status now and one year ago; and disabled people and the labour market.

397 The position of older workers in the labour market

es and trends in the labour market activity of older workers. Christine Ashdown, Adult Disadvantage Policy Division, Department for Education and

401 DTI Employment Relations Directorate research programme 2000-2001 The projects likely to feature in the Department of Trade and Industry's research programme

Employment Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry.

Technical reports

The Annual Business Inquiry: an improved way of measuring employee

The differences between the Annual Business Inquiry and the Annual Employment Survey and plans for introducing the new data.

James Partington, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National

Developing improved estimates of ILO unemployment for unitary authorities and local authority districts

The progress on developing a modelling approach to improve estimates of ILO unemployment for small area

Rebecca Ambler, David Caplan and David Hastings, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics.

419 Review of unemployment rate measures

The existing unemployment rate measures, work in hand to improve the existing rates, and options for an additional residence-based rate.

Tricia Williams and Judi Morgan, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics.

Research briefs

Barriers to take-up of Modern Apprenticeships and National Traineeships by SMEs and specific sectors

How employers can be encouraged to train more young people through MAs and NTs. David Sims, Sarah Golden, Sarah Blenkinsop and Gari Lewis, National Foundation

427 **Evaluation of New Deal 50-plus**

> John Atkinson, Jenny Kodz, Sara Dewson and Judith Eccles, Institute for **Employment Studies**

Next issue: 5 October 2000 Labour market data

SI-104 The most recent figures for employment, unemployment, economic activity, earnings, New Deal, vacancies, labour disputes and retail prices, plus statistical enquiry points.



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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.

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A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS96.

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 16 August 2000

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

Headlines

- Rising employment indicated by April-June 2000 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
- ILO unemployment rate fell in April-June 2000 LFS. Fall in July claimant count.

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

Labour Force Survey data for April to June 2000 show that the working age employment rate was 74.6 per cent, up from 74.4 per cent in the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment grew by 106,000 over the guarter and by 338,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.5 per cent, down from 5.8 per cent in the preceding three months and from 6.0 per cent a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 22,700 in July 2000. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 15,900 over the past three months and 15,300 over the past six months.

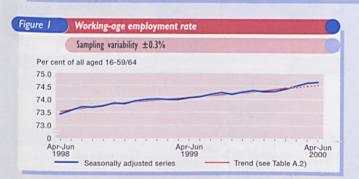
The headline rate of growth of average earnings in June was 4.1 per cent, down from 4.6 per cent in May.

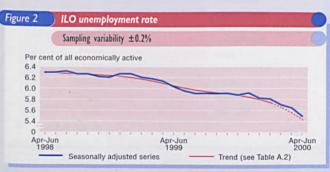
New this month

April-June 2000: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

July 2000 data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

June 2000 data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes.







SUMMARY

- Employment rate was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the April-June 2000 period, compared with 74.4 per cent in January-March 2000 and up from 74.0 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ILO unemployment rate was 5.5 per cent in the April-June 2000 period, compared with 5.8 per cent in January-March 2000 and down from 6.0 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- Employment was 27.93 million in April-June 2000, up 338,000 over the year
- Workforce jobs rose by 182,000 over the year to 27.97 million in March 2000; this comprised 9,000 male jobs and 173,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- ILO unemployment level was 1.62 million in April-June 2000. This is 148,000 lower than a year ago (Table A. I).
- Claimant count down 22,700 in month to July 2000 to 1.07 million. Claimant count rate in July 2000 was 3.7 per cent, compared with 3.8 per cent in June
- Economic activity rate was 79.0 per cent among people of working age in April-June 2000, unchanged from January-March 2000 but up from 78.9 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- Economic inactivity rate was 21.0 per cent among people of working age in the April-June 2000 period, unchanged from January-March 2000 but down from 21.1 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- GB headline rate for average earnings was 4.1 per cent in June 2000, compared to 4.5 per cent a year earlier. This is down 0.5 percentage points from the May rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- New vacancies notified to Jobcentres down 2,700 in July 2000 to
- Stock of unfilled vacancies up 6,200 in July 2000 to 363,600 (Table G.1).



EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 36,000 since January-March 2000 to 15.40 million in April-June 2000, and women up 70,000 in the same period to 12.54 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 75,000 since January-March 2000 to 20.97 million in April-lune 2000, People in part-time employment up 31,000 over the same period to 6.96 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 82,000 in the three months to June 2000 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.0 million
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 914.0 million during April-June 2000, up 0.4 per cent from April-June 1999. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.2 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.9 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

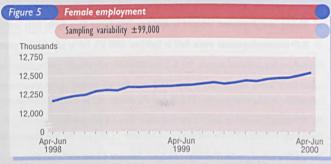
- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 29,000 over the year to 243,000 in April-June 2000 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 56,000 in year to stand at 449,000 in April-June 2000 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 34,000 over the year to stand at 392,000 in April-June 2000 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions down in all regions over the year except Scotland. The highest rate is in the North East at 8.9 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 3.3 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.4).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 69,000 over the year to 241,200 in July 2000 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 267,400 in July 2000, a fall of 35,700 over the year (Table C.12).
- O Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 6,500 in July 2000, a fall of 6,100 over the year (Table (12)
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	July 2000	Change on year
18-24 over six months	48,187	-14,489
25 and over, more than two years	119,526	-28,587
Total	167,713	-43,076

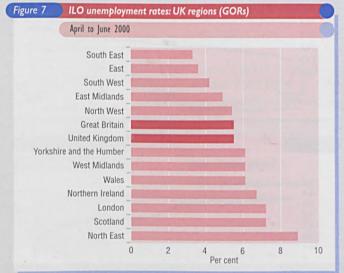
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.55 million in April-June 2000. Of this total, 16.38 million were men and 13.17 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.61 million in April-June 2000. Of this total 5.30 million people did not want a job and 2.12 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 338,000 in the year to April-lune 2000. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 148,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 42,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 149,000 (Table A.I).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.6 per cent in April-June 2000, compared with 84.7 per cent in January-March 2000, while the rate for women was 72.9 per cent for the same period, unchanged from the January-March 2000 period (Table D.1)
- DEconomic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.4 per cent in April-June 2000, compared with 15.3 per cent in January-March 2000, while the rate for women was 27.1 per cent for the same period, unchanged from the January-March 2000 period (Table D.3).

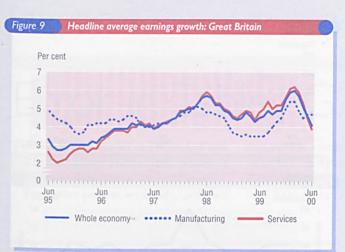


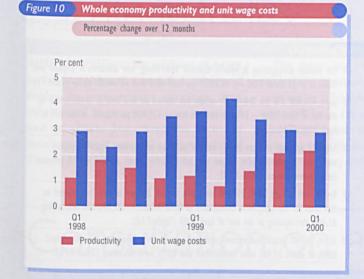


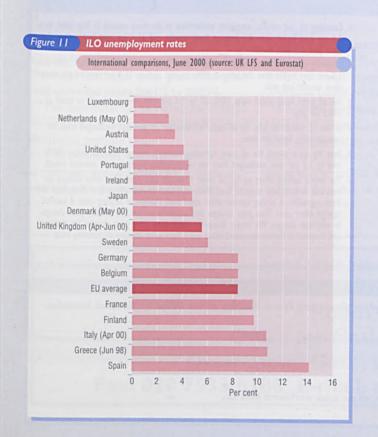












REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 180,000 people made redundant in spring 2000 (March to May). This compares with 187,000 in spring 1999 (Table C.41, August).
- Results for spring 2000 show that 0.9 per cent of male employees and 0.6 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 46 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, August).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to June 2000 was provisionally estimate to be 4.1 per cent, down 0.5 percentage points from the May rate (Figure 9.
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to June 2000 was 3.6 per cent, down 0.3 percentage points from the revised May rate (Table E. I).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for June 2000 was 4.7 per cent, unchanged from the revised May rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 4.3 per cent for June 2000, up 0.1 percentage point from the May rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 3.9 per cent in June 2000, down 0.6 percentage points from the May rate (Figure 9.
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for June 2000 was 3.7 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.1 percentage point from the May rate (Table E.I).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for June 2000 was 4.2 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.6 percentage points from the May rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 1.8 per cent higher in the three months ending June 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 4.2 per cent higher in the three months ending June 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 0.5 per cent higher in the three months ending June 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 2.2 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2000, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.9 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2000, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in April-June 2000 was 5.5 per cent, below the EU average of 8.4 per cent in June 2000 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.51)
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under 25s at 12.1 per cent in April-June 2000 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 2.1 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to June 2000, compared with 0.5 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.9 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 2.0 per cent.

384 Labour Market trends September 2000

VACANCIES

- New vacancies notified to lobcentres in July 2000 were 8,500 lower than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- Stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres in July 2000 were 55,000 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- Placings by Jobcentres down by 2,800 in July 2000 to stand at 105,500 (Table G.1).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to June 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 164,000, from 189 stoppages. Some 36 per cent of the days lost were in transport, storage and communication group and 21 per cent were lost in
- Number of working days lost to labour disputes in June 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 6,400, from 9 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).





GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- The number of young people in Work-based training for young people in England and Wales as at 26 March 2000 was 299,700, 4 per cent higher than 12 months earlier (Table F.I.)
- Starts on Foundation Modern Apprenticeships have more than doubled over the last year while on Other Training they have declined indicating a shift from Other Training to Foundation Modern Apprenticeships. Foundation Modern Apprenticeships now contributes the greatest number of starts on Work-based training for young people and exceeded the target of 100,000 starts by March 2000 (Table F.2).
- There has been a significant improvement on Advanced Modern Apprenticeships; achievement of level 3 increased by more than 10 points in the last year from 32 per cent to 43 per cent. Current achievement exceeds the projected improvement published last September in Labour Market Trends (p 489, September 1999) (Table F.1).
- 1 The number participating in work-based learning for adults in England and Wales as at 26 March 2000 was 36,500; 5 per cent more than 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- 1 Some 470,400 18 to 24-year-olds had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of April 2000 - 344,500 had left, leaving 125,900 participants at the end of
- 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 April 2000, 258,400 people aged 25 or more had started on New Deal for the Long Term Unemployed in Great Britain - 177,400 had left, leaving 81,000 participating at the end of April 2000 (Table F.16).
- In all, 36,180 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of April 2000 of which 27,900 were unsubsidised and 8,270 were subsidised (Table E.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices in the second quarter of 2000 grew by 0.9 per cent, up from 0.5 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the second quarter of 1999, GDP has grown by 3.1 per cent.
- Retail sales volumes in the three months to June 2000 were 0.3 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4.3 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to June 2000 was 0.4 per cent higher compared with the previous three months and 1.8 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- The total volume of construction output in the first quarter of 2000 was 3.1 per cent higher compared with the previous quarter and was 5.0 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- Business investment in the first quarter of 2000 was 0.7 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 2.0 per cent higher than the first quarter of 1999.
- Government consumption in the first quarter of 2000 was down 0.6 per cent on the previous quarter and 0.1 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to May 2000 was in deficit by £7.1 billion, down from a deficit of £7.2 billion in the previous three months but up from a deficit of £6.1 billion a year earlier.

- 1 Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to May 2000 were 2.6 per cent higher than the previous three months and 11.1 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- 1 Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to May 2000 were 1.6 per cent higher than the previous three months and up 11.0 per cent on the same
- 1 The all items retail prices index (RPI) fell by 0.4 per cent over the month to stand at
- In the 12 months to July, the all items RPI rose by 3.3 per cent, unchanged from the corresponding figure for June.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.2 per cent, unchanged from the corresponding figure for the previous month.
- The largest upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from price changes for food and in particular seasonal food. There were also upward effects from fresh fruit and fresh vegetables. A further upward effect came from changes in housing costs. A smaller upward effect came from price changes for household services, particularly from changes in telephone charges. The largest downward effect came from price changes for clothing and footwear. A further downward effect came from price changes in motoring costs.

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

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

Error in Tables G.I and G.2, August

THERE WERE errors in Tables G.1 and data for UK vacancies at Jobcentres, but in G.2 in the Labour Market Data section of the August 2000 Labour Market Trends.

The tables present seasonally adjusted

Table G.1 the figures shown were for Great Britain instead of UK from March 1999 to June 2000. In the final column of Table G.2

month's tables show the correct data. ONS wishes to apologise to users for this

News and research

Changes to tables on Average Earnings Index

THIS MONTH sees the addition of a new series to tables E.1 and E.4. The new series, private sector services, was constructed in response to user demand and an article describing the series in detail appeared on p201, Labour Market Trends, May 2000.

The series for private sector services including bonuses is available both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted from January 1990. The series excluding bonuses is only published from February 2000, due to a discontinuity between January 1999 and February 1999,

when the survey questionnaire was changed. For further information, please contact Jenny Regan, 01928 792614, e-mail jenny.regan@ons.gov.uk.

Consultation on a three-year work plan for labour market statistics

THE LABOUR market theme working group is consulting users on the first National Statistics work plan. The plan will cover the years 2001/2 to 2003/4.

The consultation is being facilitated through the publication on the National Statistics website (http://www.statistics. gov.uk/themes/labour market) of a set of questions, accompanied by a document outlining the priorities for 2000-2001. The questions are designed to stimulate debate and encourage feedback. The group welcomes users' comments on any aspect of official labour market statistics

For each response users are asked to explain why specific areas are important to them and how they would use any new or enhanced products. The group will endeavour to reflect the needs of users as fully as possible in the work plan, but

resources are limited. Users are asked to indicate their top three priorities with a closing date for receipt of responses of 6

A summary of all responses will be made available on the National Statistics website. They will be reflected in the overall work plan for National Statistics, which will be determined by the National Statistician and published in March 2001.

Send your news releases to:

Labour Market Trends newsdesk **Room B3/08**

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Fax: 020 7533 6186 E-mail: neil.mackinnon@ons.gov.uk

Regrossed LFS databases

A PREVIOUS issue of Labour Market weighting and seasonal adjustment', has meant that several of the release Trends carried an article that contained a timetable for the release of regrossed LFS products (see 'Improvements to Labour Force Survey estimates:

pp83-90, February 2000). The production and quality assurance of such a large number of new and revised databases has taken longer than initially expected and

dates have not been met.

The table below lists the products yet to be issued, along with the anticipated release

Date	Product	Media
By end September 2000	UA/LAD quarterly person databases for autumn 1993 to autumn 1996	SPSS-MR, Data Archive
By end September 2000	Quarterly time series Quanvert database	SPSS-MR

Users should note that regrossed UA/LAD person databases from D96F to D99F were all released by 1 August 2000. All regrossed household databases were made publicly available on 16 August 2000.

Historical Supplement

An updated version of the Historical Supplement (not seasonally adjusted) has been produced. It will contain similar tables to those in the previous edition, but they will be based on regrossed estimates and will also contain data for two additional

spring quarters. It will not be sold in paper form, as suggested in the timetable published in February, but it will be available on the National Statistics website in autumn 2000. For further information, please contact Jon Lloyd, tel. 020 7533 6171, e-mail jon.lloyd@ons.gov.uk.

OTHER NEWS

Fatal injuries to workers

THE HEALTH and Safety Executive (HSE) has published provisional figures pointing to a downward trend in both numbers and the incidence rate of injuries to workers in the year from 1 April 1999 to 31 March 2000. The fatal injury rate was estimated to have fallen from 0.9 to 0.8 per 100,000 workers and the major injury rate from 108.8 to 107.5, compared with the previous year's figures. However, HSE's estimates show that construction fatalities have returned to the level of 1997-98, rather than continuing the improvement achieved in 1998-99.

The latest figures for 1999-2000, based on the number of injuries and fatalities reported so far plus an estimate for late reports, showed that:

- there was an estimated fall in the number of fatal injuries to workers from 253 in the previous year to 218 this year;
- there were 161 fatal injuries to employees, 27 fewer than in 1998-99; and 57 fatal injuries to the self-employed, 8 fewer than in the year before;
- the fatal injury rate for employees fell slightly to 0.7 per 100,000 from 0.8 in the year before; and

• the fatal injury rate for the self-employed decreased to 1.7 per 100,000 from 1.9 in the previous year.

The report contains evidence of variation in the level of workplace safety across industry sectors. In manufacturing, the fatal injury rate for all workers was 38 per cent lower than in 1998-99, while in extraction and utility supply, the rate was 34 per cent lower. Fatal injuries were 19 per cent lower in agriculture, while the rate in the service sector remained at 0.3 per 100,000, the lowest level since 1991-92. In construction, the rate for workers was 4.5 per 100,000, which is 18 per cent higher than in 1998-99. Across the construction, agriculture and manufacturing industrial sectors the rate was below the average for the previous five

The non-fatal major injury rate for employees was 120.1 per 100,000 - slightly lower than in 1998-99. When looking at the data by industry sector, in the extraction and utility supply sector the rate for employees fell by 9 per cent from 1998-99, while in manufacturing the rate rose from 201.5 to 204.0 per 100,000. In agriculture, the rate increased by 7 per cent to 220.8 per

For the self-employed, non-fatal major injuries fell by 6 per cent to 19.1 per 100,000, which followed a fall of 13 per cent in 1998-99.

The report also presents figures for injuries resulting in more than three days absence from work. For employees overall, over-three-day injuries for 1999-2000 were little changed from the previous year. For the extraction and utility supply industry sector, the rate was 13 per cent lower than in 1998-99, while in the service industries, the rate was 3 per cent lower. By contrast, the rate was higher for agriculture, manufacturing and construction (14 per cent, 5 per cent and 3 per cent respectively). For the self-employed, the over-three-day injury rate in 1999-2000 was 21.4 per 100,000. This was 15 per cent lower than in 1998-99 and followed a decrease of 10 per cent between 1997-98 and 1998-99.

· Safety Statistics Bulletin 1999/00. MISC231. Available, free of charge, from HSE Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 2WA, tel. 01787 881165, Fax. 01787 313995.

Labour market statistics quarterly update

Labour Market Statistics Quarterly Update is designed to inform users about developments taking place as part of ONS' continuing work to improve labour market statistics. It appears every quarter in March, June, September and December.

Work in progress

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

ONS is reviewing the methodology used to calculate claimant count rates. For further details, see pp419-23. Contact: Judi Morgan, 020 7533 6168.

ONS is reviewing the methodology and content of the annual local area Labour Force Survey databases (LADB) and launching the new small area LFS data service. An article outlining the proposed changes and developments and inviting users to comment was published on pp231-6, Labour Market Trends, May 2000. Contact: Steve Good, 020 7533 6159.

The Guide to Regional and Local Labour Market Statistics is currently being revised to reflect recent developments. The new edition is due to be published at the end of September 2000 (release delayed to take on information about the Annual Business Inquiry, see pp405-8). Contact: Tricia Williams, 020 7533 6113.

An article putting forward plans for future development of the dissemination of ONS labour market statistics and inviting comments was published in July's Labour Market Trends. Feedback on the responses will be published in the autumn. Specific plans for new products and enhancements will appear in this quarterly update in future. Contact: Frances Sly, 020 7533 6141.

The second edition of the Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases was published in April. Copies can be obtained from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline on 020 7533 6094. Contact: Allan Flowers, 020 7533 6112.

The booklet How exactly is unemployment measured? is currently being revised and is due for publication later in the year. Contact: Allan Flowers, 020 7533 6112.

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

The booklet, What exactly is the LFS?, is currently being revised and is due for publication in September. Contact: Labour Market Statistics Helpline, 020 7533 6094.

Future developments

In the future, ONS expects to make LFS data available for a wider range of geographical areas, and improve the quality of unemployment rates for small areas based on internationally agreed definitions. Contact: Tricia Williams, 020 7533 6113.

ONS will be introducing an extended range of local area tabulations from the Labour Force Survey from summer 2000 for both quarterly and annual data. Contact: Tricia Williams, 020 7533 6113.



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Labour Market Spotlight

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

Contents for September 2000

Reasons for becoming self-employed (LFS)

◆ Labour market status now and one year ago (LFS)

Job-related training (LFS)

Disabled people and the labour market (LFS)

Ethnic groups (LFS)

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

Reasons for becoming self-employed

Reasons given for becoming self-employed, by sex; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

			Per centa
	All	Men	Women
To be independent	31	33	25
Wanted more money	13	15	7
For better conditions of work	5	6	3
Family commitments	7	2	21
Capital, space, equipment opportunities	12	12	11
Saw the demand	8	9	8
Joined the family business	6	6	7
Nature of occupation	22	21	23
No jobs available locally	3	3	2
Made redundant	9	11	3
Other reasons	15	14	18
No reason given	3	4	3
All who gave a valid response (thousands)b	2,960	2,156	804
All self-employed (thousands)	3,139	2,293	845

Source: Labour Force Survey

- a Columns do not sum to 100 per cent because respondents can give up to four reasons.
- b Percentages are based on those who gave a valid response to the 'reasons for becoming self-employed' questions. Estimates of levels adjusted for non-response can be obtained by multiplying the percentages by the 'all self-employed' totals.

In spring 2000, 3.1 million people in the UK were self-employed in their main job. The LFS includes a question in spring quarters designed to find out what had originally motivated people to become selfemployed. Table 1 shows the reasons for becoming self-employed, by sex.

- Wanting to be independent was the most common reason given by people for becoming selfemployed (31 per cent). This was more so among men (33 per cent) than women (25 per cent).
- Men were also more likely than women to say that they became self-employed because they wanted more money (15 per cent compared with 7 per cent).
- Being made redundant was a fairly important reason for men but not so for women (11 per cent for men compared with 3 per cent for women).
- Women were more likely than men to become self-employed because of family commitments (21 per cent compared with 2 per cent for men).
- Over one-fifth of both men and women said they were selfemployed because of the nature of the occupation.

Job-related training

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

- In spring 2000, 3.6 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 15.1 per cent of all such employees (seasonally adjusted).
- A higher proportion of 25 women than men employees had received job-related 20 training in the past four weeks - 17.8 and 14.7 per cent (not seasonally adjusted) respectively (Table 2).
- 1 The self-employed are the least likely to take part in job-related training - 8.1 per cent compared with 16.1 per cent of employees (Table 2).
- The age breakdown shows that the incidence of jobrelated training decreases as the age of employees increases. Employees aged 16-19 were two-and-a-half times as likely to have participated in job-related training as those aged 50-59/64 (Figure 1).
- 1 Figure 2 shows that, generally, employees with 20 high-level qualifications are more likely to receive jobrelated training than those with lower-level qualifications.
- Employees with a degree or equivalent were five times as likely to have reported receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview than those with no qualifications.

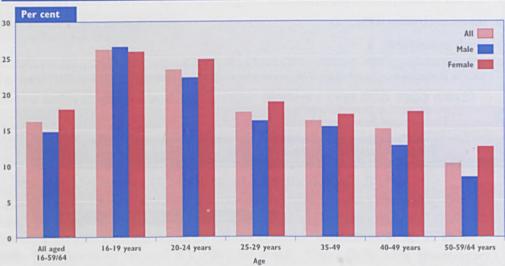
People of working agea receiving job-related trainings in the last four weeks; Great Britain; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	P	All		en	Women	
	000s	Per cent	000s	Per cent	000s	Per cent
All people	5,196	14.3	2,516	13.2	2,680	15.5
Employees	3,833	16.1	1,872	14.7	1,961	17.8
Self-employed	283	8.1	140	6.4	98	13.0
ILO unemployed	166	10.4	87	8.8	. 79	12.8
Economically inactive	841	10.9	349	11.7	491	10.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

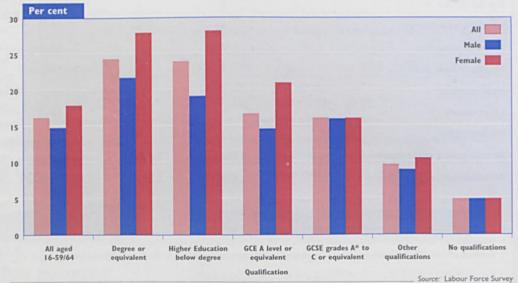
Employees of working age^a receiving job-related training^b by age and sex; Great Britain; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Employees of working agea receiving job-related training by highest qualification and sex; Great Britain; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



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

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

3 Ethnic groups

Economic activity by ethnic group; Great Britain; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	In employment (000s)	unemployed (000s)	Total economically active (000s)	All aged 16 and over (000s)	Economic activity rate (%) 16-59/64	Employment rate (%) 16-59/64	ILO unemployment rate (%) all 16+
All persons						mania -	
White	25,692	1,369	27,061	42,632	79.9	75.8	5.1
All ethnic minority group	1,418	197	1,616	2,676	66	57	12
Blacka	452	79	531	794	73	62	15
Indian	439	36	475	755	71	65	8
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	231	48	278	565	53	44	17
Chinese	58	*	61	109	58	56	*
Other Origins ^b	238	33	271	452	62	55	12
Male							
White	14,136	836	14,971	20,812	85.1	80.3	5.6
All ethnic minority group	s 814	121	934	1,325	76	66	13
Black ^a	225	45	271	372	80	66	17
Indian	253	21	274	380	79	73	8
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	174	32	206	305	72	61	16
Chinese	29	*	30	49	64	61	*
Other Origins ^b	133	21	154	220	72	62	13
Female							
White	11,556	534	12,090	21,820	74.2	70.8	4.4
All ethnic minority group	os 605	77	682	1,350	- 55	49	- 11
Blacka	227	33	260	422	67	58	13
Indian	186	15	201	376	62	57	8
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	57	16	73	260	31	24	21
Chinese	30	*	30	61	53	51	*
Other Origins ^b	105	12	117	232	53	47	10

Source: Labour Force Survey

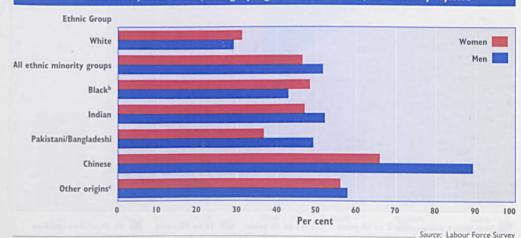
Note: Sampling errors are proportionately greater the smaller the estimate, and fluctuations from quarter to quarter in estimates for smaller groups are to be expected. An estimate of 10,000 (the smallest released) has an approximate 95% confidence interval of +/- 4,000. Does not include people who did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

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate

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

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

Proportion of young people^a in ethnic groups, by sex, who were in full-time education; Great Britain; average spring 1999-winter 1999/00, not seasonally adjusted



a Aged 16-24 on the preceding 31 August.

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

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

The Labour Market Statistics Helpline receives many calls about the economic status of people in different ethnic groups. Some of the most commonly requested breakdowns are provided in Table 3.

• According to the LFS, there were 2.7 million members of ethnic minority groups in Great Britain in spring 2000 aged 16 and over, of whom 1.4 million were in employment.

• Among the ethnic minority groups, Blacks had the highest working-age economic activity rate at 73 per cent but the Indian grouping had the highest employment rate at 65 per cent.

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

• All ethnic groups had lower activity rates for women than for men. The largest difference was for the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group, where the rate for men was almost two-and-ahalf times that for women.

There is a great deal of interest in the educational status of young people from different ethnic groups. Figure 3 shows the proportion of people in different ethnic groups aged 16-24 who were in full-time education.

• The Chinese ethnic group had the greatest proportion of its young people in education, and Whites had the smallest (80 per cent compared with 30 per cent).

Women were more likely to be in full-time education than men in the White ethnic group (31 per cent compared with 29 per cent). The reverse was true among ethnic minority groups as a whole where 52 per cent of men were in full time education compared with 47 per cent of women.

• The greatest differences between men and women occurred in the Chinese ethnic group (89 per cent for men compared with 66 per cent for women).

392 Labour Market trends September 2000

Labour Market trends 393

Labour market status now and one year ago

In spring quarters the LFS asks all respondents about their labour market status 12 months previously (see red box). Comparing this with a respondent's current status allows an analysis of change over time, but it should be noted that a respondent's status might change several times in the intervening period. Table 4 displays people's labour market status 12 months ago by their current status.

- 0 873,000 men were unemployed in spring 1999, of whom nearly half (46 per cent) were ILO unemployed by spring 2000 and 40 per cent were in employment.
- In contrast, the corresponding figures for women were 29 per cent ILO unemployed by spring 2000 and nearly half (46 per cent) in employment.
- Only one in 40 men (2.5 per cent) who had been in employment one year before were ILO unemployed in spring 2000.
- Among the 3.1 million women who had been looking after their family or home a year before, 17 per cent (528,000) were economically active in spring 2000.

Women who were previously looking after their family or home but are now economically active are known as 'women returners'. Figure 4 shows the age of the youngest dependent children of these women.

- Around half (48 per cent) of women returners had a youngest dependent child aged under 5 years.
- One in seven women returners in spring 2000 had no dependent children.

Circumstances 12 months ago by present economic activity; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

		Thousands			
	Current labou	ır market status (ILO d	efinition)		
	In employment	ILO unemployed	Inactive	Total	
Circumstances 12 months earlie	r				
(main activity self-assessed)					
Men					
In employment ^a	14,262	374	364	15,000	
Unemployed, actively seeking work	347	401	125	873	
Full-time student	521	127	712	1,361	
Looking after family or home	17	15	220	251	
Temporarily sick or injured	38	14	47	98	
Long-term sick or disabled	31	24	1,231	1,287	
Retired	40	10	3,656	3,706	
None of these	80	25	73	178	
All	15,336	991	6,427	22,754	
Women					
In employmenta	11,159	203	620	11,982	
Unemployed, actively seeking work	226	144	123	493	
Full-time student	517	96	714	1,328	
Looking after family or home	378	150	2,620	3,148	
Temporarily sick or injured	33	10	58	101	
Long-term sick or disabled	29	10	968	1,007	
Retired	16	*	5,502	5,521	
None of these	99	. 11	136	247	
All	12,457	628	10,742	23,826	

Source: Labour Force Survey

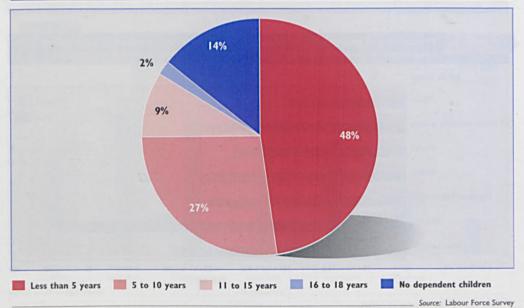
Note: Those people who were non-contactable in the spring quarter and those people who gave no answer have been allocated pro-rata,

- within each labour market status, according to those people who responded to the question about their status one year ago.

 a Includes those who responded that they were working in a paid job or business, laid off, on short-time in a firm, on a government
- supported scheme or doing unpaid work for themselves or a relative.

 * Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Age of youngest dependent child of women returners; United Kingdom; spring 2000,



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

Labour market status now and one year ago (continued)

Employment status now and one year agoa; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

			Thousands and per cen
	Prese	Per cent with different status now compared with 12 months earlier	
	Employee	Self-employed	
Status 12 months earlier			
(main activity self-assessed)			
All			
Employee	22,106	256	1.1
Self-employed	162	2,708	5.6
Men			
Employee	11,852	187	1.6
Self-employed	121	2,012	5.7
Women			
Employee	10,251	69	0.7
Self-employed	41	700	5.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

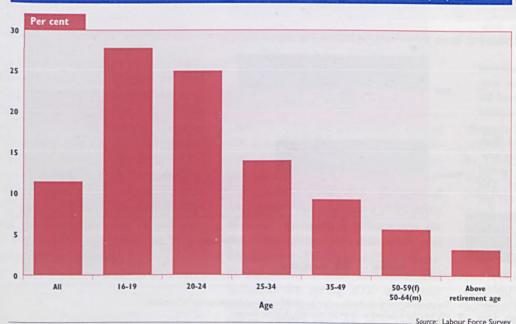
Note: Those people who were non-contactable in the spring quarter and those people who gave no answer have been allocated pro-rata, within each gender group, according to those employees and self-employed people who responded to the question about their status one year ago. Columns do not add up exactly due to this.

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

Circumstances 12 months ago in the LFS

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

Percentage of employees by age who were working for a different employer compared with 12 months ago; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



a Employees in both spring 1999 and spring 2000.

Table 5 shows the changes between employment statuses of those who were selfemployed or employees in both spring 1999 and spring 2000. It should be noted that this analysis only considers those who were already employees or self-employed in spring 1999. It does not, for example, cover those who had been unemployed but who were self-employed by spring 2000.

- The self-employed were proportionally much more likely to have become employees than vice versa (5.6 compared with 1.1 per cent).
- Male employees were more than twice as likely to have become self-employed as their female counterparts (1.6 compared with 0.7 per cent respectively).
- Similar proportions of men and women who were selfemployed in spring 1999 were employees in spring 2000 (5.7 per cent for men compared with 5.5 per cent for women).

Employees were also asked whether they were working for the same firm 12 months ago. Figure 5 reveals that age was a major factor in determining the likelihood that an employee would change their employer between spring 1999 and spring 2000.

- A clear pattern can be seen the older the employee, the less likely that they would change employer during the period under consideration. Among 16 to 19-year-olds, 28 per cent had changed their employer, compared with only 3 per cent of those who were above official retirement age.
- Those in the 20-24 age group were nearly three times as likely to have changed employer as those aged 35-49.

September 2000 Labour Market trends 395

5 Disabled people and the labour market

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

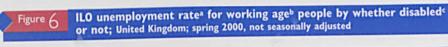
- 1 In spring 2000 there were 6.8 million people of working age with long-term disabilities in the UK, just over half of whom were men (52 per cent).
- 1 Those who were not disabled were much more likely to be economically active than those who were disabled (85 per cent compared with 52 per cent). This was the case for both men and women.
- Non-disabled men and women were also much more likely to be in employment than those who were disabled (86 per cent compared with 49 per cent for men and 75 per cent compared with 43 per cent for women).
- Disabled people in employment were slightly more likely than non-disabled people to work part-time (28 per cent compared with 23 per cent).
- 1 The rates of ILO unemployment (Figure 6) were much higher for the disabled compared with the nondisabled (10 per cent compared with 5
- 1 Disabled people who were unemployed were also much more likely than nondisabled to have been unemployed for at least a year (38 per cent compared with 25 per cent).
- Disabled people were much more likely to be economically inactive than nondisabled people, (48 per cent overall compared with 15 per cent). The difference was greater for men (45 per cent compared with 9 per cent). For disabled women, the percentage who were economically inactive was higher at 52 per cent, but it was also higher for the non-disabled at 22 per cent.
- Among the economically inactive, disabled people were more likely than non-disabled people to want a job. This was true for both men and women.

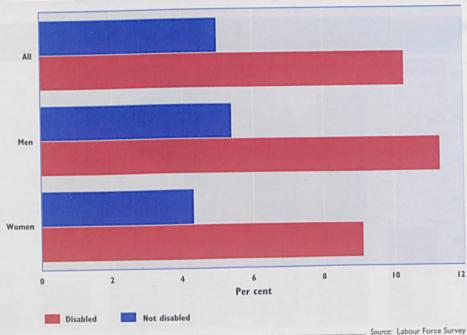
Economic activity status of working age^a people according to whether they are disabled^b by sex; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

						Per cent
	Mo	en	Wor	nen	All	
	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled
Economically active	55.2	91.0	47.8	78.1	51.7	84.9
In employment	49.0	86.0	43.5	74.7	46.4	80.7
Working full time	43.1	79.5	22.4	43.0	33.2	62.1
Working part time	5.9	6.5	21.1	31.8	13.1	18.5
ILO unemployed	6.2	4.9	4.4	3.4	5.3	4.2
ILO unemployed for less than I year	ar 3.3	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.1
ILO unemployed for at least I year		1.5	1.1	0.6	2.0	1.1
ILO unemployment rate ^c	11.3	5.4	9.1	4.3	10.3	5.0
Economically inactive	44.8	9.0	52.2	21.9	48.3	15.
Wants job	16.8	2.4	16.7	6.0	16.7	4.
Does not want job	28.0	6.6	35.5	15.8	31.6	11.0
All people of working agea (=100%)(millions)	3.5	15.5	3.2	14.1	6.8	29.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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





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

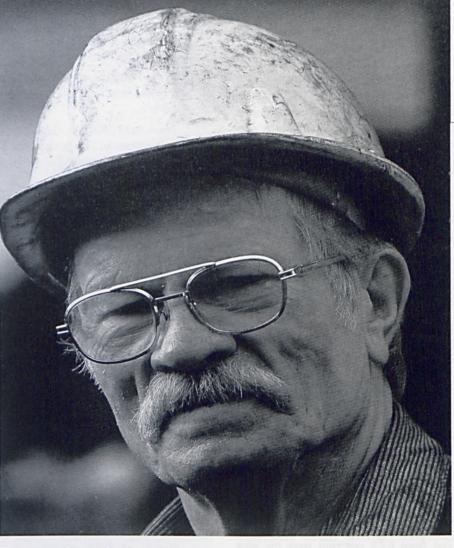
Feature

The position of older workers in the labour market

By Christine Ashdown, Adult Disadvantage Policy Division, Department for Education and Employment

Key points

- While the number of people aged over 50 in work has risen by 2.4 per cent in the past year, there is still a significant proportion of older people aged 50 to state pension age who are detached from the labour market. This group, the economically inactive, account for just under onethird of the working-age population aged over 50 - 10 per cent higher than the respective figure for all
- While the ILO unemployment rate for the over-50s is lower than that for the working-age population as a whole, it is known that once unemployed, older people are more likely to remain out of work for longer periods: 40 per cent of all unemployed people aged 50 to state pension age have been unemployed for a year or more, compared with just 33 per cent of the unemployed aged 25 to 49, and 12 per cent of those aged 16 to 24. Research suggests that the longer that older people are unemployed, the greater is their chance of becoming involuntarily detached from the labour market through early retirement or ill
- The employment, unemployment and economic activity rates for the 50 to state pension age group are generally less favourable in Scotland and Wales than in England. The difference in the figures cannot be attributed solely to age discrimination: it is likely to reflect the decline of localised heavy industry, the reduction in traditional manual jobs and the respective rates of increase in the over-50 age group on longterm sickness benefits.



This article outlines changes and trends in the labour market activity of older workers.

Introduction

IN MAY 1997, the government carried out a wide-ranging consultation exercise to identify the best ways of tackling age discrimination in employment. The report from the consultation 'Action on Age' outlined a programme of action including a commitment for the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) to publish annually key labour market indicators. The indicators for spring 2000 were published on 29 June through a DfEE press notice 295/00 and are also included within this article. They outline the

changes and trends in the labour market activity of older workers and are used by DfEE to evaluate government measures in tackling age discrimination (see Box 1).

General key facts on older workers

There are around 18.9 million people aged 50 and over in the UK. They account for 40 per cent of the adult population. There is a growing awareness that this number will continue to increase over the next 20 years as the decline in birth rates coupled with increased life expectancy changes the demographic balance of the population.

Over the past two decades older men have taken a disproportionate share of the fall in employment and although the 1990s brought increased employment, older men still account for a high percentage of the unemployed, in particular the long-term unemployed.

It is notable that the UK is better placed than other EU countries due to the fact that the UK population is ageing less rapidly. However, the pressure will continue to increase on public finances to support pension and health funding for longer periods of time. Older people in general have fewer qualifications than their younger counterparts. They are more than twice as likely to have no formal qualifications. According to the New Earnings Survey, the average hourly wage (excluding overtime) of people aged 50-59 is £10.10, compared with £8.40 for those aged over 60, and £10.70 for those aged 40-49.

Analysis of key indicators

Employment rate

5.71 million people aged between 50 and state pension age are in employment. The employment rate for men aged 50-64 is 68.7 per cent (up from 68.6 per cent over the past year) and for women aged 50-59 is 63.5 per cent (up from 62.8 per cent over the past year) (see Table 1). In recent years the employment rate of older workers has been increasing broadly in line with that of the working-age population as a whole. The average length of time in current employment is much higher for

Box I Government initiatives

It is anticipated that the demographic change will eventually bring about a shift in employer and individual attitudes. The Government has focused its Welfare-to-Work strategy on ways of tackling age discrimination and increasing the number of older people in the workplace. Although the majority of government initiatives are equally available to all people, the Government has introduced a range of measures, specifically to support people aged 50 and over.

In April 2000, the New Deal 50-plus was launched nationally, offering advice and guidance plus a cash Employment Credit to those aged 50 and over who find work

From April 2001 the Government is extending the New Deal for Disabled People nationally. This programme offers help to people on Incapacity Benefits, half of whom are aged 50 and over, who would like help to return to the workplace.

People aged 50 and over have equal access to DfEE lifelong learning initiatives including 700,000 additional places available for adult learning in further education by 2002. The needs of older people are now being incorporated from the outset. For example, the Adult and Community Learning Fund encourages the establishment of local projects which meet the needs of older people as part of the community, and ICT Learning Centres, which provide access to IT through drop-in centres and mobile facilities, have identified older people as one of their key target groups.

The recently launched 'UK online' computer training initiative attracted a high level of interest from clients aged 45 and over. They accounted for over 60 per cent of all prospective clients.

In June 1999 the 'Code of Practice on Age Diversity in Employment' and supporting good practice guidance was launched. This non-statutory document has been supported by a high profile advertising campaign to raise public awareness.

The Inter Ministerial Group on Older People has the responsibility of drawing together the varied strands of work on older people under the theme 'Life begins at 50 – a better society for older people'. They will take forward the conclusions from recently published reports such as the Cabinet Office Performance Innovation Unit (PIU) report Winning the Generation Game and the better Government for Older People report All our Futures.

Details of DfEE initiatives can be viewed on the DfEE website at www.dfee.gov.uk. For a copy of the Code of Practice, tel. 0845 60 222 60. For more information on New Deal 50-plus, tel. 0845 60 626 26. A summary of Winning the Generation Game is available, free of charge, from the PIU, tel. 020 7270 5286. Details of the Better Government for Older People campaign can be obtained from their Secretariat, tel. 01902 824 270.

Employment of older workers by sex;	United Kingdom: February	to April 2000, seasonally adjusted
Employment of older workers by sex,	omiced remodeling rebrider	20 7 19 11 20 00, 00 20 20 11 11 17 12 12 12 12 12

	Older workers*					All of working age		Thousands and per cent	
	Level	Change on previous year	Rate (Per cent)	Change on previous year	Level	Change on previous year	Rate (Per cent)	Change on previous year	
Male	3,409	+ 61	68.7	+ 0.1	15,109	+ 190	79.5	+ 0.7	
Female	2,302	+ 71	63.5	+ 0.7	11,930	+ 103	69.0	+ 0.4	
All	5,711	+ 131	66.5	+ 0.3	27,039	+ 292	74.5	+ 0.5	
							Source: La	bour Force Survey	

a Older workers are defined as people between the age of 50 and state pension age.

ILO unemployment of older workers by sex; United Kingdom; February to April 2000, seasonally adjusted

	Older workers					All aged 16 and over		
	Level	Change on previous year	I year plus unemployment as a proportion of all unemployed in age group (Per cent)	2-years-plus unemployment as a proportion of all unemployed in age group (Per cent)	Level	Change on previous year	I year plus unemployment as a proportion of all unemployed in age group (Per cent)	2-years-plus unemployment as a proportion of all unemployed in age group (Per cent)
Male Female All	182 88 270	-12 -4 -16	47.8 26.9 41.0	31.9 17.0 27.4	1,011 673 1,684	-104 -23 -128	32.6 17.6 26.6	19.7 8.5 15.2

Unemployment figures relate to all aged 50 and over and all aged 16 and over.

e 2	Older workers in the claimant count' by sex; United Kingdom; April 2000, not seasonally adjusted
ار	

	Older wor	kers			All aged 16	and over	Thousands and p	er cent
	Level	Change on previous year	Claiming for I year plus as a proportion of all claimants in age group (Per cent)	Claiming for 2 years plus as a proportion of all claimants in age group (Per cent)	Level	Change on previous year	Claiming for I year plus as a proportion of all claimants in age group (Per cent)	Claiming for 2 years plus as a proportion of all claimants in age group (Per cent)
Male Female All	145.8 49.6 195.4	-22.3 -7.8 -30.1	37.0 29.1 35.0	22.6 15.1 20.7	868.2 265.9 1,134.1	-133 -40.7 -173.7	24.5 16.3 22.5	12.4 7.3
							Sour	ce: Labour Force Su

a Claimant count figures relate to all aged 50 and over and all aged 16 and over.

Economic activity rate of older workers by sex; United Kingdom; February to April 2000, seasonally adjusted

	Older workers		All of working a	Per cent ge
	Activity rate	Inactivity rate	Activity rate	Inactivity rate
Male	72.2	27.8	84.8	15.2
Female	65.6	34.4	72.8	27.2
All	69.4	30.6	79.1	20.9

a Older workers are defined as people between the age of 50 and state pension age.

older workers (13 years, compared with 7 years for those aged 25-49). It is also notable that older workers are more likely to work part time and/or be self-employed.

ILO unemployment rate

There are 270,000 ILO unemployed people aged 50 and over (182,000 men and 88,000 women) (see *Table 2*). The ILO unemployment rate for those aged 50 and over is 4.0 per cent, below the average for all aged over 16 of 5.7 per cent. The over-50s ILO unemployment rate has fallen by 0.3 percentage points

over the past year, compared with 0.5 percentage points fall in the all-ages rate.

Claimant count

Some 195,400 people aged 50 and over were claimants of unemployment-related benefits (mainly Jobseeker's Allowance) in April 1999 (145,800 men and 49,600 women) (see *Table 3*). Currently, 17 per cent of all claimants are aged 50 and over. The claimant count for the over-50s unemployed has fallen by 13.3 per cent, the same as the fall in the total claimant count.

Long-term unemployment

Both claimant count and ILO measures of unemployment show that older workers are more prone to long periods of unemployment. The proportion of older unemployed workers who have been out of work for one year or more, or two years or more is well above the equivalent all-age average. However, long-term (2-year-plus) unemployment among older workers has been falling at a relatively fast rate. For example, the claimant count measure shows a fall of 18.6 per cent over the past year. This is still slightly lower than the equivalent fall in the overall long-term claimant count, which was down 22.2 per cent over the past year.

Economic activity rate

Some 69.4 per cent of people aged between 50 and state pension age are economically active. This is unchanged from the same period a year earlier. Over the same period the activity rate for all those of working age has increased by 0.2 percentage points (see *Table 4*).

Feature

Economic inactivity rate

Some 30.6 per cent of people aged between 50 and state pension age are economically inactive. This is unchanged from the same period a year earlier. In all, 34.4 per cent of women aged 50-59 are inactive, as are 27.8 per cent of men aged 50-64 (*see Table 4*). The inactivity rate among older women fell by 0.5 percentage points over the past year, but rose by 0.3 percentage points among men. Of those aged 50

Table 5 Older workers on non-JSA Benefits' by sex; Great Britain; November 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Older worker	S ^b	All of working age	Thousands	
	Incapacity Benefit	Severe Disablement Allowance	Incapacity Benefit	Severe Disablement Allowance	
Male Female All	681.0 246.7 927.7	36.7 77.2 113.9	1,015.3 497.4 1,512.8	147.7 197.3 345	

Source: Department of Social Security

a Excludes claimants who do not receive any benefits

b Olders workers are defined as people between the age of 50 and state pension age.

Table	1
	6

Employment and ILO unemployment of older workers by country and sex; Great Britain; winter 1999-00, not seasonally adjusted

	England		Scotlan	d		Per cent Wales			
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Employment rate									
All of working age	79.8	69.2	74.8	75.1	68.2	71.8	72.5	65.5	69.2
Older workers ^b	69.7	64.8	67.6	60.4	58.0	59.4	58.9	58.1	58.5
,									
ILO unemployment rate									
All of working age	6.0	5.0	5.6	8.4	6.4	7.5	8.1	5.7	7.0
Older workers ^b	5.1	3.1	4.3	8.5	n.a.	6.3	5.0	n.a.	3.3
								Source: La	bour Force Surve

- a Unemployment figures relate to all aged 50 and over and all aged 16 and over.
- b Older workers are defined as people between the age of 50 and state pension age.
- n.a. Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

and over who are economically inactive, 93 per cent do not want a job. The remaining 7 per cent say that they would like a job but are either not looking or not available to take up one.

People on non-Jobseeker's Allowance benefits

The numbers on benefit other than Jobseeker's Allowance have shown big increases over the past two decades, particularly those relating to illness and disability. However, more recent data suggest that the number of people claiming key benefits is falling among both the 50 to state pension age group as well as the all-ages group. Taking Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance together, over half of all recipients of working age are between 50 and state pension age. Significantly more women (77,200) aged 50-59 claim Severe Disablement Allowance compared with men aged 50-64 (36,700). This is also the case for all people of working age. However, the trend is reversed for Incapacity Benefit, A total of 681,000 men aged 50-65 claim Incapacity Benefit, compared with 246,700 women aged 50-59 (see *Table 5*).

Country analysis

The employment, unemployment and economic activity rates for the 50 to state pension age group are generally less favourable in Scotland and Wales. However, when compared with England, this is also the case for the working-age population as a whole. The difference in the figures cannot be attributed solely to age discrimination, it is likely to reflect the decline of localised heavy industry, the reduction in traditional manual jobs and the respective rates of increase in the over-50s age group on long-term sickness benefits.

The employment rate for the 50 to state pension age group is 67.6 per cent in England, compared with 58.5 per cent in Wales and 59.4 per cent in Scotland. For the working-age population as a whole, the employment rate, at 74.8 per cent, is higher in England than in Wales (69.2 per cent) and Scotland (71.8 per cent).

The ILO unemployment rate for older workers is 3.3 per cent in Wales, 6.3 per cent in Scotland and 4.3 per cent in England. The ILO unemployment rate for all people of working age is higher in Scotland (7.5 per cent) and Wales (7.0 per cent) than in England (5.6 per cent) (see *Table 6*).

Economic activity rates for the 50 to state pension age group are higher in England (70.6 per cent) than in Scotland (63.4 per cent) and Wales (60.6 per cent). Overall economic activity rates are also higher in England (79.2 per cent) than in Scotland (77.6 per cent) and Wales (74.4 per cent).

Further information

For further information,
or a free booklet

Older People, Statistical Information Booklet,
contact

ADD3: Age Diversity,
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Employment,
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tel. 0114 259 4823.

Department of Trade and Industry Employment Relations Directorate research programme 2000-2001

By the Employment Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry

Key points

- The research projects listed in this article are likely to feature in the Department of Trade and Industry's employment relations research programme over the next 12 months.
- Most research projects are contracted out to independent research organisations, academics and consultancies following a competitive tendering process.
- Further information for potential contractors is appended at the end of the article.



This article summarises the Department of Trade and Industry's employment relations research programme for the financial year 2000-2001.

Introduction

THE RESEARCH projects listed below are likely to feature in the Department of Trade and Industry's employment relations research programme until the end of the financial year 2000/2001. The purpose of the employment relations research and evaluation programme is to provide research and analysis that contribute to effective policy making. Most research projects are contracted out to independent research organisations, academics and consultancies following a competitive tendering process.

Four of the projects in the list below: Awareness and Attitudes to Work-life Balance; How Employers Manage Absences; Survey of How Parents in Employment Balance Work, Children and Home; and Provisions for Employees with Parental Responsibilities: a Survey of Employers, have already been commissioned. However, they are included in this list for your information.

Projects

1/00 Monitoring the statutory union recognition procedure

New statutory recognition procedures came into force in the summer of

2000. This project aims to assess the impact of these new procedures. Using the list of new recognition agreements as a basis for a survey and/or case studies, comparisons could be made between firms going through the CAC procedure and firms reaching voluntary arrangements outside it. In addition, there will be a real-time evaluation of the CAC procedures and their effectiveness.

2/00 Awareness and attitudes towards work-life balance

This project has been developed jointly between the DTI, DfEE and the Cabinet Office Women's Unit and is designed to provide early intelligence on people's awareness and take-up of family-friendly employment policies.

3/00 The effects of employment legislation on small firms' employment decisions and management practices

This project will aim to provide a better understanding of how employment legislation effects small businesses on a practical level. A survey of small firms is already underway, which will gauge awareness of employment rights and find out where small firms go when they require advice or information about an employment-related matter. It is envisaged that the project will follow up a number of those firms surveyed to investigate the issues in more depth through detailed case studies. These studies will investigate the practical impact of legislation on business costs and decisions.

4/00 Effects of the working time regulations: a survey of workers.

The working time directive has been in effect for some time, but there are gaps in the Department's knowledge about the impact of these regulations, especially on compliance. A survey of workers is planned, possibly delivered through questions in a population omnibus. Issues to be investigated include whether individuals have opted out of the 48-hour limit; whether they are covered by a workforce agreement; and whether night workers have been offered health assessments.

5/00 Dismissals, redundancies and job separations

The aim of this project is to build up knowledge of the circumstances surrounding why people leave jobs and the implications of this for government policies relating to unfair dismissal, redundancy and work-life balance. It would be useful to establish a more complete picture of the reasons behind job separations, whether through redundancy, dismissal or voluntary means. The intention is to follow up a sample of respondents from the Labour Force Survey, who have recently left their jobs. This would concentrate on: reasons for leaving; dismissal or redundancy; whether any procedures were followed; whether their employer had allowed them flexible working arrangements; and whether or not the individual had made, or was contemplating making, an application to an Employment Tribunal.

Such a survey would achieve the following aims. For those dismissed, it will provide details of procedures used and whether advice was offered; it will provide information about the period of notice given, the number who had the right of appeal against dismissal and the number who considered taking their cases to an Employment Tribunal. The findings would provide greater insight as to whether or not Tribunal applications represent the tip of the iceberg of those being dismissed. For those made redundant, points of interest include the ratio of voluntary to involuntary redundancies, whether there was employee consultation and the level of social planning delivered by the employer. There is also an interest in the use and composition of redundancy payments. The research would also provide insights relating to periods spent between jobs, finding out the extent to which people take time out of work in order to meet family responsibilities, whether or not people leave jobs in order to gain better financial rewards or for other reasons, such as family-friendly working practices, child-care facilities or flexible working patterns. More generally, information on voluntary separations would yield insights into the extent to which

employees vote with their feet. Such information may enable the Department better to gauge the potential impact on turnover of best practice employee management.

6/00 Innovation and labour market practices

This will involve a secondary analysis of the 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey (WERS 98), in order to test for associations between employment relations practices and indicators of innovative activity. The results may provide evidence of the business benefits of modern employment practices.

7/00 How employers manage absences

The Employment Relations Act introduced new statutory rights to parental leave and time off for emergencies. The topic would be best explored through a series of case studies, covering establishments of varying sizes in a number of sectors. The studies would identify employer responses to both planned absences (e.g. maternity leave) and unplanned absences (e.g. time off for domestic emergencies), as well as absences of various lengths (between one day and 40 weeks). The case studies will gather data on costs, as well as information explaining the different strategies adopted by employ-

8/00 Provisions for employees with parental responsibilities: a survey of employers

This survey will collect information on employers' awareness of the new statutory leave entitlements (Employment Relations Act 1999), current leave provision and flexible employment arrangements for employees with parental responsibilities, and their perception of the organisational and administrative impact of these arrangements.

9/00 How parents in employment balance work, life and home.

To complement the survey of employers provisions for employees with parental responsibilities, this sur-

vey will collect information on parents' take-up of the new statutory leave entitlement (Employment Relations Act 1999), their views on the feasibility of their employers' extending provision, the feasibility of parents taking leave to support their children, and parents' attitudes towards the extension of current statutory leave entitlements.

10/00 Partnership: the bottom line

WERS 98 provides information on practices related to partnership at work and workplace outcomes. It may be possible to link these data with other data generated by the ONS Annual Business Inquiry, which contains other information on company performance. These data may then be used to test whether different employment practices can be seen to have an impact on companies' bottom-line performances.

Information for potential contractors

Most research projects are contracted out to independent research organisations, academics and consultancies following a competitive tendering process. DTI welcomes expressions of interest regarding these projects, with the exception of those that have already been commissioned (Awareness and Attitudes Towards Work-Life Balance, How Employers Manage Absences, Survey of How Parents in Employment Balance Work, Children and Home, and Provisions for employees with parental responsibilities: a survey of employers). Contractors must, however, be able to demonstrate research experience and, in many cases, subject experience directly relevant to the particular project. DTI reserves the right to select from its own contractor lists. Contractors should note that the submission of an expression of interest does not guarantee receipt of an invitation to tender. Expressions of interest should be forwarded, in writing, to Raul Kharbanda, Employment Relations Directorate, Room UG99, Department of Trade and Industry, I Victoria Street, London, SWIH 0ET.



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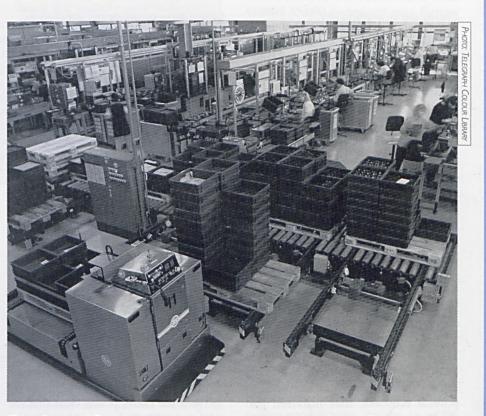
Technical report

The Annual Business Inquiry: an improved way of measuring employee jobs

By James Partington, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) will replace the Annual Employment Survey (AES) as the source of information on employee jobs from the survey year 1999.
- ABI employee jobs data will be released for the first time in April 2001
- The level of employee jobs measured through ABI will be between 500,000 and 750,000 higher than the level obtained from the AES.
- There are two main reasons for the discrepancy between the ABI and the AES. The first is an underrecording by some contributors of their full employee numbers. The second results from differences in the estimation systems used by the ABI and the AES.
- The AES is shown to have been undercounting in the past and the new, higher ABI estimate of employee jobs provides a better estimate. The ABI estimates are more closely aligned with Labour Force Survey figures.
- The introduction of the ABI will lead to revisions to employee jobs, workforce jobs, claimant count rates, productivity rates and hours worked. Revisions to all these datasets will be made available on the day of the labour market statistics First Release in April 2001.
- A programme of technical articles and user seminars will be conducted before the April 2001 launch date.



The Annual Business Inquiry will replace the Annual Employment Survey as the source of information on employee jobs from April 2001. This article explains the differences between the ABI and the AES and sets out the plans for introducing the new data.

Introduction

AN ARTICLE in the March 1999 edition of Labour Market Trends described ONS' long term plans to use the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) as the future source of employee jobs information. The move to this new survey has taken longer than originally planned because the level of employee jobs obtained from the ABI is significantly higher than the level obtained from the survey the ABI will replace, the Annual Employment Survey (AES). An extensive work programme was needed to understand why the figures obtained from the two surveys were so different. This work is now complete and shows that the AES tended to under-record the number of employee jobs.

The launch of the ABI needs careful preparation because employee jobs data feed into a range of key national and sub-national statistics. A launch date of April 2001 has been chosen to give an extended opportunity for quality assurance and to allow time for revisions to be made to all the series affected by this change.

This article explains why the ABI and AES results are different, and describes the range of statistics that will be affected by the launch of ABI employee jobs data in April 2001.

Table

AES and ABI: a brief comparison of data capture and survey methods

AES

Survey date in September

GB coverage

Collects data on employee jobs

Collects data at local unit level

Collects data by male/female and full-time/

Collects information on the business description of each local unit to generate industrial codes

Estimation by regression analysis based on PAYE

Survey date in December

UK coverage

Collects data on employee jobs plus directors, working proprietors and other unpaid workers

Collects data at enterprise level

Collects data by male/female and full-time/part-time (i.e. the same as AES)

Derives industrial codes direct from the Inter-Departmental Business Register

Estimation by ratio model which relies on the Inter-Departmental Business Register

The story behind the Annual Business Inquiry

The ABI was first proposed as a replacement for the AES in 1996. It is part of a package of measures being implemented by ONS to improve coherence and reduce duplication across its range of business surveys. The aim of the ABI is to collect employee jobs data from the same sample of businesses that are asked to provide economic data that feed into the National Accounts. Collecting jobs and economic data from the same sam-

ple of businesses, and making estimates using standardised estimation techniques puts derived variables such as wages per head and output per head on a much firmer and more consistent basis. So the ABI, as well as being an important dataset in its own right, is a cornerstone for the planned improvements to productivity indicators (see 'Developments in productivity statistics', pp207-9, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999).

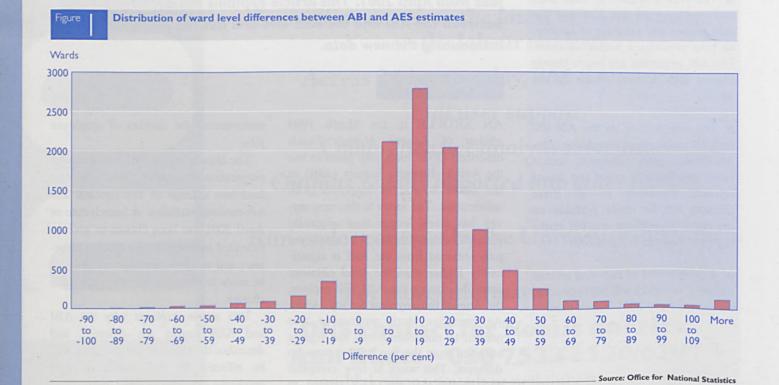
From the outset it was clear that the ABI and AES figures would not be the same. The most obvious reason is that

the ABI form collects information on employee jobs for a date in mid-December, whereas the AES form collects figures for a date in mid-September. But there is also a fundamental difference in approach, with the AES collecting site-level detail and building the aggregate statistics from the bottom up, as opposed to the ABI technique of collecting a total from the business' headquarters and the total being spread across known sites by ONS using the results from the Annual Register Inquiry and other data held on the Inter-Departmental Business Register. Table 1 sets out the differences between the ABI and the AES survey procedures.

A partial parallel run, with the ABI covering only some sectors of the economy, was conducted for 1997, and a full parallel run was conducted for 1998. The results of the parallel runs for both years showed that the ABI and AES figures were much further apart than could be explained by the different survey dates, with the ABI figures being higher.

The discrepancy between the ABI and the AES

Work to investigate the discrepancy between the ABI and the AES has cen-



Box I ABI and AES estimation methods

The ABI uses a ratio estimation model where the auxiliary variable is an employment value taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). This approach to estimation is standard across business surveys. The AES uses a regression estimation model where the auxiliary variable is the number of jobs held on the IDBR for pay-as-you-earn tax. Furthermore, the outlier detection procedures vary between the two surveys. The ABI approach yields a small number of 'top end' outliers (where the returned value is a lot higher than the IDBR employment value). The AES system yields a larger number of outliers but is two-sided. In other words, AES returns that are substantially lower than the PAYE value held for that business might be identified as outliers, as well as AES returns that are substantially higher than the PAYE value. It was shown using the AES dataset that adopting a ratio estimation model instead of a regression estimation model would yield results that are almost 200,000 employee jobs higher than the results achieved with the regression model.

tred on the 1998 datasets, although broadly similar differences exist between the 1997 datasets. The overall discrepancy, after making allowances for the different survey dates, is between 500,000 and 750,000, with ABI being higher. The 1998 ABI dataset is still being refined, which prevents a more accurate statement of the size of the discrepancy. However, most of the discrepancy is within the retail, distribution, catering and leisure services sectors, with the manufacturing sector showing the smallest difference between the ABI and the AES.

One of the key purposes of the AES and, in future, the ABI is to give reliable estimates of employee jobs at fine levels of geographical detail. *Figure 1* shows the differences between the ABI and AES estimates for each of 11,000 or so wards, grouped into bands. This chart indicates that the estimates for most wards show a very satisfactory level of coherence. These data are still subject to change because of the ongoing work to refine the 1998 ABI dataset.

Understanding the discrepancy between the ABI and the AES

A major research project was undertaken by ONS in partnership with the main user Departments, and with the assistance of the University of Southampton, to explain why the ABI and AES surveys were giving such different figures. All aspects of survey

methodology were explored, from the design of the form and the design of the sample through to the estimation systems used to generate results. Two main factors were shown to lie at the heart of the discrepancy.

The first factor is contributor difference. Nearly 13,000 businesses were included in both the ABI and AES samples for the 1998 parallel run and over half of them reported figures which differed by more than 5 per cent. While some discrepancies were to be expected because of the different survev dates, the figures diverged by far more than could be explained by the timing of the surveys. Around 400 of the worst cases of divergence were investigated in detail, primarily by telephoning the business to see what had gone wrong. These investigations found that both surveys were affected by contributor mis-reporting, but the AES was hit much harder. Under AES procedures, contributors were asked to complete a sheet for every site. In most of the worst cases of divergence, the business had failed to fill in a sheet for every site so the AES return was incomplete. The problem was concentrated among the larger businesses typically those with more than 250 employees spread across a range of sites. Contributor reporting problems account for two-thirds of the overall discrepancy between the ABI and the

The second component of the overall discrepancy is the *estimation procedure*. Here, empirical evidence points

towards weaknesses in the AES estimation methodology. The starting point for this research was to compare the estimates made for a group of businesses within the AES system against the returns they submitted to the ABI. Around 45,000 businesses gave figures to the ABI but not to the AES and thereby provided the basis for the study. There was a shortfall in the AES estimates for this group of businesses, when compared with the ABI returns, to the tune of 14 per cent. Most of this was concentrated in the largest businesses. The shortfall in AES estimates will be exacerbated by the contributor reporting problems, but the shortfall is much more substantial than can be explained by contributor level data or the different survey dates. Furthermore, the converse tests - AES returns compared against ABI estimates - gave results that matched. This suggests that the faults lie within the AES estimation system rather than the ABI estimation

The research work had shown that the ABI procedures were giving the more accurate estimate of employee jobs. Even so, further work was done to investigate which aspects of the estimation model were leading to weaknesses in the AES estimates. A summary of the estimation models is given in *Box 1*. In general terms, the choice of estimation model explains one third of the difference between the ABI and the AES

Preparing for the introduction of the ABI

With the discrepancy explained, steps can now be taken to implement the new ABI procedures and launch a new quarterly employee jobs dataset using the ABI as the benchmark for the level of the series. Work is also starting on revising the range of national and sub-national statistics which are based on the employee jobs series, so that all the revisions stemming from the switch to ABI can be implemented in unison.

The first element of this work is to ensure that the 1998 ABI dataset is refined to as good a standard as possible. This is because the ABI and AES 1998 datasets will be used to gen-

erate scaling factors to help with the revision of back series. A consultation programme with local authorities will take place during the autumn as part of this quality assurance programme, and contact details are given at the end of this article should you wish to take

The 1999 ABI dataset will be the first to be launched as a direct replacement for the AES. When the 1999 dataset is released, revised AES datasets at various levels of disaggregation will also be made available to give users a reasonable length of back series. Tests will be conducted to establish the best level at which to generate scaling factors to achieve these revisions.

The ABI estimate of employee jobs will be used as a benchmark in the quarterly employee jobs series. This, in turn, feeds into a number of other key indicators:

- workforce jobs:
- denominators for claimant count
- whole economy and manufacturing sector productivity estimates;
- hours worked series;¹ and
- sub-national estimates of GDP.

The upward revision to the quarterly employee jobs and workforce jobs series will be carried back through time over the length of the series, i.e. back to 1959, so although the level will increase, the existing profile of movements through time will be preserved. We know that this approach is better

than the alternative of 'wedging' the difference in levels back to some fixed point in time. This is because of evidence that the introduction of an employer survey to replace previous administrative sources in 1971 actually led to a step fall in the series, which we are now correcting. This technique will mean that estimates of productivity growth are likely to be little affected by the revisions.

Employee jobs are one of the components in the denominators used for calculating claimant count rates. The upward revision to the denominators will lead to downward revisions in the claimant rates. The size of the revision will be broadly the same throughout the length of the series.

The hours worked series, calculated by multiplying quarterly employee jobs by estimates of average hours from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), will increase as a consequence of the higher level of employee jobs.

Employee jobs play a small part in generating quarterly and annual estimates of GDP, but the impact of the switch to the ABI will be negligible at national level. There may be some impact on sub-regional estimates of GDP and this will be explored when the ABI data are launched. Any revisions to sub-regional estimates of GDP will be made in accordance with the normal revisions schedules, which are based around the launch of the National Accounts 'Blue Book'. It should be noted that the introduction of ABI will have no impact on the estimates of employment from the LFS, although it will have the impact of bringing the estimate of employee jobs closer to the number of jobs obtained

ONS recognises that these are significant changes and plans a comprehensive education programme to help users to understand the issues. Regional seminars will be held in the lead-up to the release of the revised data to ensure that users of sub-national data have an opportunity to hear about the changes. A seminar will be held on the day of the labour market statistics First Release in April 2001 to talk users through the reasons for the revisions and to describe the impact on employee jobs and the other labour market statistics.

More information

A more technical explanation of ABI will be published in the November edition of Economic Trends. In the meantime, more information is available from the ABI results team which is headed by James Partington.

Note

The hours worked series is published in Table B.33 of Labour Market Trends in January, April, July and October.

Further information

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Developing improved estimates of ILO unemployment for unitary authorities and local authority districts

By Rebecca Ambler, David Caplan and David Hastings, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- ONS is developing improved estimates of ILO unemployment for small areas.
- modelling • Three statistical approaches - a time series approach, structure preserving estimation (SPREE) method, and multilevel modelling - have been investigated. Some results are presented for SPREE and multilevel modelling approaches, for four different years.
- In addition to data from the Labour Force Survey Local Area Database, claimant count data have been used.
- Initial results indicate that multilevel modelling is the best approach but further work is planned before dissemination of estimates.



This report presents progress on developing a modelling approach to improve estimates of ILO unemployment for small areas.

Introduction

IN AN earlier article, 'Regional and local labour market statistics', pp153-155, Labour Market Trends, April 1998, ONS announced its plans for improving regional and local labour market statistics. One aspect of the plans was the development of a modelling approach to estimating unemployment for small areas. This article reports on the progress that has been made. Other work, on unemployment and claimant count rates for small areas, is reported in another article in this edition of Labour Market Trends on pp419-23.

Users of labour market statistics are often interested in information about local areas for economic planning, resource allocation and policy making. Recently, there has been a growth in demand for small area statistics, particularly in the context of the measurement of social exclusion. The Labour

Force Survey (LFS) is the key source of national information on the labour market, but direct LFS estimates are of limited use for local data. The use of statistical modelling techniques should enable the quality of small area statistics to be enhanced.

Existing data from the LFS

The LFS is a continuous, large scale survey, with a sample of around 60,000 households, comprising about 150,000 people, of whom over 110,000 are aged 16 or over, in each three-month period. The survey is primarily designed to produce national estimates. However, some information is produced below national level. As the area size reduces, the precision of LFS estimates also falls. When estimates fall below a certain level, they are judged to be too unreliable for publication and are not released. The publication threshold is set so that the margin of error around the estimate figure will be less than 20 per cent of that figure.

The LFS Quarterly Supplement includes data for government office regions (GORs), counties and some larger unitary authorities and local authority districts (UA/LADs). The publication threshold for these quarterly estimates is 10,000. For unemployment, this means that data were published for just 33 UA/LADs for spring (March to May) 2000.

ONS also produces an annual Local Area Database (LADB) which uses LFS information collected throughout a 12-month period (March to February). Results for 1998/9 were published on pp155-164, Labour Market Trends, April 2000. Where publishable, estimates of key labour market statistics are shown for all UA/LADs except the Isles of Scilly. The sample size for the LADB is over 96,000 households, which results in the publication threshold being reduced to 6,000. For unemployment, this means that estimates can only be published for around 100 of the 407 UA/LADs in Great Britain. A consultative article on the future of the LADB was published in an earlier issue (see pp231-236, Labour Market Trends, May 2000).

ONS recognises that there is a need for reliable information for UA/LADs and has therefore undertaken a research project designed to improve the accuracy and widen the availability of statistics of unemployment for UA/LADs. This work has a close relationship with more general work in the field of small area estimation being carried out by ONS (see Heady et al, 2000).

Small area estimation

Small area estimation is the title given to a range of statistical techniques used to produce estimates for small areas when the information from surveys is unreliable. For a survey of common approaches, see Ghosh and Rao (1994) and Rao (1999). The techniques involve maximising the use of the available information to improve precision of estimates. This improvement can be the result of 'borrowing

strength' over space, over time or from auxiliary information. Borrowing strength over space involves looking at data for different areas to draw inferences about a particular area. Borrowing strength over time involves looking at a time series of estimates for a small area and making an inference about the current value for this area on the basis of the historical pattern of the time series. Using auxiliary information involves modelling the relationship between the area data and data from other sources and then using this relationship to improve the small area

In the field of labour market statistics, a range of work has been done in other countries. For example, in Australia and New Zealand, estimates are produced using the structure preserving estimation (SPREE) approach, which involves the use of auxiliary information. In the United States, a time series approach is used for some

Techniques included in the study

The work done by ONS has looked at three approaches to estimating unemployment: a time series approach; the SPREE method; and multilevel modelling.

The time series approach is based on methodology described in Pfeffermann, Bell and Signorelli (1996). It assumes that the survey errors in the time series are autocorrelated due to the rotating panel nature of the sample. In the UK LFS, households are interviewed in five successive quarters. The survey error autocorrelation structure can be estimated and a model for the survey error can be identified and combined with a model for the population values. Small area estimates can be produced from the fit of this combined model. There were two main problems with the application of this approach for UK data. First, the time series from the current LFS design is only around eight years long. This is too short for sophisticated analysis. Second, the object of this study was to produce estimates for UA/LADs, some of which have extremely small LFS sample sizes. The amount of volatility in these estimates, together with these small sample sizes, makes this approach difficult to apply. For these reasons, work on the time series approach was not pursued.

The SPREE approach has been applied in other countries. It involves apportioning national (or regional) LFS estimates of unemployment to UA/LADs on the basis of the relationship between unemployment as measured in the LFS and an auxiliary variable that is measured without error. Detailed information on the values of the auxiliary variable used to apportion the 'large area' LFS estimates to levels where the LFS cannot be used with confidence are set out in *Box 1*.

Multilevel modelling is another approach to using auxiliary information for small area estimation. It involves building a model that links auxiliary variables to the variable that we wish to measure. This is similar in nature to using standard regression modelling to define the small area estimates, but allows a small area effect to be estimated, which improves the quality of the model-based estimates (see Box 2).

Auxiliary information

The main source of auxiliary information used in this work is the claimant count. This is the administrative count of the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. Because it is derived from an administrative system, the data are available without sampling error and can reliably be broken down, for example, into different age and sex categories as well as for any geographical unit down to ward level. There is a strong relationship between claimant count and ILO unemployment, although this relationship varies over time, between different areas and between men and women (see Box 3 for definitions of ILO unemployment and claimant count).

ONS has developed a grouping of UA/LADs, which assigns each authority to one of seven clusters depending on its socio-economic attributes (see Bailey et al, 2000). Local authorities that have similar socio-economic char-

Box | Structure preserving estimation (SPREE)

The SPREE method involves the melding of two data sources - ILO unemployment as measured by the LFS and the claimant count (see Box 3 for definitions). The basic assumption underlying SPREE is that the cross-classification of ILO unemployment by a set of 'linking' variables has the same 'association' structure across UA/LADs as the corresponding cross-classification of the claimant count by these variables. In the ONS application of SPREE, two linking variables were used - sex and age. Unfortunately, claimant count data were not readily available for marital status by age and sex, so this more complex cross-classification was not used.

The SPREE method works by integrating the association structure of a cross-classification of claimant count data by age by sex for a number of UA/LADs with the corresponding LFS-based allocation structure for this cross-classification. This allocation structure is the estimate of ILO unemployed from the LFS, by age and sex, aggregated over the small areas. The integration of these two sources of information is accomplished by using an iterative proportional fitting (IPF) algorithm. This essentially rescales the UA/LAD claimant count data to the LFS totals of ILO unemployed adjusting for differences in definition between these sources. The SPREE

method assumes that the time period for both data sources is the same. Also, since different claimant count and LFS crossclassifications are used at different time periods, the method allows a different association structure for each time period estimated. A simple example to illustrate how SPREE works is shown in the technical note.

Two different association structures were investigated in the ONS research - UA/LAD by sex by three or eight agegroups. A number of different allocation structures were also examined - government office region (GOR), standard statistical region (SSR), non-geographical clusters, national level and counties. A feature of SPREE is that it can be performed for any geography for which claimant count data are available, without requiring corresponding LFS data at that level. All that it requires is LFS data at a level that includes the geography under analysis e.g. parliamentary constituencies within a

The SPREE results presented in this article are based on applying the method to association and allocation structures defined by sex by three age-groups (16-24, 25-49 and 50+) for non-geographical clusters.

Box 2 How does the multilevel modelling approach work?

Multilevel modelling is an extension of regression modelling. In order to estimate ILO unemployment at UA/LAD level, this approach takes the LFS estimated ILO unemployment, as a proportion of the relevant population, for six different age/sex groups (males and females aged 16-24, 25-49 and 50+), within each UA/LAD and fits a model to these data using the corresponding claimant count proportions as the main covariate.

However the claimant count proportions are typically not sufficient on their own fully to explain the variability in the ILO unemployment proportions within an area. Numerous factors, such as economic conditions in the area and local policies, can affect the relationship between ILO unemployment and claimant count rates. Part of this is allowed for by including terms for demographic and socio-economic groups in the model. To allow for the other differences that exist between areas we include random terms that allow the relationship for an area to vary from the overall 'average' relationship across all areas. These random terms distinguish a multilevel model from a regression model.

The multilevel model underlying the results presented in

this article assumes a binomial error structure that takes into account the LFS sample size within an area. This means that for areas where the LFS sample size is large, and the survey error is small, the multilevel estimate will be essentially equal to the survey estimate. For areas where the sample size is small, the multilevel estimate will assume that the relationship between claimant count and ILO unemployment in that area is typical of the relationship in areas that are in the same socio-economic cluster. This borrowing strength from related areas is shown in several ways. For example, when looking at the changes over time, the direct estimates from the LFS survey contain large fluctuations due to the survey error, while the multilevel model-based estimates show much more stability over time. Additionally, the amount of variability in the direct LFS estimates means that they are frequently lower than the claimant count total for an area. Since (for the years modelled) in most, but not all cases, the true ILO unemployment in an area is higher than the claimant count, such estimates are most likely biased low. The multilevel modelling process has reduced the number of areas where this occurs from 33 per cent to 8 per cent for 1996-97.

acteristics are in the same cluster. Since the relationship between claimant count and ILO unemployment is more stable within clusters than within, say, geographical regions, the SPREE and multilevel models underlying the UA/LAD estimates are fitted separately within each cluster.

Evaluation criteria

Once results are obtained, they must be evaluated. For this work, a number of different evaluation criteria have been investigated including: initial face validity; measures of how well the data fit the model; user acceptability; and

estimation of precision.

Testing for initial face validity has involved looking at the results, particularly as a time series, to see whether the results are sensible. For example, it is unlikely that there are large falls followed by large increases in unemployment in an area. Further, the direct LFS

Box 3 Definitions of unemployment and claimant count

There are definitional differences between the two sources.

The ILO definition of unemployment covers those, in private households, who are: not employed (i.e. did not do at least one hour's paid work in the survey week), want a job, have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks; or not in employment but have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next two weeks.

The claimant count is the count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits. It records the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance and National Insurance Credits at Employment Service local offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made.

estimates and the claimant count give information about the level of unemployment, which can be used to see whether the level of an estimate is

Although LFS estimates for small areas may be unreliable, this is not the case at regional or other aggregate level. By comparing the sum of the model-based estimates for a region with the direct estimate, an assessment can be made of the model. Further, it is possible to compare the direct estimates with the model-based estimates and get a measure of how well the modelled data 'fit' the direct estimates. In particular, the performance of different models can be compared in this

Root mean square error (RMSE) provides a measure of the precision of model estimates. For the multilevel modelling approach, estimates of RMSE can be made. These can be compared with errors for the direct estimates to show the improvement that can be achieved with modelling. Finally, users – particularly those with detailed knowledge of an area – are able to comment on the plausibility of estimates produced by the different methods.

No single approach can be used to evaluate estimates: one method may satisfy some criteria, but perform poorly on others. Only by looking at a range of measures can a full picture of the usefulness of an approach be fully considered.

There is a large amount of overlap between the two data sources. However, claimants may not appear in the ILO measure if they state that they are not seeking or are not available to start work. Also, claimants working in relatively low-paid part-time employment will not be included.

People not entitled to unemployment-related benefits can be ILO unemployed e.g. people whose partners are working or claiming benefits, or students looking for part-time or vacation work.

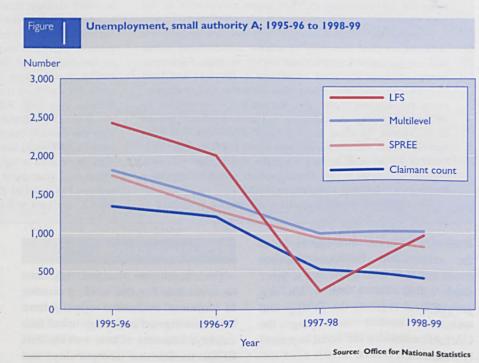
For further details, see the booklet 'How exactly is unemployment measured?', available from the ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline on 020 7533 6094, or Room B3/10, Office for National Statistics, I Drummond Gate, London, SWIV 2QQ, or e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk, or the National Statistics web site at www.statistics.gov.uk,

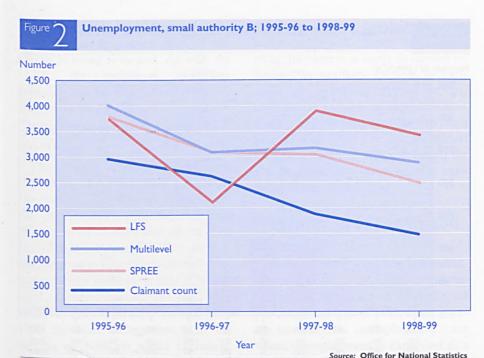
Results

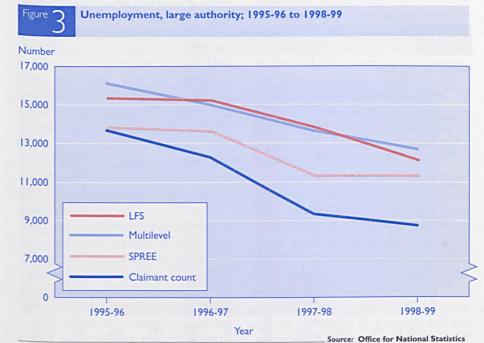
SPREE and multilevel modelling have been used to produce estimates of unemployment for UA/LADs in Great Britain for four consecutive years: 1995-96 to 1998-99. Annual LFS data, from the LADB, was used. Claimant count data was averaged over the same 12-month period (March to February) as the LFS LADB data.

The multilevel model estimates have been scaled to be consistent with national totals (a change of less than 1.5 per cent for all years) while the SPREE estimates have been scaled to be consistent with totals at GOR level. These results have then been evaluated using the approach outlined above. Results for three authorities are shown in *Figures 1*, 2 and 3. The examples are designed to show the kind of results achieved by SPREE and multilevel modelling.

Figures 1 and 2 show results for two fairly small authorities. For this size of authority the estimates from the LFS are unreliable and are showing large fluctuations over time. As SPREE and the multilevel model will both be taking most of their strength from the claimant count at this level we can see







that the series produced by these are consistently smoother than the direct results from the LFS.

Figure 3 shows the results for a large authority, where the LFS estimates are sufficiently reliable to allow them to be published. Here the multilevel estimates will draw most of their strength from the LFS, and are therefore very close to the LFS estimates. In contrast, the SPREE results continue to be based on the relationship with the claimant count and as a result are further from the survey estimates.

Assessment

SPREE

SPREE provides a fairly straightforward method for generating small area estimates using the association structure implicit in the distribution of unemployment-related benefit claimants across UA/LADs. By design, these estimates sum to regional and national totals. The results are generally very smooth over time as they track movements in the claimant count. An assess-

ment of the reliability of the estimates showed that they were reasonably insensitive to changes in the structure of claimants. However, the validity of these estimates depends on assumptions regarding the similarity of the association structures of ILO and claimant counts. Furthermore, estimating the realised precision of these estimates is difficult.

Multilevel modelling

Multilevel modelling is an alternative way of combining the survey and auxiliary data. The model used is described in the *technical note*. As well as the direct LFS estimate, it uses claimant count and information on socio-economic cluster to estimate ILO unemployment in each UA/LAD.

The key advantage of this approach is in the way that the model combines the direct LFS estimates with the auxiliary information (see *Box 2* and the *technical note* for more details). The result of this is that for the largest UA/LADs, the model estimates are little different from the direct estimates. For smaller UA/LADs, the direct estimates have a smaller impact, so the volatility caused by small sample sizes is smoothed out.

Figures 4 and 5 demonstrate the considerable improvement that is achieved by looking at the percentage changes in estimates for UA/LADs between 1996-97 and 1997-98.

Figure 4 shows that while nationally the level of ILO unemployment dropped by 15 per cent, the direct estimates from the LFS show the numbers of ILO unemployed more than doubling in several UA/LADs and experiencing large decreases in many others. In contrast, when the model is fitted most estimates change by between -20 and zero per cent, with no UA/LADs experiencing fluctuations of less than -40 per cent, or greater than 20 per cent (Figure 5). Despite this considerable increase in smoothness, the estimates are less smooth than those derived from the SPREE approach because they still take account of some of the movement in the direct estimates. In particular, the estimates from the multilevel model tend to be closer to the LFS than the SPREE estimates for the

larger UA/LADs for which we have more reliable survey information. For these model-based estimates, it is theoretically possible to estimate the RMSE. Unfortunately, it has not yet been possible to do this for the model whose results are included in this article. However, work for simpler models suggests that errors in the model-based estimates are smaller than those for the direct LFS estimates.

The estimates have also been evaluated using the rest of the framework described above. The results achieved are satisfactory.

Conclusions

This work has shown that it is possible to improve the direct estimates of unemployment from the LFS by introducing additional information. The two approaches adopted both generate results that smooth out the volatility in the direct LFS estimates. The SPREE approach is easiest to implement and explain. However, underlying this method is an assumption that the relationship between the claimant count for different demographic groups is the same as that for corresponding ILO unemployment across a region or a non-geographical cluster. This may not be the case. Further, no use is made of LFS information at UA/LAD level.

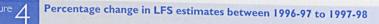
Results from multilevel modelling are not as smooth as those for SPREE because they take account of the LFS results, which might show some volatility. To do otherwise would be to ignore completely all LFS information at local level. Standard diagnostics show that the model choice is appropriate for the data and early results have initial user acceptability. This approach seems the most promising so far and will be taken forward.

Future work and other issues

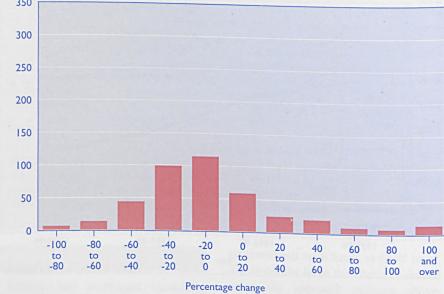
The Local Labour Force Survey and other changes to LFS estimates

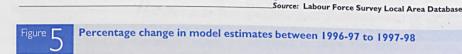
Since this project began, the establishment of the Local Labour Force Survey (LLFS) has been announced (see pp195-9, Labour Market Trends,

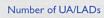


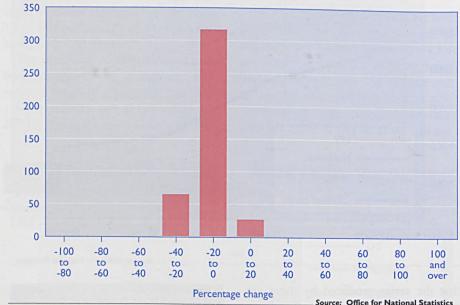












ment to the LFS, funded by the Department for Education and Employment, which will combine the existing information from the LFS with data from additional interviews to improve the quality of local level data in England. It is likely that the LLFS will improve the estimates of unem-

ployment for some local areas.

However, there will be no change to

May 2000). The LLFS is an enhance-

the annual sample size for many LADs and, even when there is a sample increase, the direct estimate of unemployment may still be considered too unreliable for publication. For these reasons, a modelling approach will still be needed. The multilevel modelling approach outlined in this article will be able to handle the change in the LFS data resulting from the boost to the sample to produce the LLFS.

As was mentioned previously, the methodology for construction of the LADB is being reviewed. As with the LLFS, the multilevel modelling approach will be able to deal with any changes in the LADB.

Other geographies and variables

This work has focused on UA/LADs. However, other geographical splits are also of interest. For example, parliamentary constituencies may be of interest to MPs and others. The Travel-to-Work-Area (TTWA) geography, defined as approximately self-contained labour markets, is also of use in local labour market analysis (see pp233-6, Labour Market Trends, May 1998 for more information.). In the context of work on social exclusion, there is a great deal of interest in ward level and even neighbourhood data. The multilevel modelling approach is likely to be applicable at parliamentary constituency level where the units are of a roughly similar size to UA/LADs. However, there will be problems implementing the same approach for smaller areas because of the absence of data for many of the smaller areas. It might be possible to develop an alternative approach, perhaps combining the ideas of SPREE with multilevel model-based estimates. This will be investigated later.

ILO unemployment was chosen as the variable of interest in this work because of the needs of users and because it was thought that results could be achieved. The existence of the high quality claimant count data, which closely relates to unemployment, has helped the modelling process. Clearly, this approach can be tried for other variables - both labour market and other. Its success is likely to depend on finding an auxiliary variable or variables that can explain much of the variation in the variable of interest. Other work ONS is engaged in involves investigating the use of multilevel modelling in small area estimation for a wide range of socio-economic variables (Heady et al 2000).

Presentation of results and dissemination

The modelling work has concentrated on estimation of levels of unemployment. This leads to a number of presentational issues. First, many users are interested in unemployment rates where unemployment is expressed as a proportion of the economically active population. As the direct LFS estimate of economically active is published for almost all UA/LADs this could easily be calculated, although there is some scope for inconsistency when comparing the model and direct estimates.

Second, the direct estimates of unemployment from the LFS are shown together with the numbers in employment, and of economically inactive. The total of the estimates is the population resident in private households. This would not be the case if the model-based estimate were to be used. However, it would be possible to make relatively small adjustments to the direct estimates of employment and economic inactivity to preserve the additive relationship.

Finally, the model-based estimates for the authorities in a region will not sum exactly to the direct estimate of the regional total. Again, adjustments could be made to ensure that this was

ONS will be considering each of these points in the next phase of the work as part of the construction of a dissemination plan. This will consider the best ways to present results and how they should be disseminated.

Other issues

ONS will need to make a final choice of which approach to use. Research to date suggests that, technically, the multilevel modelling approach works best. Further model refinement and testing will follow, as will external quality assurance of the methods used.

Further work is needed in validating the estimates. As well as continuing discussions with those in local government, ONS intends to establish whether there are sources of locally collected data that will help with the validation.

Consultation

ONS will consult with users as to how best to present the results and, in particular, whether they should be presented alongside existing published LFS estimates. The consultation will deal with a number of specific questions and is expected to take place early in 2001 when methodological development and a draft dissemination plan are complete. However, ONS would now appreciate comments and views on the use of the approaches described in this article.

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Further information Comments should be sent to: David Hastings, Room B4/04. Office for National Statistics I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 2QQ e-mail david.hastings@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6087.

eveloping improved estimates of ILO unemployment for UA/LAL

Technical note

SPREE example

To illustrate how SPREE works, a simple hypothetical example is shown below. In this case, Area X contains 2 small areas – SA1 and SA2. *Table 1* shows the association structure (claimant count) for Area X, which has a population of 4,000, of whom 2,800 are male and 1,200 female. Age group A1 contains 2,500 and age group A2 has 1,500. SA1 has 1,800 and SA2 has 2,200.

Table 2 shows the allocation structure. There are 5,000 ILO unemployed in Area X: 3,500 males and 1,500 females, 3,000 in A1 and 2,000 in A2.

The first iteration of the IPF algorithm pro-rates the rows of the association structure to equal the totals of the alloca-

tion structure for sex by multiplying the M rows by 3,500/2,800 and the F rows by 1,500/1,200 (see *Table 3*). And then it forces the columns to add downwards by multiplying column AI by 3,000/3,125 and column A2 by 2,000/1,875 (see *Table 4*). This procedure is repeated until convergence i.e. the margins of the table equal those of the allocation structure. For this simple example, two further iterations are required before the final table shown in *Table 5* is completed. This contains estimates of ILO unemployment based on the original association structure of claimant count data, which is consistent with the estimates of ILO unemployment for Area X i.e. the allocation structure. Therefore, the SPREE estimate for SAI is: 2,253 (1,636.921+616.042); and for SA2: 2,747 (1,863.079+883.958).

Table	(claimant	count) for sid 2, by age	small	Table 2	unemploy age and se	ed) for area	(ILO x X, by
	Age g	roup			Age g	roup	
	AI	A2	Total		AI	A2	Tota
Sex and a	ırea			Sex			
Male				Male		2112211	3,500
SAI	700	600	1,300	Female	_	_	1,500
SA2	1,000	500	1,500				
Female				Total	3,000	2,000	5,000
SAI	400	100	500			-1000 000	
SA2	400	300	700				
Total	2,500	1,500	4,000				

Table 3 Results of	f the first iteration of	manapiying the f		
	Age grou	ıp		
	AI	A2	Total	
Sex and area				
Male				
SAI	875	750	1,625	
SA2	1,250	625	1,875	3,500
Female				
SAI	500	125	625	
SA2	500	375	875	1,500
Total	3,125	1,875	5,000	

Technical note

Table A Results of t	he first iteration o	of multiplying the	columns	
	Age gro	oup		
	Al	A2	Total	
Sex and area				
Male				
SAI	840	800	1,640	
SA2	1,200	666.667	1,866.667	3,506.667
Female				
SAI	480	133.333	613.333	
SA2	480	400	880	1,493.333
Total	3,000	2,000	5,000	

Total
Total
1,636.921
1,863.079 3,500
616.042
883.958 1,500

Multilevel modelling

The authorities being modelled vary greatly in size. This meant that instead of modelling the ILO and claimant count directly we looked at modelling proportions of these numbers, using the population as denominator. As we are modelling proportions it then becomes appropriate to transform the data using the 'logit' transformation, a standard transformation for proportions. As the relationship between ILO unemployment and claimant count varies between different age/sex groups, we model for six age-sex groups for each authority (male/female by 16-24, 25-29, 50+) and then include terms in the model to allow the relationship to vary between these groups.

The multilevel model used can be thought of as an extension to a usual logistic regression model. Our basic model is:

 $logit(\pi_{ii}) = \alpha + blogit(x_{ii})$

where π_{ij} is the ILO proportion for age-sex group j in cell i and x_{ij} is the claimant count proportion for the same cell. The distribution of the sample proportion from the LFS is assumed to have a binomial (nij, π ij) distribution where nij is the survey sample size in that cell.

To this basic model we add indicator variables for socioeconomic clusters and for sex-age groups.

The model is extended from the usual regression model to a multilevel model by adding random terms to the intercept in the following way:

$$logit(\pi_{ij}) = \alpha ij + blogit(x_{ij})$$
$$\alpha ij = \alpha + u_i + v_{ij}$$

where u_j and v_{ij} are assumed to be independent normal with unknown variances. These allow the fitted proportion for an area to vary from the line predicted by the fixed terms depending on the strength of the survey data for that area.

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Technical report

Review of unemployment rate measures

By Tricia Williams and Judi Morgan, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- ONS is reviewing unemployment rate measures.
- This article looks at developments since the 1996 consultation and makes further proposals for improving the rates, and especially for improving the availability of robust rates for small areas.
- ONS is proposing to introduce an additional residence-based rate for subregional areas.
- The workplace-based claimant count rates will be revised.
- Users are invited to comment on the proposals.



This article discusses the existing unemployment rate measures, work in hand to improve the existing rates, and options for an additional residence-based rate.

Introduction

ONS IS reviewing progress on developments in unemployment rates, and the existing methodology and availability of unemployment rates, within the wider context of developments in the availability of small area data. This article looks briefly at those developments that will impact directly on the currently published unemployment rates and makes proposals for additional improvements.

National Statistics currently publishes two unemployment rate measures: a residence-based rate using data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), based on the internationally agreed International Labour Organisation (ILO)1 definition, and a workplacebased rate for the claimant count. Both rates are produced for a range of areas.

In the last consultation on unemployment rates, in 19962, users asked for a range of rates - both residence-

based and workplace-based. Following this, several developments were started3. A long-term project to improve the ILO-based unemployment rates for small areas was launched (see pp409-17 for the latest update on this project). Existing rates were also made available for a wider range of geographies, including Local Authorities and Parliamentary Constituencies. Users asked for a ward-level rate and, as a first step in developing this, work started on producing claimant count level data for current wards. Additionally, the separate components of economic inactivity, which can be used to derive wider measures for those who are not in employment, already published at national and regional level, were added to the annual local area Labour Force Survey database (LADB).

ONS is proposing to extend the residence-based rates to include a new claimant count rate for small areas and to improve the workplace-based rate. Users are invited to comment on the proposals and to submit further suggestions for improving the unemployment

Existing rates

Residence-based unemployment rates

National Statistics currently publishes quarterly residence-based unemployment rates using the ILO definition of unemployment. The rate is the number of ILO unemployed divided by the economically active population4. These rates are available at national and regional level on a three-month rolling average basis, with rates for seasonal quarters published for Local Authorities (LAs), Unitary Authorities (UAs), Counties, Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) and Local Enterprise Companies (LECs), subject to sample size constraints.

While the Labour Force Survey has a large sample at national level, in small areas the sample is not large enough to provide reliable estimates. In order to improve and extend the range of areas for which rates can be published, data are combined from four

consecutive quarters into the LADB. This increases the number of areas for which rates can be published. However, as the unemployment level falls, the number of areas for which estimates can be published also falls; annual ILO unemployment rates are only presently available for around a quarter of LAs. Annual estimates of unemployment are published for LAs, Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) and Parliamentary Constituencies where sample size permits. NUTS 3 area tables will be added from January

Workplace-based rates

Workplace-based rates are based on the claimant count – that is, the number of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance or National Insurance credits. This is divided by workforce estimates comprising the claimant count, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, government-supported trainees and HM Armed Forces (see Box 1)5.

Claimant count rates are available monthly, although the denominator is only updated on an annual basis. They are published for a wide range of areas:

- United Kingdom;
- Countries:
- Government office regions

(GORs):

- Standard statistical regions
- Travel-to-Work areas (TTWAs);
- Counties:
- Unitary authorities and local authority districts (UAs/LADs);
- Parliamentary Constituencies.

Wider measures

National Statistics also publishes the components of inactivity, which allow users to construct wider measures from the LFS. ILO inactivity can be broken down into those who want to work but are not seeking work, those who want to work but are not available (for example, carers) and those who do not want to work.

Limitations of the existing rates for subregional areas

Residence-based rates

ILO unemployment rates are only published for a minority of LAs. Rates for subregional areas can be subject to large sampling error, making comparisons over time and between areas difficult. In addition, the more robust rates obtained from the LADB are not very timely; the current database cov-

ers the period from March 1998 to February 1999 and the next database will not be released until January 2001. ONS has been consulting on the LADB⁶ and is considering bringing forward the release date, but these estimates will still not be as timely as the other unemployment rates.

The main limitation in publishing a wider range of subregional ILO unemployment rates, and in providing more robust and more timely estimates, is the sample size of the LFS. While this is a very large national survey, the number of unemployed people interviewed in smaller local areas can be too few to provide reliable estimates. Two projects to develop improved LFS estimates will increase the number of LAs for which unemployment estimates can be published on an annual basis (see section on planned improvements), but there is still a demand for more timely unemployment rates for a wider range of areas.

Workplace-based rates

Claimant count rates are released more frequently and for a larger number of small areas, but the denominators are only produced annually; the new denominators published in July 2000 are for September 1999. Workplace-based rates are not good indicators of social exclusion in small areas, and users find the commuting issues difficult to understand and interpret. The other limitation is that there are no measures of error for the rates. although the denominator includes some survey estimates.

Appropriate use of unemployment rates

In a largely self-contained area (for example, at regional or TTWA level), the number of jobs will be similar to the number of people in employment, although some people may hold more than one job. In small areas the main difference comes from the choice of denominator. Where the numerator is the same for both rates, areas that have net in-commuting will have a lower workplace-based rate than residencebased rate. Where there is net outcommuting, then the residence-based rate will be lower than the workplacebased rate.

While the residence-based rate for a small area is useful on its own for social analyses such as social exclusion, both rates together give a broader picture of the local economy. However, the claimant count rate is more strongly affected by commuting, for example, in inner city areas. As a result of this, ONS encourages users not to make direct comparisons of claimant count rates on their own between LA areas and between other small areas. Users are advised to use both rates, where available, to get a better picture of the local economy.

ONS produces TTWA maps. These provide areas which are approximations to self-contained labour markets for robust economic analyses, and for which rates can be compared between areas without having to take account of commuting effects. However, TTWAs have become larger over time, reflecting increased commuting distances. This has meant in many cases that the areas are too large for meaningful local economic analysis and particularly for monitoring the impact of policy initia-

Planned improvements

DfEE and ONS are expanding the sample size of the LFS in England to provide more robust local labour market, learning and skills information on an annual basis7. The survey is designed to provide robust estimates for Local Education Authorities (LEAs). Thus, there will be an improvement in the robustness of ILO unemployment rate information at a more localised level in many parts of England, but some LEAs (and thus LADs) will not receive any increase in sample size, so there will still be a need for alternative solutions.

As previously mentioned, ONS is developing improved ILO unemployment rates for LAs, which will extend the number of LAs for which ILO unemployment rates can be published, using modelling techniques (see pp409-17). While the joint DfEE/ONS project will improve some of the LFS estimates, modelling will still be required to provide a wider range of

robust unemployment estimates.

The introduction of the new Annual Business Inquiry (see pp405-8) will improve the quality of the workplacebased unemployment measure, as it introduces a better measure of employee jobs to the denominator. The claimant count rates will be revised in April 2001 to take on the new estimates. At the same time, all the current historical series will be revised. Work to extend the government office region series back to 1974 will also be included in the programme.

Proposals for further improving the rates

Residence-based rates

In the 1996 consultation, users asked for a ward-level unemployment rate. More recent developments, such as the neighbourhood statistics project8, have increased demand for unemployment measures for very small areas. ONS is proposing to introduce an additional residence-based rate, which will provide estimates that are more robust for a range of small area geographies. This will be used to complement the existing residence-based rates where the ILO rate is not available.

The proposal is that this would be a claimant count rate, with two possible options for the denominators. The rate would be based on an estimate of the population at ward level (which could then be used to derive estimates of economic activity, if required). This could then be used to construct rates for larger areas such as Parliamentary Constituencies.

There are two main options for the residence-based rate denominator: to use the mid-year population estimates or projections for the relevant age group, or to use estimates of economic activity. Using the economically active as the base would bring the residencebased claimant count closer to the ILO unemployment rates. Users may prefer this concept, as it would produce rates similar to those used at national and regional level from the LFS.

However, it might be better to use the total population in the relevant age group. Claimants include some individuals who are classed as inactive under

Box I Claimant count denominators

The denominators for the claimant count rates use data from the following sources: claimant count data from the Benefits Agency, employee jobs from the Annual Employment Survey (AES), self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, government-supported trainee data from the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) administrative records, and HM Armed Forces data from the Ministry of Defence. The Short-Term Employer Survey data are used to scale the employee data forward (for example, 1998 AES data were scaled to 1999 for the recent update).

A narrow-based rate is also produced using employee jobs and claimant count data.

Recent developments have led to the agricultural component of employment being obtained directly from the relevant departments in England, Scotland and Wales, as data are required for small areas in more detail than are available from

Northern Ireland denominators are calculated separately by the Northern Ireland Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETINI) and are added to the Great Britain denominators to provide the United Kingdom total.

The denominators are produced at the lowest geographical level first and are then built up to the other geographies. The most recent series uses frozen 1991 wards. Not all data are available at this level; for example, government-supported trainee data are only supplied for Training and Enterprise Council areas. Data are therefore supplied at the lowest geographical level available and are then scaled down where necessary, using the higher level geographies as controls and a simple pro rata system. All the denominators are constrained to the regional totals. Where boundaries in different geographical systems are identical (for example, some Local Authorities and Parliamentary Constituencies share the same boundaries), the denominators are further constrained to ensure the different geographies produce the

The main component of the denominators, the AES, determines the timetable for production. The introduction of the new Annual Business Inquiry will lead to a review of the timetable for future years.

the ILO definition, so these would not appear in the denominator for this series if the base were just the economically active population. In addition, using the total working-age population would bring the rates in line with data on other benefits, and would provide a more robust measure. The population data would also be simpler to construct; ONS is planning to derive wardlevel population data for future years after the 2001 Census. Estimates of the economically active for very small areas depend on the outcome of the wider work on small area estimation and so have a more uncertain timetable.

These are not simple or quick solutions, however, and the recommendation is that the work starts once the new ward-level population data are available from the 2001 Census.

The proposal is to introduce a new residence-based claimant count rate. Do users want this new residence-based rate for subregional areas? The timing for the work would depend on the choice of denominators; the working-age population figures would be available at ward level first.

In the short-term, it would be possible to produce annual rates for LAs using either population estimates/projections or the LFS annual Local Area Database estimates of economic activity in early 2001. However, more frequent rates and rates for other geographies will take more time to develop and will depend on the outcome of the small area estimation project and data from the 2001 Census.

Users are invited to comment on these proposals, indicating whether this new residence-based claimant count rate would meet their requirements and, if so, to specify which base they would prefer: the workingage population or the economically active population from the LFS. It is envisaged that the timing for the longer-term work would be post 2003. Work on the short-term option could be completed in early 2001.

Workplace-based rates

While there has been some debate about the use of workplace-based rates,

particularly where these have been used in the absence of residence-based rates for analyses in very small areas, it is clear that they have a role in economic analyses. ONS will be strengthening the guidance on the appropriate use of the different measures and plans to provide more choice for users by extending the availability of residence-based rates.

ONS is intending to develop a measure of error for the workplace-based claimant count rates to take account of the sampling variability in the survey components. In addition, it has been suggested that the denominators be updated more frequently using data from the Short-Term Employer Surveys to produce in-year estimates of employment. However, it should be noted that such estimates would be subject to revision.

Do users have a need for the workplace-based rates to be updated more frequently, taking into account the need for additional revisions? If so, it should be possible to produce these in 2001/2.

There has been concern with the publication of workplace-based rates for small areas, as the impact of commuting makes these rates difficult to understand and use appropriately. In addition, some of the components of the denominator are very volatile at this level leading to misleading changes over time. ONS published workplace-based rates at Parliamentary Constituency level on a provisional basis in 1999, with a commitment to review these.

ONS is now recommending that, if more robust residence-based Parliamentary Constituency rates using the claimant count rates are made available in the future, then the Parliamentary Constituency workplace-based rates (published as provisional estimates) should be dropped once the new rates are available. The most likely timing for this would be post 2003. Users are invited to comment on this proposal.

Wider rates

Components of activity used by other organisations to construct wider measures, such as the 'want to work' rate, are available for some subregional areas already, but we are proposing that, where feasible, these be made more widely available. The components that are already published for LA areas can be made more easily accessible for a wider range of users. It may also be possible to extend the availability of the inactive components to Parliamentary Constituencies and TTWAs in future. subject to confidentiality constraints and where sample size permits. This work partly depends on the outcome of the local LFS review, which proposed improving the grossing for the LADBs and so improving the quality of the small area data.

Users are asked to comment on whether it would be useful for National Statistics to publish a breakdown of inactivity for additional small areas, where possible, so that wider measures can be constructed. If users require this, which are the areas? The timing for this would be 2001/2.

Ward-level rates

For time series analyses, it will be necessary to construct series using frozen wards in order to have a consistent geography over time. Rates for 'current' wards are under investigation, following the review in 1996. However, users should be aware that the inevitable time lag between the introduction of boundary changes and the availability of information for mapping data means that the most up-todate wards available for statistical analyses usually relate to boundaries in place one to two years previously. Improvements to mapping systems and the introduction of geographical referencing in the next few years will improve the time taken to adjust existing series to new boundaries, but some lags in the system will remain.

Other forthcoming changes

Statisticians in ONS, DfEE, the Employment Service, Scottish Executive and National Assembly for Wales are looking at issues surrounding the supply of government-supported trainee data from April 2001, following changes to post-16 education and training arrangements in England and Wales. Any impact on the workplace-based rates will be notified to users.

ONS is in discussion with other Departments on additional enhancements to the LFS sample. This may lead to further improvements in the ILO residence-based unemployment rates.

Estimates of unemployment will be available for small areas from the 2001 Census, although these will not be exactly on the ILO definition. More details will be made available during 2001/2.

By 2003/4, ONS will have implemented the new geographical referencing strategy designed to improve the allocation of data to geographical areas and allow greater flexibility in future. An impact assessment will be conducted for every data source affected and any changes notified.

Consultation

There are seven key areas for consultation:

 The proposal is to introduce a new residence-based claimant count rate.
 Do users want this new residencebased rate for subregional areas?
 The timing for the work would depend on the choice of denominators; the working-age population figures would be available at ward level first.

- 2. If users require this new residence-based claimant count rate, which base would they prefer: the working-age population or the economically active population from the LFS? It is envisaged that the timing for the longer-term work would be post 2003, and early 2001 for the short-term option for Local Authorities.
- 3. Do users have a need for the work-place-based rates to be updated more frequently, taking into account the need for additional revisions? If so, it should be possible to produce these in 2001/2.
- 4. ONS is recommending that if more robust residence-based Parliamentary Constituency rates using the claimant count rates are made available in the future, then the Parliamentary Constituency workplace-based rates (published as provisional estimates) should be dropped. The most likely timing for this would be post 2003. Users are invited to comment on this proposal.
- 5. Users are asked to comment on whether it would be useful for National Statistics to publish a breakdown of inactivity for additional small areas, where possible, so that wider measures can be con-

structed. If users require this, which are the areas? The timing for this would be 2001/2.

- 6. Do users have any other geographical areas for which they require unemployment rates? If so, which rates would they prefer for these areas?
- 7. Do users have a need for any other rates?

Any other comments on these proposals or further suggestions for improving the unemployment rates would be welcome.

Timetable for the review of the unemployment rates

Consultation with users is now underway. The deadline for comments is 31 October 2000. A report will be produced early in 2001 summarising responses received and outlining the next steps. It will also give details of the implementation timetable for the various work programmes.

The National Statistics labour market theme working group is consulting on the priorities for labour market statistics more generally over the next three years (see news item on p387). Responses to this paper will feed into that broader consultation and influence the final work plan for labour market statistics.

Notes

- The International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment covers people who are: out of work, want a job, have actively sought work in the previous four weeks and are available to start work within the next fortnight; or out of work and have accepted a job that they are waiting to start in the next fortnight.
- 2 Review of Travel-To-Work Areas and Small Area Unemployment Rates: Summary Report on the Public Consultation of Winter 1996/7, Office for National Statistics, July 1997.
- 3 'Regional and local labour market statistics' by Steve Hickman, pp153-6, Labour Market Trends, April 1998.
- 4 The economically active population are those who are either in employment or ILO unemployed.
- Strictly speaking, the resulting measure is a ratio rather than a rate, but ONS is continuing to use the established naming convention for this measure. The proposed additional residencebased rate using the economically active as a base would also be a ratio.
- 6 'Developments in local area Labour Force Survey data' by Don Burke and Tricia Williams, pp231-6, Labour Market Trends, May 2000.
- 7 'The Local Labour Force Survey for England' by Iain Bell and Mehdi Hussain, pp195-9, Labour Market Trends, May 2000.
- See, for example: National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal. Policy Action Team report summaries: a compendium, Social Exclusion Unit, April 2000.

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Barriers to take-up of Modern Apprenticeships and National Traineeships by SMEs and specific sectors

National Foundation for Educational Research

A recent report looks at how employers can be encouraged to train more young people through MAs and NTs.

Key points

- The barriers that restrained take-up and use of Modern Apprenticeships (MAs) and National Traineeships (NTs) were related more to the business culture of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and particular sectors than to their views of the value of the initiatives.
- Driven by short-term business imperatives, and operating within slim profit margins, SMEs tended to provide inhouse training for immediate requirements which often made them unresponsive to adopting external training initia-
- Many SMEs did not have the infrastructure and staff to introduce and manage training initiatives, including liaison with external bodies and related adminis-
- Sector barriers to the take-up of MAs and NTs were related to labour market trends and recruitment preferences, strategies for ensuring business survival and dealing with industrial closure, and responses to rapidly changing technology.
- SMEs' knowledge of MAs and NTs was very limited and even where they were aware of the initiatives, the accuracy and depth of their understanding revealed misconceptions which affected participation.
- The evidence indicated that a multiagency approach, embracing Government, sector representatives and SME interest groups, is required to encourage the take-up of MAs and NTs by identifying the business benefits for individual employers and by organising appropriate

Introduction

SMALL AND medium enterprises (SMEs) make a major contribution to the economy accounting for the majority of businesses and around three in five workers. The way SMEs develop staff to meet their business needs is critical for both individual company performance and national prosperity. Modern Apprenticeships (MAs) and National Traineeships (NTs) were introduced by Government in the 1990s to help equip young people up to the age of 25 with relevant skills and provide employers with a consistent framework for training.

This report summarises the findings of a study that examined the barriers to the takeup of MAs and NTs by SMEs in eight framework sectors with relatively low participation and which investigated what action might be taken to encourage employers to train more young people through these initiatives. Since the study was carried out, apprenticeship has been re-branded: Advanced Modern Apprenticeships have replaced MAs and Foundation Modern Apprenticeships have replaced NTs.

Scope of the study

This qualitative study focused on the recruitment practices, business activity and skills needs, training practices, and views on MAs and NTs among SMEs with fewer than 250 employees. A number of large companies were also included to provide a broader picture of the issues under consideration.

Eight sectors were selected for inclusion in the study, which examined the barriers to the take-up of eight MA frameworks related to the sectors' core activity. The sectors were: health and social care, information technology, road haulage and distribution, sports and recreation, arts and entertainment, printing and graphics, clothing manufacture, and international trade. All except the final one also had NT frameworks.

Research methods

The research, which was undertaken between July 1999 and February 2000, com-

prised a programme of face-to-face and telephone interviews undertaken with staff in 100 companies (73 SMEs and 27 large employers) distributed across the eight sectors. In addition, representatives of ten related National Training Organisations (NTOs) were interviewed and further discussions were held with personnel from 13 other intermediary organisations.

Recruitment

Employers used the same approach to recruit both young and older staff. Placing job advertisements in newspapers and Jobcentres was supplemented by word of mouth which SMEs valued as a cheap and reliable way of getting staff. Employers varied in the value they placed on young people as employees. While some were reluctant to recruit young people who, in their experience, did not have a positive attitude to work, others in sports and recreation, and arts and entertainment, two sectors which relied to some extent on hiring casual labour, were often keen to attract young people to fill jobs that required employees who were fit and energetic. In contrast, employers in the IT and health and social care sectors tended to look for adults whose experience enabled them to deal effectively with clients.

When recruiting young people, employers looked for development potential and valued enthusiasm, work discipline, and interest in the job more than previous training. Certain sectors emphasised some attributes and skills more than others. For example, printing companies wanted literate recruits who had the ability to learn technical skills and clothing manufacturers wanted recruits to have dexterity and good hand-eye coordination. Both of these sectors were experiencing difficulty in recruiting young people. Where employers had been unsuccessful in recruiting young people, they attributed this to their dislike of working unsocial hours, negative image of the industry and unwillingness to travel very far to work.

The research found that a significant consideration for SMEs was to recruit new staff who could get on with their existing workforce. The ability to work together in a small company was often regarded as more

important than new recruits having previous experience or qualifications. Just over a third of employers stated that retention was a difficulty. Career progression was the main reason given for young employees deciding to leave. Although some SMEs said that they did not have the capacity to offer promotion or further prospects, others had taken action to keep their young staff, including career development, job rotation, improved training, and financial

Business activity and skills

Just over half of the employers reported that they had skills deficiencies and the study discovered two cross-sector skills gaps in addition to some sector-specific skills shortages. Employers in the IT, sports and recreation, arts and entertainment, and printing sectors indicated that their employees' IT skills lagged behind their current business needs. They emphasised the immense challenge of attempting to keep up with rapidly changing IT applications which required continual skills updating. This was a costly process for SMEs. Employers were trying to fill these skills gaps mainly by training existing employees rather than by recruiting new staff. Employers in arts and entertainment, IT, and international trade identified that they had a gap in management skills, particularly in team and project leadership. More management development training was seen as the solution.

Several sector-specific skills shortages were identified, including drivers in the road haulage sector, print machine operators in the printing sector, life guards in the sports and recreation sector, and machinists and cutters in the clothing manufacturing sector.

Most employers wanted their companies to grow and diversify over the next five years. They saw improved staff training and changes in business practice as the keys to future development. The following obstacles to growth were among those identified: unprecedented competition (printing), skills shortages (clothing manufacture), and lack of funding (arts and entertainment).

Employers said that they received support from a range of external organisations to develop their businesses. Training delivered by colleges and training providers was the most frequently mentioned support by nearly two-thirds of employers. Around two-fifths said that they had received help from TECs, mostly in the form of funding for training or support in preparing for Investors in People recognition. About a quarter of the employers reported getting

help from their sector NTOs, whose representatives were conscious of the challenge of promoting their services to SMEs. They had responded by linking with TECs to present information on training, including MAs and NTs through a variety of events and media. Employers had accessed support from a range of other sources, including machine and equipment manufacturers and suppliers who provided specialised product or systems training.

Training practices

Just under half of the employers, including most large companies, indicated that they had written training policies and dedicated training budgets. Company and individual training needs were mainly identified through informal assessment, though staff appraisals and reviews were also used. The same methods were used to identify young employees' training needs. Most of the training provided was a combination of onand off-the-job. Employers particularly valued on-the-job training because it gave them control of what was being learned and how. Furthermore, time pressures and output targets did not allow the take-up of training delivered outside the company. Employers in the road haulage, printing, and clothing manufacturing sectors pointed out that lack of local, relevant training provision was another reason for providing on-the-job

The training provided by SMEs was generally undertaken in response to immediate business need. Often identifying a training need and supporting a member of staff was very hands-on. In smaller SMEs finding opportunities to pass on skills, when there were competing demands on the owner's time, was a continuing challenge.

Most employers declared that there was no difference in the training provided for young people. The main reason given for this was that training was based on needs rather than age. The minority of companies that adopted different approaches for young trainees, provided additional guidance and support through arranging for more experienced staff to work with and train them.

Views on MAs and NTs

The study revealed that employers had a low level of understanding of the initiatives. More than half of the employers said that they did not understand MAs very well and nearly all did not understand NTs very well. As far as they were aware, the initiatives were not held in very high regard in their

The main barriers to taking up MAs were lack of knowledge, lack of relevance, lack of support and lack of suitable young people. Employers called for more information and explanation as they did not know enough about them. Some had experienced difficulties in getting support to introduce and implement MAs, particularly external training provision and finance. Several employers, especially in arts and entertainment, pointed out that, as they were able to recruit well-qualified applicants, there was no need to adopt MAs. Some employers reported that they did not employ young people of the required age range or found it difficult to attract recruits of appropriate quality to take a MA. Similar barriers to the take-up of NTs were found including cost, bureaucracy, and employers' belief that existing training was adequate.

The SME business culture, including intense work pressures and slim profit margins, emerged as a barrier to take up. It was characterised by enterprises that often preferred to recruit people who were immediately productive and whose output was greater earlier, which had an impact on profit. Furthermore, employers explained that SMEs like them did not have the capacity and infrastructure to support the use of MAs and NTs. They elaborated that they did not have available staff who had the time to develop an understanding of the initiatives, to put in place the necessary systems for implementation and maintenance, or to advise and assess candidates.

The study identified sectoral barriers to use of the initiatives. For example, in the IT sector it was evident that companies tended to recruit graduates; in the printing sector frequent changes in technology required immediate training responses rather than longer term provision; and in the clothing manufacturing sector, firms were too preoccupied in fighting for survival in an extremely competitive global marketplace.

Although employers offered ideas for developing the initiatives to meet their needs, this did not necessarily mean that they would adopt them. The emerging view from employers was that the take-up of the initiatives was dependent on business growth rather than the reverse. Employers explained that if their business expanded and they took on trainees, then they might give consideration to using them. Several employers advocated that the initiatives should be made more relevant and industryspecific to meet their needs and suggested that this could only be achieved through a process of consultation with employers. Others called for more flexibility, which would allow them to choose certain parts or modules which would meet their specific

needs or to incorporate industry qualifications other than NVOs.

Employers suggested that the initiatives could be promoted more effectively through the provision of better – clear and concise – information. More sector-specific information was also requested. Several employers said that they would value explanation of the initiatives through face-to-face contact so that they could ask questions and explore issues that were of importance to them.

Messages and implications

The study found that employers were uninformed or indifferent rather than negative to the MA and NT concept. Barriers to uptake were grounded in the business cultures of SMEs and particular sectors. A strategic, collaborative response is required

to address these barriers that draws on the expertise, experience and resources of a range of agencies, including government departments, NTOs, TECs, SME interest groups, colleges and training providers.

Mechanisms already exist – in the form of employer networks and training providers – that have the potential to make a greater contribution to informing non-users about these initiatives.

The evidence suggests that the best approach to encouraging SMEs and larger employers to take up MAs and NTs is to examine their business needs and identify how the initiatives could help to meet them. Making the business case, which is critical to adoption, involves setting out the benefits and the value that the initiatives will add to employers' performance, quality and output.

Copies of the full report, Barriers to takeup of Modern Apprenticeships and National Traineeships by SMEs and specific sectors, RR205, ISBN 1 84185 277 5, price £4.95, are available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 0845 6022260, fax 0845 6033360. Cheques should be made payable to 'DfEE Priced Publications'. Further information about this research can be obtained from Chris Littler, Room W608, DfEE, Head Office, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ., e-mail chris.littler@dfee.gov.uk.

Evaluation of New Deal 50-plus: qualitative evidence from clients

By John Atkinson, Jenny Kodz, Sara Dewson and Judith Eccles, Institute for Employment Studies

This report looks at the first phase of a national evaluation of the New Deal programme for unemployed and economically inactive people over 50.

Key points

- New Deal 50-plus is a voluntary programme that provides access to one-to-one advice and guidance about finding work through a New Deal Personal Adviser (NDPA).
- The programme also provides a wage top-up (the Employment Credit), providing £60 a week for those working full-time (30 hours or more) and £40 for part timers (at least 16 hours, and less than 30) for up to a year, provided that recipients' total income is less than £15,000 a year.
- There is also a training grant, of up to £750, for those in receipt of the Employment Credit.
- Clients' initial impressions of the programme were very positive. However, the key element of the programme was seen as just the Employment Credit; few knew about or were interested in the Training Grant, and many had not entered the advisory caseload.
- Views about the Employment Credit were generally very positive. It was unanimously regarded as an incentive to work. Most saw the level of the Credit as reasonable, but there was some anxiety about it ending after a year.
- The Credit was much more likely to be cited as a big help than was access to NDPA support. There were widely varying views and experiences about the advice, guidance and help which participants were receiving through the programme.

Introduction

THIS REPORT presents findings from the national evaluation of New Deal 50-plus. This element of the research consists of four focus group meetings conducted in January 2000. The focus groups were held in Dorset, the Black Country, City Pride (Manchester) and Edinburgh East and Midlothian. It should be noted that this research was conducted relatively early in the programme (January 2000), and with relatively few clients (38); the results should therefore be regarded as tentative.

New Deal 50-plus has the widest client group of any of the New Deals. It includes unemployed and economically inactive people over 50 (with no upper age limit) who have been on Jobseeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefits or Income Support for six months or more, plus their dependant partners. This group includes people who are in regular contact with Jobcentres and a very large number of those with a wide range of needs who are not required to be available for work.

Participant perspectives and attitudes towards work

These respondents appeared serious and well motivated in their efforts to find work, and shared a fairly strong and positive image of older workers as 'good' employees. They almost all identified employer ageism as the main factor stopping them from finding work, but on closer questioning conceded individual difficulties, grouped around: health/stamina problems: skill deficits; awareness of how much their labour market circumstances exposed them to potential abuse; transitional problems associated with the logistics/costs of working; transitional financial problems associated with a pay regime less predictable and more risky than benefits; and benefit trap problems arising from the relatively low wages they were likely to secure.

Respondents presented a range of orientations and attitudes towards returning to work, but with an underlying distinction between:

• 'stickers': who were either unwilling (or

- unable) to take work paying less than their fixed view of their personal worth;
- 'shifters': who recognised the need to come to terms with their labour market circumstances, and were more prepared simply to take whatever they could get.

Marketing and client impressions of New Deal 50-plus

The majority of focus group participants had first heard about New Deal 50-plus programme through Jobcentre staff. Other avenues of hearing about the programme included newspapers, television, or through a friend. The general opinion was that New Deal 50-plus was not well publicised in the Jobcentre or elsewhere. Few had seen posters about the programme, and in at least two of the Jobcentres the leaflets were not freely available to pick up.

While the basic outline of the programme was clear, there was quite a lot of confusion about some of the detail, which was not thought to be covered sufficiently in the leaflet. Many respondents also felt Employment Service staff were unsure themselves about some of the workings of the programme. Generally, the initial impressions of the programme were very positive.

The key element of the programme was seen as the Employment Credit. Few had heard about the Training Grant and many were not aware that the advice and guidance was a part of this particular programme. This could have been because they were already on another New Deal, but the data are unclear about this. Participants were pleased that employers did not know about the Employment Credit.

Client experiences on the programme

The objective of participants for joining New Deal 50-plus was to gain a job. The Employment Credit was the main attraction to the programme. Participants were unable to give clear information about their experiences of the initial meeting and joining the programme. In many cases, they were not aware that an initial meeting had taken place and some were not aware that they had been

There were different experiences expressed in relation to the advice, guidance and help participants were receiving through the programme. Some saw their NDPA regularly and found this support very useful. However, the participants suggested that the support they were given varied by individual NDPA. Similarly, some were very pleased with support that they had received from Jobclubs and other centres providing help with jobsearch skills. Others would have liked more information on training available locally.

Views about the Employment Credit were generally very positive. It was regarded as an incentive to work. For most claimants it appeared to be addressing a 'benefits trap' that they might otherwise encounter. However, the extent to which it satisfactorily achieved this varied by individual circumstance. For example, nonclaimants with mortgages were particularly unsure whether the wage top-up would compensate for a loss of benefits, particularly if they were to take a part time job. Most saw the level of the Credit as reasonable, but there was some anxiety about the Credit ending after a year. The actual experiences of the process of claiming the Credit varied by Jobcentre area. In one area in particular, there appeared to be teething problems.

None of the participants was claiming the Training Grant and few had even heard about it. With their limited information, respondents had difficulty commenting on the Grant. It appears that their perceptions about the usefulness of the Grant varied according to their more general attitudes towards training.

Outcomes and impact

Satisfaction with the programme was reasonably positive to varying degrees, depending on the job outcome from it. Almost all the respondents said that they would recommend the programme to a friend.

Lower levels of satisfaction were to some extent correlated with negative experiences under the programme: difficulties in getting accurate information, lack of clear communication about it, etc. as well as with the lack of a job outcome. Despite this, there was no really serious negative comment, leading to the view that there are no fundamental sources of dissatisfaction with the main features of the programme, with negative impressions turning on purely individual circumstances or on dissatisfaction with

Widespread and positive, though not always strong, intermediate effects on clients' general demeanour and perspectives about eventually finding work were observed. These effects turned on:

- motivation: the programme did seem to have provided additional motivation for significant numbers of respondents;
- reservation wage: eligibility for the Credit was well known to the participants, and it had widely impacted on their reservation wage, and on the perceived net gain from working. This effect was not decisive due to concern with an offsetting loss of housing and other benefits, as well as considerations of job-type; and
- there was some evidence of more effective jobsearch than previously, but this was largely restricted to those out of work for shorter periods.

The programme seems to have had rather less impact across the board on both client self-confidence and circumstantial confidence. However, the role of the Credit as a stable, reliable 'earnings platform' seemed to be an important improvement in the assessments of many clients of what their circumstances would be like if they did take

Job entry had been mainly to part-time and service sector jobs, in relatively unskilled and poorly paid occupations. Credit claimants were unanimous that the Credit had been very influential in making low-paid work into a more practical proposition for them, in terms of both the level and reliability of their working income. Successful job-getters were already positioned somewhat towards the shifter end of the spectrum, and the Credit seemed simply to have made their shift more of an economic proposition and less of a risk. The Credit was much more likely to be cited as a big help than was access to NDPA support.

All those who had taken a job were still in it at the time of the meetings, perhaps two or three months later, and tended to report significant (sometimes very significant) rises in self-esteem, sense of purpose and general mental well being. However, in no case did anyone think that their immediate prospects were good enough to offset the expiry of the Employment Credit after 12 months. For the most part, this was perceived as a bridge they would cross when they got to it; but they were not there yet, and it was not a big issue for them currently.

At this point, job entrants were still too preoccupied with coping in their new circumstances to be much aware of, or interested in, the Training Grant. They seemed unlikely to initiate any later take-up of their own accord.

Among those towards the sticker end of the spectrum, we noted that participants tended to be more critical, or less positive, about the programme than did other participants. For the stickers, New Deal 50-plus did not address their fundamental needs or preferences: either the realism or otherwise of their jobsearch strategy had not been satisfactorily assessed by a Personal Adviser (sometimes because the individual had rejected such a dialogue) or the programme had not led to suitable positive assistance to address their problem(s)

Suggested improvements

The main ways in which these clients would like to see improvements made were:

- more (and more eye-catching) publicity: to realise the potential interest in it among older jobseekers;
- more clarity about eligibility and procedures: to meet the considerable demand among our respondents for greater clari-
- more written material: some clients felt over-reliant on their NDPA for information about the programme;
- training first, then job: a minority of those who were least positive about the programme could not see the sense in having to take a 'bad' job in order to get training, when in fact they wanted training in order to get a 'good' job;
- easier return to benefit: to reduce worries about their prospects of returning smoothly to full benefit if the job did not
- sliding scale for the Employment Credit: respondents felt that a complete cut-off at 52 weeks was likely to come as a blow, and so wanted a staged reduction of the subsidy in order both to avoid the shock effect, and to extend the top- up effect into the second year; and
- protection from employer abuse: these groups clearly saw that they would be reentering the labour market from a position of weakness, and wanted some kind of kitemark of older-worker-friendliness to be developed, to guide them towards employers least likely to exploit them.

Copies of the full report, Evaluation of New Deal 50plus: qualitative evidence from clients - first phase, ESR52, are available, free of charge, from: Research Management, Employment Service, Research and Development, Level 2, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield, S1 4ER, tel. 0114 259 6217.

Labour Market Data

SOU	RCES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	S2	ECO	NOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY	
			D.1	Economic activity by age	S56
DEEL	NITIONS		D.2	Economic inactivity	S58
DEFI	NITIONS	S3	D.3	Economic inactivity by age	S59
СОМ	PARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS	S4	EARM	IINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS	
			E.1	Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors	S62
			E.2	Average Earnings Index: industries	S64
REGI	JLARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S5	E.4	Average Earnings Index: effects of bonus payments	S66
			E.11	New Earnings Survey: quarterly `projections	S68
LABO	DUR MARKET SUMMARY		E.12	Earnings and hours: manual employees	S70
A.1		00	E.13	Earnings and hours: non-manual employees	S72
A.2	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted Trends	S6	E.14	Earnings and hours: all employees	S74
A.3		S13	E.21	Unit wage costs	S76
	Other headline indicators	S14	E.31	Earnings: international comparisons	S77
A.4	Regional summary	S16	The Break St		
			GOVE	RNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES	3
EMPI	OYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY		F.11	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	S78
B.1	Employment by category	010	F.12	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	S78
B.2		S18	F.13	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	S79
B.11	Employment by age	S20	F.14	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24	S79
B.12	Workforce jobs	S22	F.15	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New D	eal S80
	Employee jobs by industry	S23	F.16	New Deal 25+ summary figures	S80
B.13	Employee jobs: production industries	S25	F.17	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	S80
B.18	Workforce jobs by industry	S26	F.18	Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25	+ S81
B.21	Actual weekly hours of work	S27	F.19	Numbers into employment from New Deal 25+	S81
B.22	Usual weekly hours of work	S28			
B.32	Output, employment and productivity	S29		R LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	
			G.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	S82
INF	PLOYMENT		G.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	S82
C.1			G.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	S83
0.2	ILO unemployment by age and duration	S30	G.11	Labour disputes: summary	S84
	ILO unemployment rates by age	S33	G.12	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	S85
0.11	Claimant count by region	S34	G.21	Labour market and educational status of young people	S86
0.12	Claimant count by age and duration	S38	G.22	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	S86
2.13	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	S40	rise sparsh		
2.14	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	S41		L PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
2.21	Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	S42	H.1	Background economic indicators	S87
2.22	Claimant count: counties/local authorities	S44	H.11	Retail prices: summary	S88
2.23	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	S47	H.12	Retail prices: detailed indices	S88
2.24	Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	S51	H.13	Retail prices: selected items	S89
2.31	Claimant count flows	S52	H.14	Retail prices: general index	S90
.33	Interval between claims	S53	H.15	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	S92
.34	Destination of leavers from claimant count		H.21	EU countries: comparisons	S94
.51		S53			
.01	International comparisons	S54	STATIS	TICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S96

Publication dates of main economic indicators September – November

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

Consumer price indices

September	12 Tuesday
October	10 Tuesday
November	14 Tuesday

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

The LFS three-monthly results can be compared in various ways over time, shown by the chart below. The shaded areas show the periods for which LFS results are available. Comparisons over time should be made with the periods shaded in the same patterns, e.g. January to March 2000 should be compared with January to March 1999 or October to December 1999. Comparing estimates for overlapping three-month periods can produce more volatile results which can be difficult to interpret. In order to

make three-month on three-month comparisons, it is important to use seasonally-adjusted data.

Employer surveys

ONS conducts a range of employer surveys, collecting information on their turnover and profits, and also the number of filled jobs.

The Annual Employment Survey (AES) is conducted annually in September to measure the number of employee jobs. The survey samples around 450,000 local units covering one-third of the worksites in the United Kingdom

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

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

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

Administrative records

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

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

Data on vacancies are produced by the Employment Service (ES) as a by-product of its Labour Market System (LMS). LMS is the computer system that manages the currency of vacancies on display, controls their circulation around Jobcentres. and identifies those for liaison action with employers. A consistent vacancies series is available from 1985.

USING DATA SOURCES

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

Employment

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

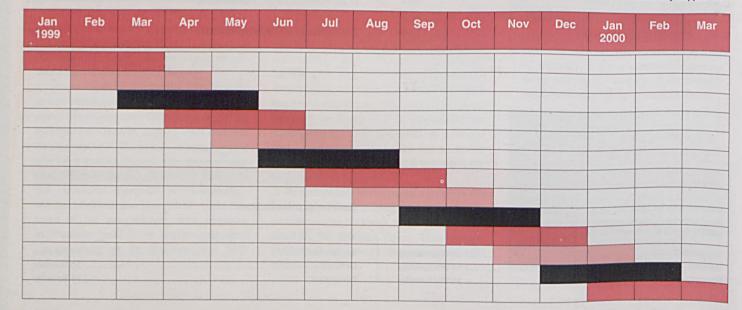
To gain an idea of the extent of work being performed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LFS is also the only source of detailed information about the characteristics (occupations, homeworking, work patterns and so on) of people's work - except for the industry in which people work, where the workforce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

Unemployment

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

Earnings

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



Definitions

EMPLOYMENT

Employment

There are two ways of looking at employment: the number of people in employment or the number of jobs. These two concepts represent different things, as one person can have more than one job (see 'Comparison of sources of employment data', Labour Market Trends, December 1997, pp511-16 for more details of differences between the two sources). People aged 16 or over are classed as employed by the Labour Force Survey (LFS), if they have done at least one hour of work in the reference week or are temporarily away from a job (e.g. on holiday). People classify themselves into one of four categories in the LFS (according to their main job if they have more than one); employees, selfemployed, unpaid family worker (doing unpaid work for a family-run business) or participating in a governmentsupported training programme.

Workforce jobs

The number of jobs is mainly collected through postal employer surveys (see notes on sources). This gives the number of employee jobs (formerly known as employees in employment). The total number of workforce jobs (formerly known as workforce in employment) is calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, those in HM Forces and government-supported trainees. As the main part of the estimate is the employee jobs total, this classification represents the employers' perception of how many jobs there are. It excludes homeworkers and private domestic servants.

Self-employed people (LFS)

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

Self-employment jobs

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

Government-supported trainees

Those on government-supported training programmes are included in the employee jobs estimate if they have a contract of employment. If, however, they do not have a contract of employment they are included in the workforce jobs estimate as government-supported trainees.

Employment rate

Employment rates can be presented for any population group as the proportion of that group who are in employment. The main presentation of employment rates is the proportion of the population of working age (16-59 for females and 16-64 for males) who are in employment

UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment

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

Count of claimants of unemploymentrelated benefits (claimant count)

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

The terms used in the tables are defined more fully in the periodic articles in Labour Market Trends that relate to particular statistical series

ILO unemployment rate

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

Claimant count rate

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economically active

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

Economic activity rate

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

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

Economically inactive

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

Economic inactivity rate

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

EARNINGS

Earnings

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

not available

nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

provisional

break in series

revised

series revised from indicated entry onwards

nes not elsewhere specified

SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification

EU European Union

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

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

Average Earnings Index

Average earnings are obtained by dividing the total paid by the total number of employees paid, including those on strike. The headline rate is the change in the average seasonally-adjusted index values for the last three months compared with the same period a year ago, and replaces the underlying rate of change.

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

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

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

OTHER DEFINITIONS General index of retail prices

household spending as detailed in Table H.12.

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

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

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

Unit wage costs

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

		New table names and numbers	
UMMARY TABLES	0.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	A.1
abour Force Survey: UK /orkforce: UK	0.1	Workforce jobs	B.11
abour Force Survey: GB	0.3	Regional labour market summary	A.4 B.11
Vorkforce: GB Background economic indicators	0.4	Workforce jobs Background economic indicators	H.1
MPLOYMENT			
Vorkforce	1.1	Workforce jobs	B.11 B.12
mployees in employment: industry time series mployees in employment: industry: production industries	1.2	Employee jobs by industry Employee jobs: industry: production industries	B.12 B.13
Ill industries: by division, class or group	1.4	Employee jobs: by division, class or group	B.14
mployees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region and industry Output, employment and productivity	B.16 B.32
Output, employment and productivity Selected countries: national definition	1.8	Employment: selected countries: national definitions	B.51
ourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.14	Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	B.17
JNEMPLOYMENT	2.1	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: UK summary Claimant count: GB summary	2.2	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count by region	2.3	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas Claimant count by age and duration	2.4	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas Claimant count by age and duration	C.21 C.12
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by duration: time series Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.8	Claimant count by age and duration: regions Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts	C.13 C.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	C.23
Claimant count: rates by age	2.15	Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)	C.2
elected countries Claimant count: UK flows	2.18 2.19	Selected countries Claimant count flows	C.51 C.31
Claimant count: GB flows by age	2.20	Discontinued	
Claimant count: average duration	2.21	Average duration of claims by age Claimant count: number of previous claims	C.35 C.32
Claim history: number of previous claims Claim history: interval between claims	2.22	Claim history: interval between claims	C.33
By sought and usual occupation	2.24	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	C.14
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	2.25	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Redundancies in United Kingdom	C.34 C.41
Redundancies in Great Britain Redundancies by region	2.32	Redundancies by region	C.42
Redundancies by age	2.34	Discontinued Padvadopsion by industry	C.43
Redundancies by industry Redundancies by occupation	2.35 2.36	Redundancies by industry Discontinued	0.43
VACANCIES			0.4
UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	3.1 3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted	G.1 G.2
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions Summary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.3
LABOUR DISPUTES	41	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary	G.11
Totals; industries; causes Stoppages of work: summary	4.1 4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	G.12
EARNINGS		A Farely and landow all ample up labor main industrial analysis	E.1
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.1 5.3	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors Discontinued	L.I
Manual employees	5.4	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.12
Non-manual employees	5.5	Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group	E.13 E.14
All employees Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.6 5.8	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy	E.21
Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.9	Selected countries: index of wages per head	E.31
RETAIL PRICES	6.1	Retail prices: summary of recent movements	H.11
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	H.12
Average for selected items	6.3	Average retail prices of selected items	H.13 H.14
General index: time series Changes on a year earlier: time series	6.4 6.5	General index of retail prices General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier	H.15
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.8	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	H.21
Selected countries	6.9	Discontinued	H.22
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	7.1	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.2	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1 D.1/B.2/C.2/[
Economic activity by age	7.3 7.4	Economic activity by age Employment by category	B.1
Full-time and part-time workers Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	7.4	Temporarily suspended	
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonlly adjusted)	7.6	Temporarily suspended Job-related training received by employees	B.41
Job-related training received by employees Average actual weekly hours by industry sector	7.7 7.8	Actual weekly hours of work	B.21
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING	0.4	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	E1
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	8.1 8.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	F.2
Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	F.3 F.4
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	8.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers Other training: destination of leavers	F.4 F.5
Youth Training: destination of leavers	8.5 8.6	Other training: destination of leavers Other training: qualifications of leavers	F.6
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	-		G.22
OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES	A4	lobecokers with disabilities: placement into employment	U.ZZ
OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	A1 A2	Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment Regional selective assistance by region	G.31
OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES			

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

Regularly published statistics

		number or page			issue	Table numb or pa
			GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING	_		-
M	Sep 2000	A.1				
M	Sep 2000	A.2	enterprise programmes	Q	Aug 2000	F.1
M	Sep 2000	A.3		~	7 tag 2000	
M	Sep 2000	A.4	programmes	Q	Aug 2000	F.2
А	Apr 2000	155	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q		F.3
	_		Work-based training for adults: qualifications of			
				Q	Aug 2000	F.4
				0	A 0000	
				Q	Aug 2000	F.5
				0	Δυα 2000	F.6
						F.7
						F.11
					The second secon	F.12
						F.13
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF		Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	M	and the state of t	F.14
			Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment			.,,,4
			from New Deal	М	Sep 2000	F.15
			New Deal 25+ summary figures	M	Sep 2000	F.16
M	Sep 2000	B.22	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	M		F.17
MO	0	D.00	Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of			
			New Deal 25+	М	Sep 2000	F.18
			Number of people into employment from New			
			Deal 25+	M	Sep 2000	F.19
A	Aug 2000 Jun 2000	B.51 273	TEC/CCTE performance tables	Α	Dec 1999	655
			OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
				М	Sep 2000	G.1
M	Sep 2000	C.1			The state of the s	G.2
			Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices			
			by region	M	Sep 2000	G.3
			Labour disputes: summary	M	Sep 2000	G.11
			Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Sep 2000	G.12
			Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2000	259
			International labour disputes	Α	Apr 2000	147
	and the second second second		Trade union membership	Α	Jul 2000	329
			Labour market and educational status of young			
			people	M	Sep 2000	G.21
				Q	Aug 2000	364
			Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Sep 2000	396
	Aug 2000		Jobseekers with disabilities placed into			
	Sep 2000		employment	M	Sep 2000	G.22
				Q	Sep 2000	393
					-	
						631
						364
						103
					The state of the s	392
IVI	Sep 2000	C.51	Regional Selective Assistance by region			G.31
						G.32
M	Can 0000	D.1				190
						211
				٨	Jun 1998	281
IVI	Sep 2000	D.3	Tribunal statistics	A	Sep 1999	493
			DETAIL DDICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATOR	25		
М	Sep 2000	E.1			0	
М	Sep 2000	E.2			The state of the s	H.1
M	Sep 2000	E.4				H.11
Q	Sep 2000	E.11			The state of the s	H.12
Α	Dec 1999	641				H.13
Q (A)	Sep 2000	E.12				H.14
			FU countries: Harmonised Indiana of Canal	IVI	Sep 2000	H.15
Q (A)	Sep 2000	E.13		M	0 0000	1104
Q (A)	Sep 2000	E.14	11003	IVI	Sep 2000	H.21
М	Sep 2000	E.21	Frequency of publication, with frequency of complete	lation show	n in bracket	s if
M	Sep 2000 Sep 1994	E.31 313	different: A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly		Didoket	- 11
	ММА ММОМММОООМ () () () () () () () () () () () () ()	M Sep 2000 M Sep 2000 M Sep 2000 A Apr 2000 M Sep 2000 A Apr 2000 M Sep 2000	M Sep 2000 A.2 M Sep 2000 A.3 M Sep 2000 A.4 A Apr 2000 155 M Sep 2000 B.1 M Sep 2000 B.2 Q Aug 2000 B.3 M (Q) Sep 2000 B.11 M Sep 2000 B.12 M Sep 2000 B.13 Q Jul 2000 B.14 Q Jul 2000 B.15 Q Aug 2000 B.16 Q Aug 2000 B.17 M (Q) Sep 2000 B.21 M Sep 2000 B.22 M (Q) Sep 2000 B.32 Q Jul 2000 B.33 Q Aug 2000 B.41 Q Aug 2000 B.41 Q Aug 2000 C.2 Q Aug 2000 C.1 M Sep 2000 C.14 M Sep 2000 <	M Sep 2000 A.2 enterprise programmes M Sep 2000 A.3 Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes M Sep 2000 B.1 Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers W Sep 2000 B.2 Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers M Sep 2000 B.1 Work-based training for young people: qualification of leavers M Sep 2000 B.12 Work-based training for young people: qualification of leavers M Sep 2000 B.13 Other training: outcomes for completers M Sep 2000 B.14 Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers M Sep 2000 B.13 Other training: outcomes for completers M Sep 2000 B.14 Numbers leaving for young people: destination of leavers M Sep 2000 B.14 Numbers leaving for young people: destination of leavers M Sep 2000 B.14 Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24 M Sep 2000 B.16 Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24 M Sep 2000<	M Sep 2000 A.3 Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Q M Sep 2000 A.4 Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Q M Sep 2000 B.1 Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers Q M Sep 2000 B.2 Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers Q M Sep 2000 B.11 Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers Q M Sep 2000 B.12 destination of leavers Q M Sep 2000 B.13 Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers Q M Sep 2000 B.14 New Deal 18-24 destination of leavers Q M Sep 2000 B.14 New Deal 18-24 Melaward yor Ne	M Sep 2000 A.2 enterprise programmes Q Aug 200 M Sep 2000 A.4 Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Q Aug 2000 M Sep 2000 A.4 Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers Q Aug 2000 M Sep 2000 B.1 Work-based training for young people: Q Aug 2000 M Sep 2000 B.1 Work-based training for young people: Q Aug 2000 M Sep 2000 B.1 Work-based training for young people: Q Aug 2000 M Sep 2000 B.13 Work-based training for young people: Q Aug 2000 M Sep 2000 B.13 Work-based training for young people: Q Aug 2000 M Sep 2000 B.15 Work-based training tor young people: Q Aug 2000 M Sep 2000 B.15 Work-based training tor young people: Q Aug 2000 M Sep 2000 B.15 Work-based training for young people: Q Aug 2000 </td

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	2 MGSF	3 MGRZ	4	5 MGSI	6 MGWG	7 MGSR	8 MGSX	9
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0		YBTC
1989 1990 1991	44,978 45,107 45,226	28,897 29,038 28,935	26,791 27,033 26,490	2,106 2,005	16,081 16,070	64.2 64.4	59.6 59.9	8.8 7.3 6.9	36.4 35.8 35.6
1992 1993 1994	45,310 45,400	28,699 28,565	25,868 25,568	2,445 2,831 2,997	16,291 16,611 16,836	64.0 63.3 62.9	58.6 57.1 56.3	8.4 9.9 10.5	36.0 36.7 37.1
1995 1996	45,488 45,641 45,835	28,578 28,618 28,806	25,780 26,100 26,412	2,798 2,518 2,394	16,909 17,023 17,030	62.8 62.7 62.8	56.7 57.2 57.6	9.8 8.8 8.3	37.2 37.3 37.2
1997 1998 1999	46,036 46,253 46,431	29,004 29,052 29,361	26,916 27,229 27,563	2,087 1,824 1,798	17,032 17,201 17,070	63.0 62.8 63.2	58.5 58.9 59.4	7.2 6.3 6.1	37.2 37.0 37.2 36.8
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998	46,272	29,054	27,230			62.8	58.8	6.3	37.2
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,291 46,309	29,132 29,193	27,301 27,352	1,824 1,830 1,841	17,218 17,159 17,116	62.9 63.0	59.0 59.1	6.3 6.3	37.1 37.0
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,323 46,336 46,350	29,177 29,217 29,254	27,352 27,390 27,438	1,825 1,828 1,816	17,146 17,119 17,096	63.0 63.1 63.1	59.0 59.1 59.2	6.3 6.3 6.2	37.0 36.9 36.9
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,363 46,377 46,390	29,261 29,333 29,363	27,448 27,497 27,525	1,812 1,836 1,838	17,103 17,044 17,027	63.1 63.2 63.3	59.2 59.3 59.3	6.2 6.3 6.3	36.9 36.8 36.7
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	46,404 46,417 46,431	29,358 29,361 29,361	27,540 27,549 27,563	1,819 1,811 1,798	17,045 17,057 17,070	63.3 63.3 63.2	59.3 59.4 59.4	6.2 6.2 6.1	36.7 36.7 36.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,444 46,458 46,471	29,362 29,359 29,395	27,592 27,613 27,659	1,770 1,746 1,736	17,082 17,099 17,077	63.2 63.2 63.3	59.4 59.4 59.5	6.0 5.9 5.9	36.8 36.8 36.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,483 46,496 46,508	29,434 29,416 29,465	27,696 27,679 27,724	1,739 1,737 1,740	17,049 17,080 17,043	63.3 63.3 63.4	59.6 59.5 59.6	5.9 5.9 5.9	36.7 36.7
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,520 46,532 46,544	29,502 29,505 29,498	27,769 27,761 27,783	1,733 1,744 1,715	17,018 17,027 17,046	63.4 63.4 63.4	59.7 59.7	5.9 5.9	36.6 36.6 36.6
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	46,556 46,568 46,581	29,538 29,557 29,577	27,824 27,873 27,909	1,713 1,684 1,668	17,019 17,011 17,004	63.4 63.5	59.7 59.8 59.9	5.8 5.8 5.7	36.6 36.5
Apr-Jun	46,593	29,552	27,930	1,622	17,041	63.5 63.4	59.9 59.9	5.6 5.5	36.5 36.6
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	37 0.1	15 0.0	106 0.4	-91 -5.3	22 0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.0
Over last 12 months Per cent	149 0.3	190 0.6	338 1.2	-148 -8.3	-42 -0.2	0.2	0.5	-0.5	-0.2
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	УВТІ	YBTL
1988 1989 1990	34,772 34,908 35,018	27,762 28,061 28,216	25,284 26,007 26,246	2,477 2,054	7,010 6,847	79.8 80.4	72.7 74.5	8.9 7.3	20.2 19.6
1991 1992	35,103 35,174	28,118 27,855	25,713 25,056	1,970 2,404 2,799	6,802 6,986 7,318 7,481	80.6 80.1 79.2	75.0 73.3 71.2	7.0 8.6 10.0	19.4 19.9 20.8
1993 1994 1995	35,242 35,337 35,483	27,762 27,773 27,807	24,799 25,002 25,308	2,963 2,771 2,499	7,564 7.676	78.8 78.6 78.4	70.4 70.8 71.3	10.7 10.0	21.2 21.4
1996 1997 1998	35,663 35,844 36,026	28,018 28,182 28,263	25,645 26,118 26,460	2,373 2,063 1,803	7,645 7,663 7,763	78.6 78.6 78.5	71.9 72.9	9.0 8.5 7.3 6.4	21.6 21.4 21.4 21.5
1999 3-month averages	36,177	28,532	26,754	1,778	7,645	78.9	73.4 74.0	6.4 6.2	21.5
Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,041 36,056 36,072	28,260 28,329 28,398	26,459 26,522 26,579	1,801 1,807 1,819	7,781 7,728 7,673	78.4 78.6 78.7	73.4 73.6 73.7	6.4 6.4 6.4	21.6 21.4 21.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,083 36,095 36,107	28,387 28,417 28,452	26,582 26,608 26,654	1,805 1,809 1,798	7,696 7,678 7,655	78.7 78.7 78.8	73.7 73.7 73.8	6.4 6.4 6.3	21.3 21.3 21.2
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	36,119 36,130 36,142	28,450 28,520 28,550	26,654 26,700 26,729	1,796 1,819 1,821	7,669 7,611 7,592	78.8 78.9 79.0	73.8 73.9 74.0	6.3 6.4 6.4	21.2 21.1 21.0
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,154 36,165 36,177	28,545 28,541 28,532	26,744 26,747 26,754	1,801 1,794 1,778	7,609 7,624 7,645	79.0 78.9 78.9	74.0 74.0 74.0	6.3 6.3 6.2	21.0 21.1 21.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,189 36,200 36,212	28,538 28,537 28,568	26,788 26,810 26,851	1,750 1,727 1,716	7,651 7,663 7,645	78.9 78.8 78.9	74.0 74.1 74.2	6.1 6.1 6.0	21.1 21.2 21.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,223 36,234 36,245	28,604 28,590 28,631	26,887 26,872 26,911	1,717 1,717 1,720	7,619 7,645 7,614	79.0 78.9 79.0	74.2 74.2 74.2 74.2	6.0 6.0 6.0	21.0 21.1 21.0
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,257 36,268 36,279	28,653 28,655 28,641	26,941 26,933 26,947	1,712 1,722 1,694	7,603 7,612	79.0 79.0	74.3 74.3	6.0 6.0 5.9	21.0 21.0 21.0 21.1
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,290 36,301 36,312	28,683 28,707 28,739	26,988 27,039 27,088	1,695 1,667 1,651	7,638 7,607 7,594 7,573	78.9 79.0 79.1	74.3 74.4 74.5 74.6	5.9 5.8 5.7	21.0 20.9
Apr-Jun	36,323	28,712	27,107	1,605	7,573 7,611	79.1 79.0	74.6 74.6	5.6	20.9 21.0
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	33 0.1	29 0.1	119 0.4	-90 -5.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.3	0.0
Over last 12 months Per cent	134 0.4	174 0.6	319 1.2	-145 -8.3	-39 -0.5	0.2	0.6	-0.5	-0.2

 $a \qquad \hbox{Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.}$

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A. 1

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted A. 1

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
Males agod 16 and aver	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
1988 1989 1990	21,596 21,706 21,801	16,378 16,508 16,556	14,885 15,277 15,376	1,492 1,231 1,180	5,218 5,198 5,245	75.8 76.1 75.9	68.9 70.4 70.5	9.1 7.5	24.2 23.9
1991 1992 1993	21,871 21,924 21,985	16,474 16,265 16,099	14,945 14,372 14,085	1,530 1,893 2,014	5,245 5,397 5,659 5,886	75.3 74.2 73.2	68.3 65.6	7.1 9.3 11.6	24.1 24.7 25.8 26.8
1994 1995	22,049	16,078 16,090	14,224 14,451	1,854 1,639	5,971 6,065	72.9 72.6	64.1 64.5 65.2	12.5 11.5 10.2	26.8 27.1 27.4
1996 1997 1998	22,283 22,412 22,547	16,136 16,184 16,185	14,562 14,857 15,069	1,574 1,328 1,117	6,147 6,228 6,362	72.4 72.2 71.8	65.3 66.3 66.8	9.8 8.2 6.9	27.6 27.8
1999 3-month averages	22,657	16,325	15,213	1,112	6,332	72.1	67.1	6.8	28.2 27.9
Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,558 22,570 22,581	16,180 16,219 16,254	15,067 15,101 15,126	1,112 1,118 1,128	6,379 6,351 6,327	71.7 71.9	66.8 66.9	6.9 6.9	28.3 28.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	22,589 22,598	16,243	15,113	1,130	6,347	72.0 71.9	67.0 66.9	6.9 7.0	28.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,606	16,241 16,266	15,104 15,139	1,137 1,127	6,357 6,341	71.9 72.0	66.8 67.0	7.0 6.9	28.1 28.0
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,615 22,623 22,632	16,280 16,303 16,331	15,155 15,158 15,189	1,125 1,146 1,142	6,335 6,320 6,301	72.0 72.1 72.2	67.0 67.0 67.1	6.9 7.0 7.0	28.0 27.9 27.8
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	22,640 22,649	16,319 16,318	15,196 15,202	1,123 1,115	6,321 6,331	72.1 72.0	67.1 67.1	6.9 6.8	27.9
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	22,657 22,666	16,325 16,324	15,213 15,230	1,112 1,094	6,332 6,341	72.1 72.0	67.1 67.2	6.8 6.7	28.0 27.9
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,674 22,682	16,318 16,334	15,245 15,273	1,073 1,061	6,356 6,348	72.0 72.0	67.2 67.3	6.6 6.5	28.0 28.0 28.0
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,690 22,698 22,706	16,353 16,344 16,376	15,293 15,295 15,322	1,060 1,049 1,054	6,337 6,354 6,330	72.1 72.0 72.1	67.4 67.4	6.5 6.4	27.9 28.0
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	22,714 22,722	16,386 16,397	15,339 15,339	1,048 1,058	6,328 6,325	72.1 72.2	67.5 67.5	6.4	27.9 27.9
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000	22,730 22,738	16,363 16,386	15,332 15,359	1,032	6,367	72.0	67.5 67.5	6.5 6.3	27.8 28.0
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	22,746 22,754	16,413 16,418	15,402 15,409	1,028 1,011 1,009	6,352 6,333 6,337	72.1 72.2 72.2	67.5 67.7 67.7	6.3 6.2 6.1	27.9 27.8 27.8
Apr-Jun Changes	22,762	16,381	15,395	986	6,381	72.0	67.6	6.0	28.0
Over last 3 months Per cent	24 0.1	-5 0.0	36 0.2	-41 -4.0	29 0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Over last 12 months Percent	97 0.4	57 0.3	165 1.1	-108 -9.9	40 0.6	-0.1	0.4	-0.7	0.1
ales aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YВТМ
(Mar-May) 1988 1989	18,169 18,242	16,099 16,191	14,623 14,986	1,476 1,205	2,071 2,051	88.6 88.8	80.5 82.1	9.2	11.4 11.2
1990 1991 1992	18,312 18,350 18,382	16,249 16,172 15,949	15,085 14,660	1,164 1,512	2,063 2,178	88.7 88.1	82.4 79.9	7.4 7.2 9.3	11.3
1993 1994	18,414 18,460	15,831 15,803	14,072 13,830 13,960	1,877 2,001 1,843	2,433 2,583 2,657	86.8 86.0 85.6	76.6 75.1 75.6	11.8 12.6	13.2 14.0
1995 1996 1997	18,541 18,641	15,793 15,859	14,163 14,296	1,631 1,562	2,747 2,782	85.2 85.1	76.4 76.7	11.7 10.3 9.9	14.4 14.8 14.9
1998 1999	18,744 18,852 18,943	15,905 15,903 16,031	14,589 14,797 14,928	1,316 1,107 1,103	2,839 2,948 2,912	84.9 84.4 84.6	77.8 78.5 78.8	9.9 8.3 7.0 6.9	15.1 15.6 15.4
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul	18,861 18,870	15,895	14,795	1,100	2,966 2,939	84.3	78.4	6.9	15.7
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	18,879	15,931 15,978	14,827 14,861	1,104 1,117	2,901	84.4 84.6	78.6 78.7	6.9 7.0	15.6 15.4
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,886 18,893 18,900	15,972 15,972 15,994	14,852 14,844 14,876	1,120 1,128 1,118	2,914 2,921 2,907	84.6 84.5 84.6	78.6 78.6 78.7	7.0 7.1 7.0	15.4 15.5 15.4
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,907 18,914 18,921	16,007 16,023 16,046	14,890 14,886 14,912	1,117 1,136 1,133	2,901 2,892	84.7 84.7	78.8 78.7	7.0 7.1	15.3 15.3
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	18,929 18,936	16,029 16,028	14,914 14,920	1,114 1,109	2,876	84.8 84.7	78.8 78.8	7.1 7.0	15.2 15.3
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	18,943 18,950	16,031 16,032	14,928	1,103	2,907 2,912	84.6 84.6	78.8 78.8	6.9 6.9	15.4 15.4
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,957 18,964	16,032 16,027 16,039	14,947 14,962 14,987	1,065 1,053	2,918 2,930 2,925	84.6 84.5 84.6	78.9 78.9 79.0	6.8 6.6 6.6	15.4 15.5 15.4
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,970 18,976 18,983	16,056 16,051	15,006 15,011	1,050 1,040	2,914 2,925	84.6 84.6	79.1 79.1	6.5 6.5	15.4 15.4
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	18,989 18,995	16,081 16,085 16,102	15,035 15,045 15,051	1,046 1,040 1,051	2,902	84.7 84.7	79.2 79.2	6.5	15.3
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000	19,001 19,008	16,071 16,090	15,045 15,069	1,026 1,021	2,893 2,930	84.8 84.6	79.2 79.2	6.5 6.4	15.2 15.4
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	19,014 19,020	16,115 16,127	15,109 15,125	1,006 1,002	2,918 2,898 2,894	84.7 84.8 84.8	79.3 79.5 79.5	6.3 6.2 6.2	15.3 15.2 15.2
Apr-Jun Changes	19,026	16,097	15,117	980	2,929	84.6	79.5	6.1	15.4
Over last 3 months Per cent	19 0.1	0.0	48 0.3	-41 -4.0	12 0.4	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.0
Over last 12 months Per cent	77 0.4	65 0.4	171	-106 -9.7	12 0.4	0.0	0.6	-0.7	0.0

a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

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

Note: 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: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO inemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
JENOGINALI METOLI	1	2	3	4	- 5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	23,201 23,272 23,307 23,354 23,386 23,415 23,438 23,486 23,553 23,624 23,707	12,109 12,389 12,482 12,461 12,434 12,466 12,500 12,528 12,670 12,819 12,867	11,084 11,514 11,657 11,546 11,496 11,483 11,556 11,649 11,850 12,060	1,025 875 825 915 938 982 943 879 820 760	11,092 10,883 10,825 10,893 10,952 10,949 10,938 10,883 10,805 10,805	52.2 53.6 53.4 53.2 53.2 53.3 53.3 53.8 54.3 54.3	47.8 49.5 50.0 49.4 49.0 49.3 49.6 50.3 51.0 51.3	8.5 7.1 6.6 7.3 7.5 7.9 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.3	47.8 46.8 46.4 46.8 46.8 46.7 46.7 46.7 46.2 45.7 45.2
1999 3-month average	23,774	13,036	12,350	686	10,738	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,714 23,721 23,728	12,874 12,913 12,939	12,162 12,200 12,227	712 713 712	10,839 10,808 10,789	54.4 54.5	51.4 51.5	5.5 5.5	45.6 45.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,733 23,738 23,743	12,934 12,976 12,988	12,239 12,286 12,300	694 691 689	10,799 10,762 10,755	54.5 54.7 54.7	51.6 51.8 51.8	5.4 5.3 5.3	45.5 45.3 45.3
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,748 23,753 23,759	12,981 13,030 13,032	12,293 12,339 12,336	687 691 696	10,768 10,724 10,726	54.7 54.9 54.9	51.8 51.9 51.9	5.3 5.3 5.3	45.3 45.1 45.1
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,764 23,769 23,774	13,039 13,043 13,036	12,343 12,347 12,350	696 696 686	10,724 10,725 10,738	54.9 54.9 54.8	51.9 51.9 51.9	5.3 5.3 5.3	45.1 45.1 45.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,779 23,784 23,789	13,038 13,041 13,060	12,362 12,368 12,385	675 673 675	10,741 10,743 10,729	54.8 54.8 54.9	52.0 52.0 52.1	5.2 5.2 5.2	45.2 45.2 45.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,793 23,797 23,801	13,081 13,071 13,089	12,402 12,384 12,402	679 688 687	10,712 10,726 10,713	55.0 54.9 55.0	52.1 52.0 52.1	5.2 5.3 5.2	45.0 45.1 45.0
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,805 23,810 23,814	13,115 13,108 13,135	12,430 12,422 12,451	686 685 683	10,690 10,702 10,679	55.1 55.1 55.2	52.2 52.2 52.3	5.2 5.2 5.2	44.9 44.9 44.8
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,818 23,822 23,826	13,151 13,144 13,159	12,465 12,471 12,500	686 673 659	10,667 10,678 10,667	55.2 55.2 55.2	52.3 52.4 52.5	5.2 5.1 5.0	44.8 44.8 44.8
Apr-Jun	23,831	13,171	12,535	636	10,660	55.3	52.6	4.8	44.7
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	13 0.1	20 0.2	70 0.6	-50 -7.3	-7 -0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.1
Over last 12 months Percent	52 0.2	133 1.0	173 1.4	-40 -5.9	-81 -0.8	0.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.4
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	үвтн	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YВТК	YBTN
(Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	16,602 16,666 16,706 16,754 16,792 16,828 16,877 16,942 17,022 17,101 17,174 17,234	11,663 11,870 11,967 11,946 11,906 11,931 11,970 12,013 12,159 12,277 12,359 12,501	10,661 11,022 11,161 11,053 10,984 10,969 11,043 11,145 11,348 11,533 11,663 11,826	1,001 849 806 893 922 961 928 869 811 748 696 675	4,939 4,796 4,739 4,808 4,897 4,907 4,907 4,863 4,824 4,815 4,733	70.2 71.2 71.6 71.3 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 72.0 72.5	64.2 66.1 66.8 66.0 65.4 65.2 65.4 65.8 66.7 67.4 67.9 68.6	8.6 7.1 6.7 7.5 7.7 8.1 7.7 7.2 6.7 6.1 5.6 5.4	29.8 28.8 28.4 28.7 29.1 29.1 29.1 29.1 28.6 28.2 28.0 27.5
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,181 17,187 17,193	12,365 12,397 12,420	11,664 11,694 11,719	701 703 702	4,816 4,789 4,772	72.0 72.1 72.2	67.9 68.0 68.2	5.7 5.7 5.6	28.0 27.9 27.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,197 17,202 17,207	12,415 12,445 12,458	11,730 11,764 11,778	685 681 680	4,782 4,757 4,748	72.2 72.3 72.4	68.2 68.4 68.5	5.5 5.5 5.5	27.8 27.7 27.6
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,211 17,216 17,220	12,443 12,497 12,504	11,764 11,814 11,817	679 683 688	4,768 4,719 4,716	72.3 72.6 72.6	68.4 68.6 68.6	5.5 5.5 5.5	27.7 27.4 27.4
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,225 17,230 17,234	12,516 12,513 12,501	11,830 11,827 11,826	686 686 675	4,709 4,717 4,733	72.7 72.6 72.5	68.7 68.6 68.6	5.5 5.5 5.4	27.3 27.4 27.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,239 17,244 17,248	12,506 12,510 12,528	11,841 11,848 11,865	665 662 664	4,733 4,733 4,720	72.5 72.5 72.6	68.7 68.8	5.3 5.3 5.3	27.5 27.5 27.4
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,253 17,258 17,263	12,548 12,538 12,551	11,881 11,861 11,877	667 677 674	4,706 4,720 4,712	72.7 72.7 72.7	68.9 68.7 68.8	5.3 5.4 5.4	27.3 27.3 27.3
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,268 17,273 17,277	12,554	11,896 11,883 11,902	672 671 668	4,700 4,719 4,708	72.8 72.7 72.8	68.9 68.8 68.9	5.3 5.3 5.3	27.2 27.3 27.2
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,282 17,287 17,292	12,593 12,591	11,919 11,930 11,963	674 661 650	4,696	72.9 72.8 72.9	69.0 69.0 69.2	5.4 5.3 5.1	27.1 27.2 27.1
Apr-Jun	17,297		11,990	625	4,682	72.9	69.3	5.0	27.1
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	15 0.1	22 0.2	71 0.6	-49 -7.3	-8	0.1	0.4	-0.4	-0.1
Over last 12 months Per cent	58 0.3	109 0.9	148 1.3	-39 -5.9	-51 -1.1	0.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.4

a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

Note: 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.

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

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted A.1

									Thousa
UNITED KINGDOM	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
ADJUSTED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGTY 44,797	MGTS 28,345	MGTM 25,860	MGTP 2,485	MGTV 16,453	63.3	MGUE 57.7	MGUK 8.8	36.7
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	44,978 45,107 45,226 45,310	28,764 28,909 28,813 28,582	26,689 26,935 26,400 25,812	2,075 1,974 2,414 2,769	16,214 16,198 16,413 16,729 16,954	64.0 64.1 63.7 63.1 62.7	59.3 59.7 58.4 57.0 56.2	7.2 6.8 8.4 9.7 10.3	36.0 35.9 36.3 36.9 37.3
1993 1994	45,400 45,488	28,447 28,455	25,511 25,717	2,936 2,738 2,460	17,032 17,155	62.6 62.4	56.5 57.0	9.6 8.6	37.4 37.6
1995 1996	45,641 45,835	28,486 28,663	26,026 26,323 26,814	2,340 2,037	17,172 17,184	62.5 62.7	57.4 58.2	8.2 7.1	37.5 37.3
1997 1998 1999	46,036 46,253 46,431	28,852 28,892 29,194	27,116 27,442	1,776 1,752	17,361 17,237	62.5 62.9	58.6 59.1	6.1 6.0	37.5 37.1
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,272 46,291 46,309	28,959 29,164 29,396	27,155 27,306 27,473	1,804 1,858 1,923	17,313 17,127 16,913	62.6 63.0 63.5	58.7 59.0 59.3	6.2 6.4 6.5	37.4 37.0 36.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	46,323 46,336 46,350	29,400 29,349 29,329	27,492 27,498 27,518	1,908 1,850 1,811	16,922 16,988 17,021	63.5 63.3 63.3	59.3 59.3 59.4	6.5 6.3 6.2	36.5 36.7 36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	46,363	29,279	27,530	1,749	17,084 17,091	63.2 63.1	59.4 59.3	6.0 6.1	36.8 36.9
Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) Jan-Mar 1999	46,377 46,390 46,404	29,286 29,242 29,230	27,501 27,437 27,403	1,784 1,805 1,827	17,148 17,174	63.0 63.0	59.1 59.1 59.1	6.2 6.2 6.2	37.0 37.0 37.0
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	46,417 46,431	29,243 29,194	27,432 27,442	1,810 1,752	17,174 17,237	63.0 62.9	59.1	6.0	37.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,444 46,458 46,471	29,261 29,388 29,596	27,512 27,615 27,778	1,748 1,772 1,818	17,184 17,070 16,875	63.0 63.3 63.7	59.2 59.4 59.8	6.0 6.0 6.1	37.0 36.7 36.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,483 46,496 46,508	29,656 29,542 29,542	27,838 27,785 27,807	1,819 1,757 1,735	16,827 16,953 16,966	63.8 63.5 63.5	59.9 59.8 59.8	6.1 5.9 5.9	36.5 36.5 36.5
Oct-Dec Nov 99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,520 46,532 46,544	29,524 29,463 29,382	27,857 27,767 27,693	1,667 1,696 1,689	16,996 17,069 17,162	63.5 63.3 63.1	59.9 59.7 59.5	5.6 5.8 5.7	36.5 36.7 36.9
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	46,556 46,568 46,581	29,418 29,448 29,412	27,696 27,765 27,793	1,722 1,683 1,619	17,138 17,121 17,169	63.2 63.1	59.5 59.6 59.7	5.9 5.7 5.5	36.8 36.8 36.9
Apr-Jun	46,593	29,433	27,844	1,589	17,160	63.2	59.8	5.4	36.8
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	149 0.3	172 0.6	332 1.2	-160 -9.1	-24 -0.1	0.2	0.5	-0.6	-0.2
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters)	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
(Mar-May) 1988	34,772	27,619	25,174	2,445 2,022	7,152 6,980	79.4 80.0	72.4 74.2	8.9 7.2	20.0 20.0
1989 1990	34,908 35,108	27,928 28,087	25,905 26,149 25,662	1,939 2,373	6,931 7,108	80.2 79.8	74.7 73.0	6.9 8.5	19. 20.
1991 1992	35,103 35,174	27,995 27,734	24,997 24,738	2,738 2,902	7,440 7,602	78.8 78.4	71.1 70.2	9.9 10.5	21. 21.
1993 1994	35,242 35,337	27,640 27,648	24 936	2,712 2,443	7,690	78.2 78.0	70.6 71.1	9.8 8.8	21. 22.
1995 1996	35,483 35,663	27,673 27,873 28,026	25,230 25,552 26,012	2,321 2,015	7,810 7,790 7,818	78.2 78.2	71.6 72.6	8.3 7.2	21. 21.
1997 1998 1999	35,844 36,026 36,177	28,026 28,097 28,359	26,341 26,627	1,757 1,732	7,929	78.0 78.4	73.1 73.6	6.3 6.1	22. 21.
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,041 36,056 36,072	28,157 28,357 28,597	26,375 26,522 26,696	1,782 1,835 1,901	7,885 7,699 7,475	78.1 78.6 79.3	73.2 73.6 74.0	6.3 6.5 6.6	21 21 20
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,083 36,095 36,107	28,612 28,548 28,528	26,718	1,888 1,830 1,793	7,471 7,547 7,579	79.3 79.1 79.0	74.1 74.0 74.0	6.6 6.4 6.3	20 20 21
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	36,119 36,130 36,142	28,479	26,711	1,734 1,768 1,789	7,651	78.8 78.8 78.7	74.0 73.9 73.7	6.1 6.2 6.3	21 21 21
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,154 36,165 36,177	28,421	26,628	1,793	7,744	78.6 78.6 78.4	73.6 73.6 73.6	6.4 6.3 6.1	21 21 21
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,189 36,200 36,212	28,562	26,807	1,754	7,639	78.6 78.9 79.4	73.8 74.1 74.5	6.1	21 21 20
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,223 36,234 36,245	28,717	26,980	1,737	7,517	79.6 79.3 79.2	74.6 74.5 74.5	6.0	20 20 20
Oct-Dec Nov99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,257 36,268 36,279	28,619	26,945	1,675	7,648	79.1 78.9 78.6	74.6 74.3 74.0	5.9	20 21 21
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,29 0 36,301 36,312	28,564 28,594	26,928	1,666	7,707	78.7 78.8 78.7	74.0 74.2 74.3	5.8	21 21 21
Apr-Jun	36,323	28,587	27,015	1,572	7,737	78.7	74.4	5.5	21
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	134					0.1	0.6	-0.6	-0

a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094.

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

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGTZ	2 MGTT	MGTN	MGTQ	5 MGTW	6	MGUF	MGUL	9
(Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	21,596 21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 21,985 22,049 22,156 22,283 22,412 22,547 22,657	16,299 16,434 16,483 16,401 16,187 16,021 16,000 16,009 16,052 16,098 16,096 16,234	14,824 15,219 15,318 14,887 14,322 14,035 14,173 14,397 14,503 14,792 14,999	1,475 1,215 1,165 1,514 1,865 1,986 1,826 1,612 1,549 1,306 1,098	5,297 5,272 5,318 5,470 5,737 5,964 6,050 6,146 6,230 6,314 6,450 6,423	75.5 75.7 75.6 75.0 73.8 72.9 72.6 72.3 72.0 71.8 71.4	68.6 70.1 70.3 68.1 65.3 63.8 64.3 65.0 65.1 66.0 66.5	9.0 7.4 7.1 9.2 11.5 12.4 10.1 9.6 8.1 6.8 6.7	24.5 24.3 24.4 25.0 26.2 27.1 27.4 27.7 28.0 28.2 28.6
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,558 22,570 22,581	16,135 16,249 16,393	15,030 15,119 15,220	1,106 1,130 1,173	6,423 6,321 6,188	71.5 72.0 72.6	66.6 67.0 67.4	6.9 7.0 7.2	28.5 28.0 27.4
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,589 22,598 22,606	16,392 16,319 16,286	15,219 15,185 15,179	1,173 1,134 1,107	6,197 6,279 6,321	72.6 72.2 72.0	67.4 67.2 67.1	7.2 7.0 6.8	27.4 27.8 28.0
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,615 22,623 22,632	16,268 16,271 16,257	15,181 15,143 15,125	1,087 1,127 1,132	6,347 6,353 6,375	71.9 71.9 71.8	67.1 66.9 66.8	6.7 6.9 7.0	28.1 28.1 28.2
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	22,640 22,649 22,657	16,238 16,242 16,234	15,107 15,118 15,138	1,132 1,124 1,095	6,402 6,406 6,423	71.7 71.7 71.6	66.7 66.8 66.8	7.0 6.9 6.7	28.3 28.3 28.4
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,666 22,674 22,682	16,277 16,345 16,471	15,191 15,261 15,367	1,087 1,084 1,104	6,388 6,329 6,211	71.8 72.1 72.6	67.0 67.3 67.7	6.7 6.6 6.7	28.2 27.9 27.4
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,690 22,698 22,706	16,501 16,419 16,398	15,400 15,374 15,364	1,101 1,045 1,033	6,190 6,280 6,309	72.7 72.3 72.2	67.9 67.7 67.7	6.7 6.4 6.3	27.3 27.7 27.8
Oct-Dec Nov99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,714 22,722 22,730	16,376 16,368 16,289	15,369 15,324 15,264	1,008 1,044 1,026	6,338 6,354 6,441	72.1 72.0 71.7	67.7 67.4 67.2	6.2 6.4 6.3	27.9 28.0 28.3
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	22,738 22,746 22,754	16,307 16,341 16,327	15,273 15,323 15,336	1,034 1,018 991	6,431 6,406 6,427	71.7 71.8 71.8	67.2 67.4 67.4	6.3 6.2 6.1	28.3 28.2 28.2
Apr-Jun	22,762	16,320	15,346	974	6,442	71.7	67.4	6.0	28.3
Changes Over last 12 months Percent	97 0.4	43 0.3	155 1.0	-113 -10.4	54 0.8	-0.1	0.4	-0.7	0.1
lales aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)		YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI		
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	18,169 18,242 18,312 18,350 18,382 18,414 18,460 18,541 18,641 18,744 18,852 18,943	16,020 16,117 16,175 16,099 15,871 15,754 45,725 15,713 15,776 15,818 15,813 15,937	14,561 14,927 15,027 14,603 14,021 13,780 13,909 14,109 14,238 14,523 14,725 14,851	1,458 1,189 1,148 1,496 1,850 1,974 1,816 1,604 1,538 1,294 1,088	2,150 2,126 2,136 2,251 2,511 2,661 2,735 2,828 2,826 2,926 3,038 3,006	88.2 88.3 88.3 87.7 86.3 85.6 85.2 84.7 84.6 84.4 83.9	80.1 81.8 82.1 79.6 76.3 74.8 75.3 76.1 76.4 77.5 78.1	9.1 7.4 7.1 9.3 11.7 12.5 11.5 10.2 9.7 8.2 6.9 6.8	11.8 11.7 11.7 12.3 13.7 14.4 14.8 15.3 15.4 15.6 16.1
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,861 18,870 18,879	15,846 15,958 16,113	14,753 14,841 14,951	1,093 1,117 1,162	3,015 2,912 2,766	84.0 84.6 85.3	78.2 78.6 79.2	6.9 7.0 7.2	16.0 15.4 14.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,886 18,893 18,900	16,120 16,051 16,015	14,957 14,925 14,917	1,163 1,126 1,098	2,766 2,842 2,885	85.4 85.0 84.7	79.2 79.0 78.9	7.2 7.0 6.9	14.6 15.0 15.3
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,907 18,914 18,921	15,998 15,993 15,976	14,918 14,875 14,853	1,079 1,118 1,123	2,910 2,921 2,945	84.6 84.6 84.4	78.9 78.6 78.5	6.7 7.0 7.0	15.4 15.4 15.6
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	18,929 18,936 18,943	15,950 15,953 15,937	14,827 14,836 14,851	1,123 1,117 1,086	2,979 2,983 3,006	84.3 84.2 84.1	78.3 78.4 78.4	7.0 7.0 6.8	15.7 15.8 15.9
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,950 18,957 18,964	15,980 16,050 16,172	14,902 14,974 15,076	1,078 1,076 1,096	2,970 2,906 2,792	84.3 84.7 85.3	78.6 79.0 79.5	6.7 6.7 6.8	15.7 15.3 14.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,970 18,976 18,983	16,203 16,128 16,105	15,112 15,091 15,079	1,091 1,037 1,026	2,767 2,849 2,878	85.4 85.0 84.8	79.7 79.5 79.4	6.7 6.4 6.4	14.6 15.0 15.2
Oct-Dec Nov99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	18,989 18,995 19,001	16,079 16,076 16,001	15,078 15,040 14,981	1,001 1,037 1,020	2,910 2,919 3,000	84.7 84.6 84.2	79.4 79.2 78.8	6.2 6.4 6.4	15.3 15.4 15.8
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	19,008 19,014 19,020	16,012 16,042 16,034	14,984 15,029 15,049	1,028 1,012 984	2,996 2,972 2,987	84.2 84.4 84.3	78.8 79.0 79.1	6.4 6.3 6.1	15.8 15.6 15.7
Apr-Jun	19,026	16,032	15,065	967	2,994	84.3	79.2	6.0	15.7
Over last 12 months Percent	77 0.4	52 0.3	163 1.1	-111 -10.3	24 0.8	-0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.1

 $a \hspace{0.5cm} \hbox{Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment}\,.$

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

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

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted A. 1

TSEASONALLY	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
JUSTED —	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
males aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGUA	мсти	мсто	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
(Mar-May) 1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010 860	11,155 10,942	51.9 53.0	47.6 49.3	8.4 7.0	48.1 47.0
1989 1990	23,272 23,307	12,330 12,427	11,470 11,617	809	10,880	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512 11,491	900 904	10,942 10,992	53.1 53.0	49.3 49.1	7.2 7.3	46.9 47.0
1992 1993	23,386 23,415	12,395 12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,438	12,456	11,544	912	10,983 11,009	53.1 53.1	49.3 49.5	7.3 6.8	46.9 46.9
1995	23,486 23,553	12,477 12,611	11,629 11,820	849 791	10,942	53.5	50.2	6.3	46.5
1996 1997	23,624	12,754	12,022	732	10,871	54.0	50.9	5.7	46.0
1998 1999	23,707 23,774	12,796 12,960	12,117 12,304	679 657	10,911 10,813	54.0 54.5	51.1 51.8	5.3 5.1	46.0 45.5
3-month averages	23,714	12,823	12,125	698	10,891	54.1	51.1	5.4	45.9
Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul	23,721	12,915	12,188	728	10,806	54.4	51.4	5.6	45.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,728	13,003	12,252	750	10,725	54.8	51.6	5.8	45.2
Jul-Sep	23,733	13,008	12,273	735	10,725	54.8	51.7	5.7	45.2
Aug-Oct	23,738	13,029	12,313	716	10,709	54.9	51.9	5.5 5.4	45.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,743	13,043	12,339	704	10,700	54.9	52.0	5.4	45.1
Oct-Dec	23,748	13,011	12,349	662	10,737	54.8	52.0	5.1	45.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,753	13,015	12,358	657	10,738	54.8 54.7	52.0 51.8	5.0 5.2	45.2 45.3
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,759	12,985	12,312	673	10,773				
Jan-Mar 1999	23,764	12,992	12,296	695	10,772	54.7	51.7	5.4	45.3
Feb-Apr	23,769	13,001	12,314 12,304	686 657	10,768 10,813	54.7 54.5	51.8 51.8	5.3 5.1	45.3 45.5
Mar-May (Spr)	23,774	12,960							
Apr-Jun	23,779	12,983	12,322	662	10,795	54.6 54.8	51.8 51.9	5.1 5.3	45.4 45.2
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,784 23,789	13,043 13,125	12,354 12,411	689 714	10,741 10,664	55.2	52.2	5.4	44.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,703						50.0		447
Jul-Sep	23,793	13,156	12,438	718 712	10,637 10,673	55.3 55.1	52.3 52.2	5.5 5.4	44.7 44.9
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,797 23,801	13,124 13,144	12,411 12,443	701	10,657	55.2	52.3	5.3	44.8
						55.0	52.5	5.0	44.8
Oct-Dec	23,805 23,810	13,147 13,095	12,488 12,443	660 652	10,658 10,715	55.2 55.0	52.3	5.0	45.0
Nov99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,814	13,093	12,430	664	10,721	55,0	52.2	5.1	45.0
		40.444	10.400	688	10,707	55.0	52.2	5.2	45.0
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	23,818 23,822	13,111 13,107	12,423 12,442	665	10,715	55.0	52.2	5.1	45.0
Mar-May (Spr)	23,826	13,084	12,457	628	10,742	54.9	52.3	4.8	45.1
Apr-Jun	23,831	13,113	12,498	615	10,718	55.0	52.4	4.7	45.0
		and an analysis							
Changes Over last 12 months	52	129	177	-47	-77	0.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.4
Percent	0.2	1.0	1.4	-7.1	0.7				
males aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters		YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	ҮВТВ	MGUD	MGUJ		
(Mar-May)	10.000	11,600	10,613	987	5,002	69.9	63.9	8.5	30.1
1988 1989	16,602 16,666	11,811	10,978	833	4,855	70.9	65.9	7.1	29.1
1990	16,706	11,912	11,122	790	4,794	71.3	66.6		28.7 29.0
1991	16,754	11,897	11,020 10,975	877 888	4,857 4,929	71.0 70.6	65.8 65.4	7.4 7.5	29.4
1992 1993	16,792 16,828	11,863 11,887	10,958	928	4,941	70.6	65.1	7.8	29.4
1994	16,877	11,923	11,026	896	4,955	70.6	65.3	7.5	29.4 29.4
1995	16,942 17,022	11,960 12,098	11,121 11,315	839 783	4,982 4,924	70.6 71.1	65.6 66.5		28.9
1996 1997	17,101	12,208	11,488	720	4,892	71.4	67.2	5.9	28.
1998	17,174	12,284	11,616	668 646	4,890 4,812	71.5 72.1	67.6 68.3		28. 27.
1999	17,234	12,422	11,776	040	4,012	12.1	00.3	0.2	27.
3-month averages	45.15	*****	44.000	600	4.070	74.7	67.6	5.6	28.
Apr-Jun 1998	17,181 17,187	12,311 12,399	11,622 11,681	688 719	4,870 4,787	71.7 72.1	68.0	5.8	27.
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,187	12,484	11,745	739	4,708	72.6	68.3		27.
		12,492	11,767	725	4,705	72.6	68.4	5.8	27.
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	17,197 17,202	12,497	11,793	704	4,705	72.6	68.6	5.6	27.
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,207	12,513	11,818	695	4,694	72.7	68.7	5.6	27.
Oct-Dec	17.211	12,475	11,820	655	4,737	72.5	68.7		27.
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,211 17,216	12,486	11,836	650	4,730	72.5	68.7	5.2	27.
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,220	12,461	11,796	666	4,759	72.4	68.5		27.
Jan-Mar 1999	17,225	12,468	11,783	685	4,757	72.4	68.4		27.
Feb-Apr	17,230	12,468 12,422	11,792 11,776	676 646		72.4 72.1	68.4 68.3		27. 27.
Mar-May (Spr)	17,234								
Apr-Jun	17,239	12,449	11,797	652		72.2 72.6	68. 4		27. 27.
May-Jul	17,244 17,248	12,512 12,593	11,833 11,891	679 703		73.0	68.9		27.
Jun-Aug (Sum)									
Jul-Sep	17,253	12,626	11,920	705 700		73.2 72.9	69.1 68.9		26. 27.
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,258 17,263	12,589 12,606	11,889 11,918	688		73.0	69.0		27.
Sep-Nov (Aut)									
Oct-Dec	17,268	12,600	11,954 11,905	647 638		73.0 72.6	69.2 68.9		27. 27.
Nau00 1 0000	17,273 17,277	12,543 12,530	11,881	649		72.5	68.8		27.
Nov99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)						72.6	68.7		27
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)		12,552	11,876 11,898	676 654		72.6	68.8	5.2	27.
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000	17,282 17,287	12 552					68.9		27.
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,282 17,287 17,292	12,552 12,534	11,916	618	4,758	72.5	00.8	4.0	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,287 17,292	12,534	11,916						
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	17,287	12,552 12,534 12,555		618 605		72.6	69.1		
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,287 17,292	12,534	11,916		4,742			4.8	27.

 $a \hspace{0.5cm} \hbox{Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.} \\$

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

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

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA
LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from non-seasonally adjusted data for Apr-Jun 2000 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	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
In employment (000s)	27,930	±159	106	±115	328	±204
Employmentrate	74.6%	±0.3%	0.3%	±0.3%	0.6%	±0.4%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,622	±52	-91	±55	-148	±72
ILO unemployment rate	5.5%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.2%	-0.5%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,552	±156	15	±113	190	±200
Economic activity rate	79.0%	+0.3%	0.0%	+0.2%	0.2%	+0.4%

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

Note: Following the introduction of the Local Labour Force Survey (see article pp195-9, Labour Market Trends, May 2000), the survey design for the main Labour Force Survey has changed from June 2000. There will be more interview alreas from which interviews will be selected. In the short term (i.e. from April to June 2000 until August to October 2001) it is predicted that there will be a very slight increase in standard errors across measures of employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity (expected to be no bigger than 4 per cent), as the survey methodology switches from old to new interview areas. After that period there will be a decrease in those standard errors because of the increase in the number of interview areas, leading to improved stratification of the sampling. There will be no impact on the levels, rates or changes in LFS data; there will only be an impact on standard errors. For more information see article by Dave Elliot in the July 2000 edition of the ONS Survey Methodology Bulletin, or contact Mehdi Hussain, tel. 020 7533 6133.

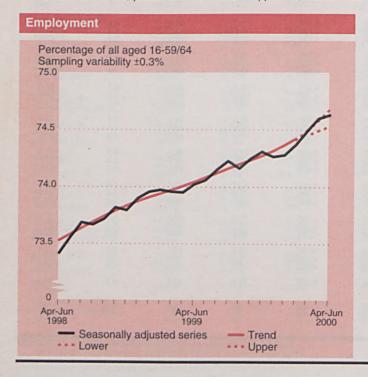
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

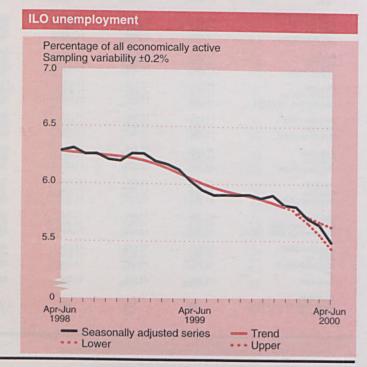
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this 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 6236).

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

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employmentb		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
-month averages			Later State of the	
Mar-May 1992	25,822	71.1	2,819	9.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul	25,804	71.0 71.0	2,830 2,846	9.9 9.9
May-Jul lun-Aug	25,781 25,754	70.9	2,865	10.0
lul-Sep	25,725	70.8	2,888	10.1
Aug-Oct	25,693	70.7 70.7	2,913 2,940	10.2 10.3
Sep-Nov Oct-Dec	25,662 25,631	70.6	2,966	10.3
Nov92-Jan93	25,604	70.5	2,988	10.5
Dec 92-Feb 93	25,582	70.4	3,003	10.5
Jan-Mar 1993	25,566	70.4	3,011	10.5
eb-Apr	25 557	70.4	3,010	10.5
Mar-May	25,554 25,556 25,563 25,574	70.3 70.3	3,003 2,992 2,980 2,968	10.5 10.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul	25,563	70.3	2,980	10.4
lun-Aug	25,574	70.4	2,968 2,957	10.4 10.4
lul-Sep	25,588 25,604	70.4 70.4	2,947	10.3
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec	25,623	70.4	2,935	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,645	70.5	2,921 2,903	10.2 10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,669 25,696	70.5 70.6	2,882	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94				
Jan-Mar 1994 Feb-Apr	25,724 25,753	70.6 70.7	2,859 2,834	10.0 9.9
Mar-May	25,780	70.8	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,779	9.7 9.6
May-Jul Jun-Aug	25,832 25,857	70.9 70.9	2,749 2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,881	71.0	2,683 2,650	9.4
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov	25,905	71.0	2,650 2,617	9.3 9.2
Sep-Nov Oct-Dec	25,928 25,951	71.0 71.1	2,589	9.1
Nov94-Jan95	25,976	71.1	2,565	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	26,002	71.1	2,548	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,031	71.2	2,534	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,061	71.2	2,524 2,514	8.8 8.8
Mar-May	26,094 26,128	71.3 71.4	2,505	8.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul	26,120	71.4	2,496	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,197	71.5	2,487	8.7 8.6
Jul-Sep Aug Oct	26,231 26,262	71.6 71.6	2,478 2,468	8.6
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,458	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,315	71.8	2,447	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96 Dec 95-Feb 96	26,335 26,353	71.8 71.8	2,436 2,424	8.5 8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,369 26,384	71.8 71.9	2,412 2,399	8.4 8.3
Feb-Apr Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,419	71.9 71.9	2,372 2,358	8.2 8.2
May-Jul	26,444 26,474	71.9	2,344	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,510	72.1	2,328	8.1
May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	26,553	72.2 72.3	2,309 2,286	8.0 7.9
Sep-Nov Oct-Dec	26,602 26,655	72.4	2,259	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,711	72.5	2,229	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,767	72.6	2,197	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,822	72.7	2,165	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,873 26,920	72.8	2,132 2,101	7.3
Mar-May Anr-Tun	26.061	73.0	2,070	7.1
May-Jul	26,998	73.0	2,040	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,029	/3.1 73.1	2,101 2,070 2,040 2,011 1,982	7.3 7.2 7.1 7.0 6.9 6.8
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov 97, 1998	26,998 27,029 27,057 27,081 27,102	72.9 73.0 73.1 73.1 73.1	1,953	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,102	73.2 73.2	1,925 1,900	6.6
Oct-Dec Nov97-Jan98	27,122 27,141	73.3	1,878	6.5
Dec97-Feb98	27,162	73.3	1,861	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,185	73.4 73.4	1,848	6.4
Feb-Apr Mar-May	27.212	73.4	1,848 1,839	6.3
Mar-May	27,240 27,271	73.5 73.5	1,833	6.3 6.3
Apr-Jun May-Jul	27.303	73.6	1,833 1,829 1,828	6.3
Jun-Aug Jul-Sep	27,303 27,336	73.6	1,827	6.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	27,369 27,401	73.7 73.7	1,827 1,827	6.3 6.3
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov	27,401	73.8	1,827	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,461	73.8	1,826	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99	27,487 27,512	73.9 73.9	1,823 1,818	62 62 62 62 62
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	27,533 27,554	73.9 74.0	1,810 1,800	6.2 6.1
Mar-May	27,574	74.0	1,789	6.1
Apr-Jun May Jul	27,595	74.0 74.1	1,777 1,765	6.0
May-Jul Jun-Aug	27,617 27,640	74.1	1,756	6.0 6.0
Jul-Sep	27,664	74.2	1,749	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,689	74.2 74.2	1,743 1,738	5.9 5.9
Agr-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec	27,714	74.3	1.731	5.9
NOV 99-Jan 2000	27,664 27,664 27,689 27,714 27,740 27,768 27,797	74.3	1,722	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000		74.4	1,711	5.8
Jan-Mar2000	27,829 27,861 27,893 27,924	74.4 74.5 74.5	1,695 1,677	5.7 5.7 5.6 5.5
Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun	27,861	74.5 74.5	1,677 1,655	5.7
	21,000			

Trend estimates prior to Dec 94-Feb 95 (excluding Mar-May periods), are based on data including interpolated data for Northern Ireland. For further information see pp211-15, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.

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

Levels 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.

All figures from Mar - May 1992 onwards are revised.

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

		Workforcejobs	KINGDOM	UNITED
		Levels		
emale		All		
LOLB	LOLA	DYDC		
12,740 12,693 12,768 12,757	14,956 14,932 14,982 15,024	27,696 27,625 27,751 27,781	March June September December	1998
12,746 12,809 12,831 12,898	15,041 15,090 15,066 15,095	27,787 27,899 27,897 27,993	March June September December	1999
12,919	15,050	27,969	March R	2000
21 0.2	-45 -0.3	-24 -0.1	on quarter	Change of
173 1.4	9	182 0.7	on year	Change of

UNITED	KINGDOM	Claimant count ^a						
		Levels			Rates (%)b			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI	
1999	July	1,235.1	948.8	286.3	42	5.9	22	
	Augustd	1,217.6	935.3	282.3	4.2	5.8	22	
	September	1,213.3	928.5	284.8	4.2	5.8	22	
	Octoberd	1,200.8	918.2	282.6	4.1	5.7	22	
	November	1,189.9	908.4	281.5	4.1	5.7	22	
	December	1,169.2	891.4	277.8	4.0	5.6	2.1	
2000	Januaryd	1,161.4	885.5	275.9	4.0	5.5	2.1	
	February	1,156.5	880.9	275.6	4.0	5.5	2.1	
	March	1,140.6	869.4	271.2	3.9	5.4	2.1	
	Aprild	1,117.6	852.7	264.9	3.8	5.3	2.0	
	May	1,109.9	845.4	264.5	3.8	5.3	2.0	
	June R	1,092.5	832.7	259.8	3.8	5.2	2.0	
	July ^d P	1,069.8	816.3	253.5	3.7	5.1	1.9	
hange	on period	-22.7	-16.4	-6.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	
Percent		-2.1	-2.0	-2.4			0.0	
hange	on year	-165.3	-132.5	-32.8	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3	
Percent		-13.4	-14.0	-11.5			0.0	

GREAT	BRITAIN	Whole economy ear	nings	UNITED KINGDOM		Notified v	cancies
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^c			Level	Tel
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW	- 104
1999	June	119.1R	4.5	1999	July August	228.0 231.7	
	July August	118.9 119.6	4.6 4.9		September	232.3	
	September	119.8	4.7		October November	236.8 235.1	
	October November	120.7 121.1	4.9 4.9 5.5		December	237.0	
	December	122.6		2000	January February	225.9 231.2	
2000	January February	123.8 123.7	5.9 6.0 5.7		March	233.5	
	March	. 123.9			April May	235.3 198.9	
	April May	122.7 122.6	5.1 4.6		June R	222.2	
	June P	123.6	4.1		July P	219.5	
	on month	1.0	-0.5			-2.7	
Change	on year	4.5	-0.4			-8.5	

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

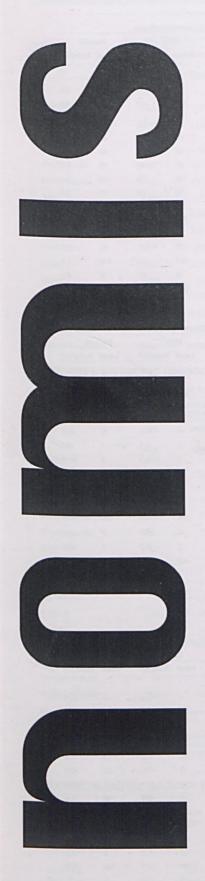
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance credits.

National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1999 for 1999 and 2000 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months.

Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.





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1	Total aged 6 and over		Econom	nically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				IL	.O unem	ployment		
Government Office	All	A	II	Male	Female	A	III	Ma	ile	Fen	nale	Al			ale	Fer	male
Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	2,033	1,213	75.6	672	541	1,105	68.7	601	72.3	504	64.8	108	8.9	71	10.6	37	6.8
North West	5,363	3,317	77.4	1,857	1,460	3,137	73.2	1,745	78.3	1,392	67.4	180	5.4	112	6.0	68	4.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,959	2,496	79.0	1,386	1,110	2,344	74.1	1,291	78.2	1,053	69.6	152	6.1	95	6.8	58	5.2
East Midlands	3,309	2,140	81.0	1,193	947	2,036	77.0	1,132	82.2	903	71.1	104	4.9	61	5.1	43	4.6
West Midlands	4,172	2,618	78.6	1,451	1,167	2,459	73.8	1,358	78.2	1,101	68.8	159	6.1	92	6.4	66	5.7
East	4,270	2,784	81.5	1,545	1,240	2,684	78.5	1,482	84.0	1,202	72.5	100	3.6	62	4.0	38	3.0
London	5,639	3,640	76.4	2,033	1,607	3,378	70.8	1,875	76.6	1,503	64.6	262	72	158	7.8	103	6.4
South East	6,331	4,256	83.7	2,345	1,910	4,116	80.9	2,269	86.2	1,847	75.1	139	3.3	76	3.2	63	3.3
South West	3,906	2,487	82.2	1,364	1,123	2,381	78.7	1,304	83.1	1,078	73.7	106	4.2	61	4.5	45	4.0
England	38,983	24,950	79.7	13,847	11,103	23,641	75.4	13,058	80.4	10,582	69.9	1,310	5.2	789	5.7	521	4.7
Wales	2,309	1,334	74.4	741	593	1,252	69.7	691	73.9	562	65.1	82	6.1	51	6.8	31	5.3
Scotland	4,037	2,534	78.3	1,377	1,157	2,353	72.7	1,262	76.0	1,090	69.2	181	7.2	115	8.3	66	5.7
Great Britain	45,328	28,819	79.3	15,966	12,853	27,246	74.9	15,012	79.7	12,234	69.6	1,573	5.5	954	6.0	618	4.8
Northern Ireland	dc 1,264	729	69.7	415	314	680	64.9	382	70.9	298	58.5	49	6.7	33	7.9	. 16	5.2
United Kingdo	m 46,593	29,552	79.0	16,381	13,171	27,930	74.6	15,395	79.5	12,535	69.3	1,622	5.5	986	6.0	636	48

Change on quarterd

Tot 16a	al aged nd over		Econom	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unem	ployment		
Government	All	A	1	Male	Female	Al	1	Ma	ile	Fen	nale	Al			ale	Fem	ale
Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
North East	0	19	1.2	15	4	18	1.1	13	1.4	5	0.7	1	-0.1	2	0.0	-1	-0.2
North West	1	8	0.1	0	8	31	0.6	19	0.8	12	0.5	-23	-0.7	-19	-1.0	-5	-0.3
orkshire and the Humber	3	28	0.7	9 .	20	32	0.9	10	0.6	22	1.2	-4	-0.2	-2	-0.2	-2	-0.3
East Midlands	4	.11	0.2	10	1	18	0.4	14	0.9	4	-0.1	-6	-0.3	-4	-0.4	-2	-0.3
Vest Midlands	2	-13	-0.2	-17	4	-12	-0.1	-15	-0.7	3	0.4	-1	0.0	-2	-0.1	1	0.0
ast	6	1	0.0	-4	5	11	0.3	-3	0.0	14	0.7	-10	-0.4	-1	-0.1	-9	-0.7
ondon	3	-21	-0.7	-8	-13	-5	-0.3	-3	-0.4	-2	-0.2	-16	-0.4	-5	-0.2	-11	-0.6
South East	9	-2	0.1	-4	2	9	0.3	1	0.2	8	0.5	-11	-0.3	-6	-0.2	-5	-0.3
South West	6	-13	-0.3	-7	-6	-12	-0.3	-10	-0.6	-2	-0.1	-1	0.0	3	0.2	-4	-0.3
ingland	33	18	0.0	-6	24	91	0.3	28	0.2	64	0.4	-73	-0.3	-34	-0.2	-39	-0.4
Vales	2	2	0.2	4	-2	11	0.6	10	1.2	1	0.0	-8	-0.6	-6	-0.8	-2	-0.4
Scotland	0	8	- 0.4	4	4	17	0.6	6	0.5	11	0.8	-9	-0.4	-2	-0.2	-7	-0.6
ireat Britain	35	29	0.1	2	26	119	0.3	44	0.2	75	0.4	-91	-0.3	-42	-0.3	-49	-0.4
lorthern Irelando																	
Inited Kingdom	37	15	0.0	-5	20	106	0.3	36	0.2	70	0.4	-91	-0.3	-41	-0.2	-50	-0.4

Change on year

Total age 16 and ove Government A			Econom	ically act	ive	LFS employment							IL	O unem	ployment		
Government Office	All	A	IIII	Male	Female	A	II	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	Al	I	M	ale	Fem	ale
Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
North East	0	38	2.3	24	14	43	2.6	25	3.1	18	2.1	-5	-0.7	-1	-0.6	-4	-0.9
North West Yorkshire and	3	47	0.9	22	25	73	1.5	49	22	24	0.8	-26	-0.9	-27	-1.5	1	0.0
the Humber	10	50	0.9	11	39	53	1.0	18	0.7	35	1.2	-2	-0.2	-6	-0.5	4	0.2
East Midlands	17	30	0.6	24	6	38	0.9	33	1.7	5	-0.1	-8	-0.5	-9	-0.9	1	0.0
West Midlands	7	-27	-0.9	-25	-1	-2	-0.1	-5	-0.2	4	0.0	-25	-0.9	-20	-1.2	-5	-0.4
East	24	11	-0.1	-3	14	28	0.4	5	0.0	24	0.8	-17	-0.6	-7	-0.5	-10	-0.8
London	14	-26	-1.2	-16	-10	-16	-1.0	-12	-1.1	-4	-0.8	-10	-0.2	-4	-0.1	-7	-0.4
South East	36	45	0.5	10	35	70	1.0	16	0.0	54	2.2	-25	-0.6	-6	-0.3	-18	-1.0
South West	23	2	-0.1	0	2	7	0.1	6	0.0	1	0.2	-6	-0.2	-6	-0.4	1	0.0
England	133	171	0.2	47	124	294	0.6	133	0.5	161	0.7	-123	-0.5	-86	-0.6	-37	-0.4
Wales	6	4	0.2	-2	7	22	1.2	14	1.7	8	0.7	-18	-1.3	-16	-2.1	-1	-0.3
Scotland	1	36	1.2	21	16	35	1.2	23	1.4	12	0.9	2	0.0	-2	-0.3	4	0.2
Great Britain	140	212	0.3	65	146	351	0.7	170	0.6	181	0.7	-139	-0.5	-104	-0.7	-35	-0.3
Northern Ireland	jc 8	-22	-2.4	-8	-14	-14	-1.6	-5	-1.3	-9	-2.0	-8	-0.9	-3	-0.6	-5	-1.3
United Kingdo	m 149	190	0.2	57	133	338	0.6	165	0.6	173	0.6	-148	-0.5	-108	-0.7	-40	-0.4

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

Denominator = all persons of working age.

Denominator = total economically active.

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.

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.

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

 $The \, Labour \, Force \, Survey \, is \, a \, survey \, of \, the \, population \, in \, private \, households, \, student \, halls \, of \, residence \, and \, NHS \, accommodation.$

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary A.4

	Em	ployer surve	ys		Bene	fits Agency ac	Iministratives	ystem	E	Employment S	Service admini	strative system
		dorce jobs (M sonally adjus			C	laimant count	(July 2000)			Jobcent	tre vacancies ^e	(July 2000)
	All	Male	Female	1	All	Ma	le	Fem	nale			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,009	514	496	71.8	6.5	57.7	9.7	14.1	2.8	9.8	18.3	9.8
North West	2,976	1,563	1,413	134.6	4.3	105.4	6.1	29.2	2.0	26.4	41.3	25.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,247	1,188	1,059	104.6	4.4	81.1	6.1	23.5	2.2	19.8	33.1	19.2
East Midlands	1,879	1,013	866	68.4	3.4	51.4	4.7	17.0	1.9	14.1	23.3	13.9
West Midlands	2,479	1,324	1,155	106.2	4.1	80.7	5.6	25.5	2.2	21.7	36.1	21.9
East	2,480	1,362	1,118	62.4	2.4	46.1	3.2	16.3	1.4	17.1	26.1	16.4
London	4,187	2,302	1,885	171.3	3.9	126.1	5.3	45.2	2.3	23.3	38.1	21.3
South East	3,923	2,094	1,828	78.0	1.9	58.7	2.7	19.3	1.0	26.3	45.5	24.4
South West	2,301	1,252	1,049	61.4	2.5	45.3	3.4	16.1	1.5	21.5	35.0	20.6
England	23,481	12,612	10,870	858.7	3.5	652.5	4.8	206.2	1.9	179.9	296.8	173.5
Wales	1,175	628	547	56.7	4.6	43.8	6.3	12.9	2.4	12.3	19.1	12.1
Scotland	2,267	1,165	1,102	113.5	4.7	88.6	6.8	24.9	22	23.8	38.8	23.1
Great Britain	26,923	14,405	12,518	1,028.8	3.6	784.8	5.0	244.0	1.9	216.1	354.7	208.7
Northern Ireland	712	380	332	40.9	5.3	31.4	7.2	9.5	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	27.636	14.786	12.850	1.069.8	3.7	816.3	5.1	253.5	1.9	219.5	363.6	212.1

Changes on period (period specified below)

	Emp	ployer survey	/S		Bene	efits Agency ac	lministratives	ystem		Employment :	Service admin	istrative system
		orkforce jobs (199); not seaso	change on onally adjusted		Claima	int count (cha	inge on June	2000)			obcentre vacan nange on June	
	All	Male	Female		All	Ma	ale	Fen	nale			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	-19	-17	-2	-1.2	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.3
North West	-44	-43	-1	-2.8	-0.1	-2.2	-0.1	-0.6	0.0	-0.7	0.4	-1.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	-5	-23	18	-2.4	-0.1	-1.8	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3	0.5	0.1
East Midlands	-35	-17	-18	-1.2	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2
West Midlands	-29	-31	1	-1.6	-0.1	-1.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3
East	-21	-9	-12	-2.0	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	-0.6
ondon	-39	14	-53	-4.0	-0.1	-3.1	-0.1	-0.9	0.0	-0.4	1.3	-0.9
South East	-35	-16	-19	-1.8	0.0	-1.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0
South West	-5	18	-23	-1.6	-0.1	-1.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.6	-0.7
England	-236	-125	-111	-18.7	-0.1	-14.0	-0.1	-4.7	0.0	-2.5	5.1	-4.1
Wales	-11	-18	7	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.1	-0.8
Scotland	-9	-16	- 7	-2.8	-0.1	-1.6	-0.1	-1.2	-0.1	0.3	1.0	-0.4
Great Britain	-256	-160	-96	-21.9	-0.1	-16.0	-0.1	-5.9	0.0	-2.7	6.2	-5.3
Northern Ireland	-6	-3	-3	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	-262	-163	-99	-22.7	-0.1	-16.4	-0.1	-6.3	0.0	-2.7	6.2	-5.3

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999.

National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) at mid-1999 for 1999 and 2000 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY - April to June 2000

	Employment level (000s)	ILO unemployment level(000s)	Economically active level (000s)	Working age economically inactive level (000s)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
North East	±34	±14	±34	±34	±1.8%	±1.1%
North West	±56	±17	±56	±55	±1.1%	±0.5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	±46	±16	±45	±43	±1.2%	±0.6%
EastMidlands	±43	±13	±41	±39	±1.3%	±0.6%
West Midlands	±48	±17	±46	±45	±1.2%	±0.6%
East	±48	±13	±47	±44	±1.1%	±0.5%
London	±59	±22	±57	±57	±1.1%	±0.6%
South East	±58	±16	±57	±52	±0.9%	±0.4%
South West	± 46	±13	±46	±43	±1.2%	±0.5%
Wales	±35	±12	±35	±36	±1.6%	±0.9%
Scotland	±45	±18	± 44	± 43	±1.2%	±0.7%

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

Force Survey, the survey design for the main Labour Force Survey has changed from June 2000 temporarily increasing standard errors. See technical note, pS12.

UNITED KINGDOM		Alli	n employment			Total wor	kers	Employ	ees	Self-em	ployed	
	Total workers	Employees	Self- employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Workers with second jobs
	1 MGRZ	2 MGRN	3	4		6 YCBE	7 YCBH	YCBK	9 YCBN	10	11	12
All Spring quarters Mar-May)	MGHZ	MGHN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	TUBE	тсып	TOBK	TOBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
1992 1993	25,868 25,568	22,084 21,877	3,228 3,185	181 150	376 355	19,850 19,473	6,018 6,095	16,934 16,667	5,150 5,210	2,680 2,603	548 582	973 1,042
994 995	25,780 26,100	21,998 22,313 22,731	3,302 3,363	146 140	335 284	19,526 19,794	6,255 6,306	16,648 16,882	5,350 5,430	2,691 2,733	611 630	1,149 1,293
1996 1997	26,412 26,916	23,219	3,304 3,357	127 119	250 221	19,866 20,219	6,546 6,697	17,043 17,393	5,688 5,827	2,655 2,667	649 690	1,297 1,258
998	27,229 27,563	23,661 24,089	3,288 3,211	102	177 161	20,476 20,723	6,753 6,840	17,778 18,091	5,884 5,998	2,570 2,521	719 690	1,191 1,284
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999	27,592	24,100	3,230	100	163	20,750	6,843	18,107	5,993	2,534	695	1,315
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,613 27,659	24,107 24,164	3,244 3,233	95 96	167 166	20,754 20,782	6,858 6,877	18,103 18,157	6,004 6,007	2,540 2,518	704 715	1,285 1,264
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	27,696 27,679	24,222 24,253	3,216 3,163	97 101	160 163	20,834 20,825	6,861 6,854	18,229 18,270	5,993 5,983	2,501 2,448	715 715	1,240 1,235
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,724	24,269	3,186	106	163	20,879	6,845	18,292	5,978	2,474	712	1,235
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,769 27,761	24,316 24,325	3,184 3,181	102 102	167 153	20,891 20,912	6,878 6,849	18,300 18,319	6,016 6,006	2,477 2,487	707 695	1,227 1,226
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,783	24,335	3,183	111	154 150	20,864	6,919 6,932	18,269 18,310	6,067 6,081	2,487 2,475	696 699	1,225
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	27,824 27,873 27,909	24,391 24,446 24,502	3,174 3,169 3,151	110 108	148 147	20,932 20,970	6,941 6,938	18,357 18,406	6,089 6,096	2,470 2,456	699 695	1,233 1,233 1,195
Apr-Jun	27,930	24,516	3,151	111	152	20,968	6,962	18,403	6,113	2,455	696	1,180
Changes			-23	3	2	75	31	92	32	-21	-2	
Over last 3 months Percent	106 0.4	125 0.5	-0.7	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	-0.8	-0.3	-53 -4.3
Over last 12 months	338 1.2	416 1.7	-79 -2.4	11.1	-11 -6.7	218 1.1	120	296 1.6	120 2.0	-80 -3.1	0.1	-135 -10.3
Male	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	УСВО	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
Spring quarters Mar-May)	14 272	11 620	2,442	56	245	13,376	996	10,971	658	2,260	182	445
1992 1993 1994	14,372 14,085 14,224	11,629 11,421 11,471	2,388 2,485	44 50	232 219	13,059 13,124	1,026 1,100	10,743 10,737	678 733	2,185 2,270	203 215	445 471 510
995 1996	14,451 14,562	11,671 11,886	2,553 2,476	44 43	183 157	13,296 13,327	1,155 1,234	10,870 10,996	800 890	2,320 2,238	233 238	546 552
997 998	14,857 15,069	12,188 12,506	2,493 2,418	39	137 115	13,540 13,737	1,316 1,331 1,375	11,202 11,511	986 995	2,240 2,147	253 271	558 527
999 8-month averages	15,213	12,685	2,385	37	106	13,838	1,373	11,640	1,045	2,127	257	547
Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul	15,230 15,245	12,699 12,702	2,388 2,400	35 34	108 110	13,841 13,853	1,389 1,392	11,646 11,654	1,053 1,048	2,127 2,131	261 269	565 545
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,273	12,744	2,388	33	109	13,861	1,412	11,687	1,056	2,108	280	538
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	15,293 15,295 15,322	12,778 12,816 12,831	2,377 2,338 2,348	33 33 34	105 107 108	13,890 13,895 13,935	1,403 1,400 1,387	11,730 11,772 11,793	1,048 1,044 1,038	2,094 2,053 2,068	283 285 280	534 526 525
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	15,339	12,854	2,340	35	109	13,950	1,389	11,812	1,042	2,065	275	523
Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,339 15,332	12,873 12,867	2,329 2,328	34 37	102 100	13,957 13,939	1,382 1,393	11,828 11,814	1,045 1,053	2,062 2,059	267 269	520 521
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	15,359 15,402	12,912 12,963	2,316 2,311	36 37	95 90	13,965 13,995	1,394 1,406	11,857 11,897	1,055 1,066	2,043 2,035	273 276	524 515
Mar-May (Spr)	15,409	12,981	2,301	38	89	14,010	1,399	11,917	1,064	2,029	272	508
Apr-Jun	15,395	12,956	2,311	37	91	14,000	1,395	11,898	1,058	2,035	275	500
Changes Over last 3 months	36	44	-5	3.7	-4 -4.4	34 0.2	0.1	42 0.4	3 0.2	-8 -0.4	2 0.9	-24
Percent Over last 12 months	0.2	0.3 257	-0.2 -78	3.7	-4.4	159	6	252	5	-0.4	14	-4.5 -65
Percent	1.1	2.0	-3.3	6.6	-15.6	1.1	0.4	2.2	0.5	-4.3	5.3	-11.5
Female Spring quarters	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
Mar-May) 1992 1993	11,496 11,483	10,454 10,456	786 797	125 107	131 123	6,473 6,414	5,022 5,069	5,963 5,924	4,491 4,532	420 418	366 379	529 571
1994 1995	11,556 11,649	10,527 10,642	817 810	96 96	116 101	6,402 6,498	5,154 5,151	5,911 6,012	4,616 4,630	421 413	396 397	639 746
1996 1997	11,850 12,060	10,845 11,032	828 864	84 80	93 84	6,539 6,679	5,311 5,381	6,047 6,191	4,798 4,841	417 427	411 437	745 700
1998 1999	12,160 12,350	11,155 11,404	870 826	72 64	62 55	6,738 6,885	5,422 5,465	6,266 6,451	4,889 4,953	422 394	448 432	664 737
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999	12,362	11,401	841	65	55	6,909	5,453	6,460	4,941	407	434	749
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,368 12,385	11,405 11,420	844 845	61 63	57 57	6,901 6,920	5,466 5,465	6,449 6,470	4,956 4,951	409 410	435 435	740 726
lul-Sep	12,402	11,444	839	64	54	6,944	5,458	6,499	4,946	407 394	432 430	706
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,384 12,402	11,436 11,438	825 838	68 72	55 55	6,930 6,945	5,454 5,458	6,497 6,498	4,939 4,939	394 406	430	709 710
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	12,430 12,422	11,462 11,452	843 852	67 67	58 51	6,941 6,955	5,489 5,468	6,487 6,491	4,974 4,961	412 425	432 427	705 706
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	12,451	11,468	855	73	55	6,925	5,526	6,454	5,014	428	427	704
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,465 12,471 12,500	11,479 11,483 11,521	858 857 850	73 72 70	55 58 58	6,927 6,936 6,960	5,538 5,535 5,539	6,453 6,460	5,026 5,023 5,032	433 435 427	426 422 423	709 717
Apr-Jun	12,535	11,560	840	74	61	6,960 6,968	5,539	6,489 6,504	5,032	419	423	687 679
Changes												
Over last 3 months Percent	70 0.6	80 0.7	-18 -2.1	1.7	11.5	0.6	29 0.5	51 0.8	30 0.6	-13 -3.0	-5 -1.1	-30 -4.2
Over last 12 months	173 1.4	159 1.4	-1 -0.1	13.5	10.8	59 0.9	114 2.1	44 0.7	115 2.3	12 3.0	-13 -3.0	-70 -9.3

		working part-	d (reasons for						mporary work	reasons for te	y employees (r	Temporary	
	Student or at school	III or disabled	Did not want full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Could not find full-time job	Total	Some other reason	Had a contract with period of training	Did not want permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Could not find permanent job	Total as % of all employees	Total
	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YCDJ	YCDG	YCDD	YCDA	YCCX	YCCU	YCCR	YCCO	YCCL	YCCI	YCCF	YCCC	YCBZ
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	621 598 675 735 858 948 973 995	90 87 89 92 85 91 110 117	4,343 4,300 4,355 4,398 4,579 4,660 4,740 4,874	11.3 13.9 14.1 13.8 12.9 12.6 11.8 10.5	644 808 841 835 814 818 780 702	5,698 5,792 5,961 6,060 6,337 6,516 6,602 6,688	397 346 365 377 430 464 479 457	70 81 98 92 86 99 99 115	368 361 402 457 472 543 537 544	35.9 42.0 42.0 43.2 40.9 38.3 36.2 35.0	469 569 626 705 684 685 632 602	5.9 6.2 6.8 7.3 7.4 7.7 7.4 7.1	1,304 1,357 1,492 1,631 1,671 1,791 1,748 1,719
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	981 978 995	115 113 116	4,876 4,895 4,883	10.7 10.8 10.8	716 721 728	6,689 6,707 6,722	444 443 436	113 115 110	537 530 522	35.9 35.8 36.2	611 606 605	7.1 7.0 6.9	1,706 1,694 1,673
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	998 995 1,005	114 116 125	4,879 4,884 4,871	10.7 10.5 10.3	718 703 689	6,709 6,698 6,689	447 464 482	106 102 98	528 531 527	35.7 34.9 34.3	601 588 579	6.9 6.9 7.0	1,681 1,685 1,687
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,015 1,027 1,041	124 121 126	4,905 4,878 4,926	10.1 10.1 9.9	679 674 670	6,723 6,701 6,762	499 509 519	99 95 96	535 544 542	33.7 33.2 32.9	576 569	7.0 7.1	1,710 1,717 1,726
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	1,047 1,065 1,063	130 127 122	4,933 4,918 4,934	9.9 10.0 9.9	670 678 671	6,780 6,788	526 519	95 99	542 547	32.7 32.6	569 565 564	7.1 7.1 7.1	1,727 1,729
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	1,066	124	4,955	9.8	665	6,791 6,810	534 554	102	561 556	31.0	537 522	7.1	1,733
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	19 1.8	-6 -4.8	22 0.4	-0.1	-4 -0.6	30 0.4	28 5.4	8 8.1	14 2.7	-2.6	-43 -7.5	0.0	8 0.5
Over last 12 months	84 8.6	9 8.1	78 1.6	-0.9	-51 -7.1	121 1.8	110	-10 -9.3	20 3.6	-5.7	-89 -14.6	0.0	30 1.7
Male Spring quarters	YCDK	YCDH	YCDE	YCDB	YCCY	YCCV	YCCS	YCCP	YCCM	YCCJ	YCCG	YCCD	YCCA
(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998	268 248 302 328 384 415 428 431	25 28 31 32 29 42 45 39	354 336 350 387 420 476 490 548	22.9 30.4 28.0 27.8 26.1 24.7 23.9 21.8	193 267 266 288 294 306 303 284	840 881 948 1,034 1,127 1,238 1,265 1,302	179 159 168 170 187 209 207 206	36 44 46 55 51 56 54 68	107 110 131 155 158 203 193 218	42.6 48.4 48.1 50.1 47.4 43.7 42.3 40.3	240 294 320 382 357 362 334 333	4.8 5.3 5.8 6.5 6.3 6.3 6.5	562 607 665 762 753 829 789 825
3-month averages Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	438 430 440	42 41 44	550 554 553	21.7 22.1 22.4	285 291 299	1,314 1,316 1,336	194 185 183	66 68 61	218 211 204	41.0 41.6 42.5	332 332 332	6.4 6.3 6.1	810 796 781
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	441 452 449	42 45 48	554 554 555	22.1 21.0 20.2	294 279 266	1,331 1,329 1,318	197 211 220	61 58 58	212 219 219	41.4 39.7 38.9	332 321 315	6.3 6.3 6.3	802 809 812
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win	452 450 451	50 50 50	558 553 560	19.5 19.8 19.8	257 260 261	1,317 1,313 1,322	222 233 237	59 56 58	219 223 215	38.4 37.7 38.3	311 309 316	6.3 6.4 6.4	811 821 826
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	454 466 465	51 51 47	556 560 558	20.0 19.7 19.9	266 265 266	1,328 1,342 1,336	239 230 236	55 57 58	210 214 221	38.3 38.1 36.3	313 309 294	6.3 6.2 6.2	818 810 809
Apr-Jun	459	48	556	20.3	270	1,333	248	57	216	35.9	291	6.3	811
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	5 1.1	-4 -7.3	0.0	0.2	4 1.5	5 0.4	8 3.5	1 2.3	5 2.5	-2.4	-22 -6.9	-0.1	-7 -0.8
Over last 12 months	21 4.9	6 14.5	6	-1.4	-15 -5.2	19 1.4	54 27.6	-9 -14.1	-3	-5.1	-41 -12.3	-0.1	0.1
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YCDL	YCDI	YCDF	YCDC	YCCZ	YCCW	YCCT	YCCQ	YCCN	усск	уссн	YCCE	УССВ
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	353 349 373 407 474 532 545 564	65 58 59 60 56 49 66 78	3,988 3,964 4,005 4,012 4,159 4,184 4,249 4,326	9.3 11.0 11.5 10.9 10.0 9.7 8.9 7.8	452 540 575 547 520 512 477 418	4,857 4,911 5,012 5,026 5,209 5,278 5,337 5,386	218 187 197 207 242 255 272 251	34 37 53 37 36 43 45 48	261 251 271 303 313 340 344 326	30.9 36.8 37.1 37.1 35.6 33.6 31.1 30.2	229 276 307 323 327 323 298 270	7.1 7.2 7.9 8.2 8.5 8.7 8.6 7.8	742 750 827 869 918 961 959 894
3-month averages Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	544 548 556	73 72 71	4,326 4,341 4,330	8.0 8.0 8.0	431 430 429	5,375 5,391 5,386	250 258 253	47 46 48	319 319 317	31.2 30.6 30.6	279 275 273	7.9 7.9 7.8	895 898 892
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	557 544 556	72 71 76	4,325 4,331 4,316	7.9 7.9 7.9	424 424 423	5,378 5,369 5,371	250 252 263	45 44 40	316 312 309	30.5 30.5 30.1	269 267 264	7.7 7.7 7.7	879 876 875
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	563 577 590	74 72 76	4,347 4,326 4,366	7.8 7.7 7.5	422 414 408	5,406 5,388 5,441	278 276 283	41 39 38	316 321 327	29.4 29.0 28.0	265 260 252	7.8 7.8 7.8	899 896 900
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	593 599 598	79 76 75	4,377 4,358 4,376	7.4 7.6 7.4	403 413 405	5,452 5,446 5,455	286 289 298	40 42 44	332 333 340	27.7 27.8 26.3	252 256 243	7.9 8.0 8.0	909 919 924
Apr-Jun	607	76	4,398	7.2	395	5,477	306	46	341	25.0	231	8.0	924
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	14 2.3	-2 -3.1	22 0.5	-0.2	-8 -2.0	25 0.5	20 6.9	6 16.1	9 2.8	-2.7	-21 -8.3	0.1	14 1.6
Over last 12 month Percent	63 11.6	3 4.5	72 1.7	-0.8	-36 -8.3	102 1.9	56 22.4	-1 -2.6	22 7.0	-6.2	-48 -17.2	0.1	29 3.2

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

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

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)
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In employment All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	YBSE	УВТО	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
1992 1993	25,868 25,568	25,056 24,799	673 576	3,873 3,638	6,717 6,807	9,161 9,202	4,633 4,576	811 769
1994 1995 1996	25,780 26,100	25,002 25,308	584 607	3,491 3,390	6,932 7,048	9,312 9,463	4,684 4,799	778 792
1997 1998	26,412 26,916	25,645 26,118	660 699	3,345 3,295	7,091 7,247	9,645 9,724	4,905 5,154	767 798
1999	27,229 27,563	26,460 26,754	696 680	3,266 3,276	7,225 7,157	9,875 10,054	5,398 5,587	769 809
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999	27,592	26,788	670	3,279	7,145	10,082	5,612	805
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,613 27,659	26,810 26,851	666 656	3,283 3,305	7,142 7,148	10,105 10,119	5,613 5,624	803 807
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	27,696 27,679	26,887	664	3,323 3,327	7,144 7,107	10,117 10,127	5,639	809
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,724	26,872 26,911	663 673	3,337	7,097	10,146	5,648 5,658	807 813
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,769 27,761 27,783	26,941 26,933 26,947	669 672 664	3,341 3,339 3,342	7,083 7,070 7,043	10,176 10,168 10,220	5,672 5,684 5,678	828 828 836
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	27,824	26,988	672	3,330 3,336	7,036 7,032	10,258	5,692	836
Mar-May (Spr)	27,873 27,909	27,039 27,088	677 675	3,336	7,032	10,284 10,294	5,711 5,739	834 821
Apr-Jun	27,930	27,107	680	3,334	7,010	10,313	5,770	823
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	106	119	.7	5 0.1	-26 -0.4	56	78	-13
Over last 12 months	0.4 338	0.4 319	9	55	-136	0.5 232	1.4 158	-1.6 19
Per cent	12	1.2	1.4	1.7	-1.9	2.3	2.8	23
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
1992 1993	14,372 14,085	14,072 13,830	346 290	2,033 1,914	3,847 3,861	4,976 4,970	2,871 2,795	300 255
1994 1995	14,224 14,451	13,960 14,163	298 306	1,854 1,811	3,932 4,002	5,037 5,148	2,838 2,896	264 288
1996 1997	14,562 14,857	14,296 14,589	335 343	1,771 1,766	4,013 4,086	5,208 5,268	2,969 3,125	265 268
1998 1999	15,069 15,213	14,797 14,928	347 336	1,749 1,753	4,093 4,026	5,364 5,460	3,244 3,353	272 285
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999	15,230	14,947	333	1,762	4,015	5,474	3,362	283
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,245 15,273	14,962 14,987	330 320	1,765 1,775	4,007 4,009	5,487 5,504	3,372 3,379	283 287
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	15,293 15,295	15,006 15,011	325 324	1,784 1,791	4,014 4,002	5,505 5,514	3,378 3,380	287 284
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,322	15,035	333	1,799	4,000	5,521	3,381	288
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,339 15,339 15,332	15,045 15,051 15,045	333 339 329	1,798 1,797 1,798	3,989 3,976 3,962	5,537 5,547 5,575	3,388 3,391 3,382	294 288 287
Jan-Mar 2000	15,359	15,069	337	1,790	3,960	5.591	3,391	290
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	15,402 15,409	15,109 15,125	338 337	1,799 1,794	3,960 3,961	5,603 5,614	3,409 3,419	292 284
Apr-Jun	15,395	- 15,117	333	1,786	3,942	5,620	3,435	278
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	36 0.2	48 0.3	-4 -1.1	-3 -0.2	-18 -0.5	29 0.5	44 1.3	-12 -4.1
Overlast 12 months Percent	165 1.1	171	0.0	25 1.4	-74 -1.8	146 2.7	74 22	-6 -2.0
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	11,496	10,984	327	1.940	0.070	4.405	4700	
1993 1994	11,483 11,556	10,969 11,043	286 286	1,840 1,724 1,637	2,870 2,946 3,000	4,185 4,232 4,275	1,762 1,781 1,845	511 514 514
1995 1996	11,649 11,850	11,145 11,348	300 324	1,579 1,573	3,046 3,078	4,316 4,438	1,904 1,936	504 502
1997 1998	12,060 12,160	11,530 11,663	356 349	1,529 1,517	3,161 3,132	4,455 4,511	2,029 2,155	530 497
1999 3-month averages	12,350	11,826	344	1,523	3,131	4,595	2,234	524
Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul	12,362 12,368	11,841 11,848	337 336	1,517 1,517	3,130 3,135	4,608 4,618	2,250 2,242	521 520
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,385	11,865	335	1,530	3,139	4,615	2,245	521
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,402 12,384 12,402	11,881 11,861 11,877	339 339 340	1,539 1,537 1,538	3,130 3,105 3,097	4,612 4,613 4,625	2,261 2,268 2,278	522 523 525
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	12,430 12,422 12,451	11,896 11,883 11,902	336 333 335	1,544 1,542 1,544	3,094 3,094 3,081	4,639 4,621 4,645	2,284 2,292 2,296	534 540 549
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	12,465 12,471	11,919 11,930	335 339	1,540 1,537	3,076 3,072	4,667 4,680	2,301 2,302	547 541
Mar-May (Spr)	12,500	11,963	338	1,551	3,073	4,680	2,320	537
Apr-Jun	12,535	11,990	346	1,548	3,068	4,693	2,335	545
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	70 0.6	71 0.6	11 3.3	8 0.5	-8 -0.3	27 0.6	34 1.5	-1 -0.2
Overlast 12 months	173	148	9	31	-62	86	85	24
Percent	1.4	1.3	2.8	2.0	-2.0	1.9	3.8	4.7

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

EMPLOYMENT B.2

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
imployment rates (%) ^a	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	57.1 56.3 56.7 57.2 57.6 58.5	71.2 70.4 70.8 71.3 71.9 72.9 73.4	48.7 43.5 45.0 45.1 46.4 47.9 47.8	65.9 64.0 63.7 64.2 65.8 66.6	74.0 74.1 74.7 75.6 75.9 78.0	79.6 79.0 79.0 79.4 79.7 80.0	63.2 61.9 62.4 63.0 63.5 64.5 65.5	8.0 7.6 7.7 7.8 7.5 7.8 7.5 7.9
1998 1999	58.9 59.4	74.0	47.1	66.7	79.7	81.1	66.2	7.9
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	59.4 59.4 59.5	74.0 74.1 74.2	46.4 46.2 45.5	66.8 67.3	79.7 79.8 80.1	81.3 81.3 81.4	66.3 66.2 66.2	7.8 7.8 7.9
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.6 59.5 59.6	74.2 74.2 74.2	46.1 46.0 46.7	67.6 67.6 67.8	80.2 80.0 80.0	81.2 81.2 81.2	66.3 66.4	7.9 7.9 7.9
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	59.7 59.7 59.7	74.3 74.3 74.3	46.4 46.6 46.1	67.9 67.8 67.8	80.1 80.1 80.0	81.4 81.2 81.5	66.4 66.4 66.3	8.1 8.1 8.1
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	59.8 59.9	74.4 74.5	46.7 47.0	67.5 67.6	80.1 80.3	81.7 81.8	66.4 66.5	8.1 8.1
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	59.9 59.9	74.6 74.6	46.9 47.2	67.8 67.5	80.5 80.4	81.8 81.8	66.7 67.0	8.0 8.0
Changes			0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	-0.1
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.3		0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.5	0.6	0.8					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
1993	65.6 64.1	76.6 75.1	48.8 42.6	67.8 .66.0	83.7 83.0 83.7	86.5 85.3 85.5	66.3 64.2 64.4	8.5 7.1
1994 1995 1996	64.5 65.2	75.6 76.4 76.7	44.8 44.4 46.0	66.2 67.1 68.2	84.6 84.6	86.3 85.9	65.0 65.9	7.4 8.0 7.3
1996 1997 1998	65.3 66.3 66.8	76.7 77.8 78.5	46.0 46.6	69.9 69.9	86.4 87.5	86.4 87.3	67.3 67.9	7.3 7.3 7.4
1999	67.1	78.8	45.5	70.0	87.9	87.6	68.6	7.4 7.7
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul	67.2 67.2	78.9 78.9	45.1 44.7	70.3 70.5	87.9 87.9	87.7 87.8	68.7 68.8	7.6 7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	67.3 67.4	79.0 79.1	43.4 44.1	70.8 71.2	88.1 88.4	88.0 87.9	68.8 68.7	7.7
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	67.4 67.5	79.1 79.2	44.0 45.1	71.4 71.7	88.3 88.5	87.9 87.8	68.6 68.5	7.6 7.7
Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000	67.5 67.5	79.2 79.2	45.2 46.0	71.6 71.6	88.5 88.4	88.0 88.0	68.6 68.6	7.9 7.7 7.7
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000	67.5 67.5	79.2 79.3	44.5 45.7	71.6 71.2	88.3 88.5	88.3 88.4	68.3 68.4	7.8
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	67.7 67.7	79.5 79.5	45.8 45.7	71.6 71.3	88.7 88.9	88.5 88.5	68.7 68.8	7.8 7.6
Apr-Jun	67.6	79.5	45.2	71.0	88.7	88.5	69.0	7.4
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.3
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	-0.2
emale Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
(Mar-May) 1992 1993	49.2 49.0	65.4 65.2	48.6 44.3	63.9 62.0	64.0 65.0	72.7 72.6	58.7 58.6	7.8 7.8
1994 1995	49.3 49.6	65.4 65.8	45.2 45.9	61.1 61.2	65.6 66.4	72.6 72.4	59.5 60.3	7.8 7.7
1996 1997	50.3 51.0	66.7 67.4 67.9	46.7 50.0	63.3 63.2	67.0 69.2 69.5	73.5 73.6	60.2 60.6	7.7 8.1
1998 1999	51.3 51.9	67.9 68.6	49.2 48.8	63.2 63.3	71.1	74.1 74.6	62.1 62.8	7.6 8.0
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	52.0 52.0 52.1	68.7 68.7 68.8	47.9 47.7 47.7	63.0 63.0 63.5	71.2 71.5 71.7	74.7 74.8 74.7	63.1 62.8 62.7	8.0 7.9 8.0
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	52.1 52.0 52.1	68.9 68.7 68.8	48.2 48.2 48.3	63.9 63.7 63.7	71.7 71.2 71.2	74.5 74.5 74.5	63.1 63.2 63.3	8.0 8.0 8.0
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	52.2 52.2 52.3	68.9 68.8 68.9	47.7 47.4 47.7	63.9 63.9 63.9	71.3 71.5 71.4	74.7 74.3 74.6	63.4 63.5 63.5	8.2 8.3 8.4
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	52.3 52.4 52.5	69.0 69.0 69.2	47.7 48.2 48.1	63.7 63.5 64.1	71.4 71.5 71.7	74.8 75.0 74.9	63.6 63.5 63.9	8.4 8.3 8.2
Apr-Jun	52.6	69.3	49.3	63.9	71.7	75.0	64.2	8.3
Changes Over last 3 months	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0
		0.0		00	0.0			0.0
Over last 12 months	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.4

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

Thou	100	nd	

-		-								Thousands
		Employeej	obs				Self- employment jobs (with	HM Forces ^b	Government- supported trainees ^d	Workforce jobs ^e
		Male		Female		All	or without employees)c		trainees	
UNITE	D KINGDOM	All	Part-time ^f	All	Part-time ^f					
Notsea	asonally adjusted Jun Sep Dec	BCAE 11,385 11,481 11,564	1,346 1,353 1,395	BCAF 11,347 11,368 11,452	5,304 5,288 5,346	BCAD 22,732 22,850 23,017	BCAG 3,615 3,679 3,640	BCAH 221 218 216	DYCZ 181 189 190	DYDA 26,749 26,935 27,064
1997	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,614 11,842 11,898 12,038	1,356 1,426 1,435 1,513	11,309 11,426 11,490 11,659	5,186 5,227 5,220 5,329	22,923 23,268 23,388 23,697	3,624 3,609 3,639 3,555	214 210 210 211	175 159 171 163	26,936 27,247 27,409 27,626
1998	Mar Jun Sep Dec	12,029 12,108 12,244 12,288	1,466 1,456 1,430 1,488	11,614 11,654 11,728 11,811	5,231 5,158 5,129 5,230	23,643 23,762 23,972 24,099	3,562 3,487 3,504 3,484	211 210 209 210	153 112 121 114	27,569 27,571 27,806 27,907
1999	Mar Jun Sep Dec	12,194 12,251 12,375 12,431	1,493 1,512 1,540 1,573	11,688 11,774 11,827 11,947	5,199 5,228 5,245 5,346	23,882 24,025 24,203 24,378	3,467 3,513 3,432 3,424	209 208 208 208	110 102 101 97	27,668 27,849 27,943 28,106
2000	Mar R	12,292	1,560	11,847	5,320	24,139	3,412	208	96	27,855
UNITE	D KINGDOM									
	nally adjusted Jun Sep Dec	BCHI 11,396 11,427 11,508	1,347 1,355 1,368	BCHJ 11,332 11,372 11,369	5,295 5,313 5,284	BCAJ 22,728 22,799 22,877	3,623 3,650 3,651	222 218 216	195 191 181	DYDC 26,768 26,858 26,925
	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,684 11,867 11,854 11,983	1,375 1,430 1,440 1,486	11,373 11,438 11,495 11,579	5,211 5,237 5,246 5,268	23,057 23,305 23,349 23,562	3,632 3,616 3,613 3,565	214 210 211 211	170 173 171 155	27,072 27,305 27,343 27,493
1998	Mar Jun Sep Dec	12,094 12,131 12,207 12,235	1,483 1,459 1,438 1,461	11,674 11,667 11,734 11,734	5,251 5,171 5,156 5,171	23,768 23,798 23,941 23,968	3,570 3,493 3,481 3,495	210 210 209 210	149 125 119 108	27,696 - 27,625 27,751 27,781
1999	Mar Jun Sep Dec	12,255 12,272 12,343 12,381	1,509 1,514 1,549 1,551	11,744 11,788 11,835 11,877	5,215 5,241 5,275 5,292	23,999 24,060 24,177 24,258	3,473 3,516 3,412 3,434	209 209 208 208	106 114 99 92	27,787 27,899 27,897 27,993
2000	Mar R	12,354	1,569	11,897	5,326	24,251	3,420	208	90	27,969
GREAT	T BRITAIN									
	asonally adjusted Jun Sep Dec	DYCA 11,100 11,194 11,273	1,303 1,309 1,349	DYCB 11,054 11,074 11,152	5,170 5,153 5,206	DYCM 22,154 22,269 22,425	3,530 3,593 3,555	221 218 216	DYDE 165 170 171	DYDF 26,070 26,250 26,368
1997	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,325 11,545 11,599 11,736	1,311 1,379 1,388 1,463	11,011 11,127 11,188 11,352	5,047 5,088 5,079 5,183	22,335 22,672 22,787 23,088	3,539 3,518 3,548 3,464	214 210 210 211	158 145 154 146	26,246 26,545 26,700 26,909
1998	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,728 11,806 11,941 11,982	1,417 1,406 1,381 1,437	11,309 11,348 11,422 11,499	5,086 5,012 4,985 5,082	23,037 23,155 23,363 23,482	3,471 3,399 3,416 3,397	211 210 209 210	137 98 106 100	26,856 26,862 27,094 27,188
1999	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,891 11,947 12,068 12,121	1,443 1,462 1,491 1,521	11,378 11,465 11,516 11,630	5,052 5,081 5,098 5,194	23,269 23,411 23,584 23,751	3,379 3,427 3,346 3,338	209 208 208 208	97 91 93 90	26,955 27,138 27,231 27,388
2000	Mar R	11,985	1,509	11,533	5,171	23,518	3,326	208	90	27,142
GREA'	T BRITAIN									
Season 1996	nally adjusted Jun Sep Dec	DYCF 11,110 11,141 11,218	1,304 1,311 1,322	DYCG 11,039 11,076 11,072	5,160 5,178 5,144	DYCN 22,149 22,217 22,290	DYZO 3,538 3,565 3,565	222 218 216	LOJT 179 171 162	DYDH 26,087 26,171 26,233
1997	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,392 11,572 11,555 11,683	1,329 1,383 1,393 1,436	11,074 11,137 11,191 11,275	5,073 5,098 5,106 5,122	22,466 22,709 22,747 22,958	3,546 3,525 3,522 3,474	214 210 211 211	153 159 154 138	26,379 26,603 26,632 26,780
1998	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,792 11,829 11,905 11,931	1,434 1,410 1,389 1,410	11,368 11,360 11,426 11,425	5,107 5,025 5,012 5,023	23,160 23,189 23,331 23,356	3,478 3,405 3,393 3,407	210 210 209 210	132 110 104 93	26,981 26,914 27,038 27,066
1999	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,951 11,967 12,036 12,073	1,458 1,464 1,499 1,499	11,434 11,477 11,522 11,564	5,069 5,094 5,127 5,140	23,384 23,444 23,558 23,636	3,386 3,431 3,327 3,349	209 209 208 208	93 102 92 86	27,072 27,186 27,184 27,278
2000	Mar R	12,045	1,518	11,582	5,177	23,628	3,334	208	85	27,254

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01633 812079.

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer neipline: 01633 812079.

Workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employee jobs series). Government-supported trainees are now seasonally adjusted to be consistent with the employee and self-employment components that feed into Table B. 18 Workforce jobs by industry.

Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

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.

Note: For definitions of terms used, see pS3.

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

	D KINGDOM	All industries and se A-Q	ervices	Manufacturing indu D	ustries	Production industr C-E	ies	Production and con industries C-F	nstruction
SIC 199 Sections Subse		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	BCAD 22,002 22,688 23,100 23,364 22,702 22,356 22,032 22,121 22,454 22,732 23,268	BCAJ 21,994 22,685 23,099 23,353 22,682 22,335 22,006 22,084 22,414 22,728 23,305	YEJG 4,847 4,887 4,877 4,756 4,342 4,125 3,944 3,963 4,064 4,106 4,162	YEJL 4,863 4,907 4,900 4,780 4,362 4,137 3,951 3,967 4,069 4,110 4,173	YEJH 5,315 5,331 5,302 5,160 4,720 4,465 4,241 4,224 4,301 4,334 4,390	YEJF 5.333 5.353 5.328 5.186 4,742 4.481 4.250 4.231 4.339 4.400	LOJY 6,459 6,520 6,534 6,406 5,870 5,505 5,186 5,170 5,218 5,240 5,350	6,477 6,542 6,559 6,435 5,895 5,524 5,200 5,180 5,228 5,251 5,373
1998	Apr May Jun	23,762	23,798	4,187 4,180 4,185	4,210 4,203 4,194	4,405 4,398 4,402	4,427 4,419 4,410	5,481	5,503
	Jul Aug Sep	23,972	23,941	4,191 4,195 4,195	4,187 4,184 4,180	4,408 4,412 4,411	4,403 4,401 4,397	5,510	5,491
	Oct Nov Dec	24,099	23,968	4,177 4,165 4,136	4,157 4,142 4,121	4,393 4,382 4,353	4,373 4,359 4,338	5.471	5,436
1999	Jan Feb Mar	23,882	23,999	4,109 4,088 4,067	4,116 4,100 4,083	4,327 4,306 4,284	4,338 4,318 4,300	5,362	5,387
	Apr May Jun	24,025	24,060	4,048 4,038 4,041	4,069 4,059 4,049	4,264 4,253 4,257	4,285 4,274 4,264	5,350	5,373
	Jul Aug Sep	24,203	24,177	4,041 4,043 4,032	4,038 4,032 4,018	4,256 4,257 4,245	4,252 4,245 4,231	5,376	5,359
	Oct Nov Dec	24,378	24,258	4,033 4,032 4,017	4,014 4,010 4,006	4,245 4,243 4,226	4,226 4,221 4,214	5,394	5,362
2000	Jan R Feb R Mar R	24,139	24,251	4,000 3,994 3,981	4,005 4,003 3,996	4,206 4,200 4,188	4,212 4,209 4,202	5,351	5,375
	Apr P May P Jun P			3,965 3,958 3,958	3,985 3,978 3,967	4,170 4,163 4,163	4,191 4,183 4,171		

UNITE	D KINGDOM			SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED					
		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry	Mining and quarrying, supply of	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and	Chemicals, chemical products and
IC 19 ectio		Allemployee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	recording media DE 21-22	man-made fibres DG 24
987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	YEJI 15,204 15,837 16,248 16,643 16,625 16,548 16,518 16,651 16,964 17,213 17,604	YEID 15,171 15,806 16,216 16,601 16,478 16,500 16,479 16,603 16,912 17,192 17,616	YEHU 346 338 324 318 309 311 327 300 273 286 316	YEJJ 470 446 428 406 381 343 299 264 229 229 228	LOKA 529 521 510 504 506 480 467 456 456 449 474	LOKB 577 581 550 507 433 415 409 401 385 377 370	LOKC 90 94 97 96 85 83 89 91 82 84	LOKD 467 470 480 481 470 461 453 467 474 474	LOKI 309 314 320 308 279 272 259 248 256 254 253
998	Apr May Jun	17,960	17,972	323	218 216 217	485 484 484	358 357 356	86 86 84	479 481 482	259 259 260
	Jul Aug Sep	18,132	18,141	309	216 216 217	481 481 480	354 352 349	84 85 86	481 480 481	260 260 262
	Oct Nov Dec	18,334	18,229	304	216 217 217	477 478 479	346 342 338	85 85 84	481 480 478	261 261 261
999	Jan Feb Mar	18,223	18,306	306	222 218 217	478 477 477	335 330 326	84 84 83	475 476 477	261 260 259
	Apr May Jun	18,358	18,369	318	215 214 215	476 475 475	321 319 316	81 82 84	479 475 473	259 258 258
	Jul Aug Sep	18,504	18,516	302	214 213 213	473 473 472	313 311 309	84 84 84	475 474 472	257 257 257
	Oct Nov Dec	18,687	18,585	311	211 211 208	470 470 468	307 306 305	84 84 85	471 470 471	257 257 256
000	Jan Feb Mar	18,461	18,544	331	207 206 206	468 468 468	303 301 298	86 87 87	471 470 471	255 255 254
	Apr P May P Jun P				205 205 204	467 465 463	294 292 290	87 87 88	471 471 470	252 252 252

These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Excludes private domestic service.

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables B.13 and B.14.

R 12 EMPLOYMENT

JNITED	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
Section,	ion, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	LOKF 213 223 227 221 195 190 194 203 225 231 242	LOKG 857 868 884 870 779 735 693 703 704 713 715	LOKH 481 492 496 495 464 429 387 384 398 403	LOKI 594 593 589 558 496 454 432 448 486 510 520	LOKJ 510 509 499 491 437 405 356 351 374 388 391	LOKK 234 240 246 247 217 211 210 215 229 228 245	YEHX 1,144 1,189 1,231 1,249 1,152 1,044 950 949 921 913 973	LOKL 3,430 3,536 3,671 3,677 3,669 3,647 3,733 3,733 3,781 3,829 3,960	LOKM 989 1,063 1,150 1,207 1,182 1,170 1,136 1,142 1,199 1,250 1,273
1998	Apr May Jun	244 244 244	705 699 694	403 402 402	537 534 532	408 411 410	245 245 245	1,093	4,015	1,332
	Jul Aug Sep	244 244 244	693 693 692	402 402 402	531 530 527	411 412 411	246 247 247	1,095	4,057	1,370
	Oct Nov Dec	244 243 242	685 682 675	398 397 396	524 521 516	410 408 406	245 246 246	1,098	4,063	1,373
1999	Jan Feb Mar	241 241 240	674 671 668	394 392 391	520 518 514	405 405 401	249 247 247	1,087	4,063	1,375
	Apr May Jun	239 238 238	664 665 665	389 387 386	512 510 508	400 400 397	249 249 249	1,109	4,066	1,367
	Jul Aug Sep	237 235 235	663 661 661	383 383 382	507 506 502	396 398 394	249 250 250	1,128	4,091	1,379
	Oct Nov Dec	235 236 236	660 661 662	381 380 379	503 503 503	393 393 391	251 251 251	1,148	4,136	1,380
2000	Jan Feb Mar	236 236 234	663 664 665	378 378 377	503 503 501	390 389 389	252 253 252	1,173	4,117	1,388

	KINGDOM	Transport and storage	Post and telecomm- unications	Financial intermediation	Realestate	Renting, research, computer and other business	Public administration and defence; compulsory	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal	
SIC 1992 Section, subsect	ion, group	I 60-63	1 64	J 65-67	K 70	activities K 71-74	social security La 75	M 80	N 85	activities O - Q ^b 90-93	
1988 1989 1990 1991	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	B63 880 912 944 941 922 909 902 801 875 896	LOKO 4444 462 471 470 463 454 428 429 430 444 447	LOKP 928 1,004 1,046 1,055 1,033 1,003 968 976 995 971 994	LOKQ 176 187 195 202 198 218 252 266 276 270 288	LOKR 2,016 2,146 2,278 2,410 2,375 2,365 2,423 2,423 2,425 2,581 2,717 2,907	LOKS 1,487 1,471 1,392 1,434 1,455 1,459 1,456 1,438 1,402 1,409 1,361	LOKT 1,732 1,794 1,835 1,856 1,844 1,826 1,805 1,837 1,870 1,877	LOKU 2,167 2,301 2,291 2,311 2,367 2,436 2,447 2,462 2,505 2,514 2,541	YEIC 938 961 975 969 963 982 1,007 1,002 1,015 1,042 1,072	A STATE OF THE STA
1998	Apr May Jun	916	454	1,007	288	3,057	1,395	1,859	2,543	1,107	
	Jul Aug Sep	917	460	1,005	300	3,079	1,449	1,875	2,518	1,109	
	Oct Nov Dec	923	468	1,005	302	3,125	1,446	1,880	2,522	1,125	
1999	Jan Feb Mar	930	472	1,002	301	3,153	1,449	1,891	2,528	1,143	
	Apr May Jun	938	474	1,008	302	3,171	1,453	1,899	2,532	1,157	
	Jul Aug Sep	957	484	1,013	309	3,196	1,440	1,926	2,562	1,157	
	Oct Nov Dec	966	504	1,014	314	3,211	1,447	1,911	2,555	1,151	
2000	Jan Feb Mar	967	493	994	315	3,183	1,459	1,919	2,546	1,163	
	Apr May Jun							124			

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01633 812079.

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Section,	March199	0		March 20	00 B		2000				THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF	
ONLIED KINGDOM	sub-	March 199	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Jan R	Feb R	Mar R	Apr R	May R	Jun P
	section	Male	remale	Total	Male	remale	- Iotai	Jaiin	- Teb n	war n	Aprin	lway n	Juni
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,089.5	1,194.6	4,284.1	3,040.8	1,146.8	4,187.6	4,205.8	4,200.3	4,187.6	4,170.2	4,163.0	4,163.4
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	63.1	11.2	74.2	59.6	8.2	67.9	67.5	67.7	67.9	68.0	68.1	68.1
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.6	7.3	43.9	33.6	5.8	39.4	38.9	39.1	39.4	39.6	39.6	39.8
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.5	3.8	30.3	26.0	2.5	28.5	28.7	28.5	28.5	28.4	28.5	28.4
MANUFACTURING	D	2,921.5	1,145.4	4,066.9	2,880.4	1,100.5	3,980.9	3,999.9	3,994.1	3,980.9	3,964.6	3,957.9	3,958.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	304.9	164.7	469.6	290.7	170.4	461.1	464.7	462.9	461.1	460.7	459.2	460.2
Manufacture of textiles and													
textile products of textiles	DB 17	135.4 97.5	161.0 68.7	296.4 166.2	121.7 89.2	149.6 68.8	271.4 158.0	277.5 159.9	275.6 159.0	271.4 158.0	266.7 156.6	264.3 155.8	263.5 155.3
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	37.9	92.3	130.2	32.5	80.8	113.3	117.6	116.6	113.3	110.0	108.5	108.2
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	17.8	10.8	28.6	14.1	12.0	26.1	26.9	26.5	26.1	25.9	25.8	25.7
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	68.9	13.0	81.9	70.7	16.2	86.9	85.6	85.4	86.9	86.8	87.0	88.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper				470.0	2007	175.7	469.4	471.5	470.4	469.4	468.8	400.7	470.4
products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	289.7 78.0	186.4 33.2	476.2 111.2	293.7 78.1	175.7 26.3	104.5	105.9	105.0	104.5	104.0	469.7 104.0	470.1 103.8
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	211.8	153.2	365.0	215.6	149.3	364.9	365.6	365.4	364.9	364.9	365.7	366.3
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.5	5.9	30.4	24.1	4.7	28.9	29.2	29.3	28.9	28.8	28.5	28.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	174.5	83.9	258.4	174.2	78.5	252.7	253.9	253.2	252.7	251.7	251.3	251.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	179.4	60.5	239.9	173.0	60.6	233.6	235.8	236.4	233.6	232.9	232.9	232.5
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	111.0	29.5	140.5	112.0	29.6	141.6	141.5	142.2	141.6	142.6	142.7	143.6
Manufacture of basic metals and										-			
fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	438.9 105.0	86.7 19.9	525.6 124.9	440.6 106.9	82.2 12.9	522.7 119.7	517.9 119.9	520.1 119.9	522.7 119.7	520.6 119.0	520.7 118.7	520.7 118.6
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	333.9	66.8	400.7	333.7	69.3	403.0	398.0	400.2	403.0	401.6	402.0	402.1
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	316.6	72.5	389.1	312.0	63.9	375.9	379.1	377.9	375.9	374.7	373.3	372.0
Manufacture of electrical													
and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL 30	356.0 39.4	157.8 17.2	513.8 56.6	348.3 38.4	153.7 16.1	502.0 54.5	502.8 54.7	502.8 54.8	502.0 54.5	499.9 54.2	500.0 54.1	500.4 54.3
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	122.3	56.9	179.2	122.8	52.3	175,1	175.8	175.5	175.1	174.1	173.8	173.8
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	89.4	38.0	127.4	83.4	44.2	127.5	127.2	127.3	127.5	127.6	128.2	129.1
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	104.9	45.7	150.6	103.7	41.2	144.9	145.0	145.3	144.9	144.1	143.8	143.2
Manufacture of transport		050.5		101.0	040.0	447	207.0	200.5	000 -			200	000.0
equipment of motor vehicles, trailers	DM 34	353.2 194.5	47.8 29.9	401.0 224.4	343.2 189.4	44.7 27.1	387.9 216.5	390.9 217.4	389.5 217.2	387.9 216.5	385.6 215.7	382.8 214.0	380.6 212.3
of other transport equipment	35	158.7	17.8	176.6	153.9	17.5	171.4	173.5	172.3	171.4	169.9	168.8	168.3
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	150.4	65.1	215.4	162.0	58.7	220.7	222.4	222.0	220.7	218.9	219.5	220.2
ELECTRICITY CAS													

104.9 38.1 142.9 100.8 38.0 138.9 138.3 138.6 138.9 137.6 137.0 136.8

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01633 812079.

September 2000 Labour Market trends S25

UNITED KINGDOM	Alljobs	Agriculture	Energy and water	Manu-	Con-	Distribution,	Transport	Finance and	Public admin		Total	UNITED		Ave	erage actual weekly hour	sofwork		
				facturing	struction	hotels and restaurants G-H	and com- munications	business services J-K	education and health L-N	services O-Q	services G-Q	KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions)a	All workers ^a	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Secondjobs	
IC92 sections	A-Q DYDC	A,B LOLI	C,E LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ	All Spring quarters	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE	
1994 Mar Jun Sep	26,173 26,198 26,358	598 603 592	281 271 260	4,302 4,317 4,327	1,798 1,805 1,803	5,720 5,725 5,753	1,516 1,529 1,539 1,526	4,238 4,232 4,352	6,339 6,335 6,348	1,383 1,381 1,385	19,195 19,202 19,377	(Mar-May) 1992 1993	850.3 838.8	33.0 33.0	37.9 38.1	14.7 14.7	10.6 9.9	
Dec	26,434	575	254	4,352	1,801	5,753 5,782 5,798	1,526 1,535	4,380 4,400	6,348 6,354 6,338	1,410	19,453 19,471	1994 1995	853.4 871.5	33.3 33.5	38.5 38.7	15.0 15.1	9.9 9.2 9.2	
995 Mar Jun Sep	26,445 26,492 26,499	570 567 561	248 245 244	4,366 4,378 4,387	1,790 1,786 1,776	5,798 5,760	1,532 1,527	4,431 4,509	6,338 6,332 6,354	1,417 1,403	19,517 19,531	1996 1997 1998	878.8 892.0 901.0	33.4 33.2 33.2	38.7 38.6 38.5	15.1 15.1 15.1	8.9 9.4 9.1	
Dec 996 Mar	26,639 26,614	565	249	4,459	1,751 1,749	5,774 5,761	1,520	4,560 4,536	6,354	1,407	19,615 19,617	1999	914.7	33.3	38.5	15.4	9.1	
Jun Sep	26,769 26,858	563 563 577	238 237	4,428 4,449	1,767 1,737 1,723	5,761 5,823 5,836 5,855	1,525 1,543 1,558	4,577 4,572 4,622	6,394 6,428 6,405	1,454 1,493 1,500	19,773 19,872 19,938	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul	910.6 912.4	33.1 33.1	38.3 38.4	15.4 15.4	9.0 9.3	
Dec 1997 Mar	26,925 27,071	551	233	4,453 4,453	1,745	5,929		4.738	6,344	1.489	20,086	Jun-Aug (Sum)	911.1	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0	
Jun Sep Dec	27,305 27,344 27,493	578 581 577	238 232 230	4,483 4,461 4,480	1,740 1,761 1,798	5,981 6,031 6,069	1,585 1,584 1,562 1,554	4,824 4,858 4,907	6,364 6,341 6,336	1,515 1,517 1,543	20,267 20,309 20,408	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	912.9 909.7 906.4	33.0 32.9 32.7	38.3 38.2 37.9	15.3 15.3 15.3	8.9 9.0 9.2	
1998 Mar	27,696	569		4,531 4,515	1,808 1,796	6,087 6,057	1,571 1,574	4,969 4,989	6,365 6,372	1.567	20,559 20,523	Oct-Dec	913.1	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.3	
Jun Sep Dec	27,625 27,751 27,781	566 544 524	229 227 227 227	4,491 4,429	1,781 1,797	6,129 6,100	1,591 1,627	5,034 5,087	6,409 6,435	1,531 1,545 1,555	20,708 20,803	Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	909.9 908.7	32.8 32.8	38.0 38.0	15.3 15.3	9.2 9.1	
1999 Mar Jun	27,787 27,899	522 522 504	224 223	4,379 4,347	1,798 1,811	6,102 6,114	1,625 1,638	5,121 5,159	6,455 6,480	1,561 1,605	20,864 20,996	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	905.9 913.1	32.6 32.8	37.8 38.0	15.3 15.4	9.1 9.0	
Sep Dec	27,897 27,993	504 516	223 219	4,299 4,288	1,808 1,812	6,104 6,159	1,666 1,696	5,192 5,207	6,499 6,488	1,603 1,608	21,064 21,158	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	911.6 914.0	32.7 32.8	37.9 38.0	15.4 15.4	9.0	
2000 - Mar R	27,969	538	217	4,285	1,823	6,144	1,696	5,151	6,479	1,637	21,106	Changes						
thange on quarter Percent	-24 -0.1	21 4.1	-2 -1.1	-0.1	11 0.6	-15 -0.2	0.0	-56 -1.1	-9 -0.1	28 1.8	-52 -0.2	Over last 3 months Per cent	8.1 0.9	0.2 0.6	0.3 0.7	0.1 0.9	-0.2 -1.9	
change on year Per cent	182 0.7	15 2.9	-7 -3.2	-94 -2.1	25 1.4	42 0.7	71 4.4	30 0.6	24 0.4	75 4.8	242 1.2	Over last 12 months Per cent	3.4 0.4	-0.3 -0.9	-0.3 -0.7	0.1 0.3	-0.1 -0.7	
Malejobs 1994 Mar	LOLA 14,176	LOLJ 466	LOLM 223	LOLP 3,006	LOLS 1,594	LOLV 2,754 2,759	LOLT 1,147	LOMB 2,212 2,196	2,121 2,122	LOMH 654	LOMK 8,888	Male Spring guarters	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF	
Jun Sep	14,201 14,297 14,335	471 463 455	223 215 207 202	3,025 3,030 3,055	1,594 1,596 1,594	2,759 2,764 2,786	1,161 1,171 1,163	2,196 2,270 2,264	2,122 2,130 2,127	660 666 689	8,897 9,001 9,029	(Mar-May) 1992	551.2	38.6	39.9	14.3	11.9	
Dec 1995 Mar	14,340	451	199	3,076	1,587	2.799	1,173 1,175	2.257	2,115		9,027	1993 1994 1995	540.4 550.6 564.0	38.6 38.9 39.2	40.0 40.4 40.9	14.3 14.8 14.6	10.8 9.8 9.9	
Jun Sep Dec	14,366 14,365 14,416	448 446 450	197 197 201	3,096 3,108 3,171	1,590 1,584 1,556	2,801 2,764 2,741	1,175 1,172 1,164	2,270 2,314 2,347	2,103 2,100 2,110	682 687 680 676	9,035 9,030 9,037	1996 1997	566.7 574.4	39.1 38.8	40.8 40.6	14.8 14.8	9.6 10.7	
1996 Mar	14,334	442			1,546 1,562		1,152 1,164	2,310 2,329 2,303		675 679 695	8.985	1998 1999	581.4 585.0	38.7 38.5	40.5 40.4	15.0 15.1	9.7 9.6	
Jun Sep Dec	14,404 14,448 14,513	449 444 460	194 194 192 188	3,168 3,156 3,174 3,175	1,562 1,560 1,541	2,743 2,758 2,770 2,829	1,177 1,190	2,303 2,309	2,104 2,114 2,132 2,126	695 696	9,043 9,077 9,148	3-month averages Apr-Jun	582.3	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.7	
1997 Mar Jun	14,650 14,799	433 462	190 190	3,173 3,195	1,562 1,565	2,881 2,915	1,200 1,191	2,407 2,460	2,105 2,107	700 713	9,292 9,386	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	584.1 583.9	38.4 38.3	40.3 40.2	15.2 15.1	10.1 9.8	
Sep Dec	14,780 14,864	462 442 433	184 183	3,172 3,193	1,564 1,591	2,959 2,969	1,171 1,161	2,482 2,526	2,082 2,067	723 740	9,418 9,463	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	584.6 582.9	38.3 38.2	40.2 40.1	15.0 15.0	9.7 9.7	
1998 Mar Jun	14,956 14,932	429 431	181 178	3,228 3,217	1,603 1,591	2,967 2,966	1,172 1,168	2,568 2,595	2,056 2,044	753 743 745	9,516 9,516	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	580.1 585.3	37.9	39.8	15.1	10.0	
Sep Dec	14,983 15,024	409 394	176 176	3,207 3,170	1,573 1,599	3,012 2,989	1,175 1,200	2,634 2,681	2,051 2,061	745 754	9,617 9,685	Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	583.3 582.2	38.1 38.1	40.0 40.0	15.1 15.0 14.8	10.1 10.1 9.7	
1999 Mar Jun	15,041 15,090 15,066	391 389 377	173 173 172	3,142 3,131 3,101	1,599 1,598 1,605	3,005 3,020 3,005	1,201 1,214 1,228	2,684 2,693 2,714	2,084 2,095 2,089	761 777 774	9,736 9,800 9,810	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	580.2 584.6	7.9 38.0	39.7 40.0	14.9 15.2	9.7	
Sep Dec	15,095	385	170	3,095	1,607	3,031	1,244	2,706	2,083	775	9,839	Mar-May (Spr)	583.0	37.9	39.9	15.1	9.5 9.3	
2000 Mar R Change on quarter	15,050 -45	389	168	3,095	1,608	3,028	1,245	2,660 -46	2,070 -13	787 12	9,791	Apr-Jun Changes	584.3	38.0	39.9	15.1	9.5	
Percent	-0.3	1.1	-1.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1 23	0.1	-1.7	-0.6	1.5	-0.5 55	Over last 3 months Per cent	4.0 0.7	0.2 0.4	0.2 0.6	0.2 1.6	-0.3 -2.6	
Change on year Percent	0.1	-3 -0.7	-5 -2.7	-47 -1.5	0.5	0.8 LOLW	3.6 LOLZ	-24 -0.9 LOMC	-14 -0.7 LOMF	3.5 LOMI	0.6 LOML	Overlast 12 months Per cent	1.9 0.3	-0.3 -0.8	-0.3 -0.6	0.0	-0.2	
Female jobs 1994 Mar Jun	11,997 11,998	132 132	57 56	1,296 1,292	204 212	2,966 2,966	369 368	2,025 2,037	4,218 4,214	729 721	10,307 10,306	Female	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	-0.1 YBVD	-2.3 YBVG	
Sep Dec	12,062 12,099	129 120	53 52	1,297 1,297	207 207	2,989 2,997	367 363	2,082 2,116	4,218 4,228	719 721	10,376 10,424	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	299.1	26.1	34.1			
1995 Mar Jun	12,105 12,126	119 119	49 47	1,289 1,282	203 196	2,998 2,997	363 357 356	2,142 2,162 2,196	4,223 4,236 4,231	718 730	10,444 10,482	1993 1994	298.4 302.9	26.1 26.3	34.2 34.5	14.7 14.8 15.1	9.3 9.0 8.6	
Sep Dec	12,134 12,223	115 115	47 48	1,279 1,288	193 195	2,996 3,033	356 357	2,196 2,213	4,231 4,244	723 731	10,501 10,578	1995 1996 1997	307.6 312.1	26.5 26.4	34.5 34.7 34.5	15.2 15.1	8.6 8.3	
1996 Mar Jun	12,280 12,365	115 113	45 44	1,285 1,272	203 205	3,017 3,066	356 361	2,226 2,248	4,278 4,281	755 775	10,631 10,730	1997 1998 1999	317.7 319.6 329.7	26.4 26.3 26.7	34.4 34.8	15.2 15.2 15.4	8.4 8.6 8.6	
Sep Dec	12,410 12,412	119 117	45 45	1,274 1,278	178 182	3,066 3,026	366 368	2,269 2,313	4,296 4,279	797 804	10,795 10,790	3-month averages	200.0	20.0	24.6			
1997 Mar Jun	12,421 12,507	118 116	47 48	1,280 1,288	182 175	3,048 3,066	385 392 391	2,331 2,364 2,375	4,239 4,257 4,258	790 802 794	10,794 10,881	Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	328.2 328.3 327.1	26.6 26.6 26.4	34.6 34.5 34.4	15.4 15.5 15.3	8.5 8.7 8.4	
Sep Dec	12,563 12,629	139 144	47 47	1,289 1,286	197 207	3,072 3,099	393	2,381	4,269	803	10,890 10,946	Jul-Sep	328.3	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.5	
1998 Mar Jun	12,740 12,693 12,768	140 135 134	48 49 50	1,304 1,298 1,284	205 205 208	3,120 3,090 3,118	398 406 416	2,401 2,394 2,400	4,310 4,328 4,358	814 788 800	11,043 11,006 11,092	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	326.8 326.3	26.4 26.4	34.3 34.1	15.4 15.3	8.5 8.6	
Sep Dec	12,757	130	51	1,259	198	3,112	427	2,406	4,373	801	11,118	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000	327.8 326.6	26.4 26.3	34.2 34.1	15.4 15.3	8.6 8.5	
1999 Mar Jun Sep	12,746 12,809 12,831	131 134 127	51 50 50	1,236 1,216 1,197	199 212 203	3,097 3,093 3,099	423 424 438	2,437 2,466 2,478	4,371 4,384 4,410	800 828 829	11,128 11,196 11,254	Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000	326.4 325.6	26.3 26.2	34.0 33.9	15.4 15.4	8.6	
Dec 2000 Mar R	12,898	132	49 49	1,193	205	3,128 3,116	452 451	2,500 2,490	4,406 4,409	833 849	11,319	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	328.5 328.6	26.4 26.3	34.1 34.1	15.4 15.5 15.5	8.7 8.8 8.8	
change on quarter	21	17	-1	-3	11	-13	-1	-10	4	16	-4	Apr-Jun	329.7	26.3	34.2	15.5	8.6	
er cent hange on year	0.2	13.0	-1.2 -2	-0.2 -46	5.2	-0.4 19	-0.3 27	-0.4 54	0.1 38	2.0	0.0	Changes Over last 3 months	4.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.1	
Percent	1.4	13.8	-4.7	-3.7	8.4	0.6	6.5	2.2	0.9	6.1	1.7	Per cent	12	0.7	0.8	0.5	-0.8	

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

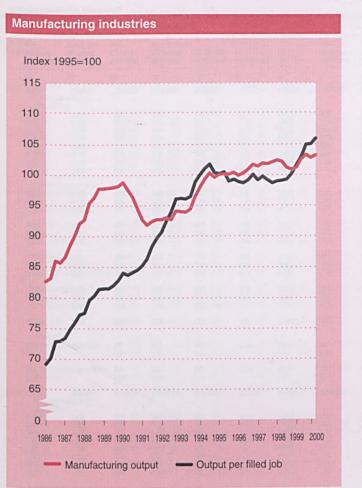
Workforce jobs measures the number of jobs held by employees, the self-employed, those on government training schemes and those in the Armed Forces. Where an employee is employee in more than one job, the employee jobs series counts the additional jobs. The self-employment jobs series includes second self-employment jobs (where the main job is as an employee).

EMPLOYMENT Usual weekly hours of work^a

TINU	ED KINGDOM	Less the	an 6 hours	6 up to	15 hours	16 up to	30 hours	31 up to	45 hours	Over 4	15 hours
		Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
AII	Carles averton	YCDM	LUAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	484	1.9	2,081	8.0	3,463	13.4	13,537	52.3	6 302	24.4
	1993 1994	525 506	2.1	2,039	8.0	3,553	13.9 14.1	13,157 12,977	51.5 50.3	6,302 6,294	24.6
	1995 1996	531 541	2.0	2,107 2,088 2,135	8.2 8.0 8.1	3,647 3,677 3,904	14.1 14.8	13,031 12,902	49.9 48.8	6,544 6,772 6,930	25.4 25.9 26.2
	1997 1998	502 502	1.9	2,173 2,156	8.1 7.9	4,056 4,155	15.1 15.3	13,110 13,355	48.7 49.0	7,075 7,061	26.3 25.9
	1999	491	1.8	2,147	7.8	4,289	15.6	13,864	50.3	6,771	24.6
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999	494	1.8	2,132	7.7	4,310	15.6	13,878	50.3	6,777	24.6
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	496 496	1.8 1.8	2,123 2,132	7.7 7.7	4,321 4,324	15.6 15.6	13,892 13,888	50.3 50.2	6,780 6,818	24.6 24.6
	Jul-Sep	496	1.8	2,136	7.7	4,313	15.6	13,934	50.3	6,816	24.6
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	496 497	1.8 1.8	2,119 2,116	7.7 7.6	4,337 4,346	15.7 15.7	13,904 13,944	50.2 50.3	6,822 6,820	24.6 24.6
	Oct-Dec	498	1.8	2,110	7.6	4,372	15.7	13,965	50.3	6,823	24.6
	Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	492 500	1.8 1.8	2,110 2,132	7.6 7.7	4,369 4,402	15.7 15.8	13,959 13,933	50.3 50.2	6,831 6,816	24.6 24.5
	Jan-Mar 2000	504	1.8	2,135	7.7	4,403	15.8	13,990	50.3	6,792	24.4
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	489 476	1.8 1.7	2,134 2,142	7.7 7.7	4,427 4,408	15.9 15.8	13,977 14,032	50.1 50.3	6,845 6,851	24.6 24.5
	Apr-Jun	461	1.7	2,155	7.7	4,422	15.8	14,057	50.3	6,835	24.5
	Changes					40		67		40	
	Over last 3 months Percent	-42 -8.4		20 0.9		19 0.4		67 0.5		43 0.6	
	Over last 12 months	-33		23		112		179		58	
	Percent	-6.7		1.1	LWW	2.6 YCDT	LWZB	1.3	LWZE	0.9	
Male	Spring quarters	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDI	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
	(Mar-May) 1992	110	0.8	342 352	2.4 2.5	581 610	4.0 4.3	8,079 7,755	56.2 55.1	5,260 5,253	36.6
	1993 1994	114 120	0.8	384 407	2.7 2.8	645 668	4.5 4.6	7,755 7,658 7,605	53.8 52.6	5,417	37.3 38.1
	1995 1996	134 131	0.9	426 462	2.9 3.1	738	5.1 5.4	7,538 7,657	51.8	5,637 5,729	39.0 39.3
	1997 1998	129 117 130	0.9 0.8 0.9	469 469	3.1 3.1	813 893	5.4 5.9	7,855 8,222	51.5 52.1 54.0	5,808 5,815 5,499	39.1 38.6
	1999	130	0.9	403	0.1	030	5.5	0,222	54.0	5,499	36.1
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999	127 126	0.8 0.8	476 477	3.1 3.1	903 892	5.9 5.8	8,198 8,200	53.8 53.8	5,526 5,550	36.3 36.4
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	124	0.8	484	3.2	898	5.9	8,193	53.6	5,574	36.5
	Jul-Sep	123 124	0.8 0.8	481 472	3.1 3.1	894 901	5.8 5.9	8,245 8,236	53.9 53.8	5,551 5,563	36.3 36.4
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	121	0.8	471	3.1	898	5.9	8,272	54.0	5,560	36.3
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	120 118	0.8 0.8	470 474	3.1 3.1	902 896	5.9 5.8	8,274 8,271	53.9 53.9	5,573 5,580	36.3 36.4
	Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	120	0.8	485	3.2	898	5.9	8,252	53.8	5,577	36.4
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	124 120	0.8	487 495	3.2 3.2	887 897	5.8 5.8	8,299 8,277	54.0 53.7	5,563 5,613	36.2 36.4
	Mar-May (Spr)	117	0.8	494	3.2	883	5.7	8,304	53.9	5,610	36.4
	Apr-Jun	113	0.7	485	3.1	895	5.8	8,322	54.1	5,581	36.3
	Changes Over last 3 months	-11		-2		8		23		18	
	Percent	-9.0		-0.4		0.9		0.3		0.3	
	Over last 12 months Percent	-14 -11.1		9 1.8		-8 -0.9		123 1.5		56 1.0	
Fem	ale	YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
	1992 1993	374 411	3.3 3.6 3.3	1,740 1,687 1,722	15.1 14.7	2,882 2,943	25.1 25.6	5,458 5,403	47.5 47.0	1,042 1,040	9.1 9.1
	1994 1995	386 396	3.4	1,681	14.9 14.4	3,002 3,010	26.0 25.8	5,319 5,426	46.0 46.6	1,127 1,136	9.8 9.7
	1996 1997	410 373	3.5	1,710 1,710	14.4 14.2	3,166 3,256	26.7 27.0	5,364 5,453	45.3 45.2	1,200 1,267	10.1 10.5
	1998 1999	385 362	3.2 2.9	1,687 1,678	13.9 13.6	3,342 3,396	27.5 27.5	5,500 5,642	45.2 45.7	1,246 1,272	10.2 10.3
	3-month averages					0.407	07.6	F 670	45.0	4.050	404
	Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul	367 370	3.0 3.0	1,656 1,647	13.4 13.3	3,407 3,429	27.6 27.7	5,679 5,692	45.9 46.0	1,252 1,231	10.1 10.0
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	373	3.0	1,648	13.3	3,426	27.7	5,695	46.0	1,243	10.0
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	373 372	3.0	1,655 1,647	13.3 13.3	3,419 3,437	27.6 27.8	5,689 5,669	45.9 45.8	1,266 1,259	10.2 10.2
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	377	3.0	1,645	13.3	3,448	27.8	5,673	·45.7	1,260	10.2
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	378 374	3.0	1,640 1,636	13.2 13.2	3,470 3,473	27.9 28.0	5,691 5,688	45.8 45.8	1,250 1,252	10.1
	Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	380	3.1	1,648	13.2	3,504	28.1	5,682	45.6	1,238	9.9
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	380 369	3.0 3.0	1,648 1,640	13.2 13.1	3,517 3,530	28.2 28.3	5,691 5,700	45.7 45.7	1,230 1,233	9.9 9.9
	Mar-May (Spr)	359	2.9	1,648	13.2	3,524	28.2	5,729	45.8	1,240	9.9
	Apr-Jun	348	2.8	1,670	13.3	3,527	28.1	5,736	45.8	1,254	10.0
	Changes Over last 3 months	-31		22		11		44		24	
	Percent	-8.2		1.3		0.3		0.8		2.0	
	Over last 12 months	-19 -5.2		0.8		120 3.5		56 1.0		0.2	

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

EMPLOYMENT Indices of employment and output per filled job





Seasonally	adjusted	(1995=100)
Name and Address of the Owner, where the Owner, which the Owner, where the Owner, which the		Name and Address of the Owner, where

UNITED KINGDOM	Wholeecono	my		Production in	dustries		Manufacturin	gindustries	
SIC 1992	Outputa	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job
1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998	90.9 91.1 93.2 97.4 100.0 102.5 106.0 109.1 111.4	LNNM 102.2 99.3 98.3 99.1 100.0 101.0 102.8 104.5 105.2	B9.0 91.8 94.8 94.8 98.3 100.0 101.5 103.0 104.5 105.9	94.5 94.0 94.9 98.3 100.0 101.1 102.1 102.9 103.4	LNOJ 110.4 103.5 99.2 98.6 100.0 101.2 101.7 102.3 98.8	ENNW 85.6 90.8 95.8 99.7 100.0 100.0 100.4 100.6 104.7	92.8 92.8 94.1 98.5 100.4 101.7 102.2 102.2	LNOK 107.8 101.2 97.8 98.1 100.0 101.4 102.1 103.0 99.4	LNNX 86.2 91.7 96.2 100.5 100.0 99.0 99.6 99.2 102.8
992 Q2	90.7	99.9	90.9	93.5	104.6	89.4	92.7	102.2	90.7
Q3	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	102.8	91.6	93.0	100.6	92.5
Q4	91.7	98.1	93.5	94.1	100.8	93.4	92.7	98.7	94.0
1993 O1	92.2	98.1	94.0	94.6	99.8	94.8	94.1	97.9	96.1
O2	92.7	98.2	94.3	94.4	99.4	95.0	94.0	97.7	96.2
O3	93.6	98.3	95.1	95.1	98.9	96.1	93.9	97.8	96.1
O4	94.3	98.6	95.6	95.7	98.6	97.1	94.4	97.8	96.5
994 Q1	95.5	98.7	96.7	96.3	98.5	97.8	96.5	97.6	98.9
Q2	96.9	98.8	98.1	98.1	98.6	99.5	98.0	97.9	100.1
Q3	98.1	99.3	98.9	98.9	98.6	100.3	99.3	98.2	101.0
Q4	99.0	99.6	99.4	99.8	98.8	101.0	100.3	98.5	101.8
995 Q1	99.4	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.3	100.3	99.6	99.2	100.4
Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.3	100.1	99.9	100.2
Q3	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.2	99.8	100.5
Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	101.0	99.3	100.1	101.1	99.0
996 Q1	101.6	100.4	101.2	101.0	101.3	99.6	100.4	101.1	99.3
Q2	102.1	100.8	101.3	100.8	100.9	99.9	99.9	101.0	98.9
Q3	102.8	101.2	101.6	101.2	101.1	100.1	100.3	101.7	98.7
Q4	103.6	101.5	102.1	101.5	101.3	100.2	100.9	101.7	99.1
997 Q1	104.6	102.0	102.6	102.0	101.4	100.6	101.7	101.6	100.1
Q2	105.5	102.7	102.7	101.9	101.8	100.1	101.4	102.2	99.2
Q3	106.5	103.1	103.3	102.6	101.7	100.9	101.9	102.1	99.8
Q4	107.2	103.5	103.6	102.0	101.8	100.2	101.8	102.6	99.2
998 Q1	108.1	104.2	103.7	102.3	102.6	99.7	102.3	103.5	98.9
Q2	109.1	104.3	104.6	103.4	102.7	100.6	102.7	103.5	99.3
Q3	109.6	104.5	104.8	103.3	102.4	100.9	102.4	103.1	99.3
Q4	109.7	104.8	104.7	102.6	101.4	101.2	101.4	102.0	99.4
999 Q1	110.1	104.8	105.0	102.0	100.1	102.0	101.1	100.7	100.4
Q2	110.8	105.1	105.4	102.8	99.1	103.7	101.4	99.6	101.8
Q3	111.9	105.2	106.4	104.3	98.2	106.2	102.9	98.8	104.1
Q4	112.8	105.5	106.9	104.4	97.7	106.8	103.3	98.3	105.0
2000 Q1 Q2	113.3	105.5	107.3	103.6 105.0	97.4 96.9	106.3 108.4	102.8 103.2	98.1 97.3	104.8 106.0

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer Helpline: 01633 812766.

Gross value added for whole economy.

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

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

INITE	D				ll aged 16 an	All	Percent	All				laged 16-59 Over 6 and	All	Percent	All
INGD		All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	over 12 months	over 12 months	over24 months	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	over 12 months	over 12 months	over 24 months
III		1 MGSC	2 MGSX	YBWF	4 YBWG	5 YBWH	6 YBWI	7 YBWL	8 YBSH	9 YBTI	10 YBWO	11 YBWR	12 YBWU	13 YBWX	14 YBXA
"	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995	2,831 2,997 2,798 2,518	9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8	1,249 1,155 1,080 1,038	585 577 467 403	997 1,265 1,251 1,077	35.2 42.2 44.7 42.8	466 651 735 669	2,799 2,963 2,771 2,499	10.0 10.7 10.0 9.0	1,238 1,141 1,072 1,032	581 571 464 400	980 1,250 1,235 1,068	35.0 42.2 44.6 42.7	453 641 726 663
	1996 1997 1998 1999	2,394 2,087 1,824 1,798	8.3 7.2 6.3 6.1	1,038 1,060 992 992 1,020	403 404 310 253 267	930 785 579 512	38.9 37.6 31.7 28.4	585 496 361 302	2,373 2,063 1,803 1,778	9.0 8.5 7.3 6.4 6.2	1,051 982 983 1,010	400 309 250 264	922 773 570 504	38.9 37.5 31.6 28.3	578 485 354 297
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,770 1,746 1,736	6.0 5.9 5.9	993 979 964	272 261 273	505 506 499	28.5 29.0 28.8	296 295 297	1,750 1,727 1,716	6.1 6.1 6.0	985 971 965	269 258 270	496 498 492	28.3 28.8 28.7	293 290 291
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov(Aut)	1,739 1,737 1,740	5.9 5.9 5.9	968 970 972	267 262 263	504 505 506	29.0 29.1 29.0	296 289 285	1,717 1,717 1,720	6.0 6.0 6.0	958 962 963	263 259 260	496 496 497	28.9 28.9 28.9	290 284 281
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,733 1,744 1,715	5.9 5.9 5.8	971 987 975	260 265 264	502 491 476	28.9 28.2 27.7	281 281 273	1,712 1,722 1,694	6.0 6.0 5.9	961 977 965	258 262 262	493 483 467	28.8 28.0 27.6	277 278 270
-	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	1,713 1,684 1,668	5.8 5.7 5.6	992 981 977	256 255 244	465 448 448	27.2 26.6 26.9	268 256 252	1,695 1,667 1,651	5.9 5.8 5.7	982 973 969	255 252 242	458 442 441	27.0 26.5 26.7	264 253 247
	Apr-Jun	1,622	5.5	931	243	449	27.7	254	1,605	5.6	923	240	442	27.5	250
	Changes Overlast3 months Percent	-91 -5.3	-0.3	-62 -6.2	-13 -5.2	-16 -3.5	0.5	-14 -5.3	-90 -5.3	-0.3	-59 -6.0	-15 -5.8	-16 -3.5	0.5	-14 -5.2
	Overlast 12 months Percent	-148 -8.3	-0.5	-62 -6.3	-29 -10.8	-56 -11.1	-0.8	-42 -14.2	-145 -8.3	-0.5	- 62 -6.2	-29 -10.9	-54 -10.9	-0.8	-42 -14.5
ale	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWV	YBWY	YBXB
	1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	1,893 2,014 1,854 1,639 1,574	11.6 12.5 11.5 10.2 9.8	752 699 615 580 605	399 375 302 258 259	742 941 938 802 710	39.2 46.7 50.6 48.9 45.1	358 497 572 518 472	1,877 2,001 1,843 1,631 1,562	11.8 12.6 11.7 10.3 9.9	749 695 612 577 602	396 372 300 256 256	732 935 931 797 704	39.0 46.7 50.5 48.9 45.1	350 494 569 515 467
	1997 1998 1999	1,328 1,117 1,112	8.2 6.9 6.8	553 535 573	190 165 166	585 416 372	44.0 37.3 33.5	387 276 229	1,316 1,107 1,103	8.3 7.0 6.9	549 532 569	190 164 165	577 411 369	43.8 37.1 33.4	380 273 227
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,094 1,073 1,061	6.7 6.6 6.5	551 536 525	172 165 172	372 372 363	34.0 34.6 34.3	226 225 225	1,085 1,065 1,063	6.8 6.6 6.6	546 534 522	170 164 170	369 367 360	34.0 34.5 34.2	225 222 222
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov(Aut)	1,060 1,049 1,054	6.5 6.4 6.4	527 525 529	168 161 156	364 364 368	34.4 34.7 34.9	225 220 220	1,050 1,040 1,046	6.5 6.5 6.5	524 522 527	166 159 155	360 359 364	34.3 34.5 34.8	222 218 218
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,048 1,058 1,032	6.4 6.5 6.3	526 543 533	152 155 149	369 360 350	35.2 34.1 33.9	220 221 214	1,040 1,051 1,026	6.5 6.5 6.4	523 540 531	151 154 148	366 357 347	35.2 34.0 33.8	218 221 213
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	1,028 1,011 1,009	6.3 6.2 6.1	539 533 536	146 148 143	342 330 330	33.3 32.6 32.7 33.1	210 199 194 195	1,021 1,006 1,002 980	6.3 6.2 6.2	536 531 534 515	146 148 142 143	339 327 326 322	33.2 32.5 32.6	209 197 192
	Apr-Jun Change Over last 3 months Percent	986 -41 -4.0	-0.2	516 -23 -4.3	-2 -1.4	-16 -4.7	-0.2	-15 -7.3	-41 -4.0	-0.3	-21 -3.9	-3 -2.1	-17 -5.1	32.9	-16 -7.8
	Overlast 12 months	-108	-0.7	-35	-28	-45	-0.9	-32	-106	-0.7	-32	-27	-47	-1.1	-33
emale	Spring quarters	-9.9 MGSE	MGSZ	-6.3 MGYL	-16.1 MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	-14.0 YBWN	-9.7 YBSJ	УВТК	-5.8 YBWQ	-16.0 YBWT	-12.6 YBWW	YBWZ	YBXC
	(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	938 982 943 879 820 760 707	7.5 7.9 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.5	496 455 465 458 455 439 457	187 202 165 146 145 120 87	255 325 313 275 221 200 163	27.2 33.1 33.2 31.2 26.9 26.4 23.0	108 153 162 151 113 109 85	922 961 928 869 811 748 696	7.7 8.1 7.7 7.2 6.7 6.1 5.6	488 446 460 455 449 433 452	185 199 163 144 144 119 86	249 316 304 270 218 196 159	27.0 32.8 32.8 31.1 26.9 26.2 22.8	103 147 157 148 111 105
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	686 675 673 675	5.3 5.2 5.2 5.2	446 443 443 439	101 100 96 100	139 133 135 136	20.3 19.7 20.0 20.2	72 69 70 72	675 665 662 664	5.4 5.3 5.3 5.3	441 438 437 432	99 99 95 99	135 127 130 132	20.0 19.1 19.7 19.9	68 67 69
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	679 688 687	5.2 5.3 5.2	440 445 443	99 101 106	140 141 137	20.6 20.5 20.0	72 69 65	667 677 674	5.3 5.4 5.4	433 441 436	97 100 105	136 137 133	20.4 20.2 19.7	69 66 63
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	686 685 683	52 52 52	445 444 442	108 110 115	133 131 126	19.4 19.1 18.5	61 60 59	672 671 668	5.3 5.3 5.3	438 437 434	107 109 113	128 125 120	19.0 18.6 18.0	59 57 57
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	686 673 659	5.2 5.1 5.0	453 449 440	110 106 101	123 118 118	17.9 17.6 17.9	58 57 58	674 661 650	5.4 5.3 5.1	447 442 435	109 105 100	119 115 115	17.6 17.4 17.7	56 56 56
	Apr-Jun Change	636	4.8	415	98	122	19.2	59	625	5.0	408	97	120	19.2	58
	Overlast3 months Percent	-50 -7.3	-0.4	-38 -8.5	-10.4	-0.3	1.4	1.8	-49 -7.3	-0.4	-38 -8.6	-12 -10.8	1.0	1.6	4.4
	Overlast 12 months Percent	-40 -5.9	-0.4	-28 -6.2	-2 -1.7	-11 -7.9	-0.4	-10 -15.0	-39 -5.9	-0.4	-30 -6.8	-2 -2.2	-7 -5.8	0.0	-10 -14.4

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

ILO unemployment by age and duration C. 1

					16-17	-						18-24			-
UNITE		All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over24 months	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6	Over 6 and up to 12 months ^b	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	over 24 months
"		1 VPVH	2 VPVK	3	4 VRYC	5 YBXJ	6 YBXM	7 YBXP	8 YBVN	9 YBVQ	10 YBXS	11 YBXV	12 VPVV	13	14 YBYE
11	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBAJ	YBAM	TBAP	TOVN	YBVQ	TBAS	YBAV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
	1992 1993	149 137		117 92	23 27	18	13.0		726 787	15.8 17.8	318 317	173 172	205 268	28.3 34.1	71 112
	1994 1995	145 146	19.9 19.4	110 111	19	16 12	11.1 8.0		682 619	16.4 15.4	266 276	147 128	239 184	35.1 29.7	120
	1996 1997	167 169	20.2 19.5	128 130	27 23	12 17	7.2 9.8		570 498	14.6 13.1	268 256	107	163 128	28.6 25.7	7 5
	1998 1999	161 170	18.7 20.0	132 138	19 23	10	5.7		447 435	12.0 11.7	257 263	70 72	88 68	19.7 15.6	27
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999	168	20.0	135	23	10	5.9		426	11.5	274	76	65	15.2	20
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	165 173	19.9 20.9	138 139	18 23	11	6.1		416 409	11.3 11.0	299 328	74 74	66 60	15.8 14.6	24
	Jul-Sep	175	20.9	143	24	12	6.6	:	405 408	10.9 10.9	320 298	68 59	63 64	15.7 15.6	2 2 2 2
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	174 168	20.8 20.0	139 136	23 21	12	7.1		408	10.9	287	58	61	15.0	2
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000	172 170	20.4 20.2	138 138	21 21	13 11	7.6 6.2		408 416	10.9 11.1	267 281	53 57	64 62	15.7 15.0	2 2
	Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	173	20.7	140	22	11	6.3		412	11.0	272	64	59	14.3	21
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	175 182	20.6 21.2	144 147	25 25 23	10 11 10	5.4 5.8 5.4		424 415 412	11.3 11.1 11.0	290 271 255	66 64 55	58 60 68	13.8 14.6 16.4	24
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	176 162	20.7	144	25	10	6.1		392	10.5	252	59	66	16.9	26
	Changes							Es.							
	Overlast3 months Percent	-13 -7.2	-1.4	-16 -11.5	3 16.1	3.7	0.6	:	-31 -7.4	-0.8			13.6	3.1	15.5
	Overlast 12 months	-6	-0.7	-8 -5.7	10.0	0 -0.4	0.2	*	-34 -8.0	-1.0	-22 -8.2	-17 -22.4	2 2.6	1.7	0.
Male	Percent	-3.3 YBVI	YBVL	-5.7 YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBY
········	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	1992 1993	84 75	19.5 20.5	66 50	13 15	10	12.9		483 517	19.2 21.3	197 197	120 115	154 194	25.0 37.5	50
	1994 1995	78 81	20.7	60 62 74	12	10	12.5		447 397	19.4 18.0	158 165	99 87	180 134	40.3 33.7	90
	1996 1997	99 91	22.7 21.0	69	17 14		:		374 316	17.4 15.2	165 156	76 52	122 96	32.6 30.4	62
	1998 1999	86 102	20.0 23.3	71 82	10 13				274 263	13.5 13.0	150 154	51 49	61 48	22.1 18.2	2 2
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999	100	23.1	80	13				264	13.0	161	53	46	17.5	19
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	93 98	21.9 23.4	76 78	12 13	:	:		256 249	12.6 12.3	170 183	51 50	46 42	18.0 17.0	18
	Jul-Sep	102	23.9	84	14	:	:	:	243	12.0	177	47	43	17.5	18
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	100 98	23.6 22.7	81 81	13				242 241	11.9 11.8	162 159	39 36	42 41	17.4 16.9	16
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000	97 94	22.6 21.7	80 77	10 10	:	:	:	244 250	11.9 12.2	151 163	33 35	43 43	17.7 17.0	17
	Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	94	22.3	77	11		-		242	11.9	157	38	40	16.6	16
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	95 101	22.0 23.0	78 81	10 13				248 247	12.1	166 160	39 38	42 45	16.7 18.3	18
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	96 88	22.1	79 69	12				250 241	12.2	153 148	32	51 50	20.4	2'
	Changes	00	20.3								140		/ 30	20.5	· ·
	Over last 3 months Percent	-7 -7.7	-1.2	-9 -11.7	5 43.4				-7 -3.0	-0.3			19.0	3.8	3.
	Overlast 12 months	-12	-2.3	-11	2	:		:	-23 -8.6	-1.1	-12	-15	3	3.1	
emak	Percent	-12.4 YBVJ	YBVM	-14.0 YBXF	15.4 YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	-7.7 YBXU	-29.1 YBXX	7.4 YBYA	YBYD	-0.4
erran	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	TBVJ	IDVIVI	IDAI	IDA	IDAL	ibac			1040	IBAO	IDAA	IDIA	1010	1610
	1992 1993	65	16.5 17.7	52 42	10 11		:	:	243 270	11.7 13.6	121 119	53 57	51 75	21.0 27.7	11 2
	1994 1995	65 62 68 64	19.1 17.7	50 49	11	:	:	:	235 223	12.6 12.4	109 111	48 42	59 50	25.2 22.7	2 2 2 1 1
	1996 1997	68 78 74	17.3 17.9	54 60	10				196 182	11.1 10.6	103 100	31	41 32	21.1 17.6	1
	1998 1999	74 68	17.5 16.6	62 56	10	:	:		173 172	10.3 10.1	107 109	19 23	27 20	15.8 11.6	
	3-month averages	60	16.7	55	10				163	9.7	114	23	19	11.5	
	Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	68 72 75	16.7 17.7 18.3	63 60	11	:	:	- 1	161 160	9.6 9.5	129 145	23 25	20 17	11.5 12.3 10.7	
	Jul-Sep	73	17.7	59	10				161	9.5	143	22	21	12.9	
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	74 71	17.9 17.2	58 55	11	:	:	. 18	166 166	9.8	136 129	20 22	22 20	12.9 12.3	
	Oct-Dec	74	18.1	58	11	:	:	:	164	9.6	117	20	21	12.8	
	Nov99-Jan2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	76 78	18.6 19.0	61 63	11				166 170		118 116	22 26	20 19	11.9	
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr	80 81	19.2 19.3	66 65	11 12	:	:	:	176 168	10.2 9.8	123 111	27 27	17 15	9.6 9.1	
	Mar-May (Spr)	81	19.3	66	11				162	9.5	102	22	17	10.3	
	Apr-Jun	74	17.7	58	10		19		151	8.9	104	21	17	11.2	
	Changes Overlast3months	-5	-1.5	-7 -11.2	-1 -8.9	:		:	-24	-1.3			0	1.6	
	Percent	-6.6							-13.7		1		0.3		
	Overlast 12 months Percent	10.2	1.0	3 6.3					-11 -6.9	-0.8	-10 -8.8		-2 -9.3	-0.3	

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.
These series are presented not seasonally adjusted, due to variations in the seasonal pattern. Comparisons over time are likely to be disproportionately affected by uncertain seasonality and irregular changes in the series. Changes over the last three months have been left blank. See article on pp211-8, May 2000 Labour Market Trends.

^{*} Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

JNITE	D .			(Over 6 and	All	Percent	All	11/1		(Over 6 and	All	Percent	All
KINGD		All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	over 12 months	over 12 months	over24 months	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	over 12 months	over 12 months	over 24 months
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGVI	MGXB	ҮВҮН	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
	1992 1993	1,503 1,557	8.6 8.9	628 551	313 296	561 709	37.3 45.6	266 373	454 517	7.7 8.8	141 151	91 96	222 270	49.0 52.2	127 162
	1994 1995 1996	1,483 1,350 1,280	8.4 7.6 7.1	532 492 504	242 211 223	710 647 553	47.8 47.9 43.2	427 417 361	487 403 377	8.2 6.7 6.2	128 117 119	73 53 56	286 234 202	58.7 57.9 53.7	187 158 147
	1997 1998	1,079	6.0	452 463	168 136	459 328	42.6 35.4	297 214	341 289	5.4 4.5	115 103	44 32	182 154	53.2 53.2	139 111
	1999	906	5.0	462	140	304	33.5	177	287	4.3	121	36	130	45.4	97
	3-month averages Apr-Jun May-Jul	895 889	4.9 4.9	456 450	140 136	299 303	33.4 34.1	174 175	280 276	4.2 4.1	114 111	35 36	131 129	46.7 46.8	97 94
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	881	4.9	436	143 140	301 306	34.2 34.6	176 177	273 276	4.1	108	37 41	128 126	47.0 45.8	96 94
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	883 884 886	4.9 4.9	441 444	135 137	307 305	34.7 34.4	178 175	271 278	4.0 4.1	107 109	41 42	123 128	45.3 45.8	87 88
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000	875 872	4.8 4.8	439 435	139 145	297 292	33.9 33.5	171 170	278 286	4.1 4.2	112	39 37	128 127	45.9 44.3	86 88
	Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	850	4.7	423	136	291	34.2	175	280	4.1	125	40	115	41.1	78
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	833 817	4.6 4.5	425 424	129 127	279 266	33.5 32.6	164 158	281 270 273	4.0	123 116	40 43	118 111 114	42.0 41.0 41.8	81 74 72
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	807 798	4.4	425 420	125	257 260	31.8	151 155	270	4.0 3.9	116 115	43 42	113	41.8	73
	Changes											. 2	6	0.0	-9
	Overlast3 months Percent	-36 -4.3	-0.2	-5 -1.2	-11 -8.5	-19 -6.9	-0.9	-9 -5.3	-12 -4.2	-0.2	-9 -6.9	5.8	-6 -4.7	-0.2	-10.6
	Overlast 12 months Percent	-97 -10.9	-0.5	-36 -7.9	-22 -15.8	-39 -13.1	-0.8	-19 -11.0	-11 -3.9	-0.3	0.6	7 19.2	-18 -14.0	-4.9	-24 -25.1
lale	Spring quarters	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
	(Mar-May) 1992	981	10.0	368	203	410	41.8	202	346	9.8	99	74	172	49.9	101
	1993 1994	1,035	10.5 9.8 8.6	322 289 251	183 151 132	530 530 480	51.2 54.7 55.6	284 332 323	388 359 299	11.3 10.4 8.6	108 87 81	72 54 37	208 218 181	53.5 60.6 60.5	127 147 124
	1995 1996 1997	862 821 681	8.2 6.8	271 239	132	417 344	50.8 50.5	291 231	281 239	8.0 6.6	77 70	41 32	163 137	58.0 57.1	119
	1998 1999	552 544	5.5 5.4	233 243	85 84	234 217	42.4 39.9	163 132	204 204	5.5 5.3	65 80	23 24	116 100	56.6 49.3	86 77
	3-month averages Apr-Jun	536	5.3	233	86	217	40.4	131	194	5.1	70	22	101	52.3	76
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	535 528	5.3 5.3	230 222	83 89	222 217	41.5 41.2	133 133	190 186	4.9 4.8	69	22 23	98 97	51.7 52.0	73 73
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	524 521	5.2 5.2	220 221	84 80	220 220	42.0 42.3	133 135	190 186	4.9 4.8	68 65	25 26	97 95	51.0 51.0	74 67
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	524	5.2	223	78	223	42.5	136	191	4.9 5.0	65	27	98	51.6 52.0	68
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	514 514 502	5.1 5.1 5.0	219 221 215	78 81 75	218 212 212	42.4 41.3 42.1	134 135	201 194	5.2 5.0	67 77 77	24 25	99 91	49.5 47.1	68 70 63
	Jan-Mar2000	491 481	4.9 4.8	217 217	73	201 191	40.9 39.7	127 121	193 182	5.0 4.7	74 67	26 28	93 87	48.4 47.8	65 58
	Mar-May (Spr)	472	4.7	216	73 71	186	39.3	115	191	4.9	73	30	88	46.2	57
	Apr-Jun Changes	469	4.7	218	66	185	39.5	119	188	4.8	72	28	88	46.6	56
	Changes Overlast3months Percent	-21 -4.4	-0.2	0.3	-7 -9.3	-15 -7.7	-1.4	-8 -6.1	-5 -2.6	-0.2	-2 -2.4	3 10.3	-6 -6.3	-1.8	-12.7
	Overlast 12 months Percent	-67 -12.4	-0.7	-15 -6.5	-20 -23.2	-32 -14.5	-1.0	-12 -9.1	-6 -3.1	-0.2	2 2.8	6 26.7	-14 -13.7	-5.7	-20 -26.4
emale		MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	522	6.9	260	111	152	29.0	64	108	4.5	41	17	50	46.4	26
	1993 1994	522 513	6.8 6.6	229 243	114 91	180 179	34.4 35.0	89 94	129 128	5.3 5.1	43 41	24 18	62 68	48.3 53.4	3£ 40
	1995 1996 1997	488 459 398	6.2 5.8 5.0	240 233 213	80 91 70	168 136 115	34.4 29.6 28.9	94 69 65	104 96 102	4.1 3.8 3.8	36 43 45	16 14 12	53 39 45	50.4 40.8 44.0	33 28 30
	1997 1998 1999	375 362	4.7 4.5	230 220	51 56	94 87	25.0 23.9	50 45	85 84	3.1 2.9	38 41	13	38 30	44.9 35.8	25
	3-month averages	359	4.4	223	54	82	22.9	43	86	3.0	44	13	30	34.2	21
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	359 354 353	4.4 4.4 4.4	223 220 215	54 53 55	81 83	22.9 22.9 23.7	43 42 43	86 87	3.0	42 42 42	13 14	31 32	36.0 36.4	21
	Jul-Sep	359	4.4	218	56	86	23.9	44	86 85	3.0 3.0	41 42	16 15	30 28	34.4 33.0	20
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	362 362	4.5 4.5	221 221	55 59	87 82	22.7	43 38	88	3.0	44	15	29	33.3	19
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	361 357 348	4.5 4.4 4.3	221 215 208	62 63 61	79 80 79	21.8 22.3 22.8	37 36 40	86 86 87	2.9 2.9 3.0	45 45 48	13 13 15	27 27 24	32.0 32.0 27.9	17 18 15
	Jan-Mar2000	342	42	208	56	78	22.9	37	88	3.0	49	14	25	28.1	17
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	336 334	4.2 4.1	207	53 54	75 71	22.4	36 36	88 82	3.0 2.8	49 43	15 14	24 26	26.9 31.6	15 16
	Apr-Jun	328	4.1	202	52	75	22.7	36	82	2.8	42	14	25	30.8	16
	Changes Overlast3months Percent	-14 -4.1	-0.2	-6 -2.9	-4 -7.6	-4 -4.9	-0.2	-1 -2.7	-7 -7.6	-0.3	-7 -13.8	0 -2.1	0	2.7	-2.7
	, or our	4.1	-0.4	-21	-2	-8	-0.2	-7	-5	-0.3	-1	1	-4	-3.4	-4

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094.

ILO unemployment rates by age^a C.2

UNI	TED 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)
MI	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSX	ҮВТІ	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
	1992 1993	9.9 10.5	10.0 10.7	18.1 19.2	15.8 17.8	10.5 10.6	7.3 7.5	8.3	3.8
	1994 1995	9.8	10.0	19.9 19.4	16.4 15.4	10.0 10.0 9.0	7.5 7.1 6.5	9.5 8.9 7.4	4.3 3.3
	1996 1997	8.3 - 7.2	8.5 7.3	20.2 19.5	14.6 13.1	8.5 6.9	6.0 5.3	6.8 5.8	2.3 2.6 2.9
	1998 1999	6.3 6.1	6.4 6.2	18.7 20.0	12.0 11.7	6.3 5.7	4.3 4.5	4.7 4.6	2.6 2.4
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999	6.0	6.1	20.0 19.9	11.5 11.3	5.7 5.7	4.4	4.4	2.4
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.9 5.9	6.1 6.0	20.9	11.0	5.6	4.4 4.3	4.4	2.4 2.3 2.4
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov	5.9 5.9 5.9	6.0 6.0 6.0	20.9 20.8 20.0	10.9 10.9 10.9	5.6 5.6 5.7	4.4 4.3 4.3	4.3 4.3 4.4	2.6 2.3 2.4
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	5.9 5.9	6.0 6.0	20.4 20.2	10.9 11.1	5.7 5.6	4.2 4.2	4.3 4.4	2.5 2.6
	Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000	5.8 5.8	5.9 5.9	20.7	11.0	5.6 5.5	4.1	4.4	2.5
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	5.7 - 5.6	5.8 5.7	21.2 20.7	11.1	5.3 5.1	4.0 4.0	4.2 4.3	1.9
	Apr-Jun	5.5	5.6	19.3	10.5	5.0	4.0	4.2	2.0
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.3	-1.4	-0.8	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
	Overlast 12 months	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-1.0	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI
	1993	11.6 12.5	11.8 12.6	19.5 20.5	19.2 21.3	11.9 12.1	8.5 9.2	10.3 11.8	5.1 4.9
	1994 1995	11.5 10.2	11.7 10.3	20.7 20.9	19.4 18.0	11.6	8.3 7.4	10.9 9.1	4.0
	1996 1997	9.8 8.2	9.9 8.3	22.7 21.0	17.4 15.2	10.2 9.5 7.7	7.2 6.1	8.3 6.8	4.3
	1998 1999	6.9 6.8	7.0 6.9	20.0 23.3	13.5 13.0	6.7 6.0	4.6 5.0	5.7 5.5	3.4
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul	6.7 6.6	6.8 6.6	23.1 21.9	13.0 12.6	6.0 6.0	4.9 4.8	5.2 5.1	:
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.5	6.6	23.4	12.3	6.0	4.7	5.0	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.5 6.4 6.4	6.5 6.5 6.5	23.9 23.6 22.7	12.0 11.9 11.8	5.8 5.9 6.0	4.8 4.7 4.7	5.1 5.0 5.1	3.3
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000	6.4 6.5 6.3	6.5 6.5 6.4	22.6 21.7 22.3	11.9 12.2 11.9	5.9 5.9	4.5 4.6	5.2 5.4	:
	Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000	6.3	6.3	22.0	12.2	5.9 5.8	4.4	5.3 5.2	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6.2 6.1	6.2 6.2	23.0 22.1	12.1 12.2	5.6 5.4	4.2 4.2	4.9 5.1	:
	Apr-Jun	6.0	6.1	20.9	11.9	5.3	4.2	5.0	
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.3	-1.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	
	Overlast 12 months	-0.7	-0.7	-2.3	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	
ema	Spring quarters	MGSZ	YВТК	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ
	1992 1993 1994	7.5 7.9	7.7 8.1 7.7	16.5 17.7	11.7 13.6	8.5 8.5	5.8 5.6	5.0 5.7	3.1 3.9
	1995	7.5 7.0	7.2	19.1 17.7	12.6 12.4	7.9 7.4 7.3	5.7 5.4	5.7 4.7	3.0 2.0
	1996 1997	6.5 5.9	6.7 6.1	17.3 17.9 17.5	11.1 10.6 10.3	5.8	4.7 4.4	4.3 4.3	2.2
	1998	5.5 5.3	5.6 5.4	16.6	10.1	5.8 5.4	3.9 3.8	4.3 3.3 3.2	2.2 2.1 2.0
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul	5.2 5.2	5.3 5.3 5.3	16.7 17.7	9.7 9.6	5.3 5.2 5.2	3.8 3.8	3.2 3.2 3.3	2.0 2.1
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.2		18.3 17.7	9.5 9.5		3.8		2.1
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.2 5.3 5.2	5.3 5.4 5.4	17.7 17.9 17.2	9.8 9.8	5.2 5.3 5.3	3.9 3.9 3.9	3.2 3.2 3.2	2.2 1.9 2.3
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	52 52 52 52	5.3 5.3 5.3	18.1 18.6 19.0	9.6 9.7 9.9	5.4 5.3 5.2	3.9 3.8 3.7	3.1 3.0 3.0	2.5 2.6 2.8
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	5.2 5.1 5.0	5.4 5.3 5.1	19.2 19.3 19.3	10.2 9.8 9.5	5.1 4.9 4.8	3.6 3.7 3.7	3.2 3.2 3.0	2.1 2.0 1.8
	Apr-Jun	4.8	5.0	17.7	8.9	4.7	3.6	3.0	1.9
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.4	-0.4	-1.5	-1.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.2
	Overlast 12 months	-0.4	-0.4	1.0	-0.8	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1

a Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

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

		ONALLY AD	JUSTED				SEASONAL	LLY ADJUS	TEDb					
overnment	CLAIMANT	COUNT	Female	RATE ^a	Male F	emale	CLAIMANT	Change	average	Male	Female	RATE ^a	Male	Female
egions								since previous month	change over 3 months ended				III.	7 0111010
nited Kingdom 995) 996) Annual 997) averages 998)	BCJA 2,325.6 2,122.2 1,602.4 1,362.3 1,263.0	DPAA 1,770.0 1,610.3 1,225.1 1,037.7 963.5	555.6 511.9 377.3 324.7 299.5	8.1 7.4 5.6 4.7 4.3	11.0 10.1 7.7 6.5 6.0	DPAD 4.4 4.0 2.9 2.5 2.3	BCJD 2,289.7 2,087.5 1,584.5 1,347.8 1,248.1			DPAD 1,752.2 1,593.1 1,214.9 1,029.4 955.0	DPAF 537.5 494.4 369.6 318.4 293.1	80 72 5.5 4.7 4.3	DPAH 10.9 10.0 7.6 6.5 6.0	DPAI 4.2 3.8 2.9 2.5 2.2
998 Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	1,368.3 1,383.2 1,334.3	1,030.2 1,030.3 1,005.8	338.1 352.9 328.5	4.7 4.8 4.6	6.5 6.5 6.3	2.6 2.7 2.5	1,339.3 1,335.5 1,322.5	-5.0 -3.8 -13.0	-6.9 -5.0 -7.3	1,021.8 1,016.9 1,011.6	317.5 318.6 310.9	4.6 4.6 4.6	6.4 6.4 6.3	2.4 2.5 2.4
Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	1,286.4 1,283.9 1,293.6	976.1 980.4 995.1	310.3 303.5 298.4	4.4 4.4 4.5	6.1 6.2 6.2	2.4 2.3 2.3	1,321.7 1,327.9 1,319.4	-0.8 6.2 -8.5	-5.9 -2.5 -1.0	1,010.5 1,015.7 1,008.9	311.2 312.2 310.5	4.6 4.6 4.6	6.3 6.4 6.3	2.4 2.4 2.4
999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	1,386.4 1,379.1 1,346.6	1,063.3 1,056.4 1,033.8	323.1 322.7 312.7	4.8 4.7 4.6	6.6 6.6 6.5	2.5 2.5 2.4	1,309.9 1,308.8 1,305.7	-9.5 -1.1 -3.1	-3.9 -6.4 -4.6	1,000.6 1,001.0 999.3	309.3 307.8 306.4	4.5 4.5 4.5	6.3 6.3 6.2	2.4 2.4 2.3
Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	1,320.1 1,275.6 1,244.7	1,010.3 982.0 956.5	309.8 293.6 288.2	4.5 4.4 4.3	6.3 6.1 6.0	2.4 2.2 2.2	1,288.0 1,274.2 1,264.1	-17.7 -13.8 -10.1	-7.3 -11.5 -13.9	985.6 975.2 967.6	302.4 299.0 296.5	4.4 4.4 4.3	6.2 6.1 6.0	2.3 2.3 2.3
Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	1,263.6 1,263.2 1,224.0	957.2 947.2 922.2	306.4 316.0 301.8	4.3 4.3 4.2	6.0 5.9 5.8	2.3 2.4 2.3	1,235.1 1,217.6 1,213.3		-17.6 -18.9 -16.9	948.8 935.3 928.5	286.3 282.3 284.8	4.2 4.2 4.2	5.9 5.8 5.8	2.2 2.2 2.2
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	1,164.9 1,147.2 1,140.6	883.5 874.0 875.6	281.5 273.2 265.0	4.0 3.9 3.9	5.5 5.5 5.5	2.2 2.1 2.0	1,200.8 1,189.9 1,169.2	-10.9	-11.4 -9.2 -14.7	918.2 908.4 891.4	282.6 281.5 277.8	4.1 4.1 4.0	5.7 5.7 5.6	2.2 2.2 2.1
000 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	1,236.4 1,227.0 1,194.3	946.6 937.3 913.2	289.8 289.7 281.1	4.3 4.2 4.1	5.9 5.9 5.7	2.2 2.2 2.1	1,161.4 1,156.5 1,140.6	-4.9	-13.1 -11.1 -9.5	885.5 880.9 869.4	275.9 275.6 271.2	4.0 4.0 3.9	5.5 5.5 5.4	2.1 2.1 2.1
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8 R	1,142.1 1,108.2 1,077.2	874.1 849.9 824.6	268.0 258.3 252.6	3.9 3.8 3.7	5.5 5.3 5.2	2.0 2.0 1.9	1,109.9	-7.7	-14.6 -15.5 -16.0	852.7 845.4 832.7	264.9 264.5 259.8	3.8 3.8 3.8	5.3 5.3 5.2	2.0 2.0 2.0
Jul 13P	1,088.8	820.7	268.1 BCJJ	3.7 BCJH	5.1	2.0	1,069.8 DPAG	-22.7	-15.9	816.3	. 253.5	3.7 DPAJ	5.1	1.9
995) 996) Annual 997) averages 998) 999)	2,237.4 2,038.1 1,539.0 1,304.9 1,212.2	BCJI 1,701.4 1,545.3 1,175.2 992.8 924.2	536.1 492.8 363.8 312.0 288.0	8.0 7.3 5.5 4.6 4.3	10.9 10.0 7.6 6.4 5.9	4.3 3.9 2.9 2.5 2.3	2,201.8 2,003.7 1,521.1		::	1,683.6 1,528.2 1,165.0 984.6 915.7	518.2 475.5 356.1 305.8 281.6	7.9 7.1 5.4 4.6 4.2	10.8 9.9 7.5 6.4 5.9	4.2 3.8 2.8 2.4 2.2
999 Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	1,210.6 1,210.6 1,174.2	917.5 908.2 884.6	293.1 302.3 289.6	4.3 4.3 4.1	5.9 5.8 5.7	2.3 2.4 2.3	1,185.5 1,169.0 1,165.7	-16.5	-15.9 -17.4 -15.7	910.0 897.5 891.6	275.5 271.5 274.1	4.2 4.1 4.1	5.8 5.8 5.7	2.2 2.1 2.2
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	1,119.1 1,103.4 1,098.1	848.2 840.2 842.5	270.8 263.2 255.7	4.0 3.9 3.9	5.4 5.4 5.4	2.1 2.1 2.0	1,154.2 1,144.1 1,124.3	-10.1	-10.4 -8.3 -13.8	882.2 873.3 857.1	272.0 270.8 267.2	4.1 4.0 4.0	5.7 5.6 5.5	2.1 2.1 2.1
000 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	1,192.0 1,183.0 1,151.1	912.1 903.2 879.7	279.9 279.7 271.4	42 42 4.1	5.9 5.8 5.7	2.2 2.2 2.1	1,117.2 1,112.7 1,097.4	-4.5	-12.3 -10.5 -9.0	851.8 847.7 836.5	265.4 265.0 260.9	3.9 3.9 3.9	5.5 5.4 5.4	2.1 2.1 2.0
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8 R	1,100.2 1,067.3 1,036.6	841.7 818.4 793.6	258.5 248.9 243.0	3.9 3.8 3.7	5.4 5.3 5.1	2.0 2.0 1.9	1,067.5		-14.0 -15.1 -15.6	820.5 813.3 800.8	254.6 254.2 249.9	3.8 3.8 3.7	5.3 5.2 5.1	2.0 2.0 2.0
Jul 13P	1,045.0 DPCF	788.5	256.5	3.7 DPDA	5.1	2.0	1,028.8 DPDG		-15.4	784.8	244.0	3.6 DPDM	5.0	1.9
995) 996) Annual 997) averages 998) 999)	130.5 118.4 94.5 84.4 81.0	104.4 94.0 75.4 67.4 64.4	26.1 24.4 19.0 17.0 16.6	11.4 10.4 8.5 7.6 7.4	16.5 15.1 12.2 11.1 10.8	5.1 4.7 3.8 3.4 3.3	128.5 116.4 93.2 83.3	::	::	103.3 92.9 74.7 66.7 63.7	25.2 23.5 18.6 16.6 16.1	11.2 10.2 8.4 7.5 7.3	16.3 14.9 12.1 11.0 10.7	5.0 4.5 3.7 3.3 3.2
999 Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	81.1 80.0 78.0	64.0 62.5 61.3	17.2 17.5 16.7	7.4 7.3 7.1	10.8 10.5 10.3	3.4 3.4 3.3	78.9	-0.9	-0.9 -0.9 -1.0	63.8 63.1 62.6	15.8	7.2 7.2 7.1	10.7 10.6 10.5	3.3 3.3
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	74.2 74.0 73.9	58.8 59.1 59.6	15.5 14.9 14.4	6.7 6.7 6.7	9.9 9.9 10.0	3.0 2.9 2.8	75.9	-0.8	-1.0 -1.0 -1.1	61.2 60.5 59.6	15.4	7.0 6.9 6.8	10.3 10.2 10.0	3.1 3.0 3.0
000 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	81.8 81.0 79.6	65.6 64.8 63.7	16.2 16.2 15.9	7.4 7.4 7.2	11.0 10.9 10.7	3.2 3.2 3.1	75.8	0.0	-0.3 0.0 0.2	60.5 60.6 60.4	15.2	6.9 6.9 6.9	10.2 10.2 10.2	3.0 3.0 3.0
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8 R	76.7 74.8 72.5	61.4 60.0 58.0	15.2 14.8 14.4	7.0 6.8 6.6	10.3 10.1 9.8	3.0 2.9 2.8	74.1	0.5	-0.7 -0.6 -0.8	59.1 59.3 58.5	14.5 14.8 14.5	6.7 6.7 6.6	10.0 10.0 9.8	2.9 2.9 2.9
Jul 13P lorth West	72.7 IBWB	57.6	15.1	6.6 DPDB	9.7	3.0	71.8 IBW/		-0.6	57.7	14.1	6.5 IBWC	9.7	2.8
995) 996) Annual 997) averages 998) 999)	271.7 250.7 194.4 166.2 156.0	210.7 194.5 152.0 129.8 121.8	61.0 56.2 42.3 36.4 34.2	8.6 7.8 6.1 5.3 4.9	12.0 11.1 8.7 7.6 7.1	4.4 3.9 3.0 2.6 2.4	246.4 191.9 164.2	::	::	208.4 192.2 150.6 128.7 120.5	41.3 35.6	8.5 7.7 6.0 5.3 4.9	11.8 11.0 8.6 7.6 7.0	3.7 2.9 2.5
999 Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	156.9 156.8 151.8	121.7 120.5 117.2	35.2 36.4 34.7	5.0 5.0 4.8	7.1 7.0 6.8	2.5 2.5 2.4	150.4	-2.3	-1.6 -2.0 -1.6	119.9 118.4 117.9	32.0	4.8 4.8 4.8	7.0 6.9 6.9	23
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	144.0 141.5 141.6	111.9 110.5 111.5	32.1 31.0 30.2	4.6 4.5 4.5	6.5 6.4 6.5	2.2 2.2 2.1	148.5	-1.3	-1.0 -0.6 -1.5	117.3 116.1 114.2	32.4	4.7 4.7 4.6	6.8 6.7 6.6	2.3
2000 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	156.1 155.4 151.3	122.4 121.5 118.4	33.7 33.9 32.8	4.9 4.9 4.8	7.1 7.1 6.9	2.4 2.4 2.3	145.6	-0.1	-1.4 -1.0 -0.9	114.1 113.8 112.3		4.6 4.6 4.5	6.6 6.6 6.5	2.
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8 R	145.2 140.7 136.7	114.0 110.6 107.3	31.3 30.2 29.4	4.6 4.5 4.3	6.6 6.4 6.2	2.2 2.1 2.1	139.6	-1.0		110.3 109.2 107.6	30.4	4.5 4.4 4.4	6.4 6.3 6.3	2.

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Gove	rnm.c.t		T COUNT	E-m-l-	RATE a	Male	Female	CLAIMA	NT COUNT Change	average	Male	Female	RATE a	Male	Female
Office	ernment e ons	All	Male	Female	All	Male	remaie	All	since previous month	change over3 months ended	wate	remale	All	Male	remale
Yorks Humb 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998) 1999)		BCKB 207.9 191.8 152.0 134.9 124.7	160.6 147.9 117.9 104.4 96.6	47.3 43.9 34.1 30.5 28.1	BPAM 8.7 8.0 6.4 5.7 5.3	12.0 11.1 8.9 7.9 7.3	4.5 4.1 3.2 2.9 2.7	DPAX 204.5 188.3 150.1 133.2 123.0			158.9 146.2 116.8 103.5 95.6	45.6 42.1 33.3 29.7 27.4	DPBI 8.5 7.8 6.3 5.6 5.2	11.8 11.0 8.8 7.8 7.2	4.3 3.9 3.2 2.8 2.6
1999	Jul 8	123.7	95.2	28.6	5.2	7.2	2.7	121.6	-2.6	-1.8	94.6	27.0	5.1	7.1	2.6
	Aug 12	123.2	93.6	29.5	5.2	7.1	2.8	119.6	-2.0	-1.8	93.4	26.2	5.0	7.0	2.5
	Sep 9	120.0	91.7	28.3	5.1	6.9	2.7	119.3	-0.3	-1.6	92.7	26.6	5.0	7.0	2.5
	Oct 14	114.1	87.8	26.3	4.8	6.6	2.5	118.2	-1.1	-1.1	91.8	26.4	5.0	6.9	2.5
	Nov 11	113.4	87.8	25.7	4.8	6.6	2.4	117.4	-0.8	-0.7	90.9	26.5	4.9	6.9	2.5
	Dec 9	113.7	88.6	25.1	4.8	6.7	2.4	115.5	-1.9	-1.3	89.3	26.2	4.9	6.7	2.5
2000	Jan 13	123.0	95.6	27.4	5.2	7.2	2.6	114.4	-1.1	-1.3	88.5	25.9	4.8	6.7	2.5
	Feb 10	122.3	95.0	27.3	5.2	7.2	2.6	114.3	-0.1	-1.0	88.4	25.9	4.8	6.7	2.5
	Mar 9	118.6	92.0	26.6	5.0	6.9	2.5	112.4	-1.9	-1.0	86.9	25.5	4.7	6.5	2.4
	Apr 13	112.4	87.3	25.1	4.7	6.6	2.4	109.6	-2.8	-1.6	85.1	24.5	4.6	6.4	2.3
	May 11	108.9	84.9	24.0	4.6	6.4	2.3	109.4	-0.2	-1.6	84.7	24.7	4.6	6.4	2.4
	Jun 8 R	105.5	82.0	23.4	4.4	6.2	2.2	107.0	-2.4	-1.8	82.9	24.1	4.5	6.3	2.3
	Jul 13P	105.7	81.1	24.6	4.5	6.1	2.3	104.6	-2.4	-1.7	81.1	23.5	4.4	6.1	2.2
East (1995) 1996) 1997) 1998) 1999)	Annual averages	BCKC 148.3 133.6 97.4 81.1 77.0	112.5 101.0 74.2 61.3 58.3	35.7 32.5 23.2 19.8 18.7	7.5 6.8 4.9 4.1 3.9	10.2 9.3 6.7 5.6 5.3	4.1 3.7 2.6 2.3 2.1	DPAY 145.9 131.3 96.3 80.3 76.2		::	111.4 99.9 73.5 60.9 57.9	34.5 31.4 22.8 19.4 18.4	7.4 6.7 4.8 4.1 3.8	10.1 9.2 6.7 5.6 5.2	4.0 3.6 2.6 2.2 2.1
1999	Jul 8	76.6	57.5	19.1	3.9	5.2	2.2	75.4	-1.9	-0.9	57.4	18.0	3.8	5.2	2.0
	Aug 12	77.2	57.4	19.8	3.9	5.2	2.3	74.7	-0.7	-1.0	57.0	17.7	3.8	5.2	2.0
	Sep 9	74.4	55.5	18.9	3.7	5.0	2.1	74.4	-0.3	-1.0	56.5	17.9	3.7	5.1	2.0
	Oct 14	69.8	52.3	17.5	3.5	4.7	2.0	73.8	-0.6	-0.5	55.9	17.9	3.7	5.1	2.0
	Nov 11	69.2	52.0	17.1	3.5	4.7	1.9	73.7	-0.1	-0.3	55.7	18.0	3.7	5.0	2.0
	Dec 9	70.1	53.2	16.9	3.5	4.8	1.9	72.6	-1.1	-0.6	54.6	18.0	3.7	4.9	2.0
2000	Jan 13	78.4	59.3	19.1	4.0	5.4	2.2	72.5	-0.1	-0.4	54.4	18.1	3.7	4.9	2.1
	Feb 10	78.1	58.9	19.2	3.9	5.3	2.2	72.2	-0.3	-0.5	54.2	18.0	3.6	4.9	2.0
	Mar 9	75.9	57.3	18.5	3.8	5.2	2.1	71.5	-0.7	-0.4	53.7	17.8	3.6	4.9	2.0
	Apr 13	72.4	54.6	17.8	3.6	4.9	2.0	70.6	-0.9	-0.6	53.1	17.5	3.6	4.8	2.0
	May 11	70.9	53.6	17.3	3.6	4.8	2.0	70.6	0.0	-0.5	53.1	17.5	3.6	4.8	2.0
	Jun 8 R	68.4	51.6	16.9	3.4	4.7	1.9	69.6	-1.0	-0.6	52.3	17.3	3.5	4.7	2.0
	Jul 13P	69.1	51.3	17.8	3.5	4.6	2.0	68.4	-1.2	-0.7	51.4	17.0	3.4	4.7	1.9
West 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998) 1999)	Annual averages	BCKG 210.3 188.6 142.3 123.5 120.9	158.6 142.0 108.2 93.4 92.1	51.7 46.6 34.1 30.1 28.8	DPAR 8.2 7.3 5.5 4.7 4.7	10.8 9.7 7.4 6.3 6.4	4.7 4.1 3.1 2.7 2.5	DPBC 207.5 186.0 141.0 122.5 119.6	:		157.3 140.8 107.5 92.8 91.4	50.2 45.2 33.6 29.6 28.3	8.1 7.2 5.5 4.7 4.6	10.7 9.6 7.4 6.3 6.3	4.6 4.0 3.0 2.6 2.5
1999	Jul 8	122.7	93.1	29.7	4.7	6.4	2.6	119.3	-1.9	-1.2	91.5	27.8	4.6	6.3	2.4
	Aug 12	124.3	93.1	31.1	4.8	6.5	2.7	118.2	-1.1	-1.3	90.5	27.7	4.6	6.3	2.4
	Sep 9	121.3	91.0	30.3	4.7	6.3	2.6	117.6	-0.6	-1.2	89.8	27.8	4.5	6.2	2.4
	Oct 14	113.1	85.7	27.4	4.4	5.9	2.4	116.0	-1.6	-1.1	88.6	27.4	4.5	6.1	2.4
	Nov 11	109.8	83.7	26.2	4.2	5.8	2.3	114.9	-1.1	-1.1	87.6	27.3	4.4	6.1	2.4
	Dec 9	109.1	83.8	25.3	4.2	5.8	2.2	113.0	-1.9	-1.5	86.2	26.8	4.4	6.0	2.3
2000	Jan 13	117.3	89.6	27.7	4.5	6.2	2.4	112.4	-0.6	-1.2	85.6	26.8	4.3	5.9	2.3
	Feb 10	116.1	88.5	27.6	4.5	6.1	2.4	111.6	-0.8	-1.1	84.9	26.7	4.3	5.9	2.3
	Mar 9	113.5	86.6	26.8	4.4	6.0	2.3	110.1	-1.5	-1.0	83.8	26.3	4.2	5.8	2.3
	Apr 13	110.4	84.4	26.0	4.3	5.8	2.3	108.7	-1.4	-1.2	82.9	25.8	4.2	5.7	22
	May 11	109.1	83.5	25.6	4.2	5.8	2.2	108.8	0.1	-0.9	82.8	26.0	4.2	5.7	23
	Jun 8 R	107.3	82.0	25.3	4.1	5.7	2.2	107.8	-1.0	-0.8	82.0	25.8	4.2	5.7	22
	Jul 13P	109.2	82.2	27.0	4.2	5.7	2.3	106.2	-1.6	-0.8	80.7	25.5	4.1	5.6	22
East 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998)	Annual averages	DPCI 167.5 148.7 105.5 85.0 77.3	124.8 110.6 79.0 63.1 57.6	42.7 38.1 26.5 22.0 19.8	DPDD 6.6 6.0 4.2 3.4 3.0	8.8 7.9 5.6 4.5 4.0	3.9 3.5 2.4 1.9 1.7	DPDJ 164.8 146.2 104.4 84.2 76.5		::	123.5 109.4 78.4 62.6 57.1	41.3 36.8 26.0 21.6 19.4	DPDP 6.5 5.9 4.1 3.3 3.0	8.7 7.8 5.5 4.5 4.0	3.7 3.3 2.3 1.9 1.7
1999	Jul 8	76.1	56.5	19.6	2.9	3.9	1.7	76.0	-1.5	-1.0	56.9	19.1	2.9	4.0	1.7
	Aug 12	75.9	55.7	20.2	2.9	3.9	1.8	74.7	-1.3	-1.1	56.0	18.7	2.9	3.9	1.6
	Sep 9	73.9	54.3	19.6	2.9	3.8	1.7	74.2	-0.5	-1.1	55.5	18.7	2.9	3.9	1.6
	Oct 14	70.8	52.1	18.7	2.7	3.6	1.6	73.6	-0.6	-0.8	54.9	18.7	2.8	3.8	1.6
	Nov 11	69.6	51.6	18.0	2.7	3.6	1.6	72.7	-0.9	-0.7	54.2	18.5	2.8	3.8	1.6
	Dec 9	69.6	52.0	17.6	2.7	3.6	1.5	71.2	-1.5	-1.0	52.9	18.3	2.8	3.7	1.6
2000	Jan 13	75.7	56.5	19.2	2.9	3.9	1.7	70.0	-1.2	-1.2	51.9	18.1	2.7	3.6	1.6
	Feb 10	75.3	55.9	19.3	2.9	3.9	1.7	69.6	-0.4	-1.0	51.5	18.1	2.7	3.6	1.6
	Mar 9	73.1	54.3	18.8	2.8	3.8	1.6	68.6	-1.0	-0.9	50.7	17.9	2.7	3.5	1.6
	Apr 13	69.2	51.3	17.9	2.7	3.6	1.6	66.9	-1.7	-1.0	49.5	17.4	2.6	3.4	1.5
	May 11	65.5	48.8	16.8	2.5	3.4	1.5	65.8	-1.1	-1.3	48.7	17.1	2.5	3.4	1.5
	Jun 8 R	62.7	46.6	16.1	2.4	3.2	1.4	64.4	-1.4	-1.4	47.6	16.8	2.5	3.3	1.5
	Jul 13P	62.1	45.5	16.7	2.4	3.2	1.5	62.4	-2.0	-1.5	46.1	16.3	2.4	3.2	1.4

	NOTSEA	SONALLY A	DJUSTED					NALLY ADJUS	DIED.		-			
	CLAIMAN			RATEa			-	NT COUNT				RATE ^a	100	
Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Femal
Wales 1995) 1996) Annual 1997) averages 1998) 1999)	BCKI 107.8 102.7 80.3 69.8 64.9	83.4 79.2 62.4 54.0 50.2	24.4 23.5 17.9 15.8 14.7	BAT 8.6 8.1 6.5 5.6 5.2	11.9 11.4 9.1 7.8 7.2	4.4 4.1 3.2 2.9 2.7	DPBE 106.1 100.9 79.3 69.0 64.2		::	82.5 78.3 61.9 53.5 49.8	23.6 22.6 17.5 15.5 14.4	DPBP 8.4 8.0 6.4 5.6 5.2	11.8 11.3 9.0 7.8 7.1	4.2 3.9 3.2 2.8 2.6
1999 Jul 8	64.2	49.0	15.1	5.2	7.0	2.8	63.4	-2.2	-1.2	49.2	14.2	5.1	7.0	2.6
Aug 12	63.6	48.2	15.4	5.1	6.9	2.8	61.5	-1.9	-1.5	47.9	13.6	5.0	6.9	2.5
Sep 9	61.1	46.7	14.4	4.9	6.7	2.6	61.6	0.1	-1.3	47.9	13.7	5.0	6.9	2.5
Oct 14	58.5	45.1	13.4	4.7	6.5	2.5	61.2	-0.4	-0.7	47.5	13.7	4.9	6.8	2.5
Nov 11	58.6	45.6	13.1	4.7	6.5	2.4	60.6	-0.6	-0.3	47.1	13.5	4.9	6.7	2.5
Dec 9	58.7	46.0	12.7	4.7	6.6	2.3	59.5	-1.1	-0.7	46.2	13.3	4.8	6.6	2.4
2000 Jan 13	64.4	50.1	14.4	5.2	7.2	2.6	59.3	-0.2	-0.6	45.9	13.4	4.8	6.6	2.5
Feb 10	63.5	49.2	14.3	5.1	7.0	2.6	59.0	-0.3	-0.5	45.6	13.4	4.7	6.5	2.5
Mar 9	61.8	48.0	13.7	5.0	6.9	2.5	58.4	-0.6	-0.4	45.2	13.2	4.7	6.5	2.4
Apr 13	59.2	45.9	13.3	4.8	6.6	2.4	57.6	-0.8	-0.6	44.6	13.0	4.6	6.4	2.4
May 11	56.7	44.3	12.4	4.6	6.3	2.3	57.7	0.1	-0.4	44.5	13.2	4.6	6.4	2.4
Jun 8 R	55.4	43.1	12.2	4.5	6.2	2.2	57.1	-0.6	-0.4	44.2	12.9	4.6	6.3	2.4
Jul 13P	57.0	43.4	13.6	4.6	6.2	2.5	56.7	-0.4	-0.3	43.8	12.9	4.6	6.3	2.4
Scotland 1995) 1996) Annual 1997) averages 1998) 1999)	203.5 195.1 159.6 141.5 133.8	156.3 149.3 123.5 108.5 103.1	47.2 45.7 36.0 32.9 30.7	8.1 7.8 6.5 5.9 5.5	11.3 11.1 9.4 8.4 7.9	4.1 4.0 3.2 2.9 2.7	DPBF 198.1 189.7 156.1 138.2 130.4			153.4 146.5 121.5 106.6 101.1	44.7 43.3 34.6 31.6 29.3	7.9 7.6 6.4 5.7 5.4	11.1 10.9 9.2 8.2 7.7	3.9 3.8 3.1 2.8 2.6
1999 Jul 8	138.7	105.1	33.5	5.7	8.0	3.0	127.5	-5.5	-2.1	100.7	26.8	5.2	7.7	2.4
Aug 12	137.3	103.7	33.7	5.7	7.9	3.0	126.8	-0.7	-2.0	99.4	27.4	5.2	7.6	2.4
Sep 9	126.4	97.1	29.2	5.2	7.4	2.6	127.5	0.7	-1.8	98.7	28.8	5.2	7.6	2.6
Oct 14	121.1	93.6	27.5	5.0	7.2	2.4	125.9	-1.6	-0.5	97.5	28.4	5.2	7.5	2.5
Nov 11	120.0	93.0	27.0	4.9	7.1	2.4	125.1	-0.8	-0.6	96.8	28.3	5.1	7.4	2.5
Dec 9	119.8	93.5	26.4	4.9	7.2	2.3	123.9	-1.2	-1.2	95.8	28.1	5.1	7.3	2.5
2000 Jan 13	134.0	104.1	29.9	5.5	8.0	2.7	123.8	-0.1	-0.7	95.8	28.0	5.1	7.3	2.5
Feb 10	133.5	103.2	30.3	5.5	7.9	2.7	123.9	0.1	-0.4	95.7	28.2	5.1	7.3	2.5
Mar 9	130.6	101.0	29.6	5.4	7.7	2.6	122.5	-1.4	-0.5	94.7	27.8	5.0	7.2	2.5
Apr 13	123.6	95.8	27.9	5.1	7.3	2.5	119.7	-2.8	-1.4	92.7	27.0	4.9	7.1	2.4
May 11	120.6	93.7	26.9	5.0	7.2	2.4	118.6	-1.1	-1.8	91.6	27.0	4.9	7.0	2.4
Jun 8 R	117.3	90.7	26.6	4.8	6.9	2.4	116.3	-2.3	-2.1	90.2	26.1	4.8	6.9	2.3
Jul 13P	121.9	92.4	29.6	5.0	7.1	2.6	113.5	-2.8	-2.1	88.6	24.9	4.7	6.8	2.2
Northern Ireland 1995) 1996) Annual 1997) averages 1998) 1999)	88.2 84.2 63.5 57.5 50.8	68.7 65.0 49.9 44.8 39.3	19.5 19.1 13.5 12.6 11.5	11.3 10.8 8.1 7.3 6.5	15.1 14.5 11.2 10.1 9.0	5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3	87.8 83.8 63.4 57.5 50.7			68.6 64.9 49.9 44.8 39.3	19.3 18.9 13.5 12.6 11.4	DPBR 11.2 10.7 8.1 7.3 6.5	15.1 14.5 11.2 10.1 9.0	5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3
1999 Jul 8	53.0	39.7	13.2	6.8	9.1	3.9	49.6	-1.7	-1.7	38.8	10.8	6.4	8.9	3.2
Aug 12	52.7	39.0	13.7	6.8	8.9	4.0	48.6	-1.0	-1.5	37.8	10.8	6.2	8.7	3.2
Sep 9	49.7	37.5	12.2	6.4	8.6	3.6	47.6	-1.0	-1.2	36.9	10.7	6.1	8.5	3.1
Oct 14	45.9	35.3	10.6	5.9	8.1	3.1	46.6	-1.0	-1.0	36.0	10.6	6.0	8.3	3.1
Nov 11	43.7	33.8	9.9	5.6	7.8	2.9	45.8	-0.8	-0.9	35.1	10.7	5.9	8.1	3.1
Dec 9	42.5	33.1	9.4	5.5	7.6	2.7	44.9	-0.9	-0.9	34.3	10.6	5.8	7.9	3.1
2000 Jan 13	44.4	34.5	9.9	5.7	7.9	2.9	44.2	-0.7	-0.8	33.7	10.5	5.7	7.7	3.1
Feb 10	44.0	34.1	10.0	5.7	7.8	2.9	43.8	-0.4	-0.7	33.2	10.6	5.6	7.6	3.1
Mar 9	43.2	33.5	9.7	5.5	7.7	2.8	43.2	-0.6	-0.6	32.9	10.3	5.6	7.6	3.0
Apr 13	41.8	32.3	9.5	5.4	7.4	2.8	42.5	-0.7	-0.6	32.2	10.3	5.5	7.4	3.0
May 11	40.9	31.5	9.4	5.3	7.2	2.7	42.5	0.0	-0.4	32.1	10.4	5.5	7.4	3.0
Jun 8 R	40.6	31.0	9.6	5.2	7.1	2.8	41.8	-0.7	-0.5	31.9	9.9	5.4	7.3	2.9
Jul 13P	43.8	32.2	11.6	5.6	7.4	3.4	40.9	-0.9	-0.5	31.4	9.5	5.3	7.2	

The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see Employment Gazette, December 1990, p608 for the historical list of discontinuities taken into account, and pS16 of the April 1994 issue). It also takes into account the effect of the change in benefit eligibility rules introduced with Jobseeker's Allowance (see Labour Market Trends, May 2000 pp219-24). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over.

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

		The same of the sa	SONALLY A	DJUSTED	B	-		2000	LLY ADJUS	TEDb		ALC: UNK			
Govern Office Region		All	Male Male	Female	All	Male	Female	CLAIMAN	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
ondo (1995) (1996) (1997) (1998) (1999)	Annual averages	DPCJ 394.7 360.1 271.4 226.6 204.3	292.1 265.2 199.8 166.5 150.5	102.6 95.0 71.6 60.1 53.8	9.5 8.6 6.5 5.2 4.7	12.5 11.4 8.7 7.0 6.3	5.6 5.1 3.8 3.1 2.7	DPDK 390.0 355.8 269.7 225.4 203.1		ended	290.1 263.3 198.9 165.9 149.9	99.9 92.5 70.8 59.5 53.2	DPDQ 9.4 8.5 6.4 5.2 4.7	7	
1999	Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	204.3 205.3 203.7	150.5 149.6 148.2	53.8 55.8 55.5	4.7 4.7 4.7	6.3 6.3 6.2	2.7 2.8 2.8	200.9 198.6 197.6	-2.4 -2.3 -1.0	-2.4 -2.5 -1.9	148.4 146.5 145.8	52.5 52.1 51.8	4.6 4.6 4.5		2 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	196.3 191.1 186.7	143.6 140.3 137.9	52.7 50.8 48.8	4.5 4.4 4.3	6.0 5.9 5.8	2.7 2.6 2.5	196.1 194.7 191.3	-1.5 -1.4 -3.4	-1.6 -1.3 -2.1	144.7 143.6 141.1	51.4 51.1 50.2	4.5 4.5 4.4	6	.1 2.0 2.9 2.
2000	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	191.8 190.7 187.6	142.0 141.2 139.0	49.8 49.4 48.6	4.4 4.4 4.3	5.9 5.9 5.8	2.5 2.5 2.5	190.1 188.4 185.6	-1.2 -1.7 -2.8	-2.0 -2.1 -1.9	140.2 138.9 137.0	49.9 49.5 48.6	4.4 4.3 4.3	5	.9 2. .8 2. .7 2.
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8 R	182.2 178.0 175.0	135.1 132.1 129.7	47.1 45.9 45.3	4.2 4.1 4.0	5.7 5.5 5.4	2.4 2.3 2.3	181.4 178.1 175.3	-4.2 -3.3 -2.8		134.0 131.4 129.2	47.4 46.7 46.1	4.2 4.1 4.0	5	.6 2 .5 2 .4 2
	Jul 13P	173.5	127.4	46.1	4.0	5.3	2.3	171.3	-4.0	-3.4	126.1	45.2	3.9	5	.3 2
South (1995) (1996) (1997) (1998) (1999)	East Annual averages	DPCK 229.0 200.2 136.2 107.0 96.1	173.8 151.3 103.7 81.3 73.2	55.1 48.9 32.5 25.7 23.0	DPDF 6.0 5.1 3.4 2.7 2.4	8.2 7.0 4.7 3.8 3.3	32 28 1.8 1.4 1.2	DPDL 225.7 197.2 134.8 106.1 95.3			172.2 149.8 102.9 80.8 72.7	53.5 47.3 31.9 25.3 22.6	5.9 5.0 3.4 2.7 2.4	6 4 3	.1 3. .9 2. .7 1. .7 1.
999	Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	93.2 94.1 92.2	70.7 70.5 69.2	22.5 23.6 23.0	2.3 2.3 2.3	3.2 3.2 3.1	1.2 1.3 1.2	94.0 92.4 92.0	-2.7 -1.6 -0.4	-1.6 -1.9 -1.6	71.8 70.8 70.2	22.2 21.6 21.8	2.3 2.3 2.3	3	3 1 2 1 2 1
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	88.4 87.4 86.7	66.6 66.1 66.1	21.7 21.3 20.6	22 22 2.1	3.0 3.0 3.0	1.2 1.1 1.1	91.3 90.3 88.2	-0.7 -1.0 -2.1		69.6 68.7 66.9	21.7 21.6 21.3	2.3 2.2 2.2	3	1.2 1 1.1 1 1.0 1
2000	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	94.3 92.8 88.7	71.7 70.4 67.4	22.6 22.4 21.3	2.3 2.3 2.2	3.3 3.2 3.1	1.2 1.2 1.2	86.7 85.6 83.8	-1.5 -1.1 -1.8	-1.6	65.7 64.8 63.4	21.0 20.8 20.4	2.1 2.1 2.1	2	.0 1 .9 1
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8 R	83.3 79.7 76.3	63.2 60.6 58.1	20.0 19.1 18.3	2.1 2.0 1.9	2.9 2.8 2.6	1.1 1.0 1.0	82.0 80.8 79.8	-1.8 -1.2 -1.0	-1.6	61.8 61.0 60.0	20.2 19.8 19.8	2.0 2.0 2.0	2	1.8 1. 1.8 1. 1.7 1.
	Jul 13P	76.5	57.2	19.2	1.9	2.6	1.0	78.0	-1.8	-1.3	58.7	19.3	1.9	2	.7 1
South (1995) (1996) (1997) (1998) (1999)	West Annual averages	BCKF 166.3 148.2 105.4 84.8 76.2	124.1 110.3 79.0 63.0 56.5	42.3 38.0 26.4 21.8 19.7	6.9 6.2 4.4 3.5 3.1	9.3 8.3 5.9 4.7 4.2	3.9 3.5 2.5 2.0 1.8	DPBB 163.5 145.6 104.3 84.0 75.3		::	122.7 109.0 78.4 62.5 56.0	40.8 36.7 25.9 21.5 19.4	6.8 6.1 4.3 3.5 3.1	5 4	12 3 12 3 18 2 17 2 12 1
1999	Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	73.1 73.0 71.6	54.3 53.5 52.6	18.8 19.4 19.0	3.0 3.0 2.9	4.0 4.0 3.9	1.7 1.8 1.7	74.9 73.2 72.7	-2.5 -1.7 -0.5	-1.5	55.8 54.5 54.0	19.1 18.7 18.7	3.1 3.0 3.0	4	.2 1 .1 1 .0 1
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	68.8 68.2	50.7 50.5 50.4	18.1 18.3 17.8	2.8 2.8 2.8	3.8 3.8 3.8	1.7 1.7 1.6	71.6 70.3 68.1	-1.1 -1.3 -2.2	-1.0	53.2 52.1 50.3	18.4 18.2 17.8	2.9 2.9 2.8	3	1.0 1 1.9 1 1.8 1
2000	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	75.2 74.3 70.6	55.4 54.6 51.9	19.8 19.7 18.7	3.1 3.1 2.9	4.1 4.1 3.9	1.8 1.8 1.7	66.5 66.8 65.6	-1.6 0.3 -1.2	-1.2	49.2 49.3 48.4	17.3 17.5 17.2	2.7 2.8 2.7	3	3.7 1 3.7 1 3.6 1
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8 R	65.7 62.4 59.5	48.8 46.5 44.5	16.9 15.9 15.0	2.7 2.6 2.4	3.6 3.5 3.3	1.6 1.5 1.4	64.2 64.0 63.0	-1.4 -0.2 -1.0	-0.9	47.4 47.0 46.4	16.8 17.0 16.6	2.6 2.6 2.6	3	3.5 1 3.5 1 3.5 1
	Jul 13P	59.2	43.7	15.5	2.4	3.3	1.4	61.4	-1.6	-0.9	45.3	16.1	2.5	. 3	1.4 1
Englar 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998) 1999)	Annual averages	1,926.2 1,740.4 1,299.1 1,093.6 1,013.5	1,461.6 1,316.7 989.2 830.3 770.9	464.5 423.6 309.9 263.3 242.7	8.0 7.2 5.3 4.5 4.1	10.8 9.8 7.3 6.1 5.7	4.4 3.9 2.9 2.4 2.2	1,897.7 1,713.1 1,285.7 1,083.1 1,002.8		::	1,447.7 1,303.5 981.6 824.4 764.8	449.9 409.6 304.1 258.7 238.0	7.8 7.1 5.3 4.4 4.1	7	0.7 4. 0.7 3. 7.3 2. 6.1 2. 6.6 2.
1999	Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	1,007.8 1,009.7 986.8	763.3 756.4 740.8	244.4 253.3 246.0	4.1 4.1 4.0	5.6 5.6 5.5	22 23 22	994.6 980.7 976.6	-19.6 -13.9 -4.1	-13.9	760.1 750.2 745.0		4.0 4.0 4.0	5	5.6 2 5.5 2 5.5 2
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	939.5 924.8 919.6	709.5 701.6 703.0	229.9 223.2 216.5	3.8 3.8 3.7	5.2 5.2 5.2	2.1 2.0 2.0	967.1 958.4 940.9	-9.5 -8.7 -17.5	-7.4	737.2 729.4 715.1	229.9 229.0 225.8	3.9 3.9 3.8	5	5.4 2 5.4 2 5.3 2
2000	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	993.6 986.0 958.8	758.0 750.9 730.7	235.6 235.1 228.1	4.0 4.0 3.9	5.6 5.5 5.4	2.1 2.1 2.1	934.1 929.9 916.5	-6.8 -4.2 -13.4	-9.5	710.1 706.4 696.6	224.0 223.5 219.9	3.8 3.8 3.7	5	5.2 2 5.2 2 5.1 2
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8 R	917.4 890.0 864.0	700.1 680.4 659.8	217.3 209.5 204.2	3.7 3.6 3.5	5.2 5.0 4.9	2.0 1.9 1.8	897.7 891.2 877.4	-18.8 -6.5 -13.8	-12.9	683.2 677.2 666.5	214.0	3.6 3.6 3.6	5	5.0 1 5.0 1 1.9 1
	Jul 13P	866.0	652.7	213.3	3.5	4.8	1.9	858.7	-18.7	-13.0	652.5	206.2	3.5	4	1.8 1

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM -			Allag	ges						18	3-24	nds and pei		
KINGDOM	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 over24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks		Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All 1998 Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	GEYV 1,361.9 1,374.7 1,322.2	496.7 524.3 492.4	245.0 230.9 224.3	GEYX 251.3 252.7 242.9	169.9 171.7 172.0	27.1 26.7 27.4	GEYZ 199.0 195.0 190.6	GEZA 357.2 362.4 340.3	173.2 185.2 174.6	67.7 63.6 62.1	GEZC 66.6 65.4 58.5	35.0 34.3 32.4	13.9 13.3 13.3	GEZE 14.7 13.9 12.7
Oct 8	1,271.8	468.7	223.0	228.9	167.5	27.6	183.8	309.7	156.8	65.4	49.5	27.5	12.3	10.6
Nov 12	1,271.9	493.0	218.2	218.6	164.4	26.9	177.7	299.8	158.5	64.1	46.4	22.2	10.3	8.6
Dec 10	1,282.7	508.2	222.0	213.8	165.0	26.4	173.9	296.8	160.5	64.6	45.1	19.1	8.9	7.5
1999 Jan 14	1,374.6	552.1	249.8	229.8	170.7	24.9	172.2	324.6	176.3	71.9	52.0	17.7	7.5	6.8
Feb 11	1,366.1	535.9	267.6	225.4	169.3	24.7	168.0	323.0	175.0	76.1	51.3	15.0	6.4	5.7
Mar 11	1,333.1	503.4	273.4	224.1	167.8	24.9	164.3	312.2	164.6	78.1	51.6	13.1	5.7	4.8
Apr 8	1,307.8	498.0	251.2	230.0	167.2	25.1	161.3	297.5	156.1	71.1	54.2	12.0	5.4	4.1
May 13	1,262.4	463.6	245.8	231.6	164.3	25.5	157.1	286.5	146.1	71.7	54.5	10.9	5.0	3.3
Jun 10	1,231.9	451.9	234.2	230.1	161.8	25.6	153.8	278.8	143.9	67.6	54.2	10.2	4.7	2.8
Jul 8	1,251.4	493.4	230.1	217.7	159.6	24.8	150.6	303.1	175.4	65.1	50.1	10.1	4.1	2.5
Aug 12	1,251.2	512.4	219.2	217.9	155.4	24.1	146.3	311.9	188.2	61.7	50.5	9.4	3.7	2.1
Sep 9	1,212.1	492.8	213.2	211.0	152.1	24.3	143.1	298.2	179.9	60.2	47.4	8.8	3.6	1.9
Oct 14	1,153.3	460.1	214.3	194.4	146.4	24.7	138.1	272.8	159.2	64.2	40.2	7.7	3.4	1.6
Nov 11	1,136.1	463.6	210.1	185.9	141.9	24.3	134.6	263.2	154.4	63.3	37.5	6.7	3.0	1.3
Dec 9	1,130.4	465.6	211.8	181.0	138.9	24.1	133.1	257.7	151.0	63.4	36.0	6.2	2.8	1.1
2000 Jan 13	1,225.7	512.2	236.7	201.7	140.9	22.4	134.2	288.7	166.2	70.5	44.3	6.6	2.7	1.1
Feb 10	1,216.9	500.2	247.3	200.3	137.3	22.1	131.8	291.5	167.4	72.2	44.7	6.3	2.5	0.9
Mar 9	1,185.2	472.6	249.0	200.2	133.8	22.2	129.6	282.5	158.0	72.7	45.0	6.0	2.4	0.8
Apr 13	1,134.1	449.9	225.1	203.4	128.9	22.5	126.8	263.1	144.5	65.7	46.6	5.6	2.4	0.7
May 11	1,100.4	423.5	221.0	204.5	126.1	22.9	125.4	251.6	132.9	65.6	46.9	5.5	2.5	0.7
Jun 8	1,069.7	412.1	210.2	200.7	123.3	23.1	123.4	245.0	131.1	61.7	46.1	5.5	2.5	0.6
Jul 13	1,081.7 GEZG	449.5	205.4	185.5 GEZI	121.1	22.3	120.1 GEZK	267.4 GEZL	161.0	58.2	41.7 GEZN	5.9	2.4	0.6 GEZF
1998 Jul 9	1,025.8	344.7	182.7	195.2	135.2	29.6	168.0	245.2	112.8	47.8	48.0	25.5	14.9	11.2
Aug 13	1,024.5	354.4	173.0	195.9	136.6	29.4	164.6	247.3	119.7	45.2	47.0	24.9	14.3	10.5
Sep 10	997.5	342.9	167.7	189.3	136.8	29.8	160.9	234.0	114.8	43.8	42.2	23.5	14.2	9.6
Oct 8	966.0	332.5	165.1	179.4	133.7	29.9	155.5	214.2	105.3	45.1	35.8	20.0	13.1	8.0
Nov 12	972.0	356.8	160.8	172.0	131.9	29.1	150.6	209.7	109.1	44.3	33.6	16.3	10.9	6.5
Dec 10	987.4	376.3	162.8	167.8	133.0	28.4	147.5	210.6	113.8	44.5	32.7	14.0	9.3	5.7
1999 Jan 14	1,054.6	406.7	184.8	178.9	138.0	26.9	146.1	229.4	124.1	50.0	37.2	12.9	7.9	5.
Feb 11	1,046.8	392.5	199.7	175.0	137.0	26.7	142.6	228.1	122.7	53.6	36.7	10.9	6.7	4.3
Mar 11	1,023.9	368.3	207.0	173.0	136.1	26.9	139.5	221.3	115.5	56.0	36.6	9.5	5.9	3.6
Apr 8	1,001.2	361.1	190.5	177.0	135.7	27.2	136.9	210.5	109.5	51.1	38.1	8.7	5.6	3.0
May 13	972.1	341.2	184.8	179.0	133.6	27.5	133.5	203.5	103.5	51.1	38.6	7.9	5.1	2.4
Jun 10	947.0	330.6	175.5	178.6	131.6	27.7	130.6	197.0	101.0	47.9	38.7	7.3	4.8	2.1
Jul 8	948.2	349.3	172.0	169.3	129.7	27.2	127.9	207.5	116.8	45.8	35.8	7.2	4.3	1.8
Aug 12	938.4	355.7	163.8	168.8	126.0	26.7	124.1	211.0	123.7	43.5	35.7	6.6	3.8	1.5
Sep 9	913.6	346.5	158.7	163.9	123.1	26.8	121.4	202.8	119.6	42.2	33.6	6.1	3.7	1.4
Oct 14	875.0	329.2	158.1	151.8	118.8	27.0	117.2	187.2	108.0	44.2	28.6	5.4	3.5	1.1
Nov 11	865.9	335.9	155.1	145.1	115.5	26.5	114.4	182.6	106.6	43.6	26.7	4.7	3.1	0.9
Dec 9	868.1	344.5	156.2	141.1	113.2	26.1	113.1	181.7	107.3	43.6	25.6	4.4	2.9	0.8
2000 Jan 13	938.8	378.8	175.2	156.0	114.8	24.4	114.0	203.4	117.7	48.9	31.3	4.7	2.7	0.7
Feb 10	929.9	367.0	184.4	154.9	111.7	24.0	112.0	204.9	117.3	50.9	31.6	4.4	2.5	
Mar 9	906.5	345.4	188.0	154.3	108.8	24.1	110.0	198.7	110.3	52.1	31.6	4.2	2.4	
Apr 13	868.2	329.6	170.0	156.3	104.8	24.5	107.5	185.3	101.4	46.8	32.6	3.9	2.4	0.5
May 11	844.2	311.6	166.1	157.7	102.3	24.7	106.5	178.0	94.2	46.4	33.1	3.9	2.4	0.5
Jun 8	819.0	301.5	157.3	155.6	99.8	25.0	104.9	172.7	92.3	43.3	32.7	3.9	2.5	0.4
Jul 13	815.5	318.0	153.7	144.1	97.8	24.5	101.9	182.3	107.5	40.8	29.6	4.1	2.5	0.4
Female 1998 Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	336.1 350.2 324.7	152.0 169.9 149.6	62.3 57.9 56.7	56.1 56.8 53.6	34.7 35.1 35.2	19.5 18.7 20.0	31.0 30.5 29.7	112.0 115.1 106.3	60.4 65.5 59.7	19.9 18.5 18.2	18.6 18.4 16.3	9.6 9.4 8.9	11.7 11.1 11.3	3.4 3.4 3.1
Oct 8	305.8	136.2	58.0	49.5	33.8	20.3	28.3	95.6	51.5	20.2	13.7	7.5	10.6	2.6
Nov 12	299.9	136.2	57.4	46.6	32.5	19.9	27.1	90.1	49.4	19.8	12.8	5.9	8.9	2.7
Dec 10	295.3	131.9	59.2	46.0	31.9	19.7	26.4	86.1	46.7	20.2	12.4	5.1	8.0	1.8
1999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	320.0 319.3 309.2	145.4 143.4 135.1	65.0 67.8 66.4	50.9 50.4 51.1	32.7 32.3 31.8	18.4 18.1 18.3	26.0 25.3 24.8	95.2 94.9 91.0	52.2 52.3 49.1	21.9 22.5 22.1	14.7 14.6 15.1	4.7 4.1 3.5	6.7 5.8 5.2	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Apr 8	306.6	137.0	60.7	53.1	31.5	18.2	24.4	87.1	46.6	20.0	16.1	3.3	5.0	1.
May 13	290.3	122.4	60.9	52.6	30.7	18.7	23.6	83.0	42.5	20.6	15.9	3.0	4.7	0.
Jun 10	284.9	121.3	58.8	51.4	30.2	18.8	23.2	81.8	42.8	19.8	15.5	2.9	4.5	0.
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	0.:
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	0.:
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	0.:
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	0.5
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	0.4
Dec 9	262.3	121.1	55.6	39.9	25.7	17.4	19.9	76.0	43.7	19.8	10.4	1.7	2.7	0.5
2000 Jan 13	286.9	133.4	61.5	45.7	26.2	16.1	20.1	85.3	48.4	21.6	13.0	1.9	2.6	0.:
Feb 10	287.0	133.3	62.9	45.4	25.6	15.8	19.8	86.7	50.1	21.3	13.1	1.8	2.4	0.:
Mar 9	278.7	127.3	60.9	45.9	25.0	16.0	19.6	83.8	47.7	20.7	13.4	1.7	2.4	0.:
Apr 13	265.9	120.3	55.1	47.1	24.1	16.3	19.3	77.7	43.0	18.9	14.0	1.6	2.4	0.0
May 11	256.2	111.9	54.9	46.8	23.8	16.7	18.9	73.6	38.7	19.3	13.8	1.7	2.5	
Jun 8	250.7	110.6	52.9	45.2	23.5	16.8	18.6	72.4	38.8	18.4	13.3	1.7	2.5	
Jul 13	266.2	131.5	51.8	41.4	23.3	15.6	18.2	85.1	53.6	17.4	12.1	1.8	2.4	0.

Claimant count by age and duration C.12

UNITED KINGDOM —	SIR F	1	25-49							. 50	and over			
KINGDOM	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over12 months	All over 24 months
AII 1998 Jul 9	GEZF 771.6	252.5	139.2	1ACM 147.5	105.0	30.1	IACS 127.4	IACY 219.0	60.5	35.4	IACB 36.5	29.8	39.6	IADH 56.9
Aug 13	778.0	265.1	131.1	149.7	107.0	29.8	125.1	220.6	63.8	33.7	36.7	30.3	39.2	56.0
Sep 10	755.3	249.3	127.0	147.5	108.7	30.6	122.7	214.5	59.5	33.0	36.0	30.8	40.1	55.2
Oct 8	737.3	241.9	124.5	142.9	108.9	30.9	119.1	211.8	59.8	31.2	35.6	31.0	40.2	54.1
Nov 12	743.5	258.0	121.8	137.4	110.5	30.5	115.9	215.5	66.0	30.7	34.1	31.6	39.3	53.1
Dec 10	754.6	268.4	124.1	134.4	113.6	30.2	114.1	218.1	68.5	31.5	33.6	32.2	38.8	52.3
1999 Jan 14	804.2	290.9	139.0	141.5	119.4	28.9	113.3	230.6	73.1	36.3	35.5	33.6	37.1	52.0
Feb 11	796.4	277.7	149.0	138.3	120.3	29.1	111.1	229.3	69.3	39.9	35.1	33.9	37.1	51.2
Mar 11	778.4	259.6	152.1	136.8	120.8	29.5	109.1	225.3	65.3	40.7	35.0	33.9	37.4	50.4
Apr 8	768.5	260.3	140.7	139.3	120.8	29.7	107.4	225.5	68.7	37.1	35.6	34.3	37.3	49.8
May 13	743.6	242.4	135.9	140.4	119.8	30.2	105.2	216.5	63.4	35.1	35.8	33.5	37.9	48.7
Jun 10	726.5	235.5	129.7	139.6	118.6	30.5	103.1	211.7	61.6	33.8	35.4	32.9	38.2	47.9
Jul 8	724.9	246.0	127.7	132.9	117.1	30.1	101.2	209.1	61.7	34.3	33.8	32.4	37.9	46.9
Aug 12	719.2	252.0	122.0	132.7	114.2	29.5	98.3	206.3	62.3	32.7	33.6	31.8	37.6	45.9
Sep 9	700.0	243.8	118.5	129.6	111.9	29.7	96.1	201.6	60.2	32.1	32.9	31.3	37.9	45.1
Oct 14	671.0	231.2	117.3	121.7	108.2	29.9	92.6	196.3	59.5	30.8	31.6	30.5	37.9	43.9
Nov 11	663.9	236.3	115.0	117.1	105.3	29.5	90.3	196.1	62.7	30.1	30.4	29.8	37.2	43.1
Dec 9	663.9	240.5	116.5	114.4	103.3	29.0	89.2	196.0	63.9	30.3	29.9	29.3	36.7	42.7
2000 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	713.8 703.5	265.8 254.6	129.1 135.1 136.2	124.1 122.9 122.5	104.6 101.9 99.1	27.3 27.1 27.2	90.2 88.9 87.5	208.8 205.6 200.8	69.3 65.3 61.3	34.6 37.3 37.5	32.5 32.0 32.0	29.6 29.0 28.6	34.7 34.5	42.9 42.0
Apr 13 May 11	685.6 660.2 644.0	240.3 231.6 220.7	123.9 120.8	123.7 124.4	95.5 93.4 91.3	27.4 27.7 27.9	85.5 84.8 83.5	195.4 190.0	61.7 59.0	33.1 31.6	32.3 32.3	27.8 27.1	34.8 35.0 35.3	41.3 40.5 40.0
Jun 8	626.3	213.9 222.4	115.1	122.4 113.8	89.6	27.5	81.2	184.2 180.3	56.7 56.4	30.4	31.4 29.1	26.4 25.6	35.7 35.4	39.3
Male 1998 Jul 9 Aug 13	610.6 608.3	184.5 186.8	108.0 102.4	120.1 121.6	87.4 89.1	32.4 32.5	110.6 108.5	161.9 161.0	41.4 42.0	25.4 24.1	26.6 26.7	22.3 22.6	42.3 42.3	46.2
Sep 10 Oct 8	597.8 587.2	181.6	99.1	120.3	90.3	32.9	106.4	158.8	41.3	23.4	26.3 26.1	22.9	42.3 42.7 42.6	45.5 44.5 44.1
Nov 12 Dec 10	594.2 606.0	194.6 206.7	93.9 95.0	113.0 110.2	92.0 94.9	32.4 32.0	100.8	160.7 163.2	47.2 49.6	21.7 22.4	25.0 24.5	23.5 24.1	41.6 40.9	43.3
999 Jan 14	643.8	222.7	107.4	115.4	99.8	30.8	98.6	172.5	53.0	26.0	25.8	25.2	39.2	42.4
Feb 11	637.3	211.6	115.9	112.4	100.7	31.0	96.6	171.5	50.1	28.7	25.5	25.4	39.1	41.7
Mar 11	624.1	197.6	119.9	110.7	101.1	31.4	94.8	168.6	47.1	29.7	25.3	25.4	39.5	41.1
Apr 8	613.3	195.3	111.0	112.6	101.1	31.7	93.3	168.0	48.7	27.1	25.8	25.8	39.5	40.6
May 13	597.2	185.1	106.6	113.7	100.4	32.1	91.4	162.4	45.8	25.4	26.2	25.2	40.0	39.7
Jun 10	583.1	179.2	101.4	113.4	99.5	32.4	89.5	158.4	44.1	24.4	26.0	24.8	40.3	39.0
Jul 8	577.1	183.3	99.8	108.1	98.1	32.2	87.8	155.5	43.2	24.7	24.9	24.4	40.3	38.3
Aug 12	567.5	183.6	95.3	107.9	95.5	31.8	85.2	152.1	42.8	23.4	24.5	23.9	40.3	37.4
Sep 9	554.6	179.7	92.4	105.7	93.4	31.9	83.3	149.0	41.9	22.8	24.0	23.5	40.5	36.7
Oct 14	534.3	173.1	91.0	99.5	90.4	31.9	80.3	146.0	42.3	21.8	23.1	23.0	40.3	35.8
Nov 11	530.0	178.8	89.1	95.7	88.2	31.4	78.2	146.0	44.7	21.4	22.1	22.6	39.6	35.2
Dec 9	532.9	185.4	90.0	93.4	86.6	30.8	77.4	146.2	46.0	21.6	21.6	22.1	39.0	34.9
2000 Jan 13	571.3	204.6	100.0	100.7	87.7	29.0	78.2	155.7	50.1	24.8	23.5	22.3	36.8	35.0
Feb 10	562.4	195.0	105.3	99.7	85.4	28.9	77.1	153.2	47.2	26.8	23.2	21.8	36.6	34.2
Mar 9	548.9	183.7	107.4	99.1	83.0	28.9	75.8	149.6	44.0	27.2	23.3	21.5	36.9	33.6
Apr 13	528.3	176.9	97.7	99.8	79.9	29.1	74.0	145.8	44.4	24.1	23.4	20.9	37.0	33.0
May 11	516.0	168.9	95.0	100.6	78.0	29.4	73.4	141.8	42.2	23.0	23.6	20.3	37.3	32.6
Jun 8	501.1	162.9	90.3	99.3	76.2	29.6	72.3	137.1	40.3	21.9	23.0	19.7	37.8	32.1
Jul 13	492.2	165.7	89.0	92.6	74.6	29.4	70.3	133.3	39.3	22.3	21.4	19.1	37.8	31.3
Sep 10	161.0	68.0	31.2	27.4	17.6	21.4	16.8	57.1	19.1	10.0	9.9	7.5	31.7	10.6
	169.6	78.3	28.8	28.0	17.9	20.4	16.6	59.6	21.8	9.6	10.0	7.7	30.6	10.5
	157.5	67.7	27.9	27.2	18.4	22.0	16.3	55.7	18.2	9.6	9.7	7.9	32.7	10.3
Oct 8	150.1	62.5	27.8	25.9	18.3	22.6	15.7	54.4	17.7	9.1	9.5	8.0	33.2	10.1
Nov 12	149.3	63.3	27.9	24.4	18.5	22.5	15.2	54.8	18.9	9.0	9.1	8.1	32.7	9.8
Dec 10	148.5	61.7	29.1	24.2	18.7	22.6	14.9	54.9	18.9	9.1	9.1	8.2	32.5	9.7
999 Jan 14	160.3	68.2	31.6	26.1	19.5	21.4	14.8	58.1	20.1	10.3	9.7	8.4	31.0	9.6
Feb 11	159.2	66.1	33.0	25.9	19.7	21.5	14.5	57.8	19.2	11.1	9.6	8.5	31.0	9.4
Mar 11	154.3	62.0	32.2	26.1	19.7	22.0	14.3	56.6	18.2	11.1	9.6	8.5	31.4	9.3
Apr 8	155.3	65.0	29.7	26.8	19.7	21.8	14.1	57.4	20.0	10.0	9.8	8.5	30.8	9.2
May 13	146.4	57.3	29.3	26.7	19.4	22.6	13.8	54.1	17.6	9.7	9.6	8.3	31.8	8.9
Jun 10	143.4	56.2	28.2	26.2	19.2	22.8	13.6	53.3	17.6	9.4	9.4	8.1	31.8	8.8
Jul 8	147.8	62.7	27.9	24.8	19.0	21.9	13.4	53.6	18.4	9.6	8.9	8.0	31.1	8.7
Aug 12	151.7	68.4	26.7	24.8	18.7	20.9	13.0	54.2	19.5	9.3	9.1	7.9	30.2	8.5
Sep 9	145.4	64.1	26.1	23.9	18.5	21.5	12.8	52.6	18.3	9.3	8.9	7.8	30.6	8.3
Oct 14	136.7	58.1	26.3	22.2	17.8	22.0	12.3	50.3	17.2	9.0	8.5	7.5	31.0	8.1
Nov 11	133.8	57.5	25.9	21.4	17.1	21.8	12.0	50.2	18.0	8.7	8.3	7.3	30.2	7.9
Dec 9	131.0	55.1	26.5	21.0	16.7	21.7	11.8	49.8	17.9	8.7	8.2	7.2	30.1	7.8
000 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	142.5 141.1 136.7	61.2 59.6 56.6	29.0 29.8 28.8	23.4 23.3 23.5	16.9 16.5 16.1	20.3 20.1 20.3	12.0 11.8 11.7	53.1 52.3 51.2	19.2 18.1 17.4	9.8 10.6 10.3	9.0 8.8 8.8	7.3 7.2	28.5 28.5	7.8 7.7
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	131.9 128.0 125.2	54.8 51.7 51.0	26.2 25.8 24.8	23.9 23.8 23.1	15.6 15.4 15.1	20.5 20.8 21.0	11.5 11.3 11.2	49.6 48.2	17.3 16.8	9.0 8.6	8.9 8.8	7.1 6.9 6.7	28.8 29.1 29.3	7.6 7.5 7.4
Jul 13	128.3	56.7	24.5	21.2	15.0	20.2	11.0	47.0 46.9	16.4 17.1	8.4 8.6	7.7	6.6	29.4	7.2

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

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

C. 13 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration Government Office Regions as at July 13 2000

Julation of	Male				Female				Male	-			Female			
elaims n weeks	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
ORTH EAST			88.				-		SOUTH W	FST	1981-	41 - 12	-			
3 or less	7,786	10,413	2,938	21,624	3,406	2,813	774	7,311	5,924	10,103	2,857	19,126	2,953	3,634	1,276	8,092
	3,177	5,712	1,619	10,670	1,178	1,309	412	3,005	1,890	4,839	1,505	8,299	883	1,449	595	2,979
over 13 and up to 26 6 and up to 52	2,706	6,385	1,610	10,735	905	1,112	426	2,463	1,305	4,779	1,344	7,450	517	1,200	551	2,28
2 and up to 104	289	4,945	1,329	6,563	96	779	347	1,223	107	3,141	992	4,242	51	733	392	1,17
ever 104	19	5,247	2,465	7,731	4	660	378	1,042	12	2,701	1,607	4,320	6	480	389	873
er cent claiming over 52 wee		31.2	38.1	24.9	1.8	21.6	31.0	15.1	1.3	22.9	31.3	19.7	1.3	16.2	24.4	13.
II	13,977	32,702	9,961	57,323	5,589	6,673	2,337	15,044	9,238	25,563	8,305	43,437	4,410	7,496	3,203	15,41
ui .	10,577	02,702	3,301	31,020	5,505	0,070	2,001	10,011		20,000	0,000	10,101		-1,		
ORTH WEST	15,560	21,663	4,610	42,705	7,180	6,122	1,949	15,869	ENGLAN 83,120	D 132,128	31,612	250.748	40,788	44,467	13,782	102,03
3 or less					2,299	2,663	949	6,122	31,952	72,205	18,078	123,320	13,952	20,062	7,003	41,93
over 13 and up to 26	5,985	11,897	2,730	20,866		2,256	760	4,810	23,366	74,541	17,083	115,324	9,894	17,510	6,264	33,94
6 and up to 52	4,459 536	12,099	2,471	19,093	1,735 245	1,590	642	2,484	3,102	59,936	15,233	78,287	1,461	12,276	5,222	18,97
2 and up to 104		9,145		11,891			632	1,808	325	56,067	24,509	80,901	149	9,030	5,692	14,87
Over 104	44	8,114	3,451	11,609	20	1,156	25.8	13.8	2.4	29.4	37.3	24.5	2.4	20.6	28.7	
Per cent claiming over 52 wee	26,584	27.4 62,918	36.6 15,467	22.1 106,164	2.3 11,479	19.9 13,787	4,932	31,093	141,865	394,877	106,515	648,580	66,244	103,345	37,963	211,76
	20,001	02,010	10,107	100,101	,				_							-
ORKSHIRE AND THE HU	MRER								WALES							
	11,706	16,309	3,780	32,391	5,414	4,799	1,445	12,082	7,236	8,695	1,969	18,155	3,574	2,848	828	7,44
3 or less					1,828	2,205	792	4,926	2,473	4,393	1,064	7,990	924	1,062	411	2,44
Over 13 and up to 26	4,300	8,692	2,169	15,296	1,292	1,960	715	4,001	1,724	4,756	1,148	7,640	602	929	347	
6andupto52	3,158	9,484	2,224	14,913	1,292	1,280	592	1,996	135	3,526	901	4,562	59	609	283	
52 and up to 104	.261	7,238	1,774	9,277		856	582	1,449	14	3,252	1,550	4,816	4	454	351	80
Over104	26	6,026	2,822	8,874	11	19.2	28.5	14.1	1.3		37.0	21.7	12	18.0	28.6	
Per cent claiming over 52 we All	eks 1.5 19,451	27.8 47,749	36.0 12,769	22.5 80,751	1.6 8,669	11,100	4,126	24,454	11,582		6,632	43,163	5,163	5,902	2,220	
	,	.,,														
AST MIDLANDS									SCOTLA	ND						
3 or less	7,265	10,399	2,791	20,724	3,584	3,891	1,380	9,102	13,024	20,215	4,813	39,378	6,272	7,007	1,967	16,23
Over 13 and up to 26	2,691	5,560	1,614	9,946	1,156	1,593	628	3,436	4,592	9,402	2,469	16,916	1,751	2,542	850	5,4
6andupto52	1,949	5,636	1,411	9,017	806	1,360	551	2,733	3,021	9,800	2,377	15,331	982	1,985	799	3,85
2andupto 104	164	4,256	1,255	5,675	103	917	437	1,458	270	7,640	2,173	10,094	105	1,442	655	2,2
Over 104	12	3,801	1,836	5,649	7	549	419	975	20	6,758	3,335	10,113	5	943	697	1,6
Percent claiming over 52 we		27.2	34.7	22.2	1.9	17.6	25.1	13.7	1.4	26.8	36.3	22.0	1.2	17.1	27.2	13
All	12,081	29,652	8,907	51,011	5,656	8,310	3,415	17,704	20,927	53,815	15,167	91,832	9,115	13,919	4,968	29,39
											-	-			-	
WEST MIDLANDS						THE			GREAT							
13 or less	10,883	15,362	3,985	30,692	5,458	5,347	1,729		103,380		38,394		50,634	54,322	16,577	
Over 13 and up to 26	4,322	8,421	2,137	15,014	1,956	2,260	895		39,017	86,000	21,611		16,627	23,666	8,264	
26 and up to 52	3,190	8,408	2,000	13,638	1,509	1,947	755	4,244	28,111	89,097	20,608	138,295	11,478	20,424	7,410	39,6
52 and up to 104	641	8,014	2,029	10,685	304	1,451	632	2,388	3,507	71,102	18,307	92,943	1,625	14,327	6,160	22,1
Over 104	91	8,385	3,331	11,807	34	1,278	820	2,132	359	66,077	29,394	95,830	158	10,427	6,740	17,3
Percent claiming over 52 we		33.7	39.8	27.5	3.6	22.2	30.1	16.8	2.2	29.0	37.2	24.1	2.2	20.1	28.6	3 1
All	19,127	48,590	13,482	81,836	9,261	12,283	4,831	26,894	174,374	473,314	128,314	783,575	80,522	123,166	45,151	254,6
						-					250	-	-			
EAST				40		0.700	4.400	0.010		ERN IREL		0.700	2,000	2.250	526	5,8
13 or less	5,688	9,931	2,870	18,778		3,702			4,083							
Over 13 and up to 26	1,994	5,090	1,596			1,642			1,738							
26 and up to 52	1,271	4,663	1,357	7,315		1,222			1,487							
52 and up to 104	182	3,728	1,235	5,147		796			554							
Over104	30	3,394	1,734	5,158	12	620										
Percent claiming over 52 we		26.6	33.8	22.8	1.9	17.7	26.1									
All	9,165	26,806	8,792	45,151	4,508	7,982	3,734	16,552	7,909	18,925	5,029	31,921	4,565	5,162	1,75	7 11,5
LONDON			100	40 500	6.446	9,493	2,235	18,485		KINGDO 3 165,698		2 317,987	7 53,560	56,681	17,10	3 131,5
13 or less	11,384	24,696	4,081	40,523												
Over 13 and up to 26	5,285	15,687	2,790			5,037										
26 and up to 52	3,850	16,706	2,872			4,915										
52 and up to 104	760	14,914	2,938			3,816										
Over 104	75	14,430				2,735										
Per cent claiming over 52 w		33.9				25.2										
All	21,354	86,433	17,703	126,012	11,630	25,996	7,394	40,525	182,28	452,235	, 100,04	010,490	00,007	120,020	-10,00	200,
COUTHEAST																
SOUTH EAST 13 or less	6,924	13,252	3,700	24,185	3,398	4,666	1,568									
Over 13 and up to 26	2,308	6,307	1,918	10,615	5 981	1,904	72	7 3,679								
26 and up to 52	1,478	6,381				1,538		7 2,764	La Lie La							
52 and up to 104	162	4,555				914										
	16	3,969														
Over104	10	0,000	Super T													
Over 104 Per cent claiming over 52 w	eeks 1.6	24.7	7 33.	4 21.	8 1.6	16.6	6 27.	1 14.5)							

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

S40 Labour Market trends September 2000

Claimant count by sought and usual occupation United Kingdom as at July 13 2000

UNITED KINGDOM	SOC	Usual occu	pation					Sought occ	cupation				
ONITED KINGDOM	sub- minor	Male		Female		All		Male	1 = 1 = 1	Female		All	
Description	groups	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
	10-15&19	24.2	3.0	6.2	2.3	30.4	2.8	26.7	3.3	7.3	2.7	34.0	3.1
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	24.2	3.0	0.2	2.0								
Managers/proprietors in agriculture	40 47	10.2	1.2	3.2	1.2	13.4	1.2	11.1	1.4	3.7	1.4	14.8	1.4
and services	16-17	11.0	1.4	1.3	0.5	12.3	1.1	13.2	1.6	1.8	0.7	15.0	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21		0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1
Health professionals	22	0.4	0.1	6.1	2.3	12.9	1.2	7.7	0.9	7.0	2.6	14.7	1.4
- and mig protocolorida	. 23	6.9		2.3	0.9	8.0	0.7	7.0	0.9	3.3	1.2	10.3	1.0
Other professional occupations	24-29	5.7	0.7	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.,						
Science and engineering				1.7	0.7	15.9	1.5	17.8	2.2	2.3	0.9	20.1	1.9
associate professionals	30-32	14.1	1.7		0.7	3.1	0.3	1.4	0.2	2.7	1.0	4.1	0.4
Health associate professionals	34	1.1	0.1	2.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.4	0.2				
Other associate professional					7.7	38.5	3.6	35.3	4.3	14.9	5.6	50.3	4.6
occupations	33&35-39	27.5	3.4	11.0	4.1		12.4	109.0	13.4	56.4	21.2	165.4	15.3
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	88.4	10.8	45.5	17.1	133.9		1.6	0.2	12.7	4.8	14.3	1.3
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.5	0.2	11.8	4.4	13.2	1.2	43.8	5.4	0.4	0.2	44.2	4.1
Skilled construction trades	50	38.9	4.8	0.3	0.1	39.3	3.6		3.6	0.4	0.2	29.9	2.8
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	25.9	3.2	0.4	0.1	26.3	2.4	29.5		6.2	2.3	80.3	7.4
Other skilled trades	53-59	63.9	7.8	5.9	2.2	69.8	6.5	74.1	9.1				
Protective service occupations	60-61	11.3	1.4	0.7	0.3	12.0	1.1	13.2	1.6	0.8	0.3	14.0	1.3
Personal service occupations	62-69	31.2	3.8	33.5	12.6	64.7	6.0	35.7	4.4	41.7	15.7	77.4	7.2
Buyers, brokers and sales	02-00	0.12											
	70-71	8.3	1.0	1.9	0.7	10.2	0.9	9.0	1.1	2.1	0.8	11.2	1.0
representatives	72-73&79	33.0	4.0	36.3	13.6	69.3	6.4	41.0	5.0	48.2	18.1	89.2	8.3
Other sales occupations	12-136.19	33.0	4.0	00.0									
Industrial plant and machine operators,		44.4	5.0	11.2	4.2	52.3	4.8	44.2	5.4	11.9	4.5	56.1	5.2
assemblers	80-86&89	41.1	6.6	1.5	0.6	55.6	5.1	65.0	8.0	1.9	0.7	66.9	6.2
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	54.1	0.0	1.0	0.0								
Other occupations in agriculture,			00	1.5	0.5	8.6	0.8	7.9	1.0	1.9	0.7	9.8	0.9
forestry and fishing	90	7.2	0.9	32.2	12.1	229.7	21.2	210.3	25.8	33.6	12.6	243.9	22.5
Other elementary occupations	91-99	197.5	24.2	32.2	12.1	223.1	21.2	2.10.0	20.0	00.0			
No previous occupation/ sought occupation unknown		112.2	13.8	49.5	18.6	161.6	14.9	10.4	1.3	4.4	1.7	14.8	1.4
Total		815.5	100.0	266.2	100.0	1,081.7	100.0	815.5	100.0	266.2	100.0	1,081.7	100.0

Note: Computerised claims only. Not seasonally adjusted. Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094.

September 2000 Labour Market trends S41

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

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

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areasa as at July 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rateb			Male	Female	All	Rateb	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND					The state of	Holsworthy	103	49	152	5.3	3.8
Alnwick and Amble	511	172	683	6.0	4.6	Horncastle Huddersfield	136 3,351	68 1,118	204 4,469	2.8 5.0	22 4.3
Andover	370 52	169	539	1.4	1.2	Hull	9,133	2,789	11,922	6.4	5.8
Appleby Ashford	738	19 263	71 1,001	1.8 2.6	1.3	Huntingdon	837	324	1,161	1.9	1.6
Axminster	116	39	155	2.3	1.7	Ilfracombe	290	82	372	5.5	4.3
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,164	719	2,883	1.6	1.3	Ipswich Isle of Wight	2,610 1,891	852 512	3,462	2.8	2.4
Banbury	450	183	633	1.2	1.0	Keighley and Skipton	1,575	513	2,403 2,088	5.4 4.2	4.8 3.6
Barnard Castle Barnsley	159 4,255	47 1,343	206 5,598	3.4 7.3	2.8 6.3	Kendal	269	111	380	1.8	1.4
Barnstaple	612	277	889	3.6	2.8	Keswick	28	9	37	1.0	0.8
Barrow-in-Furness	1,493	403	1,896	6.4	5.6	Kettering and Corby	1,279	493	1,772	2.7	2.6
Basingstoke	603	267	870	1.0	0.8	Kidderminster King's Lynn	902 1,060	366 477	1,268 1,537	3.0 3.3	2.6 2.8
Bath Bedford	1,236 1,754	483 661	1,719	2.1	1.8 2.5	Kingsbridge	95	44	139	2.3	1.8
Berwick-upon-Tweed	320	107	2,415 427	3.0 4.6	4.1	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,136	601	2,737	5.2	40
Bideford	550	040	700		20	Launceston	224	72	296	3.7	4.3 3.0
Birmingham	550 37,501	242 11,685	792 49,186	5.4 6.0	3.8 5.5	Leeds	11,491	3,375	14,866	4.0	3.7
Bishop Auckland	3,183	1,063	4,246	7.5	6.5	Leek Leicester	255 8,197	84 2,971	339 11,168	2.0	1.6 3.5
Blackburn Blackpool	3,998 3,328	1,176 898	5,174 4,226	4.0 3.5	3.5 3.0						
		030	4,220			Leominster Lincoln	207 2,108	67 691	274 2,799	3.3 3.9	2.8
Boston Boston	4,389 416	1,291	5,680	5.1	4.4	Liskeard	360	163	523	4.8	3.4 3.5
Bournemouth	2,921	178 863	594 3,784	2.5 3.1	2.7	Liverpool London	26,456	7,512	33,968	9.2	8.1
Bradford	10,386	2,799	13,185	5.7	5.0	London	126,567	45,926	172,493	4.4	3.9
Bridgwater	880	368	1,248	3.9	3.1	Loughborough	1,197	523	1,720	3.3	2.8
Bridlington and Driffield	1,044	349	1,393	7.0	6.0	Louth Lowestoft and Beccles	397 1,874	165 667	562 2,541	5.2 6.1	4.1
Bridport Brighton	137 6,150	49 2,231	186 8,381	1.9 5.0	1.5 4.2	Ludlow	219	83	302	3.4	4.9 2.1
Bristol	7,431	2,525	9,956	2.7	2.4	Luton	3,338	1,141	4,479	3.4	3.0
Bude	194	72	266	5.2	4.3	Maidstone and North Kent	6,664	2,265	8,929	3.6	3.1
Burnley	1,051	323	1,374	3.5	3.2	Malton Malvern	152	72	224	1.9	1.6
Burton on Trent	1,889	641 203	2,530 657	3.5 1.7	3.0 1.4	Manchester	411 29,183	151 8,268	562 37,451	2.5 4.0	2.0 3.6
Bury St Edmunds Buxton	454 473	164	637	3.1	2.6	Mansfield	4,336	1,405	5,741	5.4	4.7
Calderdale	2,966	847	3,813	4.5	4.0	Matlock	443	172	615	22	47
Cambridge	1,929	688	2,617	1.6	1.3	Melton Mowbray and Oakham	243	119	362	22	1.7 1.7
Camelford	71	33	104	4.6	3.8	Middlesbrough and Stockton Mildenhall	13,404 228	3,458	16,862	8.9	8.1
Canterbury Carlisle	1,412 1,521	494 493	1,906 2,014	3.1 4.0	2.7 3.5	Milton Keynes	1,827	123 675	351 2,502	2.3 1.8	2.0 1.6
Chard	131	54	185	1.7	1.3	Machand					
Cheltenham	1,514	502	2,016	2.5	2.2	Minehead Morpeth and Ashington	290 2,862	84 829	374 3,691	5.0 7.3	3.3 6.4
Chesterfield	3,354	1,027	4,381	6.8	6.1	Nelson and Colne	1,058	334	1,392	4.8	4.1
Chichester	1,166	432	1,598	1.9	1.5	Newark Newbury	583 341	265	848	3.7	3.1
Chippenham Cinderford	315 554	142 267	457 821	1.6 4.1	1.2 3.5	rvewbary	341	127	468	0.9	0.8
			000			Newquay Newton Abbot	466	147	613	5.4	4.6
Cirencester Clacton	217 919	82 281	299 1,200	1.2 6.2	0.9	Northallerton and Thirsk	498 335	188 154	686 489	2.6 1.8	2.0
Colchester	2,217	943	3,160	2.5	2.0	Northampton	2,615	991	3,606	2.6	22
Coventry Crawley	7,044 1,829	2,388 625	9,432 2,454	4.1	3.6 0.9	Norwich	4,202	1,413	5,615	3.4	3.0
						Nottingham	12,231	3,808	16,039	4.9	4.3
Crewe Cromer	2,406 596	885 175	3,291 771	3.5 4.4	3.0	Okehampton Oswestry	174 491	91 248	265 739	3.2	2.4
Darlington	2,045	517	2,562	5.7	5.3	Oxford	2,432	792	3,224	4.1 1.5	3.4 1.3
Dartmouth Derby	61 5,378	18 1,678	79 7,056	2.6 4.8	2.0 4.3	Paignton and Totnes	810	313	1,123	4.2	3.6
Delby					4.3	Penrith	127	49	176	1.3	1.0
Devizes	230	102	332	2.1	1.4	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	986	340	1,326	6.7	5.4
Diss Doncaster	284 5,536	141 1,692	425 7,228	2.6 6.8	2.1 5.9	Peterborough Pickering	2,028 110	672 56	2,700 166	3.1 2.0	2.7 1.6
Dorchester and Weymouth	874	275	1,149	2.5	2.0	Plymouth	4,458	1,510	5,968	4.4	3.7
Dover	1,237	370	1,607	5.5	5.0	Poole	1,254	446	1 700	40	
Dudley and Sandwell	9,264	2,974	12,238	5.4	4.9	Portsmouth	4,789	1,650	1,700 6,439	1.9	1.6 2.5
Eastbourne Evesham	1,380 311	396 133	1,776	3.4 1.7	2.8	Preston	3,914	1,121	5,035	3.4	3.0
Exeter	2,176	811	2,987	2.5	1.4	Reading Redruth and Camborne	2,811 915	989 297	3,800 1,212	1.4 6.5	1.2 4.8
Fakenham	218	100	318	3.0	2.3				1,212	0.5	4.0
Falmouth	669	205	874	7.2	5.8	Retford Richmond	538 207	226 106	764	4.9	4.3
Folkestone	1,320	386	1,706	5.2	4.4	Rochdale	2,638	779	313 3,417	3.1 5.6	1.7 4.8
Gainsborough Gloucester	668 1,965	217 609	885 2,574	7.1 3.5	5.8 3.1	Rugby	746	282	1,028	2.6	2.3
Goole and Selby	1,024	429	1,453	4.7	4.0	Salisbury	586	196	782	1.6	1.2
Grantham	563	218	781	3.1	26	Scarborough	1,237	360	1,597	4.8	4.1
Great Yarmouth	2,266	676	2,942	7.4	2.6 6.7	Scunthorpe	1,893	629	2,522	3.9	3.5
Grimsby	3,921	1,171	5,092	6.8	6.0	Settle Shaftesbury	75 267	37 106	112 373	2.0 1.8	1.6 1.3
Guildford and Aldershot Haltwhistle	1,846 125	631 42	2,477 167	1.1 5.7	0.9 4.4	Sheffield and Rotherham	15,274	4,471	19,745	6.1	5.5
						Shrewsbury	1,166	407	1,573	2.6	2.1
Harlow Harrogate and Ripon	1,604 892	588 351	2,192 1,243	1.8 1.8	1.5 1.4	Skegness and Mablethorpe	527	150	677	3.7	2.9
Hartlepool	2,639	585	3,224	9.7	8.6	Sleaford Slough and Woking	270 10,819	119	389 14,817	2.6	1.9
Harwich Hastings	330 2,213	115 592	445 2,805	8.1 5.6	5.7 4.7	South Molton	10,819	3,998 49	14,817	3.4	1.8 2.5
Haverhill and Sudbury	519 30	229 20	748 50	2.4	2.0	Southampton and Winchester Southend	4,387 7,118	1,389 2,636	5,776 9,754	2.0 4.2	1.8 3.5
Hawes and Leyburn Helston	287	122	409	5.9	4.4	Spalding and Holbeach	370	185	555	1.9	1.6
Hereford	1,025	402	1,427	2.8	2.3	St Austell Stafford	641 1,306	256 426	897 1,732	3.5 2.9	2.9 2.4
Hexham	311	112	423	3.4	2.7		.,000	420	11102	E.O	2.4

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areasa as at July 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rateb		The state of the state of	Male	Female	All	Rateb	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workford jobs and claimants
Stamford	317	162	479	1.7	1.4	SCOTLAND					
Stevenage Stoke	2,109 5,554	756 1,959	2,865 7,513	1.8 4.1	1.6 3.6	Aberdeen	3,548	1,147	4,695	2.4	2.2
Stroud Sunderland and Durham	667	260 2,599	927 12,235	2.8 7.0	2.4 6.3	Annan Argyll Islands	289 125	126 44	415 169	5.2 6.8	4.2 5.1
	9,636		THE RESIDENCE OF			Ayr	1,924	713	2,637	6.1	5.3
Swindon aunton	1,885 836	641 309	2,526 1,145	1.9 2.3	1.8 2.0	Badenoch	143	35	178	3.8	3.3
elford and Bridgnorth	2,148	865	3,013	3.2	2.8	Banff	284	122	406	4.8	3.7
hanet hetford	2,516 384	769 156	3,285 540	9.3 2.2	8.3 1.9	Berwickshire Brechin and Montrose	204 708	80 294	284 1,002	5.5 7.6	4.4 6.3
					2.4	Campbeltown	277	74	351	10.7	8.0
iverton orquay	345 992	133 290	478 1,282	3.1 4.8	4.3	Crieff	147	64	211	3.7	3.1
rowbridge and Warminster	590	245	835	1.8 3.2	1.5 2.7	Dingwall	1,169	166	1,335	10.6	9.1
ruro unbridge Wells	713 1,055	256 377	969 1,432	1.5	12	Dufftown Dumbarton	92 1,700	33 581	125 2,281	4.0 7.9	2.9 6.7
				7.1	6.4	Dumfries	1,476	558	2,034	6.7	5.5
yneside /adebridge and Bodmin	22,620 316	5,666 137	28,286 453	3.2	2.6	Dundee	5,414	1,699	7,113	8.4	7.6
Vakefield	4,651	1,357	6,008	4.8	4.1 3.6	Dunfermline	2,274	710	2,984	5.7	5.2
Varrington Varwick	4,638 1,405	1,479 542	6,117 1,947	1.9	1.6	Dunoon and Rothesay East Ayrshire	431 3,013	112 990	543 4,003	8.1 12.2	6.1 10.7
				3.3	2.9	Edinburgh	9,864	3,059	12,923	3.4	3.0
/ellingborough /ells	1,200 650	478 278	1,678 928	3.2	2.4	Elgin and Forres	868	323	1,191	5.8	4.3
eston-super-Mare	803	272	1,075	3.3 6.0	2.6 5.2	Falkirk	2,652	978	3,630	6.7	6.1
/hitby /hitehaven	313 1,400	97 435	410 1,835	6.3	5.2	Forfar Fraserburgh	546 230	265 74	811 304	5.3	4.5
				5.7	5.0	Galasheils and Peebles	522	177	699	3.5	3.1 2.8
Vigan and St Helens Vindermere	6,616 56	2,023	8,639 78	0.8	0.7	Girvan	241	97	338	13.3	11.6
Virral and Chester	8,682	2,675	11,357	5.7	5.0 3.6	Glasgow	29,223	8,608	37,831	6.2	5.7
/isbech /olverhampton and Walsall	798 10,399	325 3,451	1,123 13,850	4.1 6.4	5.7	Greenock	1,751	489	2,240	6.2	5.9
				20	2.4	Hawick Huntly	349 116	118 51	467 167	6.7 5.7	5.4 4.4
oodbridge orcester	432 1,311	116 463	548 1,774	2.8 2.5	22	Inverness	1,675	398	2,073	5.1	4.4
orkington	1,372	379	1,751	7.4	5.8 4.2	Keith and Buckie	328	148	476	7.6	5.6
/orksop /orthing	953 955	338 290	1,291 1,245	4.8 1.9	1.6	Kelso and Jedburgh	119	46	165	2.8	2.3
					1.4	Kirkcaldy Kirkcudbright	3,870 204	1,269 82	5,139 286	8.6 6.0	7.9 4.9
eovil ork	588 1,838	206 658	794 2,496	1.8 2.4	22	Lewis and Harris	597	159	756	9.1	7.7
	1,000	000	-1			Lochaber	174	55	229	2.8	2.4
ALES						Lochgilphead	95	2.8	123	3.6	2.7
berystwyth	409	167	576 2,111	4.7 6.8	3.1 5.7	Motherwell and Lanark Newton Stewart	5,949 176	2,064 59	8,013 235	7.3 9.1	6.5 7.5
angor and Camarfon etws-y-Coed	1,602 120	509 51	171	7.1	5.8	North Ayrshire	3,435	1,262	4,697	10.4	9.3
recon	197	81	278	3.3 4.4	2.4 4.0	Oban	203	53	256	3.9	2.9
ridgend	1,825	650	2,475	4.4		Orkney Islands	174	88	262	3.4	2.5
Cardiff	7,585	2,062	9,647	4.5 6.0	4.1 4.2	Perth Peterhead	901	387	1,288	3.9	3.3
ardigan armarthen	288 648	102 233	390 881	5.1	4.0	Pitlochry	431 40	165 14	596 54	5.3 1.6	4.1 1.4
olwyn and Conwy	1,105	312	1,417	5.4	4.4	Shotland Islan					
wmbran and Monmouth	1,253	430	1,683	4.0	3.6	Shetland Isles Skye and Ullapool	284 244	117 64	401 308	3.5 4.5	2.8
olgellau and Barmouth	173	46	219	5.3	4.5 5.2	St Andrews	426	208	634	4.3	3.9
ishguard and St David's lint	150 1,530	53 542	203	6.4 3.5	3.1	Stirling Stranraer	1,992 410	717 151	2,709 561	5.4 8.7	4.8 7.1
averfordwest	1,080	363	1,443	8.5 10.2	6.9 7.1	Sutherland					
olyhead	433	137	570			Thurso	389 244	98 63	487 307	11.7 5.3	10.1
nighton and Radnor	75	34	109	4.4	3.2	Uists and Barra	131	33	164	8.4	7.0
ampeter landeilo	274 127	114 56	388 183	7.0 7.3	4.8 5.8	Wick	298	56	354	8.3	7.2
andrindod Wells	290	106	396 1,744	6.4 8.0	4.6 6.3	NORTHERN IRELAND					
anelli	1,355	389				Ballymena	1,164	574	1,738	5.5	4.5
langefni and Amlwch	609	239	848 227	9.8 7.3	6.8 5.9	Belfast Coleraine	16,241	5,275	21,516	5.9	5.1
lachynlleth Ierthyr	169 1,246	58 349	1,595	9.2	8.1	Craigavon	1,717 2,267	693 994	2,410 3,261	7.4 5.3	6.3 4.5
eath and Port Talbot ewport	1,863 2,726	619 900	2,482 3,626	5.6 4.2	5.0 3.8	Derry	4,320	1,365	5,685	10.7	9.1
						Dungannon	597	309	906	5.2	4.2
ewtown embroke and Tenby	166 778	63 216	229 994	2.1 9.0	1.5 7.2	Enniskillen Mid-Ulster	1,377	517	1,894	8.6	6.8
ontypridd and Aberdare	3,546	1,021	4,567	5.7	5.1	Newry	849 1,739	485 630	1,334 2,369	6.3 8.3	5.2 6.8
ortmadoc and Ffestiniog wllheli	290 159	107 54	397 213	7.3 4.0	6.3 3.4	Omagh	942	449	1,391	7.9	6.4
						Strabane	994	321	1,315	12.0	9.9
hyl and Denbigh hymney and Abergavenny	1,180 3,331	362 1,015	1,542 4,346	4.7 7.1	3.9 6.3				,,0.0	12.0	0.0
uthin and Bala	172	62	234	3.6	3.0						
wansea /elshpool	4,915 200	1,516 104	6,431	6.5	5.7 2.8						
/rexham	1,568	490	2,058	3.8	3.5						

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094. a Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are as defined in May 1998. A list of the ward composition of the TTWAs is available from the regional and local labour market statistics branch on 020 7533 6159.

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-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-1999 based denominators.

Note: Rates for the above TTWAs back to January 1997 and rates for the 1984 TTWAs are available from the National Statistics Nomis® database. Data on claimant count for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the National Statistics Nomis® database. Claimant count rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to 1984-based Travel-to-Work Areas.

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at July 13 2000

N	lale	Female	All	Rate a		M	ale	Female	All	Rate a	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						South Yorkshire (Met County)		7,268	31,695	6.4	5.8 6.1
Darlington UA	2,040	517	2,557	5.7	5.3	Barnsley Doncaster	3,856 5,131	1,228 1,557	5,084 6,688	7.0 6.6	5.8
Hartlepool UA	2,639 4,943	585 1,200	3,224 6,143	9.7 9.7	8.6 9.0	Rotherham Sheffield	4,643 10,797	1,405 3,078	6,048 13,875	7.0 5.9	6.4 5.5
Middlesbrough UA Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,632	930	4,562	10.7	9.6						
Stockton-on-Tees UA	4,656	1,268	5,924	7.6	6.8	West Yorkshire (Met County) Bradford	34,089 9,540	9,861 2,614	43,950 12,154	4.7 6.1	4.2 5.5
County Durham	8,126	2,576	10,702	6.9	6.0	Calderdale	2,966	847	3,813	4.5 4.8	4.0 4.1
Chester-le-Street Derwentside	807 1,428	248 415	1,055 1,843	10.3 8.5	8.0 7.1	Kirklees Leeds	5,537 11,477	1,720 3,366	7,257 14,843	4.0	3.6
Durham	1,155	422	1,577	3.9	3.5	Wakefield	4,569	1,314	5,883	4.8	4.2
Easington Sedgefield	1,494 1,632	422 551	1,916 2,183	9.0 6.5	8.1 5.8	EAST MIDLANDS					
Teesdale Wear Valley	279 1,331	84 434	363 1,765	4.9 8.6	4.1 7.2	Derby UA	4,410	1,315	5,725	5.1	4.6
						LeicesterUA	6,053	2,027 2,011	8,080 9,188	5.2 5.0	4.9 4.6
Northumberland Alnwick	4,947 405	1,522 143	6,469 548	6.2 5.8	5.2 - 4.4	Nottingham UA Rutland UA	7,177 90	54	144	1.2	0.9
Berwick-upon-Tweed	345	121	466	4.6	4.0	Dorbushiro	9,074	3,050	12,124	4.8	4.1
Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth	1,531 616	461 197	1,992 813	7.9 3.5	6.7 3.1	Derbyshire Amber Valley	1,382	472	1,854	3.8	3.4
Tynedale	626	194	820 1,830	4.2 10.6	3.3 9.7	Bolsover Chesterfield	1,139 2,033	371 611	1,510 2,644	9.3 5.7	8.5 5.3
Wansbeck	1,424	406	1,030			Derbyshire Dales	473	179	652	2.2	1.7
Tyne and Wear (Met County) Gateshead	26,602 3,678	6,520 913	33,122 4,591	7.1 5.5	6.5 5.1	Erewash High Peak	1,339 747	480 260	1,819 1,007	5.0 3.3	4.2 2.7
Newcastle upon Tyne	6,864	1,636	8,500	5.7	5.2	North East Derbyshire	1,323 638	428 249	1,751 887	7.2 4.1	6.1 3.5
Nerth Tyneside South Tyneside	4,256 4,859	1,114 1,116	5,370 5,975	7.8 12.4	6.9	South Derbyshire	636				
Sunderland	6,945	1,741	8,686	7.7	7.0	Leicestershire	4,359 579	1,957 222	6,316 801	2.6 2.1	2.2 1.8
NORTH WEST						Blaby Chamwood	1,385	609	1,994	3.5	2.9
	0.570	CTE	3,254	5.0	4.6	Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth	301 719	168 375	469 1,094	1.6 2.6	1.3
Blackburn with Darwen UA Blackpool UA	2,579 2,116	675 521	2,637	4.4	3.8	Melton	255	122	377	2.2	1.7 -
Halton UA	2,458 2,057	690 736	3,148 2,793	6.3 2.8	5.9 2.6	North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston	636 484	258 203	894 687	2.3	2.0 2.8
Warrington UA						Lincolnshire	5,864	2,173	8,037	3.4	2.8
Cheshire Chester	5,558 961	1,909 315	7,467 1,276	2.6 2.1	2.3 1.8	Boston	391	171	562	2.5	2.1
Congleton	550	260	810	2.7 3.4	2.1 3.1	East Lindsey Lincoln	1,135 1,554	405 436	1,540 1,990	4.1	3.2 3.6
Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,052 885	380 238	1,432 1,123	3.3	3.1	North Kesteven	. 581	270	851	3.0	22
Macclesfield	878 1,232	287 429	1,165 1,661	1.6 3.8	1.3 3.4	South Holland South Kesteven	403 852	199 342	602 1,194	2.0 2.7	1.7 2.3
Vale Royal						WestLindsey	948	350	1,298	6.0	4.9
Cumbria Allerdale	6,363 1,471	1,934 424	8,297 1,895	4.5 6.3	3.7 4.9	Northamptonshire	5,248	2,029	7,277	2.7	2.3
Barrow-in-Furness	1,305	336	1,641	7.2	6.6	Corby	625 312	208 175	833 487	2.7 1.8	2.6 1.5
Carlisle Copeland	1,391	441 448	1,832 1,906	3.9 6.5	3.5 5.9	Daventry East Northamptonshire	471	210	681	3.3	2.8
Eden	217	84	301	1.6	1.2 1.5	Kettering Northampton	628 2,200	270 782	898 2,982	2.7 2.8	2.5 2.5
South Lakeland	521	201	722	1.9		South Northamptonshire	260	102	362	1.6	1.2
Greater Manchester (Met Cou	nty)38,024 3,912	10,880 1,141	48,904 5,053	4.5 4.9	4.0 4.3	Wellingborough	752	282	1,034	3.0	2.7
Bolton Bury	1,569	532	2,101	3.5	2.9	Nottinghamshire	9,008 1,803	3,191 560	12,199 2,363	4.9 5.6	4.0 5.0
Manchester Oldham	11,164	3,000 964	14,164	5.0 5.4	4.8 4.6	Ashfield Bassetlaw	1,548	576	2,124	4.6	4.0
Rochdale	3,286	960	4,246	5.8 3.7	5.0 3.3	Broxtowe Gedling	1,068 1,217	394 444	1,462 1,661	5.0 5.1	4.0
Salford Stockport	3,254 2,521	840 707	4,094 3,228	3.0	2.6	Mansfield	1,562	493	2,055	6.1	5.1
Tameside	2,674 2,445	818 666	3,492	4.9 2.8	4.1 2.5	Newark and Sherwood Rushcliffe	1,073 737	440 284	1,513 1,021	4.4 3.1	3.7 2.4
Trafford Wigan	3,959	1,252	5,211	5.4	4.8	WEST MIDLANDS					
Lancashire	12,466	3,793	16,259	3.8	3.2						
Burnley	981	298	1,279	3.5	3.2 3.3	Herefordshire, County of UA Stoke-on-Trent UA	1,334 3,915	513 1,319	1,847 5,234	2.8 4.5	2.3 4.1
Chorley Fylde	925 350	305 136	1,230 486	1.3	1.1	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,760	708	2,468	3.2	3.0
Hyndburn	815 2,080	256 577	1,071 2,657	3.9 5.6	3.3 4.6	Shropshire	2,247	893	3,140	3.0	2.4
Lancaster Pendle	1,103	352	1,455	5.0	4.2	Bridgnorth	356 432	147 178	503 610	3.3 3.2	2.2
Preston Ribble Valley	2,146 214	518 95	2,664 309	3.5 1.4	3.3 1.2	North Shropshire Oswestry	408	219	627	4.0	3.4
Rossendale	607	216	823	3.6	3.0	Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire	782 269	244 105	1,026 374	2.4 3.5	2.1 2.1
South Ribble West Lancashire	727 1,592	267 504	994 2,096	2.8 5.3	2.4 4.2	South Shropshire					
Wyre	926	269	1,195	4.4	3.6	Staffordshire Cannock Chase	7,630 1,019	2,883 385	10,513	3.4 4.7	2.9 4.2
Merseyside (Met County)	35,092	10,122	45,214	9.0	8.0	East Staffordshire	1,243	403	1,646	3.6	3.2
Knowsley	4,369	1,278	5,647 19,290	12.7 9.5	11.3 8.6	Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme	699 1,100	293 400	992 1,500	2.8	3.0
Liverpool Sefton	15,068 5,409	4,222 1,495	6,904	7.7	6.6	South Staffordshire	975	391	1,366	4.8	3.7
St. Helens Wirral	3,410 6,836	1,005 2,122	4,415 8,958	7.3 8.8	6.4 7.6	Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,150 596	379 240	1,529 836	2.3 3.1	2.0 2.4
		2,122	0,000	0.0		Tamworth	848	392	1,240	3.5	3.0
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUM	BEH					Warwickshire	3,970	1,587	5,557	2.5	2.2
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,535 7,326	1,359 2,079	4,894 9,405	4.5 7.7	3.8 7.2	North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth	494 1,151	226 447	720 1,598	2.7	2.1 4.1
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA North East Lincolnshire UA	3,702	1,094	4,796	7.2	6.4	Rugby	780	297	1,077	2.5	22
North Lincolnshire UA York UA	1,984 1,643	666 568	2,650 2,211	3.8 2.5	3.5	Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	484 1,061	208 409	1,470	1.4 2.3	1.1
									74,064	6.2	5.7
North Yorkshire Craven	4,394 294	1,681 128	6,075 422	2.8 1.9	2.2 1.5	West Midlands (Met County) Birmingham	56,704 27,657	17,360 7,949	35,606	7.2	6.7
	564	258		22 1.9	1.8 1.5	Coventry Dudley	4,905 5,138	1,460 1,755	6,365 6,893	4.6 5.6	4.1 5.1
Hambleton	Married Co.			1.3	1.07	PARTITION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	0,100	1,100			
Harrogate	776 257	307 132	389	2.8	1.6	Sandwell	6,860	2,119	8,979	6.6	6.2
		132 138	389 428	2.8 1.9							

Claimant count area statistics C.22 Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at July 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate a	Percent	Male		emale	All	Percent	Percent
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and claimants					employee jobs and claimants	workford jobs and claimants
/orcestershire	4,597	1,755	6,352	2.9	2.5	SOUTH EAST			mar Frag		
romsgrove lalvern Hills	842 418	302 154	1,144 572	3.9 2.5	3.3 2.0	Bracknell Forest UA	430	176	606	1.1	1.0
edditch	935	379	1,314 1,188	3.4 2.6	3.1 2.4		5,221 1,891	1,905 512	7,126 2,403	6.3 5.4	5.3 4.8
orcester lychavon	897. 675	291 282	957	2.1	1.8	Medway UA	2,820	983	3,803 2,052	4.6 1.8	3.9 1.7
yre Forest	830	347	1,177	3.2	2.9	Portsmouth UA	1,503 2,423	549 782	3,205	3.0	2.5
AST						Reading UA	1,318 1,425	376 452	1,694 1,877	1.8	1.6
iton UA	2,580	840	3,420	4.2	3.8		2,888	799	3,687	3.3	3.0
eterborough UA	1,815	595	2,410 3,291	3.3 5.4	2.9 4.4	West Berkshire UA Windsor and Maidenhead UA	444 674	189 258	633 932	0.9	0.8
outhend-on-Sea UA ourrock UA	2,523 1,549	768 607	2,156	4.1	3.4	Wokingham UA	424	166	590	1.1	0.9
edfordshire	2,718	1,070	3,788	2.7	2.2		2,428	802	3,230	1.6	1.3
edford	1,532 504	535 255	2,067 759	3.3 2.1	2.9	Aylesbury Vale Chiltern	792 355	266 115	1,058 470	1.6 1.6	1.3
id Bedfordshire buth Bedfordshire	682	280	962	2.3	2.0	South Bucks	252	87 334	339 1,363	1.2	1.1
ambridgeshire	3,502	1,287	4,789	1.9	1.6		1,029				
ambridge	1,012 438	316 165	1,328 603	1.6	1.4	East Sussex Eastbourne	4,419 940	1,264 218	5,683 1,158	3.8	3.0
ast Cambridgeshire enland	696	273	969	3.3	2.9	Hastings	1,621	388	2,009	6.7	5.7
untingdonshire outh Cambridgeshire	877 479	341 192	1,218 671	1.9 1.2	1.6 1.0	Lewes Rother	718 628	235 215	953 843	3.2 3.9	2.5 3.2
			13,465	2.9	2.4	Wealden	512	208	720	1.8	1.4
ssex asildon	9,584 1,615	3,881 641	2,256	3.4	3.0	Hampshire	5,882	2,229	8,111	1.6	1.3
raintree rentwood	822 260	362 114	1,184 374	2.8 1.4	1.2	Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire	546 432	229 150	775 582	1.1	1.0
astle Point	633	278	911 1,398	5.0 2.1	4.1 1.8	Eastleigh	467	177	644	1.2	1.0
helmsford Olchester	976 1,093	422 440	1,533	2.3	1.9	Fareham Gosport	465 612	199 248	664 860	1.7 3.9	1.4 3.0
oping Forest	857 839	362 334	1,219 1,173	3.4 3.2	2.6 2.9	Hart	190 1,140	72 396	262 1,536	0.9 3.9	0.7
arlow	366	155	521	3.0	2.1	Havant New Forest	821	307	1,128	2.0	1.6
ochford endring	482 1,407	207 476	689 1,883	5.8	4.1	Rushmoor Test Valley	425 430	136 182	561 612	1.4	1.1
ttlesford	234	90	324	1.1	0.9	Winchester	354	133	487	0.7	0.6
ertfordshire	5,857	2,167 293	8,024 949	1.8 3.1	1.5 2.6		12,964	4,299	17,263	3.4 2.5	2.9
oxbourne	656 749	289	1,038	1.7	1.4 1.0	Ashford Canterbury	728 1,321	259 458	987 1,779	3.4	2.9
ast Hertfordshire ertsmere	448 475	147 232	595 707	1.1	1.5	Dartford	654	272 414	926 1,774	2.5 4.6	2.1
orth Hertfordshire	697	238	935 593	2.0	1.8 0.9	Dover Gravesham	1,360 1,155	372	1,527	5.4	4.4
t. Albans levenage	447 728	146 244	972	2.4	2.2	Maidstone Sevenoaks	875 485	297 193	1,172 678	1.8	1.6
hree Rivers	460	149 244	609 921	2.5 1.8	1.9	Shepway	1,308	389	1,697	5.1	4.3
Vatford Velwyn Hatfield	677 520	185	705	1.2	1.1	Swale Thanet	1,496 2,516	481 769	1,977 3,285	4.9 9.3	4.2 8.3
lorfolk	9,129	3,187	12,316	3.8	3.3	Tonbridge and Malling	543	218	761	1.6 1.5	1.4
reckland	848	393	1,241 1,032	3.1	2.7	Tunbridge Wells	523	177	700		
Broadland Breat Yarmouth	740 2,182	292 645	2,827	7.4	6.8	Oxfordshire	2,985	1,002	3,987	1.4	1.2 0.9
ling's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,185	522 290	1,707 1,163	3.5 3.8	2.9 2.8	Cherwell Oxford	462 1,400	199 384	661 1,784	2.0	1.9
lorth Norfolk lorwich	873 2,637	737	3,374	3.5	3.2	South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse	442 438	163 141	605 579	1.3	1.0
South Norfolk	664	308	972	3.1	2.6	West Oxfordshire	243	115	358	1.1	0.7
uffolk abergh	6,222 519	2,250 207	8,472 726	3.0 2.4	2.5 2.0	Surrey	3,378	1,216	4,594	0.9	3.0
orest Heath	263	144	407	1.6 3.7	1.3	Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell	418 250	150 108	568 358	1.2	0.9
swich lid Suffolk	1,805 445	541 225	2,346 670	22	1.8	Guildford	500	172	672	1.1	0.9
t. Edmundsbury	598 749	268 211	866 960	1.8 2.1	1.5	Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead	194 345	67 121	261 466	0.6	0.
uffolk Coastal Vaveney	1,843	654	2,497	5.9	4.8	Runnymede Spelthome	257 399	93 138	350 537	0.9	0.
ONDON						Surrey Heath	187	63	250	0.6	0.
	107.100	46,113	173,546	4.5	4.0	Tandridge Waverley	242 373	88 140	330 513	1.3	1.
arking and Dagenham	127,433 2,294	848	3,142	6.8	6.3	Woking	213	76	289	0.7	0.
amet exley	3,278 1,943	1,343 825	4,621 2,768	3.7 4.4	3.0 3.7	WestSussex	3,727	1,269	4,996	1.6	1.
rent	5,701	1,939	7,640	7.2 3.8	6.0 3.0	Adur	340 715	143 262	483 977	2.7	2
romley amden	2,594 4,623	968 1,793	3,562 6,416	2.6	2.4	Arun Chichester	516	190	706	1.5	1.
City of London	56	19	75 6,512	0.0 4.8	0.0 4.2	Crawley Horsham	623 469	206 151	829 620	1.2	1
Proydon aling	4,744 4,376	1,518	5,894	4.9	4.2	Mid Sussex	418	131	549	1.1	0
infield	4,469 4,867	1,731	6,200 6,599	6.9	5.8 7.9	Worthing	646	186	832	1.9	1
ireenwich lackney	7,048	2,398	9,446	10.2	9.1	SOUTH WEST					
lammersmith and Fulham laringey	3,436 7,186	1,280 2,341	4,716 9,527	4.7 14.4	4.3 12.0	Bath and North East Somerset UA	1,049	421	1,470	2.0	1
larrow	1,913	802	2,715 2,744	4.1 4.1	3.3 3.4	Bournemouth UA	2,176	630	2,806	4.1	3
lavering lillingdon	1,957 1,834	787 721	2,555	1.7	1.6	Bristol, City of UA North Somerset UA	5,727	1,839 413	7,566 1,589	· 3.4 2.6	2
lounslow	1,825	755 2,154	2,580 7,437	2.1 5.1	1.9 4.8	Plymouth UA	3,815	1,245	5,060	4.8 1.9	4
slington Kensington and Chelsea	5,283 2,237	1,028	3,265	2.8	2.3	Poole UA South Gloucestershire UA	896 1,154	301 470	1,197 1,624	1.6	1
Gingston upon Thames	971 8,200	383	1,354	1.9 9.7	1.7 8.4	Swindon UA	1,581	506	2,087 2,171	1.9 4.7	1
ambeth ewisham	6,356	2,172	8,528	14.0	10.9	Torbay UA	1,658	513			
Merton Newham	1,719 6,739	2,130	2,424 8,869	3.8 12.9	3.3 11.4	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Caradon	6,128 700	2,220 303	8,348 1,003	4.8 4.6	3
Redbridge	3,173		4,332 1,588	6.4 2.5	5.0 2.0	Carrick	1,232	403	1,635	4.1	3
Richmond upon Thames Southwark	1,127 7,302	2,640	9,942	6.8	6.4	Kerrier North Cornwall	1,375 763	487 294	1,862 1,057	6.6 3.8	4
Sutton	1,175 7,064	442	1,617 8,876	2.7 6.6	2.2 6.3	Penwith	981	339	1,320	7.0	5
Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest	4,467	1,567	6,034	11.1	9.2 4.7	Restormel	1,072	393	1,465	4.0	
Wandsworth	3,918 3,558		5,426 4,941	5.8 0.9	0.9	Isles of Scilly	5	1	6	0.7	C

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at July 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate a			Male	Female	All	Rate a	
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon East Devon	5,604 663	2,265 260	7,869 923	3.0 2.5	2.4	NORTHERN IRELAND	32,207	11,612	43,819	6.6	5.6
xeter	1,181	426	1,607	2.3	1.8	Antrim	585	291	876	4.1	3.6
lid Devon orth Devon	483 986	208 413	691 1,399	3.2 3.9	2.5	Ards	1,056	464	1,520	7.8	6.7
outh Hams	481	233	714	2.6	2.0	Armagh	793	419	1,212	6.7	5.6
eignbridge orridge	841 676	287 316	1,128 992	3.0 5.4	2.3	Ballymena	834	395	1,229	4.8	4.0
Vest Devon	293	122	415	2.8	2.1	Ballymoney	387	201	588	6.9	5.7
Porset	2,089	714	0.000			Banbridge Belfast	400 8,335	187 2,188	587 10,523	5.9 5.6	4.9 5.0
Christchurch	2,009	714 69	2,803 316	1.9	1.6 1.7	Carrickfergus	617	239	856	9.6	8.5
East Dorset North Dorset	377 196	141	518	2.0	1.4	Castlereagh	685	249	934	4.2	3.7
Purbeck	209	98 66	294 275	1.6 1.7	1.1	Coleraine	1,099	419	1,518	7.0	6.0
West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	455 605	155	610	1.6	1.2	Cookstown Craigavon	404 1,197	210 434	614 1,631	6.8 4.5	5.5 3.9
veymountandronand	0.00	185	790	4.8	3.6	Derry	3,586	1083	4,669	10.7	9.3
Sloucestershire	5,000	1,740	6,740	2.8	2.4	Down	1,014	402	1,416	7.9	6.6
Cheltenham Cotswold	1,194 266	356 86	1,550 352	2.8 1.2	2.5 0.9	Dungannon	567	295	862	5.0	4.1
Forest of Dean	644	315	959	4.0	3.4	Fermanagh Lame	1,312 477	482 171	1,794 648	8.6 7.0	6.8 5.8
Gloucester	1,619 767	492 298	2,111 1,065	3.5 2.7	2.9 2.3	Limavady	655	249	904	9.9	8.3
Tewkesbury	510	193	703	22	1.9	Lisburn	1,479	462	1,941	5.4	4.6
Somerset	3,656	1,390	5,046	2.7	2.1	Magherafelt	497	309	806	6.3	5.2
Mendip	805	339	1,144	3.1	2.3	Moyle Newry and Mourne	348 1,739	134 630	482 2,369	12.4 8.3	9.9 6.8
Sedgemoor South Somerset	951 782	387 271	1,338 1,053	3.8 1.8	3.1 1.4	Newtownabbey	1,069	410	1,479	5.5	4.7
aunton Deane	788	289	1,077	2.3	2.0	North Down	1,034	474	1,508	7.1	6.4
Vest Somerset	330	104	434	4.4	2.9	Omagh	965	461	1,426	8.1	6.6
Viltshire	2,024	839	2,863	1.7	1.3	Strabane	1,073	354	1,427	12.4	10.1
Kennet North Wiltshire	373 503	175 241	548 744	2.0 1.6	1.3 1.2						4.5
salisbury	555	177	732	1.6	1.2						
Vest Wiltshire	593	246	839	1.8	1.5						
VALES											
laenau Gwent	1,518	448	1,966	7.9	7.5						
ridgend	1,783	630	2,413	4.6	4.2						
aerphilly ardiff	2,571 5,093	776 1,329	3,347 6,422	7.1	6.3 3.7						
armarthenshire	2,440	803	3,243	6.8	5.3						
eredigion	807 1,533	328 458	1,135 1,991	5.2 5.9	3.5 4.8						
onwy enbighshire	1,071	332	1,403	4.1	3.4						
lintshire	1,615	570	2,185	3.6	32						
Gwynedd sle of Anglesey	2,058 1,295	640 476	2,698 1,771	6.0 10.1	5.2 7.0						
Merthyr Tydfil	1,146	316	1,462	8.8	7.8						
Monmouthshire leath Port Talbot	776 2,278	330 764	1,106 3,042	3.6 6.3	2.9 5.6						
lewport	2,214	668	2,882	. 42	3.9						
Pembrokeshire Powys	2,096 1,245	655 509	2,751 1,754	8.5 4.2	6.9 3.0						
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	3,546	1021	4,567	5.7	5.1						
Swansea Forfaen	4,063 1,161	1210 385	5,273 1,546	6.1 4.4	5.4 4.1						
ale of Glamorgan, The	1,660	499	2,159	5.2	4.6						
Vrexham	1,468	465	1,933	3.7	3.4						
COTLAND											
berdeen City	2,839	849	3,688	2.3	2.1						
berdeenshire	1,892	780	2,672	4.0	3.1						
angus argyll and Bute	1,938 1,530	797 470	2,735 2,000	7.6 6.0	6.4 4.5						
Clackmannanshire	932	369	1,301	8.2	7.3						
Dumfries and Galloway Dundee City	2,555 4,281	976 1,248	3,531 5,529	6.8 8.4	5.5 7.7						
ast Ayrshire	3,013	990	4,003	12.2	10.7						
ast Dunbartonshire ast Lothian	1,190 816	444 215	1,634 1,031	7.5 4.6	5.7 3.6						
ast Renfrewshire	888	343	1,231	8.0	6.0						
Edinburgh, City of Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	5,974 728	1,834 192	7,808 920	2.9 9.0	2.6 7.6						
alkirk	2,652	978	3,630	6.7	6.1						
ife Blasgow City	6,608 17,080	2,206 4,686	8,814 21,766	7.0 6.0	6.4 5.7						
lighland	4,336	935	5,271	6.0	5.2						
nverclyde Midlothian	1,751 746	489 225	2,240 971	6.2 4.0	5.9 3.3						
Moray	1,288	504	1,792	6.0	4.4						
North Ayrshire	3,435	1,262	4,697	10.4	9.3						
Jorth Lanarkshire Orkney Islands	6,459 174	2,164 88	8,623 262	7.4 3.4	6.8 2.5						
erth and Kinross	1,377	589	1,966	3.8	3.2						
Renfrewshire Scottish Borders	3,237 1,204	906 427	4,143 1,631	5.1 4.2	4.7 3.4						
Shetland Islands	284	117	401	3.5	2.8						
South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire	2,165 4,963	810 1,782	2,975 6,745	6.5 6.5	5.6 5.6						
Stirling	1,127	383 734	1,510 3,323	4.2 9.9	3.8 9.2						
West Dunbartonshire	2,589										

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	/ 13 20
				Per cent employee jobs and	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		·	Tomalo	A"	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	jobs and
ORTH EAST						Merseyside (Met County)				-	
leveland (former county)						Birkenhead Bootle	2,725 2,545	755 605	3,480 3,150	9.7 10.5	8.6 9.3
lartlepool liddlesbrough	2,639 3,773	585 865	3,224 4,638	9.7 8.2	8.8 7.4	Crosby Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,149 2,170	365 648	1,514	8.1	7.2
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,216	623	2,839	15.6	14.1	Knowsley South	2,682	779	2,818 3,461	9.9 13.4	8.7 11.7
ledcar tockton North	2,586 2,679	642 681	3,228 3,360	10.4 7.8	9.4 7.0	Liverpool Garston Liverpool Riverside	2,128 3,894	616 1,168	2,744 5,062	11.8 4.6	10.4
tockton South	1,977	587	2,564	7.5	6.7	Liverpool Walton	3,084	785	3,869	14.5	12.9
urham						Liverpool Wavertree Liverpool West Derby	2,889 3,073	807 846	3,696 3,919	12.3 27.2	10.9 23.9
ishop Auckland	1,545	503	2,048	6.3 5.9	5.5 5.2	Southport	1,232	376	1,608	5.1	4.6
arlington Jurham, City of	1,936 1,155	477	2,413 1,577	3.9	3.4	St. Helens North St. Helens South	1,500 1,910	452 553	1,952 2,463	9.3 6.2	8.2 5.5
asington orth Durham	1,344 1,456	377 406	1,721	8.8 10.1	7.7 8.9	Wallasey Wirral South	2,167 926	649 339	2,816 1,265	11.0 5.6	9.8
orth West Durham	1,408	459	1,867	9.0	7.9	Wirral West	1,018	379	1,397	7.8	7.
edgefield	1,322	449	1,771	6.6	5.8	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
orthumberland	1 000	200	1 270	6.3	5.3	Humbereide (former county)					
erwick-upon-Tweed lyth Valley	1,032	338 461	1,370 1,992	7.7	6.5	Humberside (former county) Beverley and Holderness	1,092	427	1,519	4.3	3.9
exham Vansbeck	698	227 496	925 2,182	3.7 6.8	3.2 5.8	Brigg and Goole Cleethorpes	979 1,447	404 490	1,383 1,937	5.2 6.4	4.6
	1,686	490	2,102	0.0	0.0	East Yorkshire	1,192	401	1,593	5.6	5.0
yne and Wear (Met County) laydon	1,250	318	1,568	5.1	4.6	Great Grimsby Haltemprice and Howden	2,525 621	704 263	3,229 884	6.8 3.5	6.
lateshead East and Washington West	1,331	396	1,727	7.1	6.5	Kingston upon Hull East	2,378	658	3,036	10.0	3.
oughton and Washington East arrow	1,715 2,067	483 484	2,198 2,551	6.4 11.9	5.8 10.8	Kingston upon Hull North Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,599 2,511	790 696	3,389 3,207	11.0 4.7	9.
ewcastle upon Tyne Central	2,039	544	2,583	5.1 6.8	4.6 6.1	Scunthorpe	1,203	365	1,568	3.5	3.
ewcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend ewcastle upon Tyne North	2,458 1,428	598 337	3,056 1,765	8.0	7.2	North Yorkshire					
orth Tyneside outh Shields	1,993	519 678	2,512 3,639	7.8 13.2	7.0 12.0	Harrogate and Knaresborough Richmond	527 616	206 279	733 895	2.0	1.
underland North	2,220	513	2,733	6.9	6.3	Ryedale	463	193	656	2.1	1.
Inderland South In Bridge	2,565 2,911	606 599	3,171 3,510	11.0 4.4	10.1 4.0	Scarborough and Whitby Selby	1,440 780	428 301	1,868 1,081	5.1	4.
nemouth	1,664	445	2,109	8.1	7.4	Skipton and Ripon	452	200	652	1.9	1.
ORTH WEST						Vale of York York, City of	417 1,342	189 453	606 1,795	2.1 2.8	1.
heshire						South Yorkshire (Met County)					
hester, City of	838	267	1,105	2.0	1.8	Barnsley Central	1,521	464	1,985	5.6	5.
ongleton rewe and Nantwich	550 983	260 357	810 1,340	2.7 3.6	2.4 3.2	Barnsley East and Mexborough Barnsley West and Penistone	1,612 1,261	452 448	2,064 1,709	10.1 7.0	9.
ddisbury	684	242	926	3.6	3.2	Don Valley	1,239	402	1,641	10.1	9.
llesmere Port and Neston alton	1,551	254 451	1,188 2,002	3.4 6.6	3.0 5.8	Doncaster Central Doncaster North	1,891 1,463	565 454	2,456 1,917	4.3 9.8	3.
acclesfield	545	175	720 663	1.9	1.7	RotherValley	1,303	459	1,762	9.5	8.
atton /arrington North	491 1,179	172 407	1,586	3.4	3.0	Rotherham Sheffield Attercliffe	1,766 1,547	500 442	2,266 1,989	4.9 5.0	4.4
/arrington South /eaver Vale	878 1,440	329 421	1,207 1,861	2.3 4.5	2.0 4.0	Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Central	2,227	585	2,812	11.6	10.4
	1,440	421	1,001	4.0	4.0	Sheffield Hallam	3,227 683	871 289	4,098 972	3.8 4.5	3.4
umbria arrow and Furness	1,472	392	1,864	6.5	5.4	Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Hillsborough	1,754 1,359	473 418	2,227 1,777	13.0 7.9	11.8
arlisle	1,199	371	1,570	3.9	3.3	Wentworth	1,574	446	2,020	9.6	8.
opeland enrith and The Border	1,458 525	448 200	1,906 725	6.5 2.6	5.4 2.2	West Yorkshire (Met County)					
estmorland and Lonsdale	354	145	499	1.5	1.3 5.3	Batley and Spen Bradford North	1,104	316	1,420	4.1	3.
orkington	1,355	378	1,733	6.4	5.3	Bradford South	2,433 1,763	595 484	3,028 2,247	7.0 7.1	6.
reater Manchester (Met County) trincham and Sale West	679	211	890	2.4	22	Bradford West Calder Valley	2,986 1,090	792	3,778	5.6	5.
shtonunderLyne	1,410	417	1,827	5.1	4.6	Colne Valley	1,140	374 438	1,464 1,578	4.2 5.9	3. 5.
olton North East olton South East	1,555 1,640	396 485	1,951 2,125	6.2 4.8	5.5 4.3	Dewsbury Elmet	1,176 762	325 226	1,501 988	4.4 3.7	3.
olton West	717	260	977	3.7	3.3	Halifax	1,876	473	2,349	4.7	4.
ury North ury South	754 815	258 274	1,012	2.9 4.3	2.6 3.9	Hemsworth Huddersfield	1,284 1,894	378 567	1,662 2,461	9.0 5.0	8.
neadle enton and Reddish	452 902	164	616	2.0	1.8 3.8	Keighley Leeds Central	1,340	417	1,757	5.5	5.
ccles	1,133	270 303	1,436	3.6	3.2	Leeds East	3,181 2,071	760 559	3,941 2,630	10.7	2 9
azel Grove Bywood and Middleton	596 1,418	176 437	772 1,855	3.2 5.7	2.9 5.1	Leeds North East Leeds North West	1,266 877	430 325	1,696	8.6	7.
igh	1,214	376	1,590	5.2	4.6	LeedsWest	1,618	471	1,202 2,089	4.7 7.7	6.
akerfield anchester Blackley	1,061 2,086	354 547	1,415 2,633	6.3 8.7	5.6 7.8	Morley and Rothwell Normanton	1,005 786	340 241	1,345 1,027	3.6	3.
anchester Central	3,552	863	4,415	2.8	2.5	Pontefract and Castleford	1,249	365	1,614	4.2	3
anchester Gorton anchester Withington	2,529 1,555	678 570	3,207 2,125	15.0 6.2	13.4 5.6	Pudsey Shipley	697 1,018	255 326	952 1,344	2.6 5.0	2
dham East and Saddleworth	1,219	394	1,613	5.8	5.2	Wakefield	1,473	404	1,877	4.1	3
dham West and Royton ochdale	1,683 1,777	463 491	2,146 2,268	4.7 5.9	4.2 5.2	EAST MIDLANDS					
lford alybridge and Hyde	1,462	306 367	1,768 1,525	3.0 6.0	2.7 5.3	Derbyshire					
ockport	1,106	270	1,376	3.1	2.8	Amber Valley	1,203	382	1,585	4.1	3.
retford and Urmston gan	1,538 1,190	397 373	1,935 1,563	3.0 4.4	2.6 4.0	Bolsover Chesterfield	1,328 1,840	429 561	1,757	9.8	8.
orsley	1,153	380	1,533	7.3	6.5	Derby North	1,540	465	2,401 2,005	5.5 5.8	5.
then shawe and Sale East	1,670	400	2,070	4.1	3.6	Derby South Erewash	2,637	764 463	3,401 1,755	4.5 5.0	3.
ncashire	0.400		0.050			High Peak	790	279	1,069	3.3	4.
ackburn ackpool North and Fleetwood	2,106 1,249	547 307	2,653 1,556	4.9 5.0	4.2 4.3	North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	1,327 871	420 335	1,747 1,206	7.0 5.2	6.
ackpool South	1,494	375	1,869	4.3	3.8	West Derbyshire	656	267	923	2.4	2.
irnley norley	981 925	298 305	1,279 1,230	3.5 3.9	3.0	Leicestershire					
lde	511	183 293	694	1.8	1.5	Blaby	522	213	735	1.7	1.
ndbum ncaster and Wyre	915 904	291	1,208 1,195	3.7 3.2	3.1 2.8	Bosworth Charnwood	663 579	349 240	1,012 819	2.6 2.8	2.
orecambe and Lunesdale endle	1,461	387 352	1,848 1,455	7.9 4.9	6.9 4.2	Harborough	670	306	976	2.8	2.
eston	1,924	459	2,383	3.4	2.9	Leicester East Leicester South	1,611 2,347	609 716	2,220 3,063	6.6	5.8 3.8
	424	164	588	1.5	1.3	Leicester West	2,095	702	2,797	6.0	5.
bble Valley ossendale and Darwen	980	307	1,287	4.4	3.8	Loughborough	990	444	1,434	3.6	3.

a 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-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-1999 based denominators.

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at July 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	jobs and
Lincolnshire Boston and Skegness	651	242	000	00		Cambridgeshire					THEFT
Gainsborough	985	363	893 1,348	2.6 6.1	2.2 5.1	Cambridge Huntingdon	927 676	286 259	1,213 935	1.8 1.7	1.5 1.5
Grantham and Stamford Lincoln	732 1,588	292 451	1,024 2,039	2.6 3.8	2.1 3.1	North East Cambridgeshire North West Cambridgeshire	850 640	323 248	1,173 888	3.6 3.2	3.0 2.7
Louth and Horncastle Sleaford and North Hykeham	838 600	321 283	1,159 883	4.8	4.0 2.5	Peterborough	1,327	420	1,747	3.2	2.7
South Holland and The Deepings	470	221	691	2.1	1.8	South Cambridgeshire South East Cambridgeshire	379 518	150 196	529 714	1.1	0.9 1.5
Northamptonshire Corby	822	310	1,132	2.7	2.4	Essex	1.051	201	1.440	0.0	0.7
Daventry Kettering	470 694	224 303	694	1.7	1.5	Basildon Billericay	1,051 769	391 331	1,442 1,100	3.2 3.6	2.7 2.9
Northampton North	1,193	445	997 1,638	2.6 4.4	2.3 3.9	Braintree Brentwood and Ongar	661	293 137	954 461	2.7 1.5	22 12
Northampton South Wellingborough	1,043 1,026	357 390	1,400 1,416	1.9	1.7	Castle Point Colchester	633 857	278 343	911	4.9	4.1
Nottinghamshire						Epping Forest	745	327	1,072	3.7	1.7 3.0
Ashfield Bassetlaw	1,482 1,308	482 463	1,964	4.9	4.3	Harlow Harwich	887 1,196	346 375	1,233	3.1 6.9	2.5 5.7
Broxtowe	893	321	1,771 1,214	4.9 5.0	4.2 4.3	Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex	540 447	233 198	773 645	3.3 3.5	2.7 2.9
Gedling Mansfield	972 1,373	353 427	1,325	4.8 5.6	4.2 4.9	Rayleigh	489	219	708	3.4	2.8
Newark Nottingham East	1,010	440 793	1,450	4.3	3.7	Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden	1,749 395	531 159	2,280 554	5.1 1.5	4.2 1.3
Nottingham North	2,159	578	3,748 2,737	8.1 10.0	7.1 8.6	Southend West Thurrock	898 1,344	288 526	1,186 1,870	5.2 4.2	4.3
Nottingham South Rushcliffe	2,063 737	640 284	2,703	2.4 3.2	2.1 2.8	West Chelmsford	671	281	952	1.8	1.4
Sherwood	1,233	421	1,654	6.9	6.0	Hertfordshire Broybourne	074	000			
VEST MIDLANDS						Broxbourne Hemel Hempstead Hortford and Stortford	671 600	300 226	971 826	3.1 1.7	2.7 1.5
lerefordshire lereford	845	347	1,192	2.8	2.4	Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere	373 475	110 232	483 707	1.1 1.7	0.9
eominster	537	181	718	3.2	2.8	Hitchin and Harpenden North East Hertfordshire	439 398	161 136	600 534	1.8 1.7	1.5
Shropshire						South West Hertfordshire	478	158	636	2.0	1.5 1.8
udlow North Shropshire	534 840	219 397	753 1,237	3.6 3.6	3.0	St. Albans Stevenage	348 774	116 261	464 1,035	1.1 2.4	0.9
Shrewsbury and Atcham	782	244	1,026	2.4	2.0 3.0	Watford Welwyn Hatfield	796 505	289 178	1,085	2.0	1.7
Felford Vrekin, The	1,107 744	438 303	1,545 1,047	3.6 2.5	2.1	Norfolk	3.00	170	003	12	1.1
Staffordshire				- 7131	THE	Great Yarmouth	2,182	645	2,827	7.2	6.2
furton Cannock Chase	1,224 1,067	392 402	1,616 1,469	3.6 4.9	3.1 4.2	Mid Norfolk North Norfolk	750 873	316 290	1,066	4.1	3.5
ichfield	612	254	866	2.9	2.5	North West Norfolk Norwich North	969 1,234	388 382	1,357	3.5	3.0
lewcastle-under-Lyme outh Staffordshire	831 754	295 313	1,126 1,067	4.3	3.1 3.7	Norwich South	1,772	513	1,616 2,285	4.4 2.7	3.8 2.3
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,075 627	344 199	1,419 826	3.2 3.1	2.7 2.6	South Norfolk South West Norfolk	625 724	292 361	917 1,085	3.3 3.0	2.8 2.5
Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North	1,545 1,025	462 365	2,007 1,390	3.5 5.0	3.0 4.3	Suffolk	11	20	,,,,,,,		
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,374	516	1,890	5.8	5.0	Bury St Edmunds	564	254	818	1.7	1.4
Stone amworth	457 954	218 442	675 1,396	2.1 3.3	1.8 2.8	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich	626 1,519	261 436	1,955	3.5 3.3	2.9 2.8
Varwickshire						South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal	533 720	211 194	744 914	2.4	2.0
North Warwickshire	853 852	359 339	1,212	3.3 4.0	2.8 3.4	Waveney West Suffolk	1,744	626	2,370	6.4	5.4
Rugby and Kenilworth	848	323	1,171	2.5	2.2		516	268	784	1.8	1.5
Stratford-on-Avon Varwick and Leamington	459 958	= 200 366	1,324	1.4 2.2	1.2 1.9	LONDON					
Vest Midlands (Met County)						Greater London Barking	1,157	427	1,584	6.4	5.6
ldridge - Brownhills irmingham Edgbaston	851 2,101	327 677	1,178 2,778	4.6 6.6	4.2 6.2	Battersea Beckenham	1,422	567 418	1,989	4.7	4.2
irmingham Erdington irmingham Hall Green	2,466 1,572	635 504	3,101 2,076	8.9	8.1	Bethnal Green and Bow	4,074	1,054	1,630 5,128	6.6 6.4	5.9 5.6
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,403	604	3,007	14.0 16.4	12.9 15.0	Bexleyheath and Crayford Brent East	667 2,184	291 774	958 2,958	4.1	3.6 9.6
irmingham Ladywood irmingham Northfield	5,541 1,674	1,491 451	7,032 2,125	3.7 6.4	3.4 5.8	Brent North Brent South	1,011 2,506	359 806	1,370	5.5 6.1	4.8 5.4
Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Selly Oak	2,647	817 660	3,464 2,685	12.2	11.2 7.8	Brentford and Isleworth	905	402	1,307	1.9	1.7
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,717	1,303	6,020	13.1	12.0	Bromley and Chislehurst Camberwell and Peckham	685 3,053	269 1,022	954 4,075	22 17.4	1.9 15.4
Birmingham Yardley Coventry North East	1,674 1,976	460 590	2,134 2,566	6.8 6.3	6.3 5.8	Carshalton and Wallington Chingford and Woodford Green	689 781	264 314	953 1,095	3.4 6.2	3.0 5.5
Coventry North West Coventry South	1,423 1,506	440 430	1,863 1,936	7.4 2.7	6.8 2.5	Chipping Barnet	862	357	1,219	3.8	3.4
Oudley North Oudley South	1,866	618 506	2,484	7.4	6.9	Cities of London and Westminster Croydon Central	1,810 1,733	673 635	2,483 2,368	0.3 3.5	0.3 3.1
lalesowen and Rowley Regis	1,415	434	1,849	4.8 5.4	4.4 5.0	Croydon North Croydon South	2,278 733	814 319	3,092 1,052	8.6 3.4	7.6 3.0
Meriden Solihull	1,439 697	489 293	1,928 990	5.9 1.8	5.4 1.7	Dagenham	1,137	421	1,558	7.4	6.5
Stourbridge	1,236	409	1,645	5.4	4.9	Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing North	2,309 1,309	933 491	3,242 1,800	17.2 6.6	15.2 5.8
Sutton Coldfield Valsall North	837 1,790	347 528	1,184 2,318	4.2 6.7	3.9 6.1	Ealing Southall Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	1,966 2,547	635 865	2,601	5.2 4.7	4.7 4.2
Valsall South Varley	1,923 2,056	633 632	2,556 2,688	4.8 8.9	4.4 8.2	EastHam	2,796	867	3,663	15.9	14.1
Vest Bromwich East	1,883	592	2,475	6.7	6.1	Edmonton Eltham	1,880 1,252	689 453	2,569 1,705	10.1 12.3	8.9 10.9
Vest Bromwich West Volverhampton North East	2,118 1,774	683 524	2,801 2,298	5.3 9.2	4.8 8.4	Enfield North Enfield, Southgate	1,452 1,137	549 493	2,001	4.6	4.1
Volverhampton South East Volverhampton South West	1,917 1,753	655 628	2,572 2,381	8.6 5.7	7.8 5.3	Erith and Thamesmead	2,002	741	1,630 2,743	7.7 12.0	6.9 10.6
Vorcestershire						Feltham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green	920 1,038	353 464	1,273 1,502	2.3 3.9	2.0 3.4
Promsgrove Mid Worcestershire	842 549	302 232	1,144 781	3.8 2.1	3.3 1.8	Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,435 3,399	847 1,195	3,282 4,594	7.7 21.9	6.9 19.4
Redditch	948	385	1,333	3.3	2.8	Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith and Fulham	3,649 1,990	1,203	4,852	6.7	5.9
Vest Worcestershire Vorcester	492 897	187 291	679 1,188	2.5 2.5	22	Hampstead and Highgate	1,895	762	2,797	3.9 7.4	3.5 6.6
Vyre Forest	821	343	1,164	3.2	2.7	Harrow East Harrow West	1,091 822	466 336	1,557 1,158	3.6 5.0	32 4.5
AST						Hayes and Harlington Hendon	740 1,378	304 522	1,044	1.4	1.2
Bedfordshire		-Berin		THE ST		Holborn and St Pancras	2,728	1,031	3,759	1.7	3.1 1.5
Bedford Luton North	1,301 1,055	427 373	1,728 1,428	3.4 6.4	3.0 5.5	Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	656 2,454	277 931	933	4.5 11.5	4.0 10.2
uton South	1,553	477 164	2,030	3.2 2.1	2.8 1.8	Ilford North Ilford South	876	348 679	1,224 2,691	5.5	4.9
Aid Dodfordobiro			222								
Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire	391 423 575	225	648 819	2.6	2.2	Islington North Islington South and Finsbury	2,012 2,994 2,289	1,255	4,249	7.5 12.4 2.9	6.7 10.9 2.5

Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at July 13 2000

A SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF T	-	-	-			Parliamen	tary con	stituen	cies as	s at July	13 200
	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	
The tests				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Kensington and Chelsea	1,077	535	1,612	1.5	1.3	Oxfordshire					
Kingston and Surbiton Lewisham East	750	279	1,029	1.9	1.6	Banbury Henley	402	165	567	1.1	0.9
Lewisham West	1,549 2,054	501 711	2,050 2,765	14.8	9.5 13.1	Oxford East	275 1,197	106 320	381 1,517	1.0	0.9 2.6
Lewisham, Deptford	2,753	960	3,713	16.1	14.2	Oxford West and Abingdon	480	170	650	0.9	0.8
Leyton and Wanstead Mitches	1,844	660	2,504	13.1	11.6	Wantage	374	116	490	1.2	1.0
Mitcham and Morden North Southwark and Bermondsey	1,186 3,179	465 1,181	1,651 4,360	8.0 3.9	7.1	Witney	257	125	382	1.1	0.9
Old Bexley and Sidcup	454	225	679	2.6	2.3	Surrey					
Orpington	697	281	978	3.8	3.4	East Surrey Epsom and Ewell	296	103	399	1.2	1.0
Poplar and Canning Town Putney	3,977	1,074	5,051	7.8	6.9	Esherand Walton	331 350	138 119	469 469	1.5	1.3
Regent's Park and Kensington North	963 2,964	398 1,222	1,361 4,186	5.1 8.5	4.5 7.5	Guildford	389	129	518	1.0	0.8
richmond Park	759	306	1,065	2.6	2.3	Mole Valley	230	77	307	0.6	0.5
Romford	678	270	948	3.3	3.0	Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge	235 325	89 124	324 449	0.8	0.6 0.7
Ruislip - Northwood Streatham	504 3,126	189 1,164	693 4,290	2.6 17.0	2.3 15.1	South West Surrey	318	124	442	1.1	1.0
Sutton and Cheam	486	178	664	2.1	1.8	SurreyHeath	277	91	368	0.8	0.7
ooting	1,533	543	2,076	8.2	7.4	Woking	228	84	312	0.7	0.6
ottenham	4,732	1,410	6,142	16.7	14.7	WestSussex					
wickenham Jpminster	589 623	259 240	848 863	2.3 4.6	2.0 4.1	Arundel and South Downs	291	89	380	1.6	1.3
Jxbridge	590	228	818	1.7	1.5	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Chichester	560	211	771	2.8	2.4
/auxhall	3,835	1,341	5,176	6.3	5.6	Crawley	495 623	182 206	677 829	1.5 1.2	1.3
Valthamstow	2,127	725	2,852	10.6	9.4	East Worthing and Shoreham	538	200	738	2.3	1.0
Vest Ham Vimbledon	2,956	947	3,903	11.3	10.0	Horsham	403	129	532	1.3	1.1
	533	240	773	1.8	1.0	Mid Sussex Worthing West	310	104	414	1.0	0.8
OUTHEAST						Wight, Isle of	507	148	655	1.9	1.6
erkshire (former county)		-	000		40	Isle of Wight	1,891	512	2,403	5.4	4.8
Pracknell Maidenhead	439 421	167 168	606 589	1.1	1.0	SOUTH WEST					
Newbury	331	130	461	0.8	0.7	330111 WEST					
Reading East	768	248	1,016	1.3	1.1	Avon (former county)					
Reading West	725	205	930	2.8	2.5	Bath	719	290	1,009	2.0	1.7
lough pelthome	1,292 416	416 146	1,708 562	2.6 0.8	2.3 0.7	Bristol East Bristol North West	1,645	524	2,169	4.4	3.7
/indsor	442	175	617	1.5	1.3	Bristol South	1,013 1,506	329 468	1,342	2.5 5.6	2.1 4.8
Vokingham	264	97	361	0.9	0.8	Bristol West	1,588	542	2,130	2.1	1.8
hand to the same of the same o						Kingswood	670	219	889	3.3	2.9
uckinghamshire ylesbury	E04	199	790	1.6	1.4	Northavon Wansdyke	401 388	199 159	600 547	1.2	1.0
eaconsfield	591 356	138	494	1.2	1.0	Weston-Super-Mare	807	274	1,081	3.4	1.8
uckingham	298	116	414	1.6	1.4	Woodspring	369	139	508	1.8	1.5
hesham and Amersham	353	104	457	1.6	1.4	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly					
Milton Keynes South West	815	294 255	1,109	1.9	1.6 1.4	Falmouth and Camborne	1,674	531	2,205	6.9	5.5
orth East Milton Keynes Vycombe	688 846	248	1,094	1.8	1.6	North Cornwall	1,195	425	1,620	4.3	3.4
			.,			South East Cornwall St Ives	893	366	1,259	4.7	3.8
astSussex			-			Truro and St Austell	1,300	475	1,775	6.7	5.4
exhill and Battle	578	194	772 2,323	3.9 8.1	3.2 6.7	Train and Oth actor	1,066	423	1,489	2.9	2.4
righton, Kemptown righton, Pavilion	1,785 2,120	538 859	2,323	5.7	4.7	Devon					
astbourne	967	229	1,196	3.7	3.1	East Devon Exeter	477	197	674	3.0	2.5
astings and Rye	1,734	435	2,169	6.4	5.3	North Devon	1,181 1,014	426 423	1,607 1,437	2.2 4.0	1.8
ove ewes	1,505	556	2,061	5.9	4.8	Plymouth, Devonport	1,417	454	1,437	4.0	3.3
/ealden	580 371	208 150	788 521	2.6 1.6	1.3	Plymouth, Sutton	2,099	661	2,760	5.3	4.3
	5/1	100	OL I	1.0	1.0	South West Devon Teignbridge	487	205	692	3.0	2.4
ampshire						Tiverton and Honiton	764 641	256 261	1,020	3.0 2.6	2.4
ldershot asingstoke	478	156	634	1.3	1.1	Torbay	1,355	399	1,754	4.8	4.0
ast Hampshire	429 499	193 166	622 665	1.0	0.9 1.7	Torridge and West Devon Totnes	953	433	1,386	4.5	3.7
astleigh	429	161	590	1.2	1.0	. 50 105	689	308	997	3.4	2.8
areham	431	180	611	1.7	1.4	Dorset					
osport avant	646	267	913	3.7	3.1	Bournemouth East	1,057	328	1,385	5.3	4.4
ew Forest East	922 439	328 174	1,250 613	4.1	3.5 1.8	Bournemouth West Christchurch	1,119 451	302	1,421	3.3	. 2.7
ew Forest West	382	133	515	1.9	1.6	Mid Dorset and North Poole	438	140 165	591 603	2.0 2.3	1.7
orth East Hampshire	288	104	392	1.2	1.0	North Dorset	326	151	477	1.5	1.2
orth West Hampshire ortsmouth North	405	163	568	1.5	12	Poole South Dorset	609	188	797	1.8	1.5
ortsmouth North Ortsmouth South	794 1,629	295 487	1,089	2.3 3.5	1.9	West Dorset	727 434	224 147	951 581	3.3 1.7	2.7
omsey	305	96	401	1.5	1.3		101	1-47	301	1,7	1.4
outhampton, Itchen	1,427	370	1,797	2.7	23	Gloucestershire					
outhampton, Test inchester	1,336	404	1,740	3.9	3.3	Cheltenham Cotswold	1,100	316	1,416	2.8	2.4
inchester .	354	133	487	0.7	0.6	Forest of Dean	297 668	103 324	400 992	1.3 4.2	1.1 3.5
ent						Gloucester	1,619	492	2,111	3.4	2.9
hford	728	259	987	2.6	22	Stroud	736	281	1,017	2.8	2.3
Interbury	958	339	1,297	2.9	2.5	Tewkesbury	580	224	804	2.2	1.8
natham and Aylesford	950 700	311 290	1,261 990	4.3 2.4	3.6 2.1	Somerset					
over	1,281	382	1,663	5.7	4.9	Bridgwater	1,073	395	1,468	4.6	3.6
aversham and Mid Kent	583	198	781	3.3	2.8	Somerton and Frome Taunton	511	179	690	2.5	1.9
olkestone and Hythe	1,308	389	1,697	5.1	4.3	Wells	798 699	301 326	1,099	2.3	1.8
llingham 'avesham	959	348 372	1,307 1,527	4.8	4.1	Yeovil	575	189	1,025 764	2.9 1.7	2.3 1.3
aidstone and The Weald	1,155 588	201	789	5.4 1.5	4.6 1.3		3,0		1.54	-	1.0
edway	1,071	386	1,457	3.3	2.8	Wiltshire		A LINE		THE THE P	
orth Thanet	1,640	501	2,141	9.0	7.7	Devizes North Swindon	525	239	764	2.0	1.6
evenoaks	382	145	527	1.7	1.5	North Wiltshire	654 405	211 198	865 603	2.2	1.8 1.3
ittingbourne and Sheppey outh Thanet	1,242	399 419	1,641 1,737	5.3	4.5	Salisbury	534	167	701	1.6	1.3
onbridge and Malling	440	186	626	6.3	5.4 1.5	South Swindon	944	306	1,250	1.8	1.5
unbridge Wells	- 10	157	638	1.5	1.3	Westbury	543	224	767	1.9	1.6

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at July 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	jobs and					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	jobs and
ALES		-		- Ciamianto	Junita	Paisley South	1,506	416	1,922	7.7	6
peravon	1,081	337	1,418	5.5	4.9	Perth Ross, Skye and Inverness West	906 1,586	389 337	1,295 1,923	3.6 8.8	3
yn and Deeside	911	318	1,229	3.3	2.8	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	710	263	973	4.2	3
aenau Gwent recon and Radnorshire	1,518 809	448 314	1,966 1,123	9.2 4.8	8.4 3.5	Stirling Strathkelvin and Bearsden	909 988	302 369	1,211 1,357	4.1 8.3	3
ridgend	977	376	1,353	3.3	3.0	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	628	204	832	4.1	3
aernarfon aerphilly	966 1,423	283 411	1,249 1,834	5.7 7.5	4.6 6.7	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine West Renfrewshire	519 870	218 240	737 1,110	3.3 4.4	2
ardiff Central	1,396	437	1,833	2.8	2.5	Western Isles	728	192	920	9.0	
ardiff North ardiff South and Penarth	626 1,769	207 391	833 2,160	2.4 4.7	2.2	NORTHERN IRELAND					
ardiff West	1,544	352	1,896	8.0	7.2		7.000	300			
armarthen East and Dinefwr armarthen West and South Pembrokeshi	731 re 1 188	285 354	1,016 1,542	7.1 5.8	5.6 4.7	Belfast East Belfast North	1,461 2,411	440 566	1,901 2,977	4.7 4.6	
eredigion	807	328	1,135	5.0	4.0	BelfastSouth	1,727	781	2,508	3.7	
wyd South wyd West	716 816	238 236	954 1,052	5.8 5.5	5.0 4.8	BelfastWest EastAntrim	3,817 1,637	717 581	4,534 2,218	16.2 7.4	1
onwy	1,255	405	1,660	5.4	4.4	EastLondonderry	1,754	668	2,422	7.8	
non Valley	1,119 704	285 252	1,404 956	9.9 4.2	8.8 3.7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,691	686 1,083	2,377 4,669	6.9 10.7	
ower	938	335	1,273	8.4	7.5	Foyle Lagan Valley	3,586 879	348	1,227	3.4	
wyn	783	285	1,068	5.7	5.2	Mid Ulster	1,089	610	1,699	6.7	
anelli eirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,359 623	399 209	1,758 832	7.7 6.8	6.1 5.5	Newry and Armagh North Antrim	1,911 1,569	783 730	2,694 2,299	7.3 6.1	
erthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,511	396	1,907	9.8	8.7	North Down	1,216	561	1,777	7.6	
onmouth ontgomeryshire	732 424	298 187	1,030 611	3.3 2.8	3.0 2.0	South Antrim South Down	1,111 1,571	530 660	1,641 2,231	4.5 8.5	
ath	1,197	427	1,624	8.6	7.8	Strangford	1,280	499	1,779	6.2	
wport East wport West	1,006 1,335	365 368	1,371	5.2 3.7	4.7 3.4	UpperBann WestTyrone	1,459 2,038	554 815	2,013 2,853	4.7 9.8	
more	983	320	1,303	7.1	6.3		2,000	010	_,000	3.0	
ntypridd eseli Pembrokeshire	1,064 1,258	328 420	1,392 1,678	3.3 8.2	3.0 6.7						
ondda	1,254	369	1,623	9.1	8.1						
ansea East ansea West	1,530 1,595	419 456	1,949 2,051	6.7 4.8	6.1 4.3						
rfaen	1,078	352	1,430	4.6	4.2						
le of Clwyd le of Glamorgan	900	267 414	1,167 1,764	4.5 5.4	3.9 4.8						
exham	866	265	1,131	2.9	2.6						
ysMon	1,295	476	1,771	10.0	8.1						
OTLAND											
erdeen Central	1,261	345	1,606	2.5	2.2						
erdeen North	726	211	937	2.0	1.8						
erdeen South drie and Shotts	852 1,618	293 571	1,145 2,189	2.2 8.6	2.0 7.7						
gus	1,460	593	2,053	7.8	6.9						
yll and Bute	1,131 1,400	311 496	1,442 1,896	6.7 6.0	6.0 5.4						
nff and Buchan	856	316	1,172	4.8	4.2						
ithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross rrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,466 1,818	279 652	1,745 2,470	8.8 11.0	7.3 9.9						
ntral Fife	1,752	582	2,334	8.1	7.4						
debank and Milngavie	1,436 1,261	377 493	1,813 1,754	9.4	8.4 6.8						
rdesdale atbridge and Chryston	1,314	417	1,731	7.5 9.1	8.2						
mbernauld and Kilsyth	1,016 1,517	310 532	1,326 2,049	6.1	5.5 9.5						
nninghame North nninghame South	1,918	730	2,648	10.5 10.3	9.5						
mbarton	1,700	581	2,281	8.1	7.3						
mfries ndee East	1,396 2,373	535 671	1,931 3,044	5.5 12.1	10.5						
ndee West	1,908	577	2,485	5.9	5.1						
nfermline East nfermline West	1,213	351 356	1,564 1,428	7.0 5.0	6.3 4.5						
st Kilbride	1,180	497	1,677	4.4	4.0						
st Lothian stwood	700 888	182 343	1,231	5.2 8.0	4.7 6.0						
nburgh Central	1,228	384	1,612	2.1	1.9						
nburgh East and Musselburgh nburgh North and Leith	972 1,419	276 437	1,248 1,856	5.6 2.3	5.1 2.1						
nburgh Pentlands	854	265	1,119	4.8	4.3						
nburgh South nburgh West	860 757	274 231	1,134 988	5.1 2.1	4.6 1.9						
nburgh West kirk East	1,262	488	1,750	7.3	6.5						
kirk West lloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,390 1,159	490 441	1,880 1,600	6.1 8.0	5.5 6.4						
sgow Anniesland	1,610	435	2,045	12.5	11.3						
sgow Baillieston sgow Cathcart	1,809 1,317	489 378	2,298 1,695	11.5 12.8	10.3 11.4						
sgow Govan	1,896	544	2,440	5.7	5.1						
sgow Kelvin sgow Maryhill	1,781 2,248	587 624	2,368 2,872	1.4 7.6	1.3						
sgow Pollok	1,794	480	2,274	14.1	12.7						
sgow Rutherglen	1,199	337	1,536	10.2	9.1						
sgow Shettleston sgow Springburn	2,082	498 577	2,580 2,798	10.3 13.4	9.2 12.0						
rdon	621	302	923	4.0	3.5						
eenock and Inverclyde milton North and Bellshill	1,246 1,530	372 511	1,618 2,041	5.7 4.7	5.1 4.3						
milton South	1,249	401	1,650	13.2	11.8						
erness East, Nairn and Lochaber marnock and Loudoun	1,284	319 652	1,603 2,612	3.5 10.7	2.9 9.6						
kcaldy	1,845	578	2,423	9.2	8.3						
lithgow ingston	1,114	386 393	1,500 1,597	6.2 4.2	5.5 3.8						
dlothian	612	185	797	4.5	4.0						
oray otherwell and Wishaw	1,184	448 493	1,632 1,924	5.8 8.6	5.1 7.7						
orth East Fife	726	339	1,065	5.1	4.7						
orth Tayside	848	364	1,212	5.0	4.4						
hil	1,251	490	1,741	7.4	6.6						

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at July 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a Percent	Percent		Male	Female	All	Ratea	
					Per cent Workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and	jobs and
NORTH EAST	-			Ciamants	Ciamants	SOUTH EAST			-	claimants	claimant
Tees Valley and Durham	26,036	7,076	33,112	7.9	7.1	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire					
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees South Teeside	7,295 8,575	1,853 2,130	9,148 10,705	8.3 10.1	7.3 9.2	and Oxfordshire Berkshire	11,631	3,970	15,601		1.3
Darlington Durham CC	2,040	517	2,557	5.7	5.3	Milton Keynes	4,715 1,503	1,617 549	6,332 2,052		1.3
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	8,126 31,549	2,576 8,042	10,702 39,591	6.9 7.0	6.0 6.3	Buckinghamshire CC	2,428	802	3,230	1.6	1.3
Northumberland Tyneside	4,947 19,657	1,522 4,779	6,469 24,436	6.2 7.0	5.2 6.3	Oxfordshire Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,985 16,745	1,002 5,654	3,987 22,399		1.1
Sunderland	6,945	1,741	8,686	7.7	7.0	Brighton and Hove	5,221	1,905	7,126	6.3	5.3
NORTH WEST						East Sussex CC Surrey	4,419 3,378	1,264 1,216	5,683 4,594		3.0
						West Sussex	3,727	1,269	4,996	1.6	0.8
Cumbria West Cumbria	6,363 4,234	1,934 1,208	8,297 5,442	4.5 6.6	3.7 5.7	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Portsmouth	13,084 2,423	4,322 782	17,406 3,205	2.3	1.9
East Cumbria	2,129	726	2,855	2.8	2.3	Southampton	2,888	799	3,687	3.0	2.5
Cheshire Halton and Warrington	10,073 4,515	3,335 1,426	13,408 5,941	3.1 4.0	2.7 3.6	Hampshire CC Isle of Wight	5,882	2,229	8,111	1.6	1.3
Cheshire CC	5,558	1.909	7,467	2.6	2.3	Kent	1,891 15,784	512 5,282	2,403 21,066		3.
Greater Manchester Greater Manchester South	38,024 22,058	10,880 6,031	48,904 28,089	4.5 4.1	4.0 3.7	Medway Towns	2,820	983	3,803	4.6	3.
Greater Manchester North	15,966	4.849	20,815	5.1	4.4	Kent CC	12,964	4,299	17,263	3.4	2.5
ancashire Blackburn with Darwen	17,161 2,579	4,989 675	22,150 3,254	4.0 5.0	3.4 4.6	SOUTH WEST					
Blackpool	2,116	521	2.637	4.4	3.8 3.2	Clausester Wilteries					
Lancashire CC Merseyside	12,466 35,092	3,793 10,122	16,259 45,214	3.8 9.0	3.2 8.0	Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset	17,711	6,228	23,939	2.5	0.
East Merseyside	7,779	2,283	10,062	9.5	8.5	Bristol, City of	5,727	1,839	7,566	3.4	2.1 3.1
Liverpool Sefton	15,068 5,409	4,222 1,495	19,290 6,904	9.5 7.7	8.6 6.6	North and North East Somerset and South Gloucestershire					
Wirral	6,836	2,122	8,958	8.8	7.6	Gloucestershire	3,379 5,000	1,304 1,740	4,683 6,740	2.0	1.
						Swindon	1,581	506	2,087	1.9	1.
ORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						Wiltshire CC Dorset and Somerset	2,024	839	2,863	1.7	1.
st Riding and North Lincolnshire	16,547	5,198	21,745	5.9	5.3	Bournemouth and Poole	8,817 3,072	3,035 931	11,852 4,003	2.6 3.1	2.
Kingston upon Hull, City of East Riding of Yorkshire	7,326 3,535	2,079 1,359	9,405 4,894	7.7 4.5	7.2 3.8	Dorset CC	2,089	714	2,803	2.1	1.
North and North East Lincolnshire	5,686	1,760	7,446	5.5	4.9	Somerset Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	3,656 6,128	1,390 2,220	5,046 8,348	2.7 4.8	2.
orth Yorkshire York	6,037 1,643	2,249 568	8,286 2,211	2.7 2.5	2.2 2.3	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	6,128	2,220	8,348	4.8	3.
North Yorkshire CC	4,394	1,681	6,075	2.8	2.2	Devon	11,077	4,023	15,100	3.6	3.
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	24,427 13,630	7,268 4,190	31,695 17,820	6.4 6.9	5.8 6.1	Plymouth Torbay	3,815 1,658	1,245 513	5,060 2,171	4.8 4.7	4.
Sheffield	10,797	3,078	13,875	5.9	5.5	Devon CC	5,604	2,265	7,869	3.0	4.
est Yorkshire Bradford	34,089 9,540	9,861 2,614	43,950 12,154	4.7 6.1	4.2 5.5	WALES					
Leeds	11,477	3,366	14,843	4.0	3.6						
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	13,072	3,881	16,953	4.7	4.1	West Wales and The Valleys	29,366	9,242	38,608	6.2	5.
AST MIDLANDS						Isle of Anglesey Gwynedd	1,295	476	1,771	10.1	7.
	20.000	0.507	20.000	40	40	Conwy and Denbighshire	2,058 2,604	640 790	2,698 3,394	6.0 5.0	5.
Property and Nottinghamshire Derby	29,669 4,410	9,567 1,315	39,236 5,725	4.9 5.1	4.3 4.6	South West Wales	5,343	1,786	7,129	7.0	5.3
East Derbyshire	4,495	1,410	5,905	6.8	6.1	Central Valleys Gwent Valleys	4,692 5,250	1,337 1,609	6,029	6.2	5.6
South and West Derbyshire Nottingham	4,579 7,177	1,640 2,011	6,219 9,188	3.7 5.0	3.1 4.6	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot	4,061	1,609	6,859 5,455	6.4 5.4	5.
North Nottinghamshire South Nottinghamshire	5,986	2,069	8,055	5.1	4.4	Swansea	4,063	1,210	5,273	6.1	5.
South Nottinghamshire	3,022	1,122	4,144	4.4	3.5	East Wales Monmouthshire and Newport	14,071	4,370	18,441	4.1	3.
icestershire, Rutland nd Northamptonshire	15,750	6,067	21,817	3.2	2.8	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	2,990 6,753	998 1,828	3,988 8,581	4.0	3.
_eicester City	6,053	2,027	8,080	5.2	4.9	Flintshire and Wrexham	3,083	1,035	4,118	3.7	3.
Leicestershire CC and Rutland Northamptonshire	4,449 5,248	2,011 2,029	6,460 7,277	2.5 2.7	2.1	Powys	1,245	509	1,754	4.2	3.
colnshire	5,864	2,173	8,037	3.4	2.8	SCOTLAND					
incolnshire	5,864	2,173	8,037	3.4	2.8	North East Scotland	E 000	4.000			
ST MIDLANDS						Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and	5,629	1,999	7,628	3.0	2.0
refordshire, Worcestershire						NE Moray	5,629	1,999	7,628	3.0	2.6
d Warwickshire	9,901	3,855	13,756	2.7	2.4	Eastern Scotland Angus and Dundee City	29,973 6,219	10,050	40,023	5.0	4.4
lerefordshire, County of Vorcestershire	1,334 4,597	513 1,755	1,847 6,352	2.8 2.9	2.3 2.5	Clackmannanshire and Fife	7,540	2,045 2,575	8,264 10,115	8.1 7.2	7.
Varwickshire	3,970	1,587	5,557	2.5	2.2	East Lothian and Midlothian Scottish Borders, The	1,562	440	2,002	4.3	3.
ropshire and Staffordshire elford and Wrekin	15,552 1,760	5,803 708	21,355 2,468	3.5 3.2	3.0 3.0	Edinburgh, City of	1,204 5,974	427 1,834	1,631 7,808	4.2	3.
Shropshire CC	2,247	893	3,140	3.0	2.4	Falkirk	2,652	978	3,630	2.9 6.7	2.
Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire CC	3,915 7,630	1,319 2,883	5,234 10,513	4.5 3.4	4.1 2.9	Perth and Kincross and Stirling West Lothian	2,504	972	3,476	4.0	3.
st Midlands	56,704	17,360	74,064	6.2	5.7	South Western Scotland	2,318 49,680	779 15,729	3,097 65,409	5.0 6.9	4. 6.
irmingham colihuli	27,657	7,949	35,606	7.2	6.7 3.0	East and West Dunbartonshire,				0.9	6
Coventry	2,136 4,905	782 1,460	2,918 6,365	3.3 4.6	4.1	Helensborugh and Lomond Dumfries and Galloway	4,178 2,555	1,337	5,515	8.3	6.5
Oudley and Sandwell	11,998	3,874	15,872	6.1	5.7	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland	6,404	976 2,236	3,531 8,640	6.8 11.3	5.1
Valsall and Wolverhampton	10,008	3,295	13,303	6.3	5.7	Glasgow City	17,080	4,686	21,766	6.0	5.
ST						Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire	5,876	1 720	7011		
et Anglia	20,668	7,319	27,987	3.0	2.6	North Lanarkshire	6,459	1,738 2,164	7,614 8,623	5.8 7.4	5.
eterborough	1,815	595	2,410	3.3	2.9	South Ayrshire	2,165	810	2,975	6.5	5.
ambridgeshire CC orfolk	3,502 9,129	1,287 3,187	4,789	1.9	1.6	South Lanarkshire Highlands and the Islands	4,963	1,782	6,745	6.5	5.
uffolk	6,222	2,250	12,316 8,472	3.8 3.0	3.3 2.5	Caithness and Sutherland and Ross	7,087	1,793	8,880	6.0	5.0
fordshire and Hertfordshire	11,155	4,077	15,232	2.2	1.9	and Cromarty	2,368	443	2,811	9.1	7.8
uton Jedfordshire CC	2,580 2,718	1,070	3,420 3,788	4.2 2.7	3.8 2.2	Inverness and Nairn and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey	2010	F40			
lertfordshire	5,857	2,167	8,024	1.8	1.5	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh	2,013	519	2,532	5.1	4.3
sex Southend-on-Sea	13,656 2,523	5,256 768	18,912 3,291	3.3 5.4	2.7 4.4	and Argyll and the Islands	1,520	434	1,954	5.3	4.2
hurrock	1,549	607	2,156	4.1	3.4	Eilean Siar (Western Isles) Orkney Islands	728	192	920	9.0	7.6
ssex CC	9,584	3,881	13,465	2.9	2.4	Shetland Islands	174 284	88 117	262 401	3.4 3.5	2.5
NDON							201		-101	0.5	2.8
	73,006	25,659	00 665	44	4.4	NORTHERN IRELAND					
er London nner London - West	17,828	7,011	98,665 24,839	4.4 1.8	4.1 1.7	Northern Ireland	32,207	11,612	43,819	6.6	5.6
nner London - East	55,178	18,648	73,826	8.9	8.0	Belfast	8,335	2,188	10,523	5.6	5.0
ter London Outer London - East and North East	54,427 23,170	20,454 8,649	74,881 31,819	4.6 7.0	3.9 5.8	Outer Belfast East of Northern Ireland	4,884	1,834	6,718	5.8	5.1
Outer London - South	11,203	4,266	15,469	3.7	3.1	North of Northern Ireland	5,563 7,148	2,344 2,440	7,907 9,588	5.7 9.7	4.8 8.3
uter London - West and North West	20,054	7,539	27,593	3.6	3.1	West and South of Northern Ireland	6,277	2,806	2,000	0.1	0.0

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

a 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-employment jobs, HIM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-1999 based denominators.

a 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-employment jobs, HIM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-1999 based denominators.

Note: This table gives data using the Eurostat Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques (NUTS) system. NUTS 2 areas are in bold type, and NUTS 3 areas are indented and in lighter type. For more information, see Labour Market Trends, July 1999, p335.

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count flows: standardised

UNITED K	INGDOM	INFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D		
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month end	ling							
1999 Jul Aug Sep	12	295.8 278.9 256.5	199.1 186.4 177.9	96.7 92.5 78.6	247.9 256.5 253.5	-10.4 8.6 -3.0	177.8 182.3 180.8	70.1 74.2 72.7
Oct Nov Dec	11	261.1 257.3 242.2	183.8 185.0 179.5	77.3 72.3 62.6	250.3 248.8 246.7	-3.2 -1.5 -2.1	177.4 176.7 174.7	72.9 72.1 72.0
2000 Jan Feb Mar	10	250.3 273.5 248.2	180.3 196.0 179.6	70.0 77.5 68.6	239.9 251.7 249.9	-6.8 11.8 -1.8	171.8 179.3 178.1	68.1 72.4 71.8
Apr May Jun	13 711 8 R	234.8 222.3 221.0	170.5 160.8 158.7	64.3 61.5 62.3	237.6 244.4 236.9	-12.3 6.8 -7.5	171.4 173.4 169.6	66.2 71.0 67.3
Jul	13P	266.0	181.5	84.5	225.6	-11.3	163.5	62.1

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW						
-		NOT SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D		
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month	h ending							CONTRACTOR OF
1999	Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	275.3 279.2 299.0	198.3 195.1 205.1	77.0 84.1 94.0	280.3 278.5 261.2	8.9 -1.8 -17.3	199.4 197.6 189.6	80.9 80.9 71.6
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	312.3 276.6 249.3	217.4 195.3 177.8	94.9 81.3 71.5	255.3 262.0 271.9	-5.9 6.7 9.9	182.8 187.6 195.3	72.5 74.4 76.6
2000	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	167.3 283.7 283.7	118.7 206.1 205.7	48.6 77.5 77.9	233.8 259.0 259.1	-38.1 25.2 0.1	168.6 185.0 185.3	65.2 74.0 73.8
	Apr 13 May11 Jun 8 R	280.1 259.0 254.5	204.4 186.9 186.1	75.7 72.1 68.4	268.4 254.6 254.2	9.3 -13.8 -0.4	192.2 182.9 182.1	76.2 71.7 72.1
	Jul 13P	255.9	184.8	71.1	258.4	4.2	184.7	73.7

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

CLAIMANT COUNT Claim history: interval between claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending April 2000 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)	VIELENSING START	and in a section
Interval (weeks)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous Claims	17 10 8 4 6 6 14 34	22 16 12 6 4 8 14 18	20 14 11 5 5 7 14 23	41.9 24.6 19.7 10.7 13.3 14.7 33.7 82.1	114.6 82.9 65.3 31.2 23.6 40.7 73.7 93.1	156.4 107.6 85.0 41.8 36.9 55.4 107.4
Total	100	100	100	240.7	525.0	765.7
ONFLOWS	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS					100.1

CIALFOMS	GOVERNME	NIOFFICER	EGIONS									
Interval (weeks)	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
PER CENT												
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous Claims	25 15 13 6 5 7 11 19	20 14 12 6 4 8 14 22	22 15 12 6 5 6 12 22	21 14 11 5 4 6 14 24	20 13 11 5 4 7 14 25	18 14 11 5 7 16 25	18 14 9 6 6 8 15 25	19 12 11 5 4 8 16 25	18 14 11 5 5 8 17 22	22 14 12 6 5 7 13 22	23 15 11 5 7 13 20	20 14 11 5 5 7 14 23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
THOUSANDS												
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous Claims	12.6 7.7 6.3 2.9 2.3 3.3 5.5 9.4	20.5 14.8 12.1 6.0 4.5 7.8 14.0 23.1	17.4 11.7 9.7 4.7 4.0 4.9 9.8 17.1	10.8 7.3 5.6 2.5 2.2 3.3 7.4 12.5	14.6 9.1 7.7 3.6 3.1 5.0 10.2 18.1	9.7 7.2 5.7 2.7 2.5 3.6 8.2 13.3	18.6 14.5 9.8 5.9 5.7 8.3 15.4 25.6	12.6 8.0 7.3 3.4 3.0 5.3 10.8 17.2	10.0 8.0 6.4 3.0 2.8 4.4 9.3 12.3	9.8 6.1 5.1 2.6 2.1 3.0 5.6 9.4	20.0 13.3 9.3 4.6 4.6 6.5 11.2 17.3	156.4 107.6 85.0 41.8 36.9 55.4 107.4 175.2
Total	49.9	102.9	79.2	51.5	71.3	53.0	103.8	67.6	56.2	43.6	86.7	765.7

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

Note: This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of all computerised claims. Latest' claims in this table started between 13 January 2000-13 April 2000 inclusive. 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 12 October 1989.

The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is ±/-1.7 percentage points (Wales). The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ±/-0.9 percentage points. All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

UNEMPLOYMENT Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Leavers between 8 June 2000 and 13 July 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Duration of claim					
UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104weeks	Total
Thousands			Mark III			
Found work	80.9	25.3	19.5	6.6	3.1	135.3
Works on average 16+ hours per week	5.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	
Gone abroad	8.5	3.2	2.5	0.8		7.2
Claimed Income Support	1.8	1.4	1.3		0.3	15.2
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	5.0	3.0	3.2	0.8	0.6	6.0
Claimed incapacity Benefit Claimed another benefit		1.0		2.2	1.3	14.7
	1.3		0.9	0.6	0.4	4.2
Full-time education	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Approved training	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Government-supported training	6.0	2.2	7.3	2.9	1.6	20.0
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Gone to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.5
				0.1	0.0	0.9
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Defective claim	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Ceased claiming	2.3	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	4.9
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Notknown	7.6	2.1	2.1	0.9		0.1
Failed to sign	39.4	11.4	8.6		0.4	13.2
New claim review		0.2	0.2	3.0	1.4	63.8
New claim review	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
Total	164.1	51.9	47.7	18.8	9.6	292.4
As a percentage of those with a known	destination					
Found work	69.1	65.9	52.7	44.3	39.7	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	5.0	1.6	1.1	1.3		
Gone abroad	7.3	8.3	6.8		1.3	
Claimed Income Support	1.5	3.6	3.5	5.4	3.8	
Claimed Income Support				5.4	7.7	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.3	7.8	8.6	14.8	16.7	
Claimed another benefit	1.1	2.6	2.4	4.0	5.1	
Full-time education	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Government-supported training	5.1	5.7	19.7	19.5		
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	20.5	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.5		1.3	
Gone to prison	0.4	0.5		0.7	1.3	
			0.3	0.7	0.0	
Attendingcourt	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	2.0	2.1	3.2	2.7	2.6	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
New claim review	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0 0.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

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

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. Revised.

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		EU average	Major 7 nations (G	United 7) Kingdom ^b	Australiad	Austriad	Belgium	Canadad	Denmark	Finlandd	Francee	Germany (FR)
STAN	DARDISED ILO	RATE: SEASO	NALLY ADJ	JSTED ^a	1000						0	
992		9.2	6.8	10.2	10.8	:	7.3	11.2	9.2	117	10.4	6.6
993		10.7	7.3	10.3	10.9	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	11.7 16.4	11.7	6.6 7.9
994		11.1	7.1	9.4	9.7	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	
995		10.7	6.8	8.6	8.5	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.4
996		10.8	6.8	8.0	8.5							8.2
97		10.6	6.6			4.4	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9
98		9.9	6.4	6.8	8.5	4.5	9.4	9.1	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9
99		9.9		6.3	8.0	4.7	9.5	8.3	5.1	11.4	11.7	9.4
99		9.2	6.2	5.9	7.2	4.4	9.0	7.6	4.5	10.2	11.0	9.1
99	Jun	9.2	6.2	5.9	7.2	3.8	9.1	7.5	5.3	10.1	11.4	8.8
	Jul	9.1	6.2	5.9	7.0	3.7	9.1	7.6	5.2	10.0	11.3	8.8
	Aug	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.1	3.7	9.1	7.7	5.2	10.0	11.2	8.8
	Sep	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.3	3.7	9.1	7.4	5.1	10.0	11.1	8.8
	Oct	8.9	6.0	5.9	7.1	3.6	8.9	7.1	5.0	10.0	10.9	8.8
	Nov	8.9	6.0	5.9	6.7	3.6	8.9	6.9	4.9	10.1	10.8	8.7
	Dec	8.9	6.0	5.9	7.0	3.7	8.8	6.8	4.9	10.1	10.6	8.6
0	lon	0.0										
0	Jan	8.8	5.9	5.8	6.9	3.7	8.7	6.8	5.0	10.2	10.5	8.5
	Feb	8.8	6.0	5.8	6.8	3.6	8.7	6.8	4.9	10.2	10.3	8.5
	Mar	8.7	5.9	5.7	6.9	3.5	8.5	6.8	4.8	10.1	10.1	8.4
	Apr	8.6	5.8	5.6	6.8	3.4	8.5	6.8	4.7	10.0	10.0	8.5
	May	8.5	5.8	5.5	6.7	3.3	8.5	6.6	4.8	9.8	9.8	8.4
	Jun	8.4		0.0	0.7	3.3	8.4	0.0	4.0	9.7	9.6	8.4
НЕ	R COMPLEMEN	TARY MEASUE	RES OF LINE	MPI OVMENT	SEASONALL	V ADJUSTE	De					
		TATT MEAGO.	LO OI OIL									
9	Jul			1,235	659	218	511	1,191	155	257	2,770	
	Aug			1,218	677	217	514	1,215	155	257	2,779	
	Sep			1,213	694	213	502	1,168	154	257	2,695	
	Ont			4.004	070	000	500	4 400	450			
	Oct	* *		1,201	676	209	503	1,126	153	258	2,669	
	Nov			1,190	646	214	491	1,093	151	259	2,624	
	Dec			1,169	672	211	486	1,075	151	260	2,584	
0	Jan			1,161	655	216	490	1,078	149	064	0.565	
_	Feb			1,157	644	211	484	1,080	148	261 261	2,565 2,500	***
	Mar			1,141	662	200	473	1,086	148	258	2,448	
	Apr			1,118	657	192	475	1,079	146	253		
	May			1,110	652	192	471	1,057	147	246	2,371 2,355	
	Jun			1,093		188		.,			2,000	
	Jul			1.070								
	Jul			1,070				**				
e	(%): latest month			3.7	6.7	5.6	10.9	6.6	5.3	9.5	9.8	9.6
HE	R COMPLEMEN	TARY MEASUR	RES OF UNE	MPLOYMENT	: NOT SEASO	NALLY ADJU	JSTED°					
2				2,779	925	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
3		- 111 - 1		2,919	939	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
4				2,639	856	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
5			11 25 -1	2,326	765	216	597	1,393	285			
6										382	2,985	3,622
				2,122	779	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
7				1,602	787	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
3				1,362 1,263	747 685	238	541 508	1,277 1,190	180 155	285 261	2,977 2,772	4,266
										201	2,772	4,093
				1,264	624	179	524	1,254	153	227	2,640	4,027
	Jul			1,263	653	180	552	1,228	163	233	2,741	4,024
	Aug			1,224	713	180	532	1,069	140	230	2,738	3,943
							511	1,031	138	237	2,729	3,883
	Aug Sep				643	194		1,001	100	201		3,883
	Aug Sep Oct			1,165	643	194		1 021	100			3,901
	Aug Sep	::		1,165 1,147	643 610 667	221	492	1,031 995	133 139	237 229	2,696 2,637	4.047
9	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec			1,165 1,147 1,141	610 667	221 242	492 492	995	139	229	2,637	4,047
9	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec			1,165 1,147 1,141 1,236	610 667 696	221 242 279	492 492 493	995	139 174	229 265	2,637 2,683	4,293
9	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb	::	::	1,165 1,147 1,141 1,236 1,227	610 667 696 719	221 242 279 265	492 492 493 481	995	139 174 159	229	2,637	
9	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	::	::	1,165 1,147 1,141 1,236	610 667 696	221 242 279	492 492 493	995	139 174	229 265	2,637 2,683	4,293
9	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar		::	1,165 1,147 1,141 1,236 1,227 1,194	610 667 696 719 700	221 242 279 265 221	492 492 493 481 462	995 1,139 1,136 1,141	139 174 159 154	229 265 284 282	2,637 2,683 2,594 2,451	4,293 4,277 4,141
9	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar		::	1,165 1,147 1,141 1,236 1,227 1,194 1,142	610 667 696 719 700	221 242 279 265 221	492 492 493 481 462 457	995 1,139 1,136 1,141 1,124	139 174 159 154	229 265 284 282 283	2,637 2,683 2,594 2,451 2,345	4,293 4,277 4,141 3,986
9	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May		::	1,165 1,147 1,141 1,236 1,227 1,194 1,142 1,108	610 667 696 719 700 659 643	221 242 279 265 221 194 174	492 492 493 481 462	995 1,139 1,136 1,141	139 174 159 154	229 265 284 282	2,637 2,683 2,594 2,451	4,293 4,277 4,141
99	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar			1,165 1,147 1,141 1,236 1,227 1,194 1,142	610 667 696 719 700	221 242 279 265 221	492 492 493 481 462 457	995 1,139 1,136 1,141 1,124	139 174 159 154	229 265 284 282 283	2,637 2,683 2,594 2,451 2,345	4,293 4,277 4,141 3,986
9	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun			1,165 1,147 1,141 1,236 1,227 1,194 1,142 1,108 1,077	610 667 696 719 700 659 643	221 242 279 265 221 194 174 156	492 492 493 481 462 457 442	995 1,139 1,136 1,141 1,124 1,091	139 174 159 154 146 138	229 265 284 282 283 322	2,683 2,594 2,451 2,345 2,242	4,293 4,277 4,141 3,986 3,788
9	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May			1,165 1,147 1,141 1,236 1,227 1,194 1,142 1,108	610 667 696 719 700 659 643	221 242 279 265 221 194 174	492 492 493 481 462 457 442	995 1,139 1,136 1,141 1,124 1,091	139 174 159 154 146 138	229 265 284 282 283 322	2,637 2,683 2,594 2,451 2,345 2,242	4,293 4,277 4,141 3,986 3,788

- ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment. The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 3 months centred on the middle month.

 Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands.

 The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment excludes: the armed forces for Australia, Canada, Germany and the USA; conscripts for Finland, Italy; those aged 65 and over in Ireland; and the self employed for Austria.

- The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed. The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to April for Belgium and the Netherlands and May for Germany.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

eno electron	Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e,f}	Italy ^d	Japanf	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land ^f	United Statesd
TANDARDISED ILO	RATE: SE		JUSTEDa					_		-	- iand	- Glates
992	7.9	15.4	8.8	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
993	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.5	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
994	8.9	14.3	11.2	2.9	3.2	7.2	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
995 996	9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	7.0	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
997	9.6 9.8	11.6 9.8	11.7 11.7	3.4 3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
98	10.7	7.7	11.8	4.1	2.8 2.8	5.2 4.0	4.1 3.3	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
999		6.5	11.3	4.7		4.0		5.1 4.5	18.7 15.8	8.3 7.0	3.5	4.5 4.2
99 Jun		5.7	11.4	4.8	2.4	3.4		4.7	15.5	7.3	3.1	4.3
Jul		5.7	11.3	4.8	2.4	3.4		4.6	15.4	7.0		4.3
Aug Sep		5.6	11.3 11.2	4.7 4.6	2.4	3.3	3.3	4.4	15.7	7.2		4.2
Зер		5.5	11.2	4.0	2.3	3.2		4.3	15.6	7.0		4.2
Oct		5.3	11.1	4.6	2.3	2.9		4.2	15.1	6.7		4.1
Nov		5.2	11.1	4.5	2.2	2.8	3.7	4.2	15.1	6.8		4.1
Dec		5.1	11.2	4.7	2.2	2.8		4.2	15.2	6.8		4.0
00 Jan		5.0	11.2	4.7	2.2	2.7		4.3	15.1	6.6		4.0
Feb		5.0	11.0	4.9	2.2	2.9		4.4	15.1	6.6		4.0
Mar		4.9	10.8	4.9	_2.2	2.9	3.7	4.3	14.8	6.4		4.0
Apr		4.8	10.7	4.8	2.2	3.0		4.4	14.6	6.1	100	4.0
May		4.7		4.7	2.2	2.8		4.5	14.4	6.0		4.0
Jun		4.5		4.7	2.2			4.4	14.1	6.0		4.0
HER COMPLEMEN	TARY MEA	SURES OF UN	EMPLOYN	IENT: SEAS	ONALLY AD	JUSTED®						
9 Jul		194	2,679	3,270	5.4		59		1,631	221	96	5,937
Aug		191		3,170	5.4		60		1,624	203	93	5,842
Sep		187		3,150	5.3		61		1,607	207	91	5,825
Oct		183	2,592	3,140	5.2		63		1,595	214	89	5,757
Nov		179		3,100	5.1		63		1,597	217	87	5,736
Dec		173		3,180	5.1		62		1,590	212	86	5,688
00 Jan		172	2,623	3,170	5.0		64		1,613	211	84	5,689
Feb		170		3,290	5.0		64		1,601	210	81	5,804
Mar		164		3,320	5.1		62		1,578	207	77	5,708
Apr		165	2,501	3,270	4.9		62		1,559	201	74	5,524
May		161		3,080			64		1,548	184	72	5,774
Jun												
Jul												
e (%) : latest month		4.6	10.7	4.6		2.9				4.5	2.0	4.1
HER COMPLEMEN	TARY MEA	SURES OF UN	EMPLOYM	ENT: NOT S	EASONALLY	ADJUSTED	c					
92	185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
93	176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
94	180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
95	184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
96 97	185	279	2,679	2,250	5.7 6.4	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
97	214 290	254 227	2,688 2,744	2,303 2,787	5.5	375 286	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
9	290	193	2,670	3,171	5.4	222	56	401 357	1,890 1,652	222 208	140 99	6,210 5,880
9 Jul		201	2,597	3,190	5.0	213	66	345				
Aug		199		3,200	5.0	212	68	339	1,551 1,554	279 230	90	6,319 5,826
Sep		186		3,170	5.3	211	58	338	1,570	193	85	5,661
Oct		178	2,600	3,110	5.4	206	57	343	1,592	188	84	5,372
Nov		172		2,950	5.3	189	56	345	1,624	192	86	5,372
Dec		177		2,880	5.3	201	59	341	1,614	229	91	5,245
0 Jan		176	2,647	3,090	5.6	201	69	350	1,671	220	93	6,264
Feb		172		3,270	5.5	215	66	347	1,660	203	89	6,231
Mar		164		3,490	5.2	201	63	340	1,629	186	82	6,007
Apr		162	2,545	3,460	4.9	195	61	332	1,579	173	76	5,188
May		153		3,280			60	323	1,531	166	70	5,435
Jun												
Jul				.,								
e (%) : latest month			10.8	4.8		2.9						
- () · lutoot month			10.0	4.0		2.5				4.1	1.9	3.9

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity by age

UNIT	ED 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)	
_	omicactivity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD	
	1992 1993 1994	28,699 28,565	27,855 27,762	821 713	4,599 4,425	7,504 7,614	9,877 9,952	5,054 5,059	844 803	
	1995 1996	28,578 28,618 28,806	27,773 27,807 28,018	729 752 826	4,173 4,009 3,915	7,702 7,743 7,752	10,025 10,119 10,264	5,144 5,184 5,261	805 811 788	
	1997 1998 1999	29,004 29,052 29,361	28,182 28,263 28,532	868 856 850	3,793 3,713 3,710	7,783 7,708 7,592	10,267 10,319 10,525	5,471 5,667 5,855	822 790 829	
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,362 29,359 29,395	28,538 28,537 28,568	838 832 829	3,705 3,699 3,714	7,578 7,570 7,573	10,544 10,566 10,575	5,872 5,870 5,877	824 822 827	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,434 29,416 29,465	28,604 28,590 28,631	839 837 841	3,728 3,736 3,745	7,566 7,532 7,526	10,578 10,586 10,603	5,893 5,900 5,917	830 826 833	
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	29,502 29,505 29,498	28,653 28,655 28,641	840 842 837	3,749 3,755 3,754	7,508 7,493 7,461	10,625 10,617 10,653	5,930 5,948 5,937	849 850 858	
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	29,538 29,557 29,577	28,683 28,707 28,739	847 859 852	3,753 3,750 3,757	7,445 7,422 7,414	10,681 10,710 10,721	5,955 5,964 5,995	855 850 838	
	Apr-Jun	29,552	28,712	842	3,727	7,382	10,738	6,022	841	
	Changes Overlast3 months Percent	15 0.0	29 0.1	-5 -0.6	-27 -0.7	-63 -0.8	57 0.5	67 1.1	-14 -1.7	
	Overlast 12 months Percent	190 0.6	174 0.6	0.5	21 0.6	-196 -2.6	195 1.8	150 2.6	16 2.0	
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
	1992 1993	16,265 16,099 16,078	15,949 15,831	430 365	2,515 2,431	4,368 4,395	5,436 5,471	3,200 3,170	316 268	
	1994 1995 1996	16,078 16,090 16,136	15,831 15,803 15,793 15,859	376 387 434	2,431 2,301 2,207 2,145 2,082	4,446 4,455 4,432	5,493 5,559 5,609	3,187 3,186 3,238	275 297 277	
	1997 1998 1999	16,184 16,185 16,325	15,905 15,903 16,031	434 433 438	2,082 2,023 2,016	4,428 4,385 4,282	5,608 5,624 5,748	3,352 3,438 3,547	280 282 294	
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,324 16,318 16,334	16,032 16,027 16,039	433 423 418	2,026 2,021 2,024	4,272 4,264 4,263	5,754 5,765 5,777	3,547 3,553 3,557	292 291 295	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,353 16,344 16,376	16,056 16,051 16,081	428 424 431	2,027 2,033 2,041	4,263 4,253 4,255	5,780 5,785 5,790	3,558 3,557 3,564	297 293 295	
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	16,386 16,397 16,363	16,085 16,102 16,071	430 433 423	2,041 2,047 2,040	4,239 4,225 4,210	5,801 5,812 5,829	3,573 3,585 3,570	301 295 292	
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	16,386 16,413 16,418	16,090 16,115 16,127	432 439 433	2,038 2,046 2,044	4,204 4,194 4,185	5,838 5,850 5,863	3,578 3,586 3,602	296 297 291	
	Apr-Jun	16,381	16,097	421	2,028	4,162	5,869	3,617	284	
	Changes Overlast3 months Percent	-5 0.0	7 0.0	-11 -2.6	-11 -0.5	-41 -1.0	31 0.5	39 1.1	-12 -4.0	
	Overlast 12 months Percent	57 0.3	65 0.4	-12 -2.8	2 0.1	-110 -2.6	116 2.0	70 2.0	-8 -2.7	
emal	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF	
	1992 1993	12,434 12,466	11,906 11,931	392 348	2,083 1,994	3,136 3,219	4,441 4,481	1,854 1,889	528 535	
	1994 1995 1996	12,500 12,528 12,670	11,970 12,013 12,159	353 365 392	1,872 1,802 1,770	3,256 3,288 3,320	4,532 4,561 4,655	1,957 1,998 2,023	530 514 511	
	1997 1998 1999	12,819 12,867 13,036	12,277 12,359 12,501	434 423 412	1,711 1,690 1,694	3,356 3,323 3,310	4,658 4,695 4,778	2,119 2,229 2,307	542 508 534	
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,038 13,041 13,060	12,506 12,510 12,528	405 408 410	1,680 1,678 1,690	3,306 3,306 3,310	4,790 4,801 4,797	2,325 2,316 2,321	532 531 532	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	13,081 13,071	12,548 12,538	411 412	1,700 1,703	3,303 3,279	4,798 4,801	2,335 2,343	534 533	
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	13,089	12,551 12,568	410	1,704	3,271 3,269	4,812 4,825	2,353 2,356	538 548	
	Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	13,108 13,135	12,554 12,570	409 414	1,709 1,714	3,268 3,250	4,805 4,824	2,363 2,367	554 565	
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	13,151 13,144 13,159	12,593 12,591 12,612	415 420 419	1,715 1,705 1,713	3,242 3,228 3,229	4,843 4,860 4,858	2,377 2,378 2,393	558 553 547	
	Apr-Jun	13,171	12,615	421	1,699	3,220	4,869	2,406	556	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	20 0.2	22 0.2	6	-16 -0.9	-22 -0.7	26 0.5	28 1.2	-2 -0.4	
	Overlast 12 months Percent	133 1.0	109 0.9	16 4.0	19 1.2	-86 -2.6	79 1.7	80 3.5	24 4.5	

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity rates by age **D.1**

UNITE	ED 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)
	omic activity rates (%)a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 8
II	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
	1992 1993 1994 1995	63.3 62.9 62.8 62.7	79.2 78.8 78.6 78.4	59.5 53.8 56.2 55.9	78.3 77.9 76.2 75.9	82.6 82.9 83.0 83.1	85.8 85.4 85.1 84.9	69.0 68.4 68.5 68.1	8.3 7.9 7.9 8.0
	1996 1997 1998 1999	62.8 63.0 62.8 63.2	78.6 78.6 78.5 78.9	58.1 59.5 58.9 58.9	77.1 76.7 75.7 75.6	83.0 83.7 83.9 84.5	84.8 84.5 84.3 84.9	68.1 68.5 68.7 69.3	7.7 8.1 7.7 8.1
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.2 63.2 63.3	78.9 78.8 78.9	58.1 57.7 57.5	75.4 75.3 75.6	84.5 84.6 84.8	85.0 85.1 85.0	69.4 69.3 69.2	8.0 8.0 8.1
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.3 63.4	79.0 78.9 79.0	58.2 58.1 58.4	75.8 75.9 76.1	84.9 84.7 84.9	84.9 84.9 84.9	69.3 69.3 69.4	8.1 8.0 8.1
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	63.4 63.4 63.4	79.0 79.0 78.9	58.3 58.4 58.1	76.1 76.2 76.2	84.9 84.9 84.7	85.0 84.8 85.0	69.4 69.5 69.3	8.3 8.3 8.4
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	63.4 63.5 63.5	79.0 79.1 79.1	58.8 59.6 59.1	76.1 76.0 76.1	84.8 84.7 84.8	85.1 85.2 85.1	69.4 69.7	8.3 8.3 8.2
	Apr-Jun Changes Over last 3 months	63.4	79.0	-0.3	75.5 -0.6	-0.1	85.2 0.1	69.9	-0.1
	Overlast 12 months	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1
lale	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
	1992 1993 1994 1995	74.2 73.2 72.9 72.6	86.8 86.0 85.6 85.2	60.7 53.6 56.4 56.2	83.9 83.8 82.2 81.8	95.0 94.5 94.6 94.2	94.5 93.9 93.3 93.1	74.0 72.8 72.3 71.5	8.9 7.5 7.7 8.2
	1996 1997 1998 1999	72.4 72.2 71.8 72.1	85.1 84.9 84.4 84.6	59.5 58.2 58.2 59.3	82.6 82.4 80.8 80.5	93.4 93.6 93.7 93.5	92.5 92.0 91.5 92.2	71.8 72.2 71.9 72.6	7.6 7.6 7.6 7.9
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	72.0 72.0 72.0	84.6 84.5 84.6	58.6 57.3 56.6	80.9 80.7 80.8	93.5 93.5 93.7	92.2 92.3 92.3	72.5 72.5 72.4	7.9 7.8 7.9
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	72.1 72.0 72.1	84.6 84.6 84.7	58.0 57.5 58.4	80.9 81.1 81.3	93.9 93.9 94.2	92.2 92.2 92.1	72.3 72.2 72.3	8.0 7.9 7.9
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	72.1 72.2 72.0	84.7 84.8 84.6	58.3 58.7 57.3	81.3 81.5 81.2	94.0 93.9 93.8	92.2 92.2 92.3	72.4 72.5 72.1	8.1 7.9 7.8
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	72.1 72.2 72.2	84.7 84.8 84.8	58.6 59.5 58.7	81.1 81.4 81.3	93.9 93.9 93.9	92.3 92.4 92.5	72.1 72.2 72.5	7.9 8.0 7.8
	Apr-Jun	72.0	84.6	57.1	80.6	93.7	92.4	72.6	7.6
	Changes Over last 3 months Over last 12 months	-0.1 -0.1	0.0	-1.5 -1.5	-0.5 -0.3	-0.3 0.2	0.1	0.5	-0.3 -0.3
emale	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI 58.2	YCAL 72.4	YCAO 69.9	YCAR	MGWR	мджи
	1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	53.2 53.2 53.3 53.3 53.8 54.3 54.3 54.8	70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 72.0 72.5	53.2 53.9 55.9 55.7 56.5 60.9 59.6 58.4	71.7 69.9 69.8 71.2 70.7 70.4 70.4	71.0 71.2 71.6 72.3 73.5 73.8 75.1	77.2 76.9 76.6 77.1 76.9 77.1	61.8 62.2 63.1 63.2 62.9 63.3 64.3	8.0 8.1 8.1 7.9 7.8 8.3 7.8
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	54.8 54.8 54.9	72.5 72.5 72.6	57.5 58.0 58.3	69.8 69.7 70.2	75.2 75.4 75.6	77.6 77.7 77.8 77.6	64.9 65.2 64.9 64.9	8.2 8.1 8.1 8.1
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	55.0 54.9 55.0	72.7 72.7 72.7	58.5 58.6 58.4	70.6 70.6 70.6	75.6 75.2 75.2	77.5 77.5 77.6	65.1 65.3 65.4	8.2 8.2 8.2
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	55.1 55.1 55.2	72.8 72.7 72.8	58.3 58.2 58.8	70.8 70.7 70.9	75.4 75.5 75.3	77.7 77.3 77.5	65.4 65.5 65.5	8.4 8.5 8.6
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	55.2 55.2 55.2	72.9 72.8 72.9	59.1 59.7 59.6	70.9 70.5 70.8	75.3 75.1 75.3	77.7 77.9 77.7	65.7 65.6 65.9	8.5 8.5 8.4
	Apr-Jun Changes Over last 3 months	55.3	72.9	59.9	70.2 -0.8	75.3	77.8	66.1	8.5
	Overlast 3 months Overlast 12 months	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094.

a Denominator = all persons in the relevant age group.

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	04						A	ged 16-59 (F	/ 64 (M)						
	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	,	Wants job but	not seeking	g in last 4 wee	ks				Wants job a not availabl	nd seeking w e to start	ork but
					Total	Available to s in next 2 wee			Reasons fo	or not seek	ing		,		
UNITED KINGDOM						Available	Not available	Dis- couraged workers	Long- term sick	Looking after family /home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other
AII –	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	7CFF	YCFI	7 YCFL	YCFO 8	9 YCFR	10 YCFU	YCFX	12 YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	15
Bpring quarter Mar-May) 993	16,836	7,481	5,335	2.146	1,870	873	997	150	414						YCGJ
994 995 996 997	16,909 17,023 17,030 17,032	7,564 7,676 7,645 7,663	5,299 5,396 5,328 5,268	2,264 2,280 2,317 2,395 2,404	2,036 2,041 2,132	924 925 896 783	1,112 1,116 1,236 1,405	138 109 104 89	503 524 579 692	748 792 772 776 746	211 230 240 262 268	346 373 396 411 393	275 229 239 184 207	117 100 120 86 92	159 128 118 99 115
998 999	17,201 17,070	7,763 7,645	5,359 5,319	2,404 2,326	2,188 2,185 2,115	735 689	1,451 1,427	72 68	755 756	746 681	248 241	365 369	218 210	92	126
-month avera pr-Jun 1999 lay-Jul un-Aug (Sum)	17,082 17,099	7,651 7,663 7,645	5,340 5,356 5,369	2,311 2,307 2,275	2,107 2,100 2,071	672 689 686	1,435 1,412 1,384	67 64 65	752 753 736	686 671 656	243 244 246	360 369 367	204 207 205	88 87 86	117 120 119
ul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,049 17,080 17,043	7,619 7,645	5,325 5,357	2,294 2,288	2,085 2,074	705 687	1,380 1,387	66 67	751 740	658 653	247 238	362 376	209 214	93 95	117 119
Oct-Dec lov99-Jan2000 Dec99-Feb2000	17,043 17,018 17,027 17,046	7,614 7,603 7,612 7,638	5,315 5,327 5,339 5,342	2,299 2,276 2,273 2,296	2,087 2,069 2,079 2,100	690 676 670 656	1,397 1,394 1,410 1,444	66 66 67 68	739 725 727 732	661 658 659 651	227 220 223 235	394 400 404 414	212 207 194 195	94 94 88 88	117 113 106 108
Win) an-Mar 2000 eb-Apr lar-May (Spr)	17,019 17,011 17,004	7,607 7,594 7,573	5,311 5,291 5,262	2,296 2,303 2,312	2,105 2,117 2,125	658 670 670	1,448 1,447 1,455	64 64 64	738 756 768	656 656 655	236 233 239	411 407	191 187	81 77	110 109
pr-Jun	17,041	7,611	5,295	2,316	2,124	673	1,451	68	760	644	248	399 403	186 192	75 78	111
changes Overlast3 mon	ths 22	0.1	-15 -0.3	20 0.9	18 0.9	15 2.3	0.2	5.7	22 3.0	-12 -1.8	12 5.1	-8 -1.8	0.8	-3 -3.4	4.0
Overlast12mon		-39 -0.5	-44 -0.8	5 0.2	17 0.8	0.1	16	2.1	9	-42 -6.1	5 2.1	43 12.1	-12 -5.9	-9 -10.7	-3 -2.3
lale pring quarter	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFS	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK
Mar-May) 993 994 995	5,886 5,971	2,583 2,657	1,807 1,809	777 847	654 736	307 325	348 411	89 83	259 324	44 49	112 121	150 158	122 112	58 57	65 54
996 997 998 999	6,065 6,147 6,228 6,362 6,332	2,747 2,782 2,839 2,948 2,912	1,901 1,882 1,898 1,961 1,968	847 900 941 987 944	737 815 845 880 854	321 340 272 277 273	416 475 573 603 582	64 60 51 44 40	327 362 419 474 464	51 69 70 75 72	129 141 137 129 122	166 183 168 158 157	110 86 96 107 90	58 41 53 54 43	52 45 43 52 47
-month avera pr-Jun 1999 lay-Jul	ges 6,341 6,356	2,918 2,930	1,974 1,980	944 950	855 858	265 273	590 585	39 37	460 455	72 68	125 126	160 172	89 92	45 45	45 47
un-Aug (Sum)	6,348	2,925	1,981	944	853 855	273 283	580 571	38	443 451	68 67	126	177	91 95	47 50	44 45
ep-Nov (Aut)	6,354 6,330 6,328	2,925 2,902 2,904	1,984 1,958 1,970	941 943 933	845 845 836	274 274 268	571 571 568	39 41 42	445 445	66 68	115 109	180 182	95 98	51 52	44 46
ov 99-Jan 2000 ec 99-Feb 2000 Vin)	6,325 6,367	2,893 2,930	1,972 1,996	921 934	830 846	264 263	566 583	43 44	440 439 441	68 68 66	106 110 118	180 171 177	97 92 88	53 49 48	44 43 40
an-Mar 2000 eb-Apr lar-May (Spr)	6,352 6,333 6,337	2,918 2,898 2,894	1,984 1,960 1,955	933 939 939	851 857 860	263 267 263	588 591 597	43 41 36	448 459 465	61 64 64	116 111 114	182 183 181	83 81 78	43 41 40	40 40 39
pr-Jun	6,381	2,929	1,978	952	871	265	606	37	461	66	123	185	80	40	40
hanges verlast3mont ercent	ths 29 0.5	12 0.4	-6 -0.3	18 1.9	21 2.4	3 1.1	18 3.0	-6 -14.0	12 2.7	5 7.4	7 5.9	1.6	-2 -3.0	-2 -5.6	-0.2
verlast12mon	ths 40 0.6	12 0.4	0.2	0.8	17 2.0	0.3	16 2.7	-2 -4.3	0.2	-6 -8.3	-1.3	25 15.7	-9 -10.3	-4 -9.2	-5 -11.4
emale pring quarter Mar-May)	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFT	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL
993 994 995	10,949 10,938 10,958	4,897 4,907 4,929	3,528 3,490 3,496	1,369 1,417 1,433	1,216 1,300 1,305	566 599 604	650 701 700	61 55 45	155 179 197	704 742 721	99 109 111	196 216 230	153 117 129	59 43 62	94 74 67
996 997 998 999	10,883 10,805 10,839 10,738	4,863 4,824 4,815 4,733	3,446 3,370 3,398 3,351	1,417 1,454 1,417 1,382	1,318 1,343 1,305 1,261	556 510 457 416	761 832 848 845	44 38 28 29	218 272 281 292	707 676 671 610	121 131 119 120	228 225 207 211	99 111 112 121	45 39 38 45	54 72 74 76
month average pr-Jun 1999 ay-Jul	ges 10,741 10,743	4,733 4,733	3,366 3,377	1,367 1,357	1,252 1,242	408 416	845 826	28 27	292 297	614 604	118 118	200 196	115 115	43 42	72 73
un-Aug (Sum) ul-Sep ug-Oct	10,729 10,712 10,726	4,720 4,706 4,720	3,389 3,361 3,372	1,332 1,345 1,347	1,218 1,230 1,229	413 421 413	805 809 816	28 28 27	293 300 295	588 591 586	119 122 124	191 189 196	113	39 43	75 72
ep-Nov (Aut)	10,713	4,712	3,357	1,355	1,241	415	826 825	25	295 294 285	593 590	118 118	211	118 114 110	44 42 42	75 72 68
ov 99-Jan 2000 ec 99-Feb 2000 Vin)	10,702 10,679	4,700 4,719 4,708	3,367 3,346	1,352 1,362	1,250 1,255	406 393	844 861	24 24 23	288 292	591 586	113	233 237	102 107	39 39	68
an-Mar 2000 eb-Apr ar-May(Spr)	10,667 10,678 10,667	4,690 4,696 4,680	3,327 3,331 3,307	1,363 1,365 1,373	1,255 1,259 1,265	395 403 407	860 856 858	21 23 28	290 297 303	595 592 591	119 123 125	229 224 218	108 105 108	38 36 35	70 69 72
pr-Jun hanges	10,660	4,682	3,317	1,365	1,252	408	845	31	300	578	125	219	112	38	74
verlast3month ercent	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	3.1	-15 -1.7	10 45.3	10 3.3	-17 -2.8	4.4	-11 -4.6	3.8	-1.0	6.4
verlast12months ercent	-0.8	-51 -1.1	-48 -1.4	-3 -0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	2.6	-36 -5.9	7 5.7	18 9.2	-3 -2.4	-5 -12.2	3.4

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity by age D.3

UNITE		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)	
Econo	omically inactive levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAY	УСВВ	MGWA	MGWD	
	1992 1993 1994	16,611 16,836 16,909	7,318 7,481 7,564 7,676	559 613 569	1,278 1,258 1,304	1,578 1,573 1,572	1,630 1,701 1,756	2,273 2,336 2,363	9,293 9,355 9,345	
	1995 1996 1997	17,023 17,030 17,032	7,676 7,645 7,663	592 597 590	1,271 1,166	1,576 1,584	1,805 1,836	2,363 2,432 2,463	9,347 9.384	
	1998 1999	17,201 17,070	7,763 7,645	599 594	1,155 1,191 1,200	1,512 1,477 1,393	1,887 1,916 1,868	2,519 2,580 2,589	9,370 9,438 9,425	
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,082 17,099 17,077	7,651 7,663 7,645	605 611 613	1,206 1,214 1,200	1,388 1,377 1,356	1,864 1,856 1,863	2,587 2,604 2,612	9,431 9,436	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,049 17,080 17,043	7,619 7,645 7,614	602 604 600	1,189 1,183 1,176	1,342 1,356	1,876 1,885	2,610 2,616	9,432 9,430 9,435	
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000	17,018 17,027 17,046	7,603 7,612 7,638	601 599 604	1,174 1,171	1,341 1,337 1,332	1,886 1,880 1,905	2,611 2,611 2,605	9,429 9,414 9,415	
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	17,019 17,011	7,607 7,594	593 581	1,174 1,177 1,183	1,343 1,337 1,340	1,887 1,876 1,864	2,629 2,624 2,627	9,408 9,411 9,417	
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	17,004 17,041	7,573 7,611	588 598	1,178 1,211	1,327	1,871 1,870	2,609 2,595	9,431 9,429	
	Changes Over last 3 months	22	4	5	34	1	-6	-29	18	
	Percent Over last 12 months	-42	-39	0.8 -8	2.9	o.o -50	-0.3	-1.1	0.2	
Male	Percent	-0.2 MGSJ	-0.5 YBSO	-1.2 YCAT	0.4 YCAW	-3.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	
···uic	Spring quarters (Mar-May)		2,433			YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE	
	1992 1993 1994	5,659 5,886 5,971	2,583 2.657	278 315 290	483 470 498	230 257 253 275 313	315 355 396	1,127 1,187 1,220	3,226 3,303 3,315	
	1995 1996 1997	6,065 6,147 6,228	2,747 2,782 2,839	302 295 312	491 451 446	275 313 302	410 454	1,270 1,270	3,315 3,318 3,364 3,389	
	1998 1999	6,362 6,332	2,948 2,912	311 301	481 488	294 298	488 521 485	1,291 1,340 1,339	3,413 3,420	
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,341 6,356 6,348	2,918 2,930 2,925	306 315 320	479 484 481	298 296 288	487 484 480	1,348 1,350 1,355	3,423 3,426 3,424	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,337 6,354 6,330	2,914 2,925 2,902	310 314 307	479 475 468	277 277 264	487 491 495	1,361 1,369 1,368	3,424 3,429 3,429	
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	6,328 6,325 6,367	2,904 2,893 2,930	307 305 315	468 464 472	269 272 276	494 491 484	1,365 1,361 1,383	3,424 3,432 3,437	
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6,352 6,333 6,337	2,918 2,898 2,894	305 298 305	475 468 471	272 271 270	484 481 479	1,381 1,379 1,370	3,434 3,435 3,443	
	Apr-Jun	6,381	2,929	316	488	282	481	1,362	3,451	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	29 0.5	12 0.4	11 3.5	14 2.9	9 3.4	-3 -0.7	-19 -1.4	17 0.5	
	Over last 12 months Percent	40 0.6	12 0.4	10 3.4	9 1.9	-16 -5.3	-6 -1.3	14 1.1	28 0.8	
Female	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAX	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF	
	1992 1993	10,952 10,949	4,885 4,897	281 298	795 788	1,349 1,316 1,319	1,315 1,347	1,146 1,149	6,067 6,052	
	1994 1995 1996	10,938 10,958 10,883	4,907 4,929 4,863	278 290 302	807 780 714	1,319 1,302 1,271	1,360 1,396 1,382	1,143 1,162 1,193	6,031 6,029 6,020	
	1997 1998 1999	10,805 10,839 10,738	4,824 4,815 4,733	278 287 293	709 710 712	1,210 1,182 1,095	1,399 1,396 1,383	1,228 1,240 1,250	5,981 6,024 6,005	
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,741 10,743 10,729	4,733 4,733 4,720	300 296 293	727 730 719	1,090 1,081 1,068	1,377 1,372 1,383	1,239 1,255 1,257	6,008 6,009 6,009	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,712 10,726 10,713	4,706 4,720 4,712	292 291 293	710 708 708	1,065 1,079 1,077	1,390 1,394 1,391	1,249 1,247 1,243	6,006 6,006	
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	10,690 10,702 10,679	4,700 4,719 4,708	293 294 289	706 707 702	1,068 1,060 1,067	1,387 1,414 1,403	1,246 1,244 1,247	6,000 5,990 5,983	
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	10,667 10,678 10,667	4,690 4,696 4,680	288 283 284	702 714 707	1,065 1,068 1,058	1,392 1,383 1,392	1,243 1,248	5,971 5,977 5,982	
	Apr-Jun	10,660	4,682	282	722	1,056	1,392	1,239 1,233	5,988 5,978	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-7 -0.1	-8 -0.2	-6 -2.1	20 2.8	-9 -0.8	-3 -0.2	-10 -0.8	0	
	Over last 12 months Percent	-81 -0.8	-51 -1.1	-18 -6.0	-5 -0.7	-34	12	-6	-30	

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity rates by age

INITED	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)	
INGDOM conomic inactivity rates (%)a	1 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	YВТС	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	36.7	20.8	40.5 46.2	21.7 22.1	17.4	14.2	31.0 31.6	91.7 92.1	
1993 1994	36.7 37.1 37.2 37.3	20.8 21.2 21.4 21.6 21.4 21.4 21.5 21.1	46.2 43.8 44.1	22.1 23.8 24.1	17.1 17.0 16.9	14.6 14.9 15.1	31.5 31.9	92.1 92.0	
1995 1996 1997	37.2 37.0	21.4 21.4	41.9 40.5	23.8 24.1 22.9 23.3 24.3	16.9 17.0 16.3	15.2 15.5	31.9 31.5	92.3 91.9	
1998 1999	37.2 36.8	21.5 21.1	41.1 41.1	24.3 24.4	16.1 15.5	15.7 15.1	31.3 30.7	92.3 91.9	
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999	36.8 36.8	21.1 21.2	41.9 42.3 42.5	24.6 24.7	15.5 15.4	15.0 14.9	30.6 30.7	92.0 92.0	
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7	21.1		24.4	15.2 15.1	15.0 15.1	30.8 30.7	91.9 91.9	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.7 36.7 36.6	21.0 21.1 21.0	41.8 41.9 41.6	24.1 23.9	15.3 15.1	15.1 15.1	30.7 30.6	92.0 91.9	
Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000	36.6 36.6	21.0 21.0	41.7 41.6	23.9 23.8	15.1 15.1	15.0 15.2	30.6 30.5 30.7	91.7 91.7 91.6	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000	36.6 36.6	21.1	41.9 41.2	23.8 23.9	15.3 15.2 15.3	15.0 14.9	30.6	91.7	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36.5 36.5	20.9 20.9	40.4 40.9	24.0 23.9	15.3 15.2	14.8 14.9	30.6 30.3	91.7 91.8	
Apr-Jun	36.6	21.0	41.5	24.5	15.3	14.8	30.1	91.8	
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	
lale Spring quarters	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	25.8	13.2	39.3 46.4	16.1 16.2	5.0 5.5	5.5 6.1	26.0 27.2	91.1 92.5	
1993 1994	26.8 27.1 27.4 27.6 27.8 28.2	14.0 14.4 14.8	43.6	17.8 18.2	5.5 5.4 5.8 6.6 6.4 6.3 6.5	6.1 6.7 6.9 7.5 8.0	27.7 28.5	92.5 92.3 91.8	
1995 1996 1997	27.6 27.8	14.9 15.1	43.8 40.5 41.8	17.4 17.6	6.6 6.4	7.5 8.0	28.2 27.8 28.1	92.4 92.4 92.4	
1998 1999	28.2 27.9	15.6 15.4	41.8 40.7	19.2 19.5	6.5	8.5 7.8	27.4	92.4	
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1999	28.0 28.0	15.4 15.5	41.4 42.7	19.1 19.3	6.5 6.5 6.3	7.8 7.7	27.5 27.5	92.1 92.2	
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.0	15.4	43.4	19.2	6.3 6.1	7.7	27.6	92.1 92.0	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	27.9 28.0 27.9	15.4 15.4 15.3	42.0 42.5 41.6	18.9 18.7	6.1 5.8	7.8 7.8 7.9	27.7 27.8 27.7	92.1 92.1	
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	27.9 27.8	15.3 15.2	41.7 41.3	18.7 18.5	6.0 6.1 6.2	7.8 7.8 7.7	27.6 27.5 27.9	91.9 92.1 92.2	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000	28.0 27.9	15.4 15.3	42.7 41.4	18.8 18.9	6.1	7.7	27.9 27.8	92.1 92.0	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	27.8 27.8	15.2 15.2	40.5 41.3	18.6 18.7	6.1 6.1	7.6 7.5	27.5	92.2	
Apr-Jun Changes	28.0	15.4	42.9	19.4	6.3	7.6	27.4	92.4	
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.3	
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTE	YВТМ	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO	
(Mar-May) 1992 1993	46.8 46.8	29.1 29.1	41.8 46.1	27.6 28.3	30.1 29.0	22.8 23.1 23.1 23.4	38.2 37.8 36.9	92.0 91.9 91.9	
1994 1995	46.7 46.7	29.1 29.1	44.1 44.3 43.5	30.1 30.2 28.8	28.8 28.4 27.7 26.5	22.9	36.8 37.1	92.1 92.2	
1996 1997 1998	46.2 45.7 45.7	28.6 28.2 28.0	39.1 40.4	29.3 29.6	26.5 26.2 24.9	23.1 22.9 22.4	36.7 35.7 35.1	91.7 92.2 91.8	
1999 3-month averages	45.2	27.5	41.6	29.6				91.9	
Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul	45.2 45.2 45.1	27.5 27.5 27.4	42.5 42.0 41.7	30.2 30.3 29.8	24.8 24.6 24.4	22.3 22.2 22.4	34.8 35.1 35.1	91.9 91.9 91.9	
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	45.0	27.3	41.5	29.4 29.4	24.4 24.8	22.5 22.5 22.4	34.9 34.7	91.8 91.8	
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.1 45.0	27.3 27.3	41.4 41.6	29.4	24.8	22.4	34.6 34.6	91.8 91.6	
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	44.9 44.9 44.8	27.2 27.3 27.2	41.7 41.8 41.2	29.2 29.3 29.1	24.6 24.5 24.7	22.7 22.5	34.5 34.5	91.5 91.4	
Jan-Mar 2000	44.8 44.8	27.1 27.2	40.9 40.3	29.1 29.5	24.7 24.9	22.3 22.1	34.3 34.4 34.1	91.5 91.5 91.6	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	44.8 44.7	27.1 27.1	40.4 40.1	29.2 29.8	24.7 24.7	22.3	33.9	91.5	
Apr-Jun Changes	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	0.8	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	
Overlast 3 months						-0.1	-0.9	-0.4	
Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.4	-2.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.9	V.,	

ominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094

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

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN	Wholeeconom	y (Divisions 01-93)			Public sector			
		Actual	Seasonally adjust	ed		Actual	Seasonally adju	sted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly	Headline rate ^a
		LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999)) Annual) averages)	100.0 103.6 108.0 113.5 119.0				100.0 103.0 105.3 108.6 113.1			
1998	Jun	112.6	113.1	5.2	5.7	108.8	108.7	3.7	3.0
	Jul	114.0	113.8	5.5	5.6	109.2	109.1	3.8	3.5
	Aug	112.4	114.0	4.9	5.2	110.6	109.6	4.0	3.9
	Sep	112.8	114.5	5.1	5.2	110.0	109.8	3.6	3.8
	Oct	112.6	114.8	4.8	4.9	109.6	110.0	3.7	3.8
	Nov	113.7	115.2	4.6	4.8	109.8	110.6	3.7	3.7
	Dec	117.2	115.4	4.1	4.5	110.6	110.4	3.3	3.6
1999	Jan	115.7	116.3	4.5	4.4	110.3	111.2	4.0	3.6
	Feb	117.5	117.3	5.0	4.5	111.1	111.5	4.1	3.8
	Mar	124.0	117.7	4.8	4.8	110.6	111.9	4.3	4.
	Apr	117.3	117.3	4.1	4.6	111.6	112.4	4.6	4.3
	May	117.9	117.9	4.1	4.3	113.4	113.2	4.7	4.5
	Jun R	118.6	119.1	5.3	4.5	114.5	114.0	4.9	4.
	Jul	119.0	118.9	4.4	4.6	113.6	113.6	4.2	4.0
	Aug	117.9	119.6	5.0	4.9	114.4	113.7	3.8	4.3
	Sep	117.8	119.8	4.6	4.7	114.1	114.0	3.9	3.5
	Oct	118.4	120.7	5.1	4.9	114.0	114.5	4.0	3.9
	Nov	119.4	121.1	5.1	4.9	114.5	114.9	3.9	3.9
	Dec	124.6	122.6	6.2	5.5	114.7	114.4	3.6	3.9
2000	Jan	123.3	123.8	6.5	5.9	115.2	116.2	4.5	4.0
	Feb	124.1	123.7	5.5	6.0	116.4	116.4	4.4	4.2
	Mar	131.0	123.9	5.2	5.7	115.2	116.1	3.8	4.2
	Apr	122.5	122.7	4.6	5.1	116.6	117.3	4.4	4.2
	May R	122.5	122.6	4.0	4.6	117.1	117.0	3.3	3.8
	Jun P	122.9	123.6	3.8	4.1	118.1	118.0	3.5	3.

SIC 19	92	Private sector				of which: Private	sector servicesb		
		Actual	Seasonally adjus	sted		Actual	Seasonally adju	sted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months			Buloth	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
		LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ
1995)	100.0				100.0			
1996	1	103.7				103.5			
1997) Annual	108.7				108.8			
1998) averages	114.7				115.2			
1999)	120.5				121.5			
1998	Jun	113.5	114.1	5.6	6.3	113.5	113.8	5.7	6.9
	Jul	115.2	115.0	5.9	6.1	115.4	115.5	6.2	6.5
	Aug	112.8	115.0	5.2	5.6	112.8	115.4	5.4	5.8
	Sep	113.4	115.7	5.4	5.5	113.5	116.4	5.8	5.8
	Oct	113.3	116.0	5.0	5.2	113.0	116.6	5.3	5.5
	Nov	114.7	116.4	4.8	5.1	114.3	117.2	5.3	5.5
	Dec	118.9	116.8	4.3	4.7	119.8	117.3	4.5	5.0
1999	Jan	117.0	117.5	4.6	4.6	118.1	117.8	4.6	4.8
	Feb	119.0	118.7	5.2	4.7	120.4	119.7	5.8	5.0
	Mar	127.4	119.1	4.9	4.9	130.7	120.8	5.3	5.2
	Apr	118.8	118.5	3.9	4.7	119.3	119.4	3.9	5.0
	May	119.0	119.1	4.0	4.3	120.2	120.4	4.2	4.5
	Jun R	119.6	120.3	5.5	4.5	120.9	121.2	6.5	4.8
	Jul R	120.3	120.1	4.5	4.7	121.1	121.3	5.1	5.2
	AugR	118.7	121.1	5.3	5.1	119.4	122.2	5.9	5.8
	Sep	118.7	121.2	4.8	4.8	119.0	122.4	5.2	5.4
	Oct	119.5	122.2	5.4	5.1	119.4	123.3	5.8	5.6
	Nov	120.6	122.6	5.3	5.2	120.5	123.9	5.7	5.6
	Dec	127.1	124.6	6.8	5.8	128.6	125.6	7.1	6.2
2000	Jan	125.3	125.6	6.9	6.3	127.1	126.6	7.5	6.8
	Feb	126.0	125.6	5.8	6.5	127.9	127.1	6.1	6.9
	Mar	135.1	125.8	5.6	6.1	139.0	128.1	6.0	6.5
	Apr	124.0	124.0	4.6	5.4	124.6	125.2	4.8	5.7
	May R	123.8	124.1	4.2	4.8	124.3	124.7	3.6	4.8
	Jun P	124.1	124.9	3.9	4.2	124.6	125.1	3.3	3.9

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer Helpline: 01928 792442. The headline rate is the change in the average seasonally adjusted index values for the last three months compared with the same period a year ago. For further details please see the article in the May 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, p227.

S62 Labour Market trends September 2000

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

SIC 19	T BRITAIN I	Production (Divi	sions 10-41)			of which: Manufa	cturing (Divisions	15-37)	
		Actual	Seasonally adjust	ed		Actual	Seasonally adju	ısted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
995=	100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly	Headline rate ^a
	LI-SAL	LNMO.	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
1995)	100.0				100.0			
1996	1	104.4				104.4			
1997) Annual	108.5				108.8			
1998		113.4				113.7			
1999) averages								
1999)	117.8				118.3			
1998	Jun	112.9	113.2	4.6	4.8	113.1	113.5	4.7	4.8
	Jul	114.2	113.7	4.8	4.7	114.6	114.0	4.9	4.8
	Aug	112.2	114.0	4.5	4.7	112.4	114.3	4.5	4.7
	Sep	112.1	114.3	4.4	4.6	112.4	114.5	4.4	4.6
	ОСР	112.1	114.0			112.4	114.5	4.4	4.0
	Oct	113.3	114.8	4.4	4.5	113.7	115.0	4.5	4.5
	Nov	114.3	114.7	3.5	4.1	114.7	115.0	3.5	4.1
	Dec	116.3	114.6	3.2	3.7	116.6	115.1	3.2	3.7
									0.7
999	Jan	114.6	115.8	3.8	3.5	115.0	116.2	4.0	3.6
	Feb	116.2	115.8	3.4	3.5	116.6	116.2	3.4	3.5
	Mar	120.9	116.4	3.4	3.5	121.3	116.7	3.4	3.6
									0.0
	Apr	117.2	116.7	3.5	3.4	117.4	117.0	3.6	3.5
	May	116.3	116.7	3.4	3.4	116.6	117.1	3.5	3.5
	Jun R	116.6	117.1	3.4	3.4	117.0	117.4	3.5	3.5
	Jul	118.1	117.5	3.4	3.4	118.7	118.0	0.5	0.5
		116.4	118.3	3.8	3.5	117.0	118.9	3.5	3.5
	Aug		118.8	4.0	3.7	117.4		4.0	3.7
	Sep	116.8	110.0	4.0	3.7	117.4	119.4	4.3	4.0
	Oct	118.2	119.6	4.2	4.0	118.9	120.2	4.5	4.3
	Nov	119.5	119.8	4.5	4.2	120.3	120.4	4.8	4.5
	Dec	122.8	120.8	5.4	4.7	123.6	121.8	5.8	5.0
000	lan	1014	100.0	5.4	5.1	1017	4007		
w	Jan	121.1	122.0	4.6	5.1	121.7	122.7	5.6	5.4
	Feb	121.6	121.1			122.0	121.6	4.6	5.4
	Mar	126.0	121.2	4.1	4.7	126.7	121.9	4.5	4.9
	Apr	121.9	121.3	3.9	4.2	122.8	122.2	4.5	4.5
	May R	121.9	122.1	4.6	4.2	122.7	123.1	5.1	
	Jun P	121.8	122.1	4.3	4.3	122.4	122.6	4.4	4.7

		Actual	Seasonally adjust	sted	
			The Will	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	=100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995)	100.0			
1996	j	103.3			
1997) Annual	107.9			
1998) averages	113.4			
1999)	119.2			
1998	Jun	112.3	112.9	5.2	5.9
	Jul	113.7	113.7	5.5	5.7
	Aug	112.2	113.8	5.0	5.3
	Sep	112.6	114.4	5.2	5.3
	Oct	112.0	114.6	4.8	5.0
	Nov	113.1	115.1	4.7	4.9
	Dec	117.3	115.5	4.2	4.6
1999	Jan	116.0	116.2	4.5	4.5
	Feb	117.9	117.4	5.4	4.7
	Mar	125.2	117.9	4.9	4.9
	Apr	117.2	117.3	4.0	4.8
	May	118.3	118.4	4.3	4.4
	Jun R	119.2	119.7	6.0	4.8
	Jul R	119.1	119.2	4.9	5.1
	Aug	118.1	119.9	5.4	5.4
	Sep	117.7	120.0	4.9	5.0
	Oct	118.0	120.7	5.3	5.2
	Nov	118.9	121.2	5.3	5.2
	Dec	124.8	122.7	6.3	5.6
2000	Jan	123.9	124.1	6.8	6.1
	Feb	124.8	124.0	5.7	6.2
	Mar	132.5	124.3	5.4	5.9
	Apr	122.5	122.8	4.7	5.3
	May Jun P	122.4 122.9	122.6 123.7	3.6 3.4	4.5 3.9

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

For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article in the May 2000 edition of Labour Market Trends, pp 201-3.

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

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN 92		Agricul- ture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing	Pulp, paper products printing and publish-	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machin- ery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.
March1	1996=100		(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	ing (21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	Annual averages		LOTJ	104.8 108.8 109.8	103.6 108.1 110.0	105.1 107.3 111.3	105.0 109.2 111.8	107.0 111.6 114.7	104.4 108.5 112.8	105.2 111.5 119.0	105.4 110.5 113.7	105.1 109.4 113.1	107.7 113.0 115.8	104.8 108.3 109.3	LOTV 105.1 109.4 111.8
1997	Jun			104.7	103.3	105.1	105.5	106.7	103.8	105.0	104.8	105.2	107.1	104.4	105.6
	Jul Aug Sep			105.0 104.8 104.6	103.8 103.8 103.9	105.6 105.8 105.4	105.6 105.2 104.9	107.1 106.5 106.8	104.2 105.0 105.6	105.1 105.4 105.5	105.5 105.8 106.1	105.4 105.5 105.5	108.1 107.4 108.6	104.8 104.7 105.1	105.6 105.7 105.2
	Oct Nov Dec			104.0 104.8 106.1	103.9 104.6 105.6	105.6 106.6 107.0	104.8 105.2 105.3	107.4 109.1 110.0	106.4 106.5 106.4	105.9 106.4 107.5	106.0 106.7 107.1	106.0 106.6 107.2	108.0 109.0 109.2	105.3 106.3 106.7	105.2 105.7 106.8
1998	Jan Feb Mar			106.4 106.8 106.8	105.9 105.9 105.9	106.4 105.3 105.0	105.8 106.5 107.7	110.7 110.6 111.2	105.8 105.5 105.6	108.2 109.0 109.1	107.7 108.0 108.6	107.7 108.0 108.0	109.5 110.0 110.3	106.9 107.0 107.1	107.0 107.4 107.6
	Apr May Jun			108.0 108.7 108.9	106.6 107.7 108.4	105.8 106.3 107.5	108.6 109.1 109.4	111.8 112.6 112.1	106.4 107.4 108.0	109.6 110.0 110.9	109.6 110.4 110.5	108.2 108.6 109.1	112.0 113.1 113.5	108.0 108.6 108.8	108.5 109.0 109.5
	Jul Aug Sep		-	108.7 108.4 108.7	108.8 108.2 108.2	107.7 108.2 107.8	109.8 109.7 109.8	112.2 111.4 111.3	108.3 108.7 109.3	111.3 111.8 111.7	110.4 110.5 111.2	109.8 110.1 110.2	114.4 114.6 114.8	108.9 108.7 108.8	110.1 110.5 110.4
	Oct Nov Dec		-	109.3 110.0 110.6	108.0 109.0 109.9	107.9 108.7 108.7	109.4 109.8 109.8	110.9 111.8 111.9	110.1 110.7 111.1	112.1 112.9 114.5	111.5 111.7 111.7	110.0 110.3 110.5	114.1 113.7 113.4	108.2 108.4 108.5	110.1 110.0 110.0
1999	Jan ^a Feb ^a Mar		 :	110.7 109.8 109.1	110.1 109.6 109.1	108.6 107.5 107.4	110.2 110.0 110.5	111.6 111.1 111.3	111.4 111.1 110.7	115.3 115.6 115.5	111.7 111.6 111.4	110.4 110.1 110.5	111.7 110.9 111.4	108.6 108.0 107.7	109.9 109.7 109.6
	Apr May Jun			108.8 109.1 109.4	108.9 109.3 109.5	107.9 109.2 110.6	110.4 110.9 111.0	111.8 112.6 113.4	110.7 111.2 111.8	116.6 117.4 118.5	111.4 111.8 112.2	111.4 112.2 112.6	112.0 114.0 115.2	108.1 108.7 109.5	110.1 110.7 111.3
	Jul Aug Sep			109.4 109.7 109.8	109.8 110.0 110.3	111.6 112.3 112.5	111.4 111.1 111.5	114.3 115.0 116.0	112.1 112.7 113.4	118.7 119.1 119.8	112.5 113.3 114.2	113.0 113.6 114.1	117.0 117.2 117.5	110.0 109.8 110.0	111.7 112.0 112.0
	Oct Nov Dec		-	110.3 110.9 111.0	110.6 110.8 111.2	113.2 113.9 114.6	112.1 113.6 114.1	116.8 117.7 118.3	114.2 114.6 115.2	120.3 121.1 122.2	115.6 116.8 117.1	114.4 114.6 115.2	117.3 118.5 119.1	110.0 110.7 110.1	112.4 113.4 114.3
	Jan Feb Mar		-	111.3 111.4 112.1	111.8 112.4 113.1	113.6 112.6 112.0	112.0 110.9 108.6	118.1 118.3 118.6	114.8 114.5 114.1	122.9 123.0 122.9	116.9 115.5 115.0	116.3 117.8 118.5	120.6 120.6 120.7	110.0 110.0 110.6	114.4 114.6 115.1
	Apr May R Jun P		-	112.1 112.0 111.9	114.6 115.8 • 116.3	112.2 112.8 113.6	108.7 107.2 107.8	119.3 119.2 119.6	114.4 115.0 115.2	123.3 123.6 123.7	114.7 115.7 116.9	119.3 120.2 120.6	120.6 121.5 122.6	110.4 110.8 111.1	116.0 116.3 117.1
Per cer	nt change on	the y													
1998	Jun		LNLM 	LNLN 4.1	LNLO 4.9	LNLP 2.3	LNLQ 3.7	LNLR 5.0	LNLS 4.0	LNLT 5.6	LNLU 5.5	LNLV 3.7	LNLW 6.0	LNLX 4.2	LNLY 3.7
	Jul Aug Sep		:	3.5 3.4 3.9	4.8 4.2 4.1	2.0 2.2 2.3	4.0 4.3 4.6	4.8 4.6 4.3	4.0 3.5 3.5	5.9 6.1 5.8	4.7 4.4 4.7	4.2 4.4 4.4	5.8 6.7 5.7	3.9 3.9 3.5	4.3 4.5 5.0
	Oct Nov Dec			5.1 5.0 4.2	4.0 4.2 4.1	2.2 2.0 1.6	4.4 4.4 4.3	3.3 2.5 1.7	3.5 3.9 4.4	5.9 6.1 6.5	5.2 4.7 4.3	3.8 3.5 3.0	5.6 4.3 3.8	2.8 2.0 1.6	4.7 4.0 3.0
1999	Jan ^a			4.1	4.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.7
	Feb ^a Mar			2.8	3.5	2.0 2.3	3.3 2.6	0.5 0.0	5.3 4.8	6.1 5.9	3.4 2.5	2.0 2.4	0.9 1.0	1.0 0.5	2.1 1.9
	Apr May Jun			0.7 0.4 0.5	2.2 1.4 1.1	1.9 2.7 2.9	1.6 1.6 1.5	0.0 0.0 1.1	4.0 3.6 3.5	6.3 6.7 6.9	1.6 1.2 1.6	3.0 3.3 3.3	-0.1 0.8 1.5	0.1 0.1 0.6	1.5 1.6 1.6
	Jul Aug Sep		0.9 3.6	0.7 1.2 1.0	1.0 1.7 1.9	3.6 3.9 4.3	1.5 1.3 1.6	1.8 3.2 4.2	3.5 3.7 3.7	6.6 6.6 7.3	1.9 2.6 2.7	2.9 3.2 3.6	2.3 2.3 2.3	1.0 0.9 1.1	1.4 1.4 1.4
	Oct Nov Dec		7.0 6.7 5.0	1.0 0.9 0.3	2.3 1.6 1.2	4.9 4.8 5.4	2.5 3.5 3.9	5.3 5.3 5.7	3.7 3.5 3.7	7.3 7.3 6.8	3.7 4.5 4.8	4.0 3.9 4.3	2.8 4.2 5.1	1.7 2.2 1.5	2.1 3.1 3.9
	Jan Feb Mar		3.7 3.3 5.1	0.5 1.4 2.7	1.5 2.5 3.7	4.6 4.8 4.2	1.6 0.8 -1.8	5.8 6.5 6.6	3.0 3.0 3.1	6.7 6.4 6.4	4.6 3.4 3.3	5.4 7.0 7.2	7.9 8.7 8.3	1.3 1.8 2.8	4.1 4.4 5.0
	Apr May R Jun P		6.0 8.2 9.7	3.1 2.6 2.3	5.3 6.0 6.2	4.0 3.3 2.7	-1.6 -3.3 -2.8	6.7 5.9 5.5	3.4 3.4 3.1	5.8 5.3 4.4	3.0 3.5 4.2	7.0 7.1 7.1	7.8 6.6 6.4	2.1 1.9 1.4	5.3 5.0 5.2

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

Electr- ical and optical equip- ment	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- catione	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work ^d	Other services ^f	GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
105.7 110.1 116.5	LOTX 101.6 106.3 110.7	101.0 103.9 102.1	LOTZ 103.4 110.4 115.0	104.9 110.8 113.8	97.9 101.8 103.0	106.3 110.8 117.4	104.3 108.3 111.4	106.7 113.3 118.0	LOUF 104.0 110.2 115.0	101.0 103.5 106.0	LOUH 104.6 107.6 113.0	LOUI 106.1 114.7 121.8	1997 (Annual 1998 (averages 1999 (
105.6	100.9	101.2	102.4	104.5	97.6	104.9	103.8	106.5	103.8	99.8	104.1	103.4	1997 Jun
106.4	101.4	101.6	103.1	104.9	98.2	106.2	104.2	107.2	104.3	99.9	104.6	103.7	Jul
106.6	101.2	101.0	103.1	105.2	98.6	106.9	104.4	107.7	104.2	100.5	105.6	105.1	Aug
106.5	101.5	101.0	103.7	105.5	99.0	107.1	105.1	107.9	104.3	101.1	106.5	107.0	Sep
106.2	101.7	101.1	104.2	105.7	98.8	107.2	105.2	108.1	104.4	101.9	106.3	108.4	Oct
106.6	103.0	102.1	105.3	105.9	98.4	107.1	105.8	108.2	104.8	102.5	105.4	109.1	Nov
107.1	104.1	102.5	106.0	106.9	98.2	108.8	106.3	108.7	105.6	102.9	104.8	110.0	Dec
107.1	104.6	102.5	106.4	107.4	98.5	109.9	107.0	109.3	106.8	102.6	104.8	110.6	1998 Jan
107.5	104.8	102.2	106.8	107.9	99.0	110.4	107.3	110.0	108.0	102.5	104.9	110.8	Feb
107.7	105.0	102.3	107.1	107.8	99.2	109.5	107.3	110.7	108.7	102.8	104.5	111.5	Mar
108.6	105.7	103.2	107.7	108.8	99.8	109.3	108.6	111.3	109.2	102.9	104.9	112.8	Apr
109.0	106.0	103.9	108.3	109.9	101.1	109.9	109.8	112.3	109.9	102.9	105.6	113.7	May
109.4	106.6	104.1	109.0	111.0	102.1	110.4	108.8	113.2	110.3	102.9	106.7	113.6	Jun
110.0	107.0	104.3	110.1	111.6	102.9	110.9	107.4	113.8	110.5	103.4	107.7	114.0	Jul
110.4	107.0	104.3	111.0	111.9	103.0	110.8	106.5	113.8	110.0	103.8	108.9	115.5	Aug
110.7	106.6	104.6	111.9	112.0	103.3	110.8	108.0	114.0	110.2	103.7	109.8	116.5	Sep
111.0	106.2	104.5	112.4	112.1	102.8	110.7	108.3	114.4	110.2	104.1	109.9	116.9	Oct
111.6	106.4	104.5	113.3	112.2	102.5	111.0	109.3	114.9	111.1	104.3	109.5	116.9	Nov
112.5	107.1	104.5	113.5	112.5	102.6	112.7	108.9	115.4	111.8	104.7	109.5	117.2	Dec
112.9	107.3	103.7	113.6	112.5	103.4	113.7	109.3	115.8	112.9	104.8	109.8	117.1	1999 Jan ^a
113.2	107.5	102.5	113.0	112.4	103.1	113.8	109.5	115.7	113.5	104.8	110.2	117.0	Feb ^a
113.5	107.7	101.4	113.0	112.4	102.1	112.9	109.8	115.9	114.0	105.0	109.9	117.2	Mar
114.0	108.8	102.2	113.0	113.1	101.6	113.4	109.8	116.5	114.6	105.0	110.3	117.6	Apr
114.6	109.6	103.8	113.3	113.6	102.1	115.2	110.2	117.6	115.4	105.1	111.1	118.3	May
115.1	110.2	104.9	113.4	113.8	103.2	117.1	110.9	118.2	116.0	105.6	112.7	119.5	Jun
116.0	110.5	103.7	113.9	113.8	103.2	118.0	111.9	118.6	116.0	105.9	113.5	121.2	Jul
116.9	111.1	102.2	114.4	114.0	103.7	119.0	111.8	118.6	115.2	106.1	114.5	122.5	Aug
118.0	111.6	101.0	115.5	114.3	104.0	118.7	112.3	118.6	114.6	105.9	114.8	123.7	Sep
118.7	112.1	100.9	116.6	114.4	103.9	118.7	112.3	118.3	114.2	106.4	115.0	124.3	Oct
119.3	112.8	100.9	117.9	114.2	103.3	118.2	112.5	118.7	114.7	107.2	114.6	125.7	Nov
119.3	113.4	101.2	118.1	114.6	102.8	120.8	112.4	119.5	115.3	107.6	114.4	126.8	Dec
119.8	113.7	101.8	118.3	115.3	104.0	121.8	113.8	121.4	116.8	108.0	114.7	128.6	Jan
120.3	113.5	101.4	118.6	116.4	104.7	122.8	114.2	122.1	118.2	109.0	114.9	130.2	Feb
121.3	114.3	100.3	119.6	117.0	105.2	121.2	114.5	122.7	119.2	109.3	114.9	130.0	Mar
122.0	115.0	99.4	120.1	117.6	104.6	122.8	113.6	122.2	119.4	109.3	115.4	129.5	Apr
122.7	115.7	99.6	120.4	118.0	105.5	123.2	114.9	123.0	120.1	108.3	116.2	128.7	May R
123.3	115.9	100.4	120.8	118.5	106.2	124.2	116.6	123.6	120.7	108.6	117.3	129.8	Jun P
LNLZ	LNMA	LNMB	LNMC	LNMD	LNME	LNMF	LNMG	LNMH	LNMI	LNMJ	LNMK	Per c LNML	ent change on the year
3.6	5.6	2.9	6.4	6.1	4.6	5.2	4.9	6.3	6.3	3.1	2.5	9.9	1998 Jun
3.4	5.6	2.7	6.8	6.4	4.7	4.5	3.1	6.2	6.0	3.6	3.0	9.9	Jul
3.6	5.8	3.3	7.7	6.3	4.5	3.6	2.1	5.7	5.5	3.3	3.2	9.9	Aug
3.9 4.5 4.8	5.0 4.4 3.4	3.5 3.4 2.3	7.8 7.6	6.2 6.1 6.0	4.3 4.0 4.2	3.4 3.3 3.6	2.8 3.0 3.3	5.7 5.8 6.1	5.6	2.6	3.1	8.9 7.8	Sep Oct
5.1	2.9	2.0	7.1	5.2	4.5	3.6	2.4	6.2	6.0 5.8	1.8 1.7	3.9 4.5	7.1 6.5	Nov Dec
5.4	2.6	0.2	5.8	4.7	5.0	3.5	2.1	5.9	5.7	2.1	5.0	5.9	1999 Jan ^a Feb ^a
5.4	2.6	-0.8 -1.0	5.5	4.2	1.8	3.1	2.4	4.7	4.9 5.0	2.1	5.1 5.1	5.1	Mar
5.2 5.2	3.4 3.4	0.0	4.7	3.4 2.6	1.0	4.9 6.0	0.3 1.9	4.7 4.5	5.0 5.1	2.2 2.5	5.3 5.7	4.0 5.2	May Jun
5.5	3.3	-0.6	3.5	2.0	0.4	6.4	4.2	4.2	5.0	2.4	5.4	6.2	Jul
5.8	3.8	-2.0	3.0	1.9	0.6	7.4	4.9	4.2	4.8	2.2	5.1	6.1	Aug
6.6	4.7	-3.4	3.2	2.0	0.7	7.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.1	4.5	6.1	Sep
7.0	5.6	-3.5	3.7	2.0	1.1	7.2	3.7	3.5	3.6	2.2	4.7	6.4	Oct
6.9	6.0	-3.4	4.1	1.8	0.8	6.5	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.7	4.7	7.5	Nov
6.1	5.9	-3.1	4.1	1.9	0.3	7.2	3.3	3.5	3.1	2.8	4.5	8.2	Dec
6.1	6.0	-1.8	4.1	2.5	0.6	7.1	4.1	4.9	3.5	3.1	4.4	9.8	2000 Jan
6.3	5.6	-1.1	5.0	3.6	1.5	7.9	4.2	5.5	4.1	4.0	4.3	11.3	Feb
6.9	6.1	-1.1	5.9	4.1	2.9	7.4	4.2	5.9	4.5	4.1	4.6	10.9	Mar
7.0	5.6	-2.7	6.3	4.0	2.9	8.2	3.5	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.7	10.1	Apr
7.0	5.6	-4.1	6.2	3.9	3.4	6.9	4.3	4.6	4.1	3.0	4.6	8.8	May R
7.1	5.2	-4.3	6.5	4.1	3.0	6.1	5.1	4.5	4.0	2.9	4.1	8.6	Jun P

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

As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See article on pp267-8 of the May 1999 issue of Labour Market Trends for further details.

The average of the latest three months.
As a result of a discontinuity in the reporting of data for the agricultural sector, this series is not available before August 1999. Therefore there is no index for this series based on March 1996 as with the other series.

The index for the sector education, health and social work is based on a sample which excludes representatives of the private health and social work sector until June 1998. Monthly movements in the index for this sector therefore exclude private health and social work up to May 1998.

Excluding sea transport.

Excluding private domestic and personal services.

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

E.4 EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT SIC 199	BRITAIN 2	Whole economy	(Division 01-93)			Public sector			
		Index	Cha	nge on year (%)		Index	С	hange on year (%)	
1995=10	00	including	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUF
1998	Jun	112.6	5.3	4.8	0.5	108.8	4.0	3.8	0.2
	Jul	114.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	109.2	3.6	3.8	-0.3
	Aug	112.4	4.7	4.5	0.2	110.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Sep	112.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	110.0	3.1	3.2	-0.
	Oct	112.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	109.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Nov	113.7	4.5	4.8	-0.3	109.8	3.4	3.4	0.
	Dec	117.2	4.3	4.2	0.1	110.6	3.1	3.2	-0.
1999	Jana	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.
	Feba	117.5	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.
	Mar	124.0	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0
	Apr	117.3	3.7	3.3	0.4	111.6	4.5	3.9	0
	May	117.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	113.4	4.7	4.0	0
	Jun	118.6	5.4	4.2	1.2	114.5	5.3	4.7	0
	Jul	119.0	4.3	3.5	0.8	113.6	4.0	3.4	0
	Aug	117.9	4.9	3.7	1.2	114.4	3.4	3.0	0
	Sep	117.8	4.5	3.7	0.8	114.1	3.7	3.3	0.
	Oct	118.4	5.2	3.8	1.4	114.0	4.0	3.6	0.
	Nov	119.4	5.0	3.6	1.4	114.5	4.3	3.9	0.
	Dec	124.6	6.3	3.7	2.6	114.7	3.7	3.1	0.
2000	Jan	123.3	6.5	4.8	1.7	115.2	4.5	4.0	0.
	Feb	124.1	5.7	5.1	0.6	116.4	4.8	4.8	0.
	Mar	131.0	5.6	4.7	0.9	115.2	4.2	4.2	0.
	Apr	122.5	4.4	4.4	0.0	116.6	4.5	4.4	0
	May R	122.5	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.1	3.3	3.6	-0.
	Jun P	122.9	3.6	4.4	-0.8	118.1	3.1	3.2	-0.
		Private sector				of which: Private	sector servicesb		

			Cha	nge on year (%)		Index	C	hange on year (%)	
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
		LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN
1998	Jun	113.5	5.6	5.1	0.5	113.5	5.9		
	Jul	115.2	5.9	5.2	0.7	115.4	6.1		
	Aug	112.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	112.8	5.1		
	Sep	113.4	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.5	5.7		
	Oct	113.3	4.9	4.7	0.2	113.0	5.0		
	Nov	114.7	4.7	5.1	-0.4	114.3	5.0		
	Dec	118.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	119.8	4.8		
999	Jana	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	118.1	4.9		
	Feba	119.0	5.3	3.7	1.6	120.4	6.0		
	Mar	127.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	130.7	5.7		
	Apr	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	119.3	3.3		
	May	119.0	4.0	3.2	0.8	120.2	4.2		
	Jun	119.6	5.4	4.1	1.3	120.9	6.5		
	Jul	120.3	4.4	3.5	0.9	121.1	5.0		
	Aug	118.7	5.2	3.9	1.3	119.4	5.9		
	Sep	118.7	4.6	3.8	0.8	119.0	4.9		
	Oct	119.5	5.4	3.8	1.6	119.4	5.7		
	Nov	120.6	5.2	3.5	1.7	120.5	5.4		
	Dec	127.1	6.9	3.8	3.1	128.6	7.3		
0000	Jan	125.3	7.0	5.0	2.0	127.1	7.6		
	Feb	126.0	5.9	5.1	0.8	127.9	6.2	5.3	(
	Mar	135.1	6.0	4.9	1.1	139.0	6.4	4.9	
	Apr	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	124.6	4.4	4.4	(
	May R	123.8	4.0	4.9	-0.9	124.3	3.4	5.1	
	Jun P	124.1	3.8	4.8	-1.0	124.6	3.1	4.8	-

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

Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN 92	Production (Divis	sions 10-41)			of which: Manufa	acturing (Divisions 1	5-37)	
		Index	Cha	ange on year (%)		Index	C	change on year (%)	
1995=1	100	including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
		LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT
1998	Jun	112.9	4.4	4.2	0.2	113.1	4.5	4.3	0.2
	Jul	114.2	4.8	4.3	0.5	114.6	4.9	4.4	0.5
	Aug	112.2	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.4	4.6	4.6	0.0
	Sep	112.1	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.4	4.3	4.0	0.3
	Oct	113.3	4.4	4.0	0.4	113.7	4.4	3.9	0.5
	Nov	114.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	114.7	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Dec	116.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1
999	Jana	114.6	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.0	4.1	3.6	0.5
	Feba	116.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.6	3.5	2.7	0.8
	Mar	120.9	3.4	2.4	1.0	121.3	3.5	2.6	0.9
	Apr	117.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	117.4	3.6	2.6	1.0
	May	116.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.6	3.4	2.8	0.6
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.0	3.4	3.1	0.3
	Jul	118.1	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7
	Aug	116.4	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.9	0.2
	Sep	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1
	Oct	118.2	4.3	4.0	0.3	118.9	4.6	4.5	0.1
	Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3
	Dec	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.6	6.0	4.2	1.8
000	Jan	121.1	5.7	4.3	1.4	121.7	5.8	4.5	1.3
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.0	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Mar	126.0	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.7	4.5	5.1	-0.6
	Apr	121.9	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.7	-0.2
	May R	121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5
	Jun P	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.6	4.7	-0.1
		Services (Division	ns 50-93)						

			Change on year (%)							
		Index including bonus ^a	Including effect ^a	Excluding bonus	Bonus bonus					
		LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU					
1998	Jun	112.3	5.3	4.8	0.5					
	Jul	113.7	5.4	4.9	0.5					
	Aug	112.2	4.7	4.4	0.3					
	Sep	112.6	5.0	4.6	0.4					
	Oct	112.0	4.6	- 4.6	0.0					
	Nov	113.1	4.5	4.9	-0.4					
	Dec	117.3	4.3	4.3	0.0					
1999	Jana	116.0	4.6	4.5	0.1					
	Feba	117.9	5.5	4.0	1.5					
	Mar	125.2	5.2	3.6	1.6					
	Apr	117.2	3.6	3.5	0.1					
	May	118.3	4.3	3.6	0.7					
	Jun	119.2	6.1	4.8	1.3					
	Jul	119.1	4.7	3.8	0.9					
	Aug	118.1	5.3	3.8	1.5					
	Sep	117.7	4.6	3.6	1.0					
	Oct	118.0	5.4	3.6	1.8					
	Nov	118.9	5.2	3.4	1.8					
	Dec	124.8	6.4	3.6	2.8					
2000	Jan	123.9	6.8	5.0	1.8					
	Feb	124.8	5.9	5.0	0.9					
	Mar	132.5	5.8	4.6	1.2					
	Apr	122.5	4.5	4.3	0.2					
	May R	122.4	3.4	4.6	-1.2					
	Jun P	122.9	3.1	4.2	-1.1					

 $Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. \, Customer \, Helpline: \, 0.1928.792442.$

b For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article in the May 2000 edition of *Labour Market Trends*, pp 201-3.

R Revised.
Provisional

E.11 EARNINGS Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey

April 2000

These tables present the results of projecting the April 1999 New Earnings Survey (NES) to April 2000.

Estimated average earnings in April 2000

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in April 2000 were £417.9. The tables show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and Government Office Regions.

For categories not shown in the tables, users can construct their own April 2000 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from *Box 1* to the NES estimates for April 1999.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1998 and 1999 New Earnings Survey so that the overall increase (which was 3.7 per cent) equals the 4.4 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1999 and April 2000. The AEI used is an unpublished series that excludes arrears of pay.

Table A Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates;

Occupation	All employ	ees on adult r	ates	
	Major group	Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	684.1	488.5	627.2
Professional occupations	2	608.2	505.3	565.7
Associate professional and				
technical occupations	3	550.4	417.6	493.8
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	311.3	283.0	290.4
Craft and related occupations	5	376.3	249.7	368.7
Personal and protective service				
occupations	6	365.0	247.3	311.3
Sales occupations	7	367.4	259.6	318.2
Plant and machine operatives	8	345.6	251.4	330.5
Otheroccupations	9	297.5	214.7	282.0
All non-manual occupations		547.0	367.3	463.5
All manual occupations		343.4	236.3	324.8
Alloccupations	1-9	459.4	346.9	417.9

	Male	Female	All
Manual Non-manual	1.0252 1.0408	1.0648 1.0588	1.0312 1.0456
All	1.0384	1.0624	1.0444

Table B Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; April 2000

Industry	SIC	SIC IVIAIE			Female			Male and female			
industry	code	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	
. I be the send for each of	Α	279.3	417.1	309.9	211.9	279.0	244.1	272.3	373.7	300.0	
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	Ĉ	406.0	672.6	531.2				404.8	601.0	510.8	
Mining and quarrying	D	363.5	563.7	440.9	246.7	361.6	310.3	344.1	504.7	412.9	
Manufacturing	DA	346.9	627.8	431.8	259.2	362.8	303.0	325.2	532.5	395.9	
Manufacture of food products Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	280.3	448.8	344.1	206.4	301.6	232.2	238.8	387.3	288.5	
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper	DE	407.2	569.0	485.9	279.8	396.0	369.9	387.3	496.9	450.8	
products; publishing and printing	DL	337.6	554.1	445.0	246.6	375.2	304.3	310.6	509.3	407.2	
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DM	411.9	599.2	478.5	302.2	382.6	352.3	406.8	563.6	467.5	
Manufacture of transport equipment	E	451.6	628.1	546.8	*	388.0	389.0	453.2	541.8	511.1	
Electricity, gas and water supply	F	360.2	529.3	416.0		324.5	323.9	361.9	482.8	409.5	
Construction	G	306.9	462.9	410.3	229.3	292.8	287.1	296.7	391.3	367.4	
Wholesale and retail trade	Н	236.3	421.0	308.5	192.2	295.0	242.6	216.9	355.8	278.0	
Hotels and restaurants		368.7	551.6	439.6	331.7	372.7	365.2	366.8	486.3	424.3	
Transport, storage and communication	1	387.4	714.1	704.2		400.2	400.7	364.6	556.0	552.3	
Financial intermediation	K	320.2	601.3	523.7	235.9	390.7	378.4	307.5	511.4	469.6	
Real estate, renting and business activities	n	315.3	479.6	455.3	247.4	352.3	349.8	306.2	423.6	411.7	
Public administration and defence		292.4	505.1	457.7	237.5	409.0	397.5	274.3	444.0	420.7	
Education Health and social work	M	274.4	557.3	465.9	212.4	364.3	337.3	234.9	409.9	371.0	
Other community, social and personal service activities	0	308.4	517.5	438.4	210.2	380.9	348.2	282.3	452.3	400.8	
All industries and services	A-Q	343.4	547.0	459.4	236.3	367.3	346.9	324.8	463.5	417.9	

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

Table C Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; April 2000

Region	Male			Female			Male and fem	ale	
negion	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
	333.8	467.8	399.4	220.8	327.1	307.9	314.6	396.6	365.1
North East	341.0	507.7	431.0	235.9	333.7	318.1	323.2	424.2	389.2
North West (including Merseyside)		508.8	430.7	236.7	333.4	317.0	320.9	426.5	389.4
North West (excluding Merseyside)	338.7	501.7	432.7	229.8	335.1	323.0	335.5	413.2	388.3
Merseyside	353.0		411.0	223.5	336.3	316.5	312.0	415.4	377.0
forkshire and the Humber	329.6	487.2	413.6	222.7	327.3	304.6	317.8	417.3	377.8
East Midlands	338.0	486.6	430.5	231.1	340.2	319.8	318.6	436.8	392.3
West Midlands	336.5	517.3		227.4	333.8	316.4	306.8	420.3	381.1
South Western	323.4	496.5	418.4	236.5	361.2	344.1	333.0	453.0	414.2
East	349.8	529.3	452.8		464.9	449.2	367.3	587.7	543.1
London	386.4	691.7	606.9	278.1	380.5	362.3	336.4	484.6	442.0
South East	355.9	568.8	489.3	251.0	300.5	002.0	000.1		
			1000	007.0	371.4	351.2	326.3	469.7	423.4
England	344.5	553.8	465.3	237.8		316.9	316.5	404.1	369.3
Wales	334.6	468.1	398.8	223.1	338.5		315.3	417.6	381.1
Scotland	336.9	495.0	421.6	230.2	336.4	316.3	313.3	417.0	301.1
Great Britain	343.4	547.0	459.4	236.3	367.3	346.9	324.8	463.5	417.9

Source: New Earnings Survey and Average Earnings Index . New Earnings Survey Customer Helpline: 01928 792077

Note: The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 1999 Part A (available from ONS Direct, Room D140, Government Offices, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP108XG, tel 01633 812078).

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GREAT	All indust-ries	All index of production industries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry-ing	Manu- facture of food products;	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products;	Manu- facture of pulp, paper &	Manu- facture of chem- icals, ch. products	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture	Manu- facture of basic metals & fabric- ated metal products	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment
992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	С	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
NALE Veekly ea 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	arnings (£s) 217.9 237.2 253.1 268.4 274.4 279.9 291.0 301.3 314.3 328.5 335.0	234.7 254.4 269.4 287.6 293.9 301.9 315.8 327.4 340.9 355.9 358.3	231.1 250.5 263.2 280.8 288.8 297.9 312.4 323.6 337.5 352.6 354.6	200.9 217.3 236.8 250.6 257.6 262.3 269.3 277.3 289.3 302.6 313.0	162.1 179.0 192.5 203.0 213.7 217.7 235.7 241.9 252.1 260.9 272.8	286.1 311.1 357.4 375.5 355.4 334.8 350.8 400.5 408.3 396.0	225.0 247.4 269.3 280.3 288.2 294.0 304.7 315.3 319.2 330.7 338.4	185.7 205.3 213.9 233.1 245.1 248.4 258.7 270.6 276.9 275.5 276.3	263.6 276.8 293.6 308.4 318.9 335.6 348.8 361.8 377.9 394.3 397.2	243.0 272.8 287.7 310.6 322.8 332.3 344.1 346.8 381.8 392.8 397.4	217.6 240.3 247.8 264.0 275.3 285.7 295.6 298.9 318.9 324.0 329.2	228.9 243.7 258.4 265.7 272.3 286.3 300.4 309.8 325.2 340.7 343.7	232.6 249.8 258.0 276.2 283.1 295.7 315.8 326.4 342.5 358.7 356.4	228.5 247.2 252.6 275.7 285.1 296.0 319.4 326.1 344.4 356.5 358.3
lours wo 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999	45.3 45.3 44.4 44.5 44.3 44.7 45.2 44.8 45.1 45.0 44.4	45.3 45.1 43.7 44.0 43.7 44.0 44.8 44.2 44.6 44.4 43.6	45.4 45.2 43.6 43.9 43.7 44.1 44.8 44.2 44.5 44.3	45.1 45.2 44.9 44.8 44.7 45.1 45.3 45.1 45.2 45.2	46.8 47.4 47.8 46.9 46.8 46.9 47.9 47.5 47.8 46.9	46.4 46.9 48.0 48.7 48.3 49.4 51.9 50.8 52.0 50.1 51.7	46.2 46.5 46.2 45.9 45.5 45.6 46.2 45.0 45.6 45.4	43.9 44.1 43.2 43.8 44.3 44.3 43.9 44.1 44.3 43.5 42.6	43.9 43.6 42.7 42.7 43.0 43.1 43.6 43.7 43.9 43.7	43.8 43.5 42.9 42.8 43.0 43.1 43.2 42.6 42.6 42.3 41.8	45.6 44.9 43.8 44.3 44.8 45.7 44.5 45.1 45.2 44.0	46.6 46.1 45.3 44.9 44.6 45.0 45.3 44.6 44.8 44.8 44.8	46.2 45.9 43.9 44.7 44.4 44.8 45.9 45.4 45.6 45.5 44.4	45.9 45.5 43.1 43.6 43.8 45.4 44.3 44.9 44.0 43.1
Hourly ea 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	4.81 5.25 5.70 6.05 6.21 6.30 6.44 6.70 6.97 7.30 7.54	5.17 5.62 6.14 6.53 6.71 6.85 7.05 7.37 7.64 8.02 8.23	5.08 5.53 6.02 6.39 6.60 6.75 6.97 7.29 7.58 7.96 8.15	4.47 4.83 5.29 5.62 5.80 5.87 5.94 6.13 6.40 6.70 7.01	3.45 3.76 4.02 4.37 4.56 4.70 4.92 5.08 5.27 5.56 5.76	6.02 6.45 7.26 7.68 7.21 6.62 6.75 7.15 7.70 8.14 7.66	4.86 5.30 5.84 6.08 6.37 6.42 6.58 7.00 7.28 7.52	4.21 4.65 4.96 5.33 5.53 5.60 5.90 6.15 6.25 6.34 6.49	5.97 6.31 6.81 7.24 7.39 7.82 8.01 8.30 8.59 9.02 9.12	5.52 6.23 6.69 7.23 7.43 7.69 7.97 8.09 8.96 9.29 9.51	4.77 5.34 5.64 6.03 6.19 6.36 6.47 6.70 7.04 7.13	5.88 6.00 6.22 6.62 6.62 7.27 7.64	5.43 5.87 6.17 6.37 6.61 6.61 6.88 7.18 7.50 7.88	5.87 6.32 6.54 6.74 7.04 7.35 7.67 8.11
FEMALE Weekly e 1989 1990 1990 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	135.1 148.1 159.2 177.1 177.1 182.0 188.3 195.2 201.1 210.8 221.9	138.4 153.0 162.4 174.8 182.2 187.0 199.0 205.0 214.2 224.2 232.0	138.1 152.9 162.2 174.6 181.8 186.7 198.8 205.0 214.1 224.2 231.7	131.8 143.7 156.3 166.4 173.2 177.8 179.8 187.9 191.7 201.6 215.7	118.9 134.0 142.1 150.4 156.2 171.9 179.4 177.9 186.9 187.8 200.1	179.2 190.0 200.4	191.3 199.5 200.6 214.3 218.5 229.4 239.9	120.1 131.3 137.2 147.4 152.8 156.5 169.5 174.7 180.3 188.2 194.8	161.0 175.1 185.0 196.7 210.4 214.5 234.2 228.2 238.2 250.1 262.8	155.3 171.9 181.9 194.0 203.4 213.2 220.0 234.2 263.2 262.2 272.8	138.7 149.3 156.1 168.9 176.0 183.1 178.1 190.0 206.0 219.6 224.2	135.6 152.6 168.2 176.5 183.2 188.9 209.9 214.2 228.4 213.9 225.0	134.6 147.7 153.2 169.2 176.8 178.3 199.7 195.7 206.2 216.3 205.3	153.4 163.9 166.5 182.4 191.0 202.9 217.1 216.0 225.9 237.7 236.1
Hours we 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	orked 39.9 39.8 39.8 39.8 40.1 40.3 40.2 40.2 40.2 39.9	40.4 40.5 40.0 40.2 40.3 40.6 40.9 40.7 40.8 40.7	40.4 40.5 40.0 40.2 40.3 40.6 40.9 40.7 40.8 40.7	39.2 39.0 39.4 39.5 39.3 39.6 39.7 39.8 39.8 39.8	41.1 42.3 40.7 41.9 42.2 42.0 41.3 40.9 42.3	38.5 40.2	41.6 41.5 41.6 41.7 42.0 41.8	39.5 39.1 39.2 39.3 39.5 39.6 39.5 39.6 39.4	40.3 40.3 39.8 39.7 40.6 40.3 41.5 40.5 40.8 40.8	40.1 40.7 40.0 39.9 40.1 40.5 40.7 41.6 40.5 40.7	41.8 41.5 40.8 41.3 41.0 41.6 40.8 42.2 42.0 42.4 41.6	40.7 41.0 40.1 40.0	40.1 40.5 40.8 41.1 41.8 40.9 41.4 41.0	
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	earnings (£s) 3.39 3.73 4.01 4.28 4.43 4.53 4.64 4.81 4.99 5.23 5.56	4.06 4.35 4.53 4.61 4.87 5.04 5.26 5.52 5.75	3.42 3.77 4.06 4.34 4.52 4.60 4.87 5.04 5.26 5.52 5.74	3.36 3.68 3.97 4.23 4.34 4.46 4.45 4.63 4.79 5.04 5.45	3.36 3.77 3.76 4.11 4.21 4.33 4.43 4.44		. 3.97 4.27 4.60 4.81 . 4.82 . 5.11 . 5.24 . 5.78	3.75 3.91 3.97 4.27 4.42 4.56 4.78	5.86 6.15	5.08 5.29 5.40 5.62 5.62 6.32 6.47	4.1 3 4.3 4.4 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.5 4.5 4.9 5.1	0 4.3 0 4.5 1 4.6 19 5.1 13 5.2 13 5.7 8 5.3	39 4.3 16 4.7 24 4.7 70 4.9 35 5.2	5 4.75 3 4.95 8 5.26 9 5.29 8 5.52 6 5.81
ALL Weekly 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	earnings (£s 203.3 221.2 236.2 250.8 256.6 261.7 271.5 281.1 292.9 307.3 315.0	216.9 236.1 249.7 266.8 273.5 280.1 293.6 304.9 318.4 333.6 337.7	300.8 314.6	257.2 267.4	7 187. 3 198. 3 208. 4 213. 7 230. 2 235. 4 245. 7 252.	6 354.1 1 372.1 3 355.3 3 333.1 1 350.1 5 366.5 5 398.1 4 403.1	3 226.9 8 244.2 8 257.2 2 265.3 7 269.8 3 281.3 9 296.8 8 307.4	165.0 171.4 185.9 195.4 199.1 5 211.1 3 220.8 8 227.6 4 231.5	272.0 287.1 299.6 314.4 329.1 338.7 354.6 372.4	307.0	300.3 307.6	31.5 247.1 253.9 259.4 6 271.9 4 287.0 295.5 3 311.2 6 323.0	349.6	244.2 266.8 276.6 287.3 310.3 7 316.6 4 334.0 347.1
Hours v 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	44.4 44.3 43.6 43.7 43.5 43.8 44.3 44.0 44.2 44.1 43.6	44.4 44.2 43.0 43.3 43.1 43.4 44.1 43.6 43.9 43.7 43.0	43.4 44.0 43.5 43.8 43.7	43. 43. 44. 44. 44. 44.	8 47, 8 46 6 46 0 46 1 47, 0 46 0 47, 0 46	9 46. 3 47. 3 48. 3 48. 4 49. 3 51. 9 50. 1 51. 4 49.	8 45.8 8 44.5 5 44.2 1 44.9 9 45.8 9 44.9 9 44.9	7 41.3 4 41.6 5 41.7 1 41.6 2 41.7 7 41.8 4 41.4	42.1 42.1 42.6 42.6 42.6 43.1 43.4 43.3	43.0 42.9 42.3 42.3 42.4 42.5 42.6 42.4 41.9 41.6	44. 44. 44. 44.	3 44.37 44.92 44.38 44.91 44.66 44.88 44.9	3 44.5 3 44.5 6 45.6 1 45.7 1 45.2 0 45.2	5 45.1 6 42.7 4 43.3 1 43.3 5 43.6 6 45.0 1 44.0 2 43.7
Hourly 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	earnings (£: 4.59 5.00 5.43 5.76 5.92 6.01 6.13 6.37 6.63 6.96 7.23	5.31 5.31 5.76 6.15 6.33 6.44 6.67 7.26 7.86	5.21 5.65 6.00 6.34 6.34 6.34 7.6.55 7.6.88 7.7.56 7.7.56	4.6 5.0 5.3 5.5 4 5.6 3 5.6 3 6.0	5 3.97 4.13 4.13 4.13 4.13 5.13 5.13 5.13 5.13 5.13 5.13 5.13 5	73 6.4 97 7.2 932 7.6 949 7.2 955 6.6 96 6.7 90 7.6 944 8.0	12 4.9 23 5.4 54 5.7 23 5.9 63 6.0 74 6.2 15 6.5 69 6.6	18 4.7 12 4.7 13 5.0 15 5.3 15 5.4 10 5.5	1 6.8 1 7.0 7 7.4 7 7.6 0 7.8 3 8.1 9 8.6	82 6.8 80 6.9 80 7.2 82 7.3 83 7.5 87 8.3 81 8.7	4. 55 5. 66 5. 60 5. 68 5. 68 5. 68 6. 68 6. 68 6. 77 6. 60 77 6.	34 5. 70 5. 88 5. 99 6. 13 6. 34 6. 72 7. 84 7.	.08 5.2 .49 5.3 .68 6.4 .79 6.3 .01 6.42 6.42 .69 7.4 .06 7.3 .35 7.3	90 4.89 29 5.32 70 5.72 02 6.16 22 6.39 45 6.58 73 6.89 04 7.18 35 7.50 73 7.93 87 8.16

The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 1999 Part A (published by the Office for National Statistics and available from ONS Direct, Rm D.140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP108XG, tel 01633 812078).

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

Manu-		THE RESERVE AND PERSONS ASSESSED.	Sand	, Construct-	Wholesale	Hotels		Financial		Public I	Education	Health	Other	GREAT
facture of elec- trical & optical equipmen	Manu- facture of trans- port equipmen	Other manu- facturing	gas & water supply	ion	& retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	and restaur- ants	storage & comm- unication	intermedi- ation	estate, renting & busi- ness activities	admin & defence; compulsory social security		& social work	commun- ity, social & personal service activities	BRITAIN
DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	Н	<u></u>	J	K	<u>L</u>	М	N	0	SIC 1992
223.1 241.4 257.6 272.9 283.1 280.7 290.7 306.0 314.1 327.4	249.8 270.9 283.8 308.5 314.8 330.6 349.6 349.6 362.9 378.7 406.0	219.6 234.6 245.6 264.2 262.9 265.2 274.7 286.1 290.5 304.2	249.7 277.0 298.4 334.7 352.5 369.0 373.9 399.7 401.2 418.6 440.5	214.4 246.1 257.1 274.7 275.0 279.4 295.1 308.2 324.8 342.3 351.3	184.7 200.2 217.3 233.1 241.7 249.1 255.9 264.1 275.1 299.2 299.4	153.9 165.2 174.4 189.2 190.7 188.2 199.2 203.3 213.9 227.0 230.5	231.4 248.6 267.0 282.6 292.7 299.6 305.3 314.9 328.4 344.0 359.6	252.5 288.4 316.6 322.7 321.4 321.5 347.2 373.8 381.6 394.8 377.9	200.4 225.6 241.6 257.5 258.6 260.1 270.7 277.5 292.4 302.7 312.3	183.9 200.6 219.6 234.0 256.4 259.6 257.6 275.4 281.2 289.0 307.5	166.9 183.4 199.4 218.4 227.9 232.2 231.5 243.5 268.7 277.9 285.2	176.1 186.9 203.9 217.4 225.3 228.1 230.6 242.2 250.7 264.4 267.7	Wet 190.3 206.6 230.0 239.5 246.1 250.2 259.4 264.4 280.2 289.0 300.8	MALE ekly earnings (Es) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998
45.1 44.7 43.2 43.0 42.8 42.8 43.4 43.5 43.5 41.7	45.3 45.1 42.5 43.0 42.2 42.9 44.0 43.0 43.4 44.3 42.8	45.7 45.3 43.6 44.1 43.4 44.5 44.6 44.4 44.7 44.5	42.3 42.3 42.1 42.0 42.0 41.9 42.5 42.6 42.1 42.5 42.8	46.0 46.0 45.4 45.0 44.7 45.3 46.1 45.8 46.9 46.9	44.1 44.1 43.9 43.7 43.9 44.1 44.4 44.0 44.3	42.4 42.6 41.9 41.9 42.0 41.9 42.2 42.1 41.9 42.2 42.1	47.5 47.6 46.6 47.1 46.8 47.3 47.8 47.6 48.5 48.0 47.5	40.3 40.7 41.1 42.6 41.8 42.9 42.2 42.5 42.1 42.5 39.9	46.2 47.3 47.3 46.3 46.4 46.9 46.8 46.4 46.7 46.4	42.8 43.2 42.1 41.7 42.0 41.4 42.3 41.9 42.2	43.2 43.0 43.1 42.6 42.5 41.9 41.7 41.5 40.8	42.9 42.2 42.6 42.4 42.2 42.0 41.7 42.4 42.1 41.8	43.6 43.4 43.9 43.2 43.2 44.2 44.2 44.0 44.3 44.8	Hours worked 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
4.95 5.40 5.96 6.36 6.58 6.56 6.70 7.04 7.22 7.68 7.89	5.52 5.99 6.68 7.18 7.47 7.71 7.95 8.28 8.73 9.17 9.39	4.81 5.19 5.65 5.97 6.07 5.94 6.16 6.44 6.50 6.83 6.97	5.90 6.55 7.10 7.98 8.42 8.90 8.81 9.38 9.45 9.45 10.30	4.65 5.31 5.63 6.08 6.15 6.16 6.39 6.71 6.92 7.29 7.56	4.19 4.55 4.97 5.36 5.52 5.65 5.76 5.91 6.26 6.59 6.84	3.64 3.85 4.13 4.52 4.56 4.67 4.71 4.83 5.10 5.34 5.48	4.88 5.22 5.72 6.01 6.28 6.35 6.38 6.60 6.77 7.17	6.34 7.21 7.77 7.51 7.71 7.55 8.25 8.76 9.07 9.28 9.46	4.38 4.88 5.17 5.61 5.64 5.79 5.99 6.27 6.53 6.86	4.61 5.20 5.58 4 6.15 6.19 6.23 6.50 7 6.66 8 6.90	3.85 4.28 4.57 5.04 5.35 5.47 5.52 5.83 6.46 6.67	4.43 4.81 5.11 5.33 5.44 2. 5.50 8. 5.80 8. 5.92 7. 6.20	8 4.77 5.25 5 5.61 8 5.73 5 5.74 0 5.89 1 6.03 2 6.33 6 6.47	
144.9 157.0 167.8 181.6 185.5 191.1 197.4 207.5 207.9 224.9	168.7 184.7 190.6 207.7 223.0 235.8 251.4 257.5 276.8 284.1 283.8	134.7 151.8 165.0 174.1 182.4 183.5 195.2 209.2 207.7 218.6 224.8	168.5 190.1 187.2 201.3 214.0	145.2 148.6 179.2 174.0 187.6	124.8 132.8 148.3 156.8 169.0 170.6 169.8 185.4 194.1 203.6 215.3	115.5 126.1 135.0 138.1 139.5 145.6 148.8 156.7 160.5 170.8 180.5	182.5 198.1 223.8 246.3 274.6 278.0 284.8 286.7 278.3 292.7 311.5	174.6 201.7 217.8 215.7 197.1	143.6 154.4 168.0 169.6 175.4 178.6 185.5 199.8 205.3 211.9 221.5	147.0 159.4 170.5 192.3 195.9 195.7 204.4 214.6 218.5 232.2 232.3	132.1 145.9 139.0 153.5 157.3 158.0 167.7 167.3 197.1 203.7 223.0	127.6 139.4 151.6 164.3 168.1 173.4 172.7 177.1 178.5 187.2 199.5	132.5 139.5 141.7 153.8 159.5 161.2 166.0 176.0	FEMALE sekly earnings (£s) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
40.9 40.7 40.2 40.4 40.7 40.9 40.5 40.5 40.7 40.7	41.3 41.4 39.4 40.6 40.1 41.8 42.0 41.4 42.1 41.4 40.1	40.5 40.6 40.0 40.3 41.1 41.0 40.9 40.8 40.5	38.4 39.3 37.2 38.0 37.0 38.7	39.8 42.0 40.2 40.7 40.0 40.5 41.5 41.7 43.8	39.8 39.5 40.0 39.7 40.3 40.1 39.5 40.0 40.3 40.3 39.9	39.3 39.0 39.1 39.1 38.8 39.1 39.4 39.4 39.2 39.4 39.3	42.3 41.4 41.4 42.5 42.0 42.3 42.0 42.4 42.2 42.0 41.5	35.8 37.0 37.0 38.0 39.2 38.2 37.8 37.9 37.5	40.1 39.6 39.7 40.6 40.4 40.7 40.6 41.5 41.8 41.4	38.8 40.3 39.1 38.9 39.5 39.6 39.4 39.6	37.3 36.5 38.1 37.9 37.5 38.8 38.6 38.8 38.3	38.7 38.8 38.8 39.5 39.0 39.1 39.3	39.2 39.8 38.9 39.5 39.6 39.6 40.0 39.7 39.6	Hours worked 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
3.55 3.86 4.17 4.50 4.58 4.71 4.83 5.13 5.13 5.52 5.76	4.08 4.46 4.84 5.13 5.57 5.60 5.99 6.18 6.58 6.87 7.07	3.33 3.72 4.14 4.34 4.53 4.46 4.78 5.12 5.10 5.35 5.55	4.84 5.04 5.30	5.57	3.12 3.37 3.71 3.97 4.20 4.27 4.30 4.63 4.63 5.06 5.44	2.97 3.26 3.50 3.61 3.66 3.79 3.79 3.98 4.07 4.30 4.55	4.22 4.61 5.23 5.48 5.81 5.92 6.25 6.29 6.52 6.98 7.52		3.9 4.3 4.3 4.4 4.6 4.6 4.8 4.9	5 4.09 3 4.41 5 4.78 2 5.02 0 5.04 0 5.18 2 5.43 2 5.57 8 5.89	3.6 3.9 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.3 5.0 5.3	2 3.9 8 4.4 1 4.5 1 4.5 5 4.5 2 4.7	34 3.40 35 3.53 362 3.68 31 3.89 32 4.04 39 4.07 32 4.17 36 4.48 75 4.50	1990 3 1991 9 1992 9 1993 1 1994 7 1995 7 1996 1 1997 1 1998 1 1999
198.5 215.8 231.9 245.1 255.0 254.3 262.5 274.5 282.3 297.3 301.2	245.1 265.4 278.4 302.1 309.3 324.6 343.4 356.4 372.5 399.2 394.5	208.9 223.2 235.1 251.4 251.8 252.1 263.2 275.4 280.7 293.7 298.1	248.5 275.7 296.5 332.4 350.2 367.2 372.5 398.5 399.5 416.2 439.5	213.9 245.3 256.6 273.7 273.9 278.4 293.9 307.0 323.4 340.9 350.9	177.4 192.4 207.9 223.4 232.2 238.1 244.5 253.5 264.3 280.3 287.7	134.8 145.5 155.5 165.5 167.5 167.5 169.9 177.1 182.4 190.6 203.6 210.3	244.7 263.8 280.0 291.3 297.9 303.8 312.5 324.6 340.0	276.0 303.0 305.2 301.5 307.1 323.8 349.7 355.6 367.3	217.2 232.5 247.7 249.1 249.5 258.5 266.2 278.2 3 289.1	192.4 210.3 226.6 246.5 249.7 247.4 264.7 2 264.7 2 271.4 280.7	151.2 165.6 180.1 197.2 205.4 208.4 210.8 220.0 224.3 254.8 266.0	159.9 173.4 186.6 191.9 195.9	189.6 4 209.4 6 216.8 9 223.7 9 227.6 3 237.0 5 241.8 1 249.1	1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996
43.8 43.5 42.4 42.2 42.1 42.2 42.7 42.5 42.6 42.1 41.3	45.1 44.9 42.3 42.8 42.1 42.8 43.9 42.9 43.3 44.1 42.6	45.1 44.6 43.1 43.5 42.9 44.0 44.1 44.0 44.2 44.1	42.2 42.3 42.0 41.9 41.8 42.4 42.6 42.0 42.4 42.7	45.9 46.0 45.3 44.9 44.6 45.2 46.0 45.8 46.8 46.9	43.5 43.3 43.2 43.4 43.6 43.7 43.8 43.5 43.8	40.8 40.7 40.5 40.6 40.5 40.7 41.0 40.9 40.7 41.2 41.0	47.2 46.3 46.8 46.5 47.0 47.4 47.4 47.6	40.6 41.9 41.4 42.4 41.7 41.3 41.6	46.4 6 46.4 9 45.7 4 45.7 4 45.9 7 45.7 8 45.6	42.3 4 41.6 7 41.8 7 41.3 2 41.5 9 41.0 7 41.9 6 41.6	40.6 40.0 41.5 41.5 40.9 40.6 40.6 40.6 40.0	40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40.	3 42.5 43.0 3 42.2 1 42.4 3 43.1 4 43.2 1 43.0 5 42.9 5 43.3 2 43.5	1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
4.54 4.96 5.47 5.81 6.02 6.03 6.16 6.45 6.62 7.07 7.30	5.44 5.90 6.58 7.06 7.36 7.58 7.83 8.15 8.61 9.05 9.26	4.64 5.01 5.46 5.76 5.86 5.72 5.98 6.27 6.35 6.67 6.81	5.88 6.52 7.07 7.94 8.38 8.87 9.36 9.42 9.81	4.64 5.30 5.63 6.06 6.13 6.15 6.38 6.70 6.90 7.27 7.56	4.07 4.43 4.81 5.19 5.36 5.47 5.58 5.75 6.08 6.40 6.66	3.31 3.55 3.83 4.11 4.16 4.30 4.32 4.46 4.67 4.93 5.12	5.69 5.98 6.25 6.33 6.33 6.36 6.37 6.76	6.98 7.55 7.33 7.34 7.37 7.83 8.83 8.63 8.64 8.65	5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6	09 5.06 49 5.4 52 5.98 53 6.02 64 6.04 83 6.32 07 6.50 33 6.70	5.4 4.5 5.5 4.5 5.6 6.6 6.6	29 4. 73 4. 102 4. 11 4. 15 4. 339 5. 102 5. 103 5.	01 4.4	9 1990 0 1991 1 1992 4 1993 8 1994 0 1995 3 1996 2 1997 77 1998

Source: New Earnings Survey. Customer Helpline: 01928 792077

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All indust- ries	All index of production industries	All manu- facturing	All	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry-ing		Manu- facture of textiles & textile products; leather	paper & products; publishing	products & man-	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	8 fabric- ated meta	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment	
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E		G-Q	A&B	С	DA	DBDC	& printing DE	made fibr	DH	DI	products	DK	
MALE Veekly ear 989 990 991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	rings (£s) 323.9 355.1 375.7 400.8 418.9 430.1 445.4 464.0 483.5 506.1 525.5	337.0 369.7 388.3 412.8 431.7 443.6 461.2 487.3 497.0 532.2 547.6	333.6 366.1 382.4 404.5 424.9 436.2 453.5 479.6 489.2 525.9 541.6	319.7 350.4 371.7 398.0 416.4 427.7 442.4 458.9 482.7 500.6 518.5	258.4 289.9 302.9 298.5 306.5 323.9 347.9 363.8 387.8 388.2 404.1	425.9 474.1 512.9 562.1 565.1 606.7 591.3 621.0 684.4 646.2	334.6 369.6 380.9 424.5 450.6 456.5 474.4 536.8 522.1 575.9 603.2	307.4 335.1 332.0 353.3 364.5 375.6 379.5 397.6 417.4 420.2 429.7	348.5 392.9 404.0 426.6 450.3 462.3 474.7 515.0 506.6 550.0 546.7	359.9 390.6 416.2 455.5 475.2 497.8 525.5 537.2 564.3 601.4 635.1	310.7 346.5 353.2 363.7 383.6 400.4 411.6 439.3 449.5 470.8 513.9	308.9 324.9 355.2 362.9 373.6 365.4 402.6 417.0 440.5	315.6 339.9 356.9 364.1 378.9 396.2 427.3 446.5 443.5 497.0	314.0 343.8 355.1 375.0 391.0 410.2 438.5 456.5 483.8 508.4 505.4	
lours wor 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999	38.8 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.6 38.8 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1	39.5 39.5 39.4 39.4 39.3 39.6 39.9 39.8 39.7 39.8 39.5	39.6 39.4 39.5 39.4 39.7 40.0 39.9 39.8 39.8 39.6	38.4 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.5 38.7 38.8 38.8 38.8	40.7 40.5 42.0 41.8 40.5 41.4 43.1 42.6 42.8	39.2 39.6 40.3 41.5 40.2 39.2 40.3 40.3 41.3 39.9	38.5 38.7 39.7 39.5 39.6 39.9 39.8 39.6 39.5	39.4 39.1 39.8 40.1 40.0 40.6 40.3 40.5 39.9 39.8	38.1 38.3 38.5 38.2 38.6 38.8 38.6 38.9 39.1 38.9	38.4 38.5 38.8 38.8 38.7 38.8 38.8 38.6 38.1 38.2	39.5 39.7 39.7 40.1 40.2 40.2 40.9 40.6 40.9 40.9	38.9 39.1 39.6 39.1 39.4 40.0 40.4 39.8 39.8	40.2 40.1 39.8 39.7 39.9 39.8 40.6 40.6 40.3 40.3 39.9	39.9 39.8 39.4 39.6 40.1 40.3 40.1 40.2 40.1 39.9	
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	nings (£s) 8.24 9.02 9.55 10.21 10.68 10.94 11.37 11.83 12.33 12.90 13.49	8.40 9.20 9.69 10.28 10.78 11.02 11.52 12.16 12.50 13.33 13.85	8.28 9.09 9.52 10.06 10.59 10.82 11.30 11.95 12.28 13.17 13.68	8.21 8.99 9.53 10.24 10.71 10.97 11.40 12.86 13.40	6.67 7.45 7.89 8.14 8.62	10.96 11.78 12.83 13.42 13.61 14.97 15.47 16.52 16.27	8.56 9.37 9.40 10.81 11.22 11.52 11.92 13.59 13.22	7.56 8.29 8.04 8.41 8.72 8.37 9.20 9.76 9.98 10.35 10.73	8.80 9.81 10.04 10.41 11.21 11.68 12.05 13.07 13.03 14.05 14.07	9.31 10.11 10.67 11.64 12.16 12.52 13.58 13.76 14.56 15.55 16.62	7.85 8.33 8.66 8.76 9.24 9.78 10.03 10.60 11.09 11.48 12.72	7.90 8.35 8.74 9.05 9.10 8.81 9.99 10.51 11.11	7.54 8.22 8.77 8.89 9.03 9.44 10.52 10.96 10.95 12.28	7.60 8.40 8.84 9.19 9.77 10.13 10.85 11.34 11.98 12.66	
FEMALE Weekly ea 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	rnings (£s) 1952 215.8 236.8 236.5 269.2 278.9 289.0 302.4 317.8 330.1 346.9	186.0 206.2 226.9 243.1 258.5 268.4 281.9 295.0 305.4 321.6 344.1	183.9 204.0 223.3 238.6 254.0 264.0 276.7 289.4 300.0 317.2 341.5	197.3 218.0 239.2 259.2 271.8 281.3 290.6 304.0 321.5 332.2 347.6	164.9 176.4 195.7 222.3 216.7 230.6 253.3 250.2 268.2	234.2 257.2 282.1 298.0 290.1	177.2 197.5 215.7 228.6 258.6 261.0 276.6 297.8 303.5 322.1 342.6	154.2 174.0 192.3 210.9 218.0 221.0 233.9 243.3 261.4 273.0 283.8	203.2 230.7 248.7 261.8 282.1 300.9 310.3 324.1 366.8 374.0	205.5 227.7 254.0 279.0 299.5 309.1 318.1 333.0 326.1 344.2 407.0	160.4 173.7 201.5 218.8 224.2 241.6 258.3 262.6 273.6 282.9	161.8 184.0 198.2 208.8 208.5 216.5 227.8 228.4 235.4 255.0 280.2	164.6 180.9 187.7 201.5 211.5 217.5 230.9 243.6 260.8 269.5 276.4	166.1 182.5 201.3 213.9 221.5 225.2 253.4 264.2 275.6 298.4 314.4	
Hours wor 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	7ked 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.8 36.9 37.1 37.0 37.1 37.0 37.0 37.0	37.6 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.9 37.9	37.6 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.9 37.9	36.8 36.7 36.6 36.8 37.0 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9	37.8 38.1 38.7 37.6 37.5 37.9 38.5 37.9 39.0 39.4	37.0 37.2 37.2 37.3 37.3 36.9 37.6 37.1 37.9	37.4 37.3 37.6 37.7 37.5 37.6 37.5 38.2 37.9 38.1 38.2	37.7 37.8 38.1 38.2 38.1 38.6 38.0 38.1 38.1 38.1	36.6 36.7 36.8 36.9 36.8 36.8 36.9 36.9 37.0 37.2	37.4 37.5 37.5 37.6 37.5 37.4 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6	37.8 37.7 37.9 37.8 38.0 38.1 38.7 38.8 38.2 38.4 38.4	37.5 37.6 38.0 37.7 38.0 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.4 38.3 38.3	37.6 37.5 37.4 37.4 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.4 37.7 37.5	38.1 37.7 37.7 37.5 37.6 37.9 38.5 38.6 38.4 38.5 38.2	
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	rnings (£s) 5.22 5.76 6.38 6.90 7.23 7.45 7.79 8.16 8.56 8.90 9.37	4.91 5.41 6.00 6.42 6.83 7.09 7.46 7.79 8.08 8.49 9.09	4.85 5.34 5.90 6.29 6.71 6.96 7.32 7.64 7.94 8.38 9.02	5.29 5.84 6.47 6.99 7.32 7.53 7.86 8.22 8.69 8.99 9.42	4.59 5.09 5.72 5.85 6.15 6.42 6.78	6.39 6.90 7.72 8.03	4.74 5.27 5.73 6.06 6.81 6.95 7.41 7.81 8.02 8.45 8.98	4.10 4.55 5.01 5.52 5.64 5.66 6.17 6.39 6.84 7.17 7.45	5.45 6.17 6.69 7.00 7.64 8.09 8.46 8.81 9.36 9.61	5.50 5.99 6.82 7.41 7.94 8.25 8.40 8.79 8.68 9.15	4.27 4.60 5.23 5.68 5.76 6.11 6.67 6.78 7.24 7.50	5.21 5.57 5.65 6.01 5.97 6.25 6.62	4.24 4.67 4.98 5.38 5.54 5.77 6.12 6.46 6.94 7.15 7.38	5.58 5.80 5.89 6.57 6.85 7.19 7.75	
ALL Weekly ea 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	265.2 265.2 291.4 312.5 334.8 350.0 360.5 373.3 389.3 406.8 425.2 443.3	291.4 320.1 341.0 363.3 380.2 390.9 408.9 430.8 438.4 468.2 486.9	288.5 317.0 336.3 356.9 375.2 385.5 402.8 424.4 432.1 463.2 482.7	257.5 282.9 304.2 327.7 343.1 354.0 366.0 380.8 402.4 416.9 433.4	234.0 261.1 277.8 275.0 279.0 294.3 324.6 332.9 350.5 348.2 362.5	383.5 424.9 458.5 500.6 496.7 533.5 526.6 548.4 607.9 574.8	276.3 306.9 324.6 355.5 382.5 388.2 411.0 464.8 442.4 478.1 509.3	238.0 266.0 272.8 295.9 303.4 313.8 322.1 332.2 356.9 361.4 370.0	289.5 325.3 341.6 363.6 382.8 397.9 408.4 435.0 438.4 469.5 475.2	312.4 338.5 365.3 403.6 422.8 439.4 462.3 474.8 477.5 507.7 562.0	268.7 293.7 311.2 322.0 333.7 349.8 368.2 388.7 384.9 410.2 445.4	257.1 272.2 305.7 319.5 326.5 321.1 351.5 358.4 373.9 398.3	276.5 298.0 316.2 323.6 338.0 353.9 380.4 397.9 399.3 443.2 441.1	277.4 304.9 319.2 339.1 354.1 367.7 397.7 414.0 437.8 463.3 466.0	
Hours wo 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	37.9 37.8 37.8 37.8 38.0 38.1 38.2 38.2 38.1 38.1	38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.8 39.0 39.3 39.3 39.1 39.2 39.0	39.0 39.0 38.9 38.9 39.1 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.2	37.6 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.9 37.8 37.8	39.7 39.8 41.0 40.3 39.4 40.0 41.8 41.2 41.5 41.6	38.7 39.0 39.5 40.4 39.4 38.6 39.5 39.5 39.6 40.5	38.1 38.1 38.9 38.8 39.1 39.0 39.2 38.9 39.1 39.1	38.6 38.5 39.1 39.3 39.2 41.0 39.6 39.4 39.5 39.2 39.1	37.5 37.4 37.6 37.8 37.7 37.9 38.0 37.9 38.1 38.2 38.2	38.1 38.2 38.4 38.4 38.3 38.4 38.2 37.9 38.0	39.0 39.1 39.2 39.4 39.5 39.5 40.2 40.1 40.0 40.2 39.8	38.4 38.5 39.1 38.7 39.0 39.3 39.7 39.1 39.0 39.2	39.5 39.4 39.2 39.1 39.3 39.9 39.9 39.6 39.7 39.4	39.5 39.2 39.0 39.3 39.1 39.6 39.9 39.8 39.8 39.8	
Hourly ea 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	arnings (£s) 6.86 7.52 8.10 8.68 9.09 9.34 9.76 10.17 10.63 11.11 11.64	8.60 9.14 9.61 9.86 10.38 10.92 11.19 11.91	7.25 7.94 8.47 8.97 9.46 9.71 10.20 10.74 11.01 11.78 12.35	6.71 7.36 7.96 8.58 8.98 9.24 9.65 10.03 10.59 10.98 11.46	5.31 6.13 6.44 6.35 6.88 7.26 7.74 8.16 8.30 8.23 8.87	9.89 10.57 11.57 12.11 12.15 13.30 13.23 13.84 14.94 14.58	11.86	5.91 6.59 6.73 7.20 7.42 7.28 8.05 8.38 8.79 9.10 9.42	7.41 8.23 8.66 9.07 9.75 10.25 10.64 11.33 11.53 12.26 12.45	8.12 8.80 9.45 10.37 10.90 11.20 12.03 12.26 12.45 13.23 14.79	7.15 7.66 7.86 8.16 8.6 9.10 9.5 9.72 10.25	6.88 7.55 8.7.96 6.8.07 7.87 9.12 9.12 9.58 10.18	5 7.8 8.0 7 8.1 7 8.6 9.5 2 9.9 3 10.0 3 11.1 11.1	7 8.02 1 8.40 7 8.93 1 9.19 2 9.93 3 10.37 3 10.94 2 11.64 3 11.75	

The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a1 per cent sample of employees in employmentin Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 1999 Part A (published by the Office for National Statistics and available from ONS Direct, Rm D.140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP108XG, tel 01633 812078).

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a E.13

Manu- facture of elec- trical & optical	Manu- facture of trans- port equipmen	Other manu- facturing			Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles			Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & business activities	Public admin & defence; compul- sory socia security	Education		Other commun- ity, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN
equip- ment DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	н	<u> </u>	J	K	<u>L</u>	<u>M</u>	N	0	SIC 1992 MAL
346.2 374.2 397.7 418.7 438.3 445.3 446.4 466.0 476.1 515.7 532.4	328.8 368.9 380.9 400.3 428.3 436.3 460.3 492.9 526.7 558.3 575.7	339.4 381.4 407.8 427.4 448.4 449.3 462.5 478.4 438.7 463.7 472.9	330.4 361.3 402.6 441.5 464.9 490.8 522.0 538.5 571.9 567.1 603.5	312.9 347.4 368.2 389.9 401.7 409.8 424.3 445.8 460.0 474.1 508.5	274.4 301.2 302.7 324.8 342.0 356.7 368.4 383.2 404.1 424.8 444.7	247.2 272.5 274.6 302.0 308.8 307.1 328.8 357.8 369.4 395.5 404.5	333.6 355.3 377.4 408.1 427.8 448.0 451.9 461.1 483.7 501.9 530.0	395.5 431.2 454.4 485.5 506.6 535.3 562.7 592.5 644.2 664.9 686.1	353.3 398.5 423.6 449.3 464.1 478.4 501.4 515.4 540.9 570.6 577.7	287.3 315.1 345.9 370.8 394.9 395.6 404.3 420.3 441.9 444.8 460.8	308.3 333.3 376.6 418.5 432.5 438.3 444.4 457.3 458.4 465.8 485.3	310.9 332.3 365.5 397.4 412.2 420.2 424.5 453.5 480.8 509.6 535.4	306.2 338.0 377.8 369.5 379.9 389.9 397.2 410.0 440.5 474.1 497.2	Weekly earnings (2s 198 198 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199
39.8 39.4 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.4 39.8 39.6 39.6 39.3	41.1 41.6 40.1 40.1 39.8 39.9 40.7 41.0 40.3 40.9 40.4	39.6 40.2 39.9 39.7 39.6 39.8 40.5 40.4 40.4 40.4	38.6 38.7 38.7 38.5 38.4 38.7 38.8 39.2 38.8 38.9 38.9	40.3 40.3 40.0 40.4 40.1 40.3 40.9 40.7 41.3 41.6 41.4	40.1 40.0 40.5 40.1 40.4 40.6 40.6 40.8 40.7 40.7 40.7	43.0 42.3 42.4 42.5 41.6 41.3 42.7 41.5 40.5 40.5	40.8 40.2 40.5 40.3 40.3 41.1 41.4 41.8 42.3 41.4	36.4 36.3 36.2 36.2 36.3 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5	38.8 38.6 38.4 38.3 38.5 39.0 38.9 39.0 39.0	39.1 38.9 38.6 38.7 38.3 38.1 38.3 38.5 38.3 38.3	32.1 32.4 32.0 31.9 32.7 33.4 33.6 35.0 35.0 35.1	38.9 38.4 38.5 38.6 38.5 38.9 39.1 38.9 39.1 38.8	39.7 39.2 39.3 39.3 39.1 39.6 40.0 39.9 39.6 40.0 39.8	Hours worke 196 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199
8.56 9.44 10.03 10.54 11.09 11.26 11.18 11.74 12.04 13.03 13.57	7.99 8.79 9.43 9.93 10.70 10.94 11.22 11.98 13.06 13.58 14.27	8.51 9.45 9.95 10.81 11.30 11.15 11.46 11.82 10.83 11.47 11.75	8.57 9.29 10.34 11.39 12.05 12.51 13.47 13.76 14.76 14.54 15.61	7.74 8.55 9.12 9.61 9.82 10.05 10.27 10.84 11.13 11.40 12.28	6.65 7.22 7.13 7.86 8.22 8.55 9.07 9.37 9.91 10.44 11.03	5.86 6.58 6.70 7.07 7.40 7.52 7.70 8.70 9.09 9.59 9.91	7.94 8.53 9.03 9.86 10.29 10.61 10.66 10.76 11.12 11.65 12.50	10.84 11.84 12.56 13.29 13.99 14.60 15.51 16.34 17.74 18.34 18.95	8.94 10.08 10.92 11.51 11.96 12.35 12.81 13.21 13.78 14.58 14.79	7.34 8.08 8.94 9.58 10.29 10.36 10.54 11.01 11.58 11.61 12.03	9.21 9.86 11.31 12.70 12.73 12.59 13.10 13.36 13.01 13.26 13.81	7.90 8.56 9.37 10.17 10.54 10.78 10.86 11.52 12.31 12.99 13.76	8.58 8.96 9.50 9.69 9.93 10.13 10.44 11.26	Hourly earnings (£ 19) 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
194.4 212.6 236.4 248.4 265.1 276.7 279.8 285.9 304.8 316.3 354.4	190.1 200.3 224.1 239.3 248.4 265.0 259.9 293.5 302.4 346.3 361.3	188.8 207.8 221.5 245.0 244.3 244.8 281.2 296.5 262.8 292.3 311.8	191.8 213.0 243.7 266.0 288.8 298.2 321.8 344.7 357.2 361.4 366.4	167.7 181.5 196.3 209.5 217.4 228.5 236.9 253.1 273.2 281.1 306.5	151.8 164.5 182.7 197.9 211.1 221.5 227.3 241.2 255.8 266.1 276.5	156.2 177.3 184.6 205.3 216.3 228.0 235.6 241.4 269.3 272.8 278.6	194.0 211.4 231.6 249.9 263.5 282.8 288.9 302.9 313.5 327.0 352.0	203.2 229.1 243.6 257.8 274.6 284.2 303.0 320.9 351.1 361.9 378.0	205.0 229.1 248.6 264.8 276.6 284.5 293.6 308.4 326.4 350.7 369.0	183.5 204.3 226.3 251.5 265.0 275.2 281.7 295.8 324.8 321.9 332.7	245.7 270.8 300.0 329.8 338.9 347.9 351.8 361.1 362.4 371.5 386.3	205.3 224.2 248.1 269.0 277.8 287.2 294.4 307.6 319.0 327.1 344.1	195.6 222.8 231.5 252.2 268.2 276.7 297.7 304.5 315.1 336.2 359.7	FEMAl Weekly earnings (S 15 15 16 16 16 17 18 18 18
38.1 38.2 38.1 38.2 38.2 38.4 38.3 38.4 38.2 38.2	38.7 38.5 38.3 38.5 38.2 38.0 38.6 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7	37.8 38.0 37.7 37.8 37.7 38.1 38.2 38.0 38.6 37.9 38.3	37.7 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.8 37.7 38.3 38.1 37.9 37.9 37.8	37.4 37.3 37.5 37.5 37.4 37.7 38.0 38.3 37.6 37.4 37.8	38.4 38.3 38.5 38.4 38.6 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.6 38.6	39.8 39.6 39.2 39.4 39.5 40.1 39.0 39.1 39.4	38.3 38.0 38.2 38.2 38.3 39.2 39.3 39.7 40.3 39.1 39.4	36.3 36.3 36.2 36.1 36.2 36.3 36.3 36.5 36.4 36.4	37.0 36.9 37.0 37.2 37.3 37.4 37.5 37.4 37.6 37.5	37.3 37.3 37.2 37.4 37.3 37.2 37.1 37.2 36.8 37.0 37.0	31.3 31.3 31.2 31.2 31.9 32.6 32.5 32.7 33.7 33.9 33.8	37.6 37.6 37.5 37.5 37.4 37.4 37.6 37.7 37.5 37.4	37.4 37.6 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.9 37.8 37.6 37.7	Hours work 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
5.10 5.55 6.18 6.54 6.93 7.22 7.29 7.46 7.95 8.28 9.28	4.86 5.16 5.84 6.21 6.53 6.95 6.76 7.59 7.82 8.92 9.40	4.80 5.31 5.81 6.36 6.43 7.37 7.83 6.80 7.69 8.14	5.09 5.62 6.44 7.01 7.63 7.97 8.49 9.07 9.42 9.54 9.68	4.44 4.80 5.20 5.57 5.81 6.08 6.25 6.60 7.24 7.48 8.11	3.92 4.25 4.70 5.12 5.47 5.72 5.88 6.26 6.60 6.90 7.24	3.84 4.37 4.89 5.24 5.54 5.77 5.86 6.03 6.80 6.90 7.08	7.29 7.63 7.74 8.37	5.56 6.25 6.72 7.10 7.57 7.84 8.35 8.84 9.61 9.94	5.48 6.15 6.72 7.15 7.46 7.69 7.85 8.25 8.72 9.32	7.41 7.57 7.96 8.81 8.66	7.72 8.46 9.43 10.36 10.41 10.36 10.82 11.03 10.77 10.96 11.41	5.4 5.5 5.5 6.6 7.1 7.4 5.7 6.6 7.6 7.6 7.8 8.1 8.1 8.5 9.1	7,19 7,752 2,7,88 8,809 1,843 4,894	Hourly earnings (
308.2 333.2 355.7 373.7 394.0 401.0 403.9 419.4 433.2 467.8 487.1	299.9 332.2 351.3 369.6 395.0 405.3 426.3 460.0 491.4 525.0 539.0	294.7 331.3 356.5 375.4 387.7 386.2 409.8 421.2 384.0 405.3 416.5	282.1 311.3 347.1 377.4 396.8 415.9 450.2 477.1 491.6 490.0 518.2	278.6 309.8 329.7 348.8 356.8 362.2 402.8 412.4 425.8 461.7	216.3 236.6 250.0 269.7 286.2 298.4 307.7 322.1 342.5 359.4 374.2	203.5 225.2 229.3 252.8 260.5 266.2 283.9 298.9 319.4 333.7 340.3	324.4 352.1 370.2 389.7 395.1 404.4 423.3 437.6	298.6 329.2 347.0 371.0 391.5 409.9 431.8 455.2 496.8 512.6 531.7	288.1 323.7 345.0 367.2 381.0 392.1 412.2 425.4 448.4 477.1 489.1	244.0 267.7 293.5 317.0 335.3 341.3 347.2 363.5 391.0 390.0 405.1	273.6 298.5 332.2 365.6 375.4 383.5 387.9 397.9 407.9 424.6	230.6 250.2 275.8 300.7 311.2 320.7 326.7 343.6 359.0 372.6	252.2 281.7 3 306.9 3 315.3 2 327.8 3 336.5 3 336.5 3 361.5 3 385.9 4 10.8 4 32.6	Weekly earnings (
39.4 39.1 39.0 38.9 39.0 39.1 39.4 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.0	40.6 41.0 39.7 39.8 39.5 39.5 40.4 40.6 40.1 40.6 40.0	39.1 39.6 39.3 39.1 39.0 39.8 39.6 39.6 39.6	38.3 38.5 38.4 38.3 38.7 38.7 38.5 38.5 38.5	39.6 39.5 39.4 39.6 39.7 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.6	39.2 39.1 39.3 39.3 39.7 39.7 39.8 39.8	41.3 40.3 40.3 40.4 40.4 40.4 40.3 41.4 8 40.6 8 40.3 9 39.3 8 40.4	39.8 7 39.5 7 39.6 2 39.6 2 39.6 8 40.4 4 40.7 4 1.6 7 41.6 2 40.5	36.4 36.3 36.2 36.1 36.2 36.3 36.3 36.4 36.3 36.5 36.4 36.4	38.0 37.9 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.9 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.4 38.3	38.4 38.2 38.0 38.1 37.8 37.7 37.8 37.7 37.7 37.7	31.6 31.8 31.5 31.5 32.2 32.9 32.9 33.1 34.2 34.3	37.3 37.3 37.3 38.0 38.0 37.8	38.6 3 38.2 7 38.4 7 38.3 7 38.2 7 38.4 9 39.0 0 38.9 9 38.7 3 38.9 0 38.8	Hours wor
7.71 8.45 9.03 9.47 10.04 10.23 10.22 10.65 11.04 11.92	7.36 8.03 8.77 9.23 9.95 10.23 10.50 11.28 12.26 12.87	7.38 8.19 8.81 9.50 9.83 9.71 10.29 10.60 9.61 10.23 10.52	7.37 8.07 8.99 9.79 10.36 11.73 12.16 12.79 12.70 13.50	6.97 7.70 8.23 8.65 8.81 9.11 9.41 9.93 10.20 10.49 11.37	5.3 5.7 6.0 6.6 7.0 7.3 7.7 8.0 8.5 9.0 9.5	4.8 5.5 3.3 5.7 3.3 6.0 6.3 6.3 6.5 7 7 7,7 9,2 8.2 8.4	6.8 7.3 7.9 6.8 8.6 7.9 9.0 44.9 9.5 3.9 9.7 9.9 7.10.4 9.11.2	8.04 9. 8.87 5. 9.43 6. 10.02 6. 10.64 7. 11.14 1. 11.85 6. 12.48 6. 14.06 7. 14.06 7. 14.06	7.44 7.83 9.00 2.95 4.99 4.10.21 5.11.11 6.11.65 11.65 12.33 2.12.75	9.05 3 9.18 0 9.65	8.3 9.0 9.0 2 10.1 11.2 5 11.2 6 11.7 7 11.9 11.6 11.8 3 12.3	66 6.0 88 7.2 55 7.9 17 8.2 12 8.3 13 9.1 14 9.5 16 9.1 16 9.1 16 9.1	92 8.18 19 8.43 46 8.71 59 9.06 02 9.33 47 10.02 83 10.53	Hourly earnings (

Source: New Earnings Survey. Customer Helpline: 01928 792077

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All indust-ries	All index of production industries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry-ing	Manu- facture of food products;	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products;	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & products; publishing	Manu- facture of chem- icals, ch. products & man-	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment	
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	С	DA	DB DC	& printing DE	made fibr	es DH	DI	products DJ	DK	
WALE Weekly ea 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	arnings (£s) 269.6 295.8 318.9 340.3 353.9 363.0 376.3 391.3 408.7 427.1 442.4	270.0 294.9 316.7 337.0 348.3 357.1 370.7 386.4 398.8 422.7 430.8	266.0 290.5 310.4 329.0 341.8 350.8 364.7 380.0 392.7 416.8 424.6	275.3 301.3 325.7 347.6 363.2 372.3 384.8 399.3 419.4 436.0 452.2	175.7 195.2 214.2 223.7 233.9 240.5 258.4 266.5 281.7 289.2 300.2	330.4 365.0 410.5 443.1 439.1 459.4 461.8 496.4 495.1 530.5 511.5	257.0 283.4 308.3 328.8 341.6 346.3 358.6 385.6 378.7 402.7 415.8	216.1 239.3 252.8 271.1 282.9 288.2 296.0 308.4 320.9 322.8 329.8	298.2 324.2 344.2 363.5 380.5 396.0 407.0 431.7 436.7 466.5 467.9	297.2 327.0 354.1 385.7 405.1 419.9 440.1 445.6 482.8 508.8 532.7	242.6 268.6 283.3 296.1 308.6 320.5 332.8 342.4 355.2 368.3 386.5	246.4 261.8 284.8 292.9 300.0 308.0 326.8 337.8 355.1 374.7 400.5	253.2 272.7 287.2 300.9 310.1 323.0 346.3 358.8 397.8 397.8	258.3 281.3 294.2 315.5 328.7 342.3 364.4 374.3 397.9 416.2 417.7	
Hours wo 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999	42.3 42.2 41.5 41.4 41.3 41.5 41.9 41.7 41.8 41.7 41.4	43.3 43.2 42.0 42.3 42.0 42.4 43.0 42.6 42.8 42.6 42.0	43.5 43.3 42.0 42.3 42.1 42.4 43.0 42.7 42.8 42.6 42.0	41.1 41.0 40.7 40.6 40.8 40.9 40.9 41.0 40.9 40.6	46.3 46.7 47.0 46.0 45.7 45.9 47.0 46.6 46.8 46.0 46.3	44.2 44.6 45.5 46.2 45.1 44.8 46.6 46.1 46.9 46.2 46.3	44.2 44.5 44.1 43.9 43.7 43.9 44.2 43.3 43.8 43.8	42.9 42.9 42.2 42.8 43.0 43.9 42.9 43.0 43.2 42.3 41.6	41.7 41.5 40.8 40.9 40.9 41.1 41.4 41.4 41.6 41.6 41.3	41.3 41.2 40.8 40.7 40.8 40.9 40.6 40.4 40.0 39.8	44.1 43.7 42.5 42.7 43.1 43.5 44.1 43.9 42.9	45.0 44.7 43.8 43.4 43.2 43.7 44.1 43.4 43.5 43.3 43.2	44.8 44.6 42.8 43.5 43.5 44.5 44.1 44.2 44.0 43.1	43.9 43.6 41.7 42.2 42.0 42.4 43.5 42.8 43.1 42.5 41.8	
Hourly ea 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	6.28 6.28 6.88 7.55 8.07 8.44 8.63 8.95 9.34 10.20 10.68	6.14 6.71 7.41 7.85 8.16 8.33 8.61 9.01 9.31 9.89 10.25	6.03 6.59 7.27 7.66 8.00 8.16 8.45 8.86 9.16 9.75 10.10	6.59 7.20 7.86 8.41 8.82 9.02 9.36 9.72 10.19 10.61 11.11	4.04 4.74 4.99 5.19 5.48 5.67 5.95 6.23 6.48	7,96 9,46 9,51 9,88 9,88 10,56 11,43 11,06	6.23 7.41 7.72 7.81 8.09 8.89 8.63 9.20 9.56	5.41 6.15 6.39 6.37 6.85 7.15 7.32 7.55 7.90	7.51 8.54 8.99 9.50 9.75 10.31 10.49 11.21 11.33	7.86 9.39 9.87 10.10 10.78 10.88 11.91 12.61 13.40	6.80 7.04 7.30 7.52 7.81 8.07 8.35 8.99	5.80 6.62 6.75 6.87 7.41 7.75 8.16 8.65 9.28	6.01 6.81 7.01 7.27 7.78 8.11 8.34 9.01 9.15	7.35 7.75 7.99 8.37 8.72 9.19 9.79	
FEMALE Weekly ea 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	arnings (£s) 182.4 201.7 222.4 241.0 253.0 261.7 270.7 283.0 297.2 309.6 326.5	162.3 180.5 197.8 211.8 224.3 231.0 241.7 251.8 264.0 279.3 296.5	159.6 177.7 193.9 207.1 219.3 226.1 236.8 246.7 258.8 274.5 292.1	188.8 208.1 229.4 248.4 260.3 269.1 277.2 289.8 305.4 316.6 332.2	135.6 150.1 164.3 189.7 189.0 204.1 216.8 212.5 219.2 217.2 232.5	229.0 249.6 273.8 289.9 292.7 330.8	159.6 178.5 193.4 207.7 225.3 226.0 238.5 248.5 260.3 275.2 285.2	126.2 139.1 149.6 160.3 167.2 169.9 182.5 190.1 197.9 208.6 218.9	190.2 213.6 229.3 242.1 263.0 278.5 290.2 299.5 318.6 332.8 348.2	186.6 206.8 228.6 250.2 268.0 276.4 279.8 294.7 308.0 323.8 366.2	147.4 160.2 178.1 192.3 199.7 209.8 214.8 223.5 231.7 246.9 254.8	149.1 169.0 184.6 192.6 195.1 202.1 218.0 221.0 231.9 235.5 257.0	151.1 167.0 173.5 188.5 197.6 201.3 217.9 225.3 240.2 250.4 252.4	161.8 176.1 189.4 202.7 211.2 217.7 240.2 246.7 258.1 278.5 291.8	
Hours wo 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	37.6 37.5 37.4 37.3 37.4 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6	39.0 39.1 38.7 38.9 38.9 39.1 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.1	39.1 39.1 38.8 38.9 39.0 39.2 39.4 39.3 39.2 39.2 39.2	37.1 37.1 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.2 37.2 37.3 37.3 37.3	39.9 40.1 40.9 39.1 39.5 39.8 40.4 39.8 39.5 40.7	37.2 37.4 37.3 37.5 37.3 37.0 38.1 37.1 38.1	39.8 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.8 40.1 40.2 40.4 40.2 40.0 40.1	39.1 39.2 38.9 39.0 39.0 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.1 39.0	37.8 37.7 37.6 37.7 37.9 37.7 38.1 37.8 37.9 37.9 38.0	38.4 38.8 38.4 38.4 38.5 38.8 39.2 38.7 38.3 38.5	40.2 39.9 39.4 39.7 39.6 40.0 39.9 40.6 40.1 40.4 40.0	38.9 39.0 39.3 39.2 39.3 39.1 39.4 39.5 38.8 39.1 39.1	39.1 39.1 38.6 38.7 39.0 39.2 39.4 39.0 38.9 38.9	39.1 38.9 38.2 38.5 38.5 39.0 39.5 39.4 39.3 39.3 38.7	
Hourly ea 1989 1990 1991 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	4.81 5.31 5.91 6.40 6.71 6.90 7.18 7.51 7.88 8.23 8.71	4.14 4.58 5.08 5.42 5.75 5.88 6.15 6.42 6.74 7.14 7.62	4.05 4.49 5.28 5.60 5.74 6.01 6.27 6.60 7.01 7.49	5.03 5.55 6.16 6.67 7.16 7.42 7.76 8.17 8.49 8.93	3.73 4.77 4.81 5.21 5.27 5.40 5.50 5.33 5.67	6.66	4.46 5.19 5.60 5.62 5.93 6.16 6.49 6.88 7.12	3.54 4.09 4.27 4.31 4.64 4.85 5.04 5.34 5.62	5.55 6.32 6.91 7.30 7.64 7.92 8.43 8.78 9.16	5.28 6.51 6.95 7.17 7.17 7.48 7.95 8.45 9.51	4.01 4.79 4.98 5.15 5.41 5.51 5.81 6.15 6.43	5.00 5.13 5.52 5.57 5.96 6.00	4.18 4.86 5.02 5.11 5.53 5.79 6.15 6.44 6.55	5.19 5.42 5.54 6.07 6.26 6.58 7.08	
ALL Weekly ea 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	arnings (£s) 239.8 263.2 284.7 304.8 317.3 326.1 337.6 351.5 367.6 384.5 400.1	245.3 268.8 289.2 308.1 319.5 327.3 340.9 355.7 367.8 390.2 401.2	240.7 263.8 282.7 300.3 313.0 321.1 334.7 349.2 361.7 384.5 395.3	238.4 261.1 283.6 304.7 318.3 327.6 338.0 351.4 370.1 384.6 400.4	170.9 190.0 207.9 218.6 227.2 234.9 252.6 258.8 272.5 277.5 289.2	321.2 354.1 396.3 426.7 421.2 438.7 443.9 474.1 506.5 489.1	229.3 253.3 274.1 293.2 307.6 311.3 325.2 349.1 344.6 364.5 379.1	168.0 187.3 199.4 214.3 224.3 229.0 239.5 249.9 262.2 268.6 277.4	267.2 291.4 309.0 327.9 345.2 360.8 372.2 391.1 400.6 426.5 431.6	269.8 296.1 320.5 352.3 370.2 381.9 395.9 404.6 428.9 453.8 486.4	223.1 246.1 261.1 273.6 284.4 294.2 307.3 317.2 327.9 343.0 360.0	228.1 243.0 266.1 274.9 280.3 287.3 306.1 314.6 330.5 346.5 373.6	239.3 258.4 271.6 285.8 295.3 307.7 329.8 342.7 354.0 380.0 378.6	244.1 265.9 277.6 298.4 311.3 323.1 346.5 356.3 377.8 397.2 401.5	
Hours wo 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		42.3 42.2 41.3 41.5 41.6 42.1 41.9 41.9 41.8	42.5 42.3 41.5 41.6 41.8 41.9 42.0 41.8 41.4	39.4 39.3 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.2 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3	45.5 45.9 46.2 44.9 44.7 45.0 46.1 45.6 45.7 45.2 45.4	43.5 43.8 44.5 45.1 44.0 43.6 45.4 44.9 45.7 45.2	42.9 43.1 42.8 42.7 42.5 42.7 43.1 42.5 42.8 42.6 42.6	40.9 40.9 40.5 40.8 41.0 41.5 41.1 41.1 41.3 40.8 40.4	40.5 40.4 39.8 39.9 39.9 40.0 40.4 40.3 40.5 40.5	40.6 40.6 40.2 40.1 40.2 40.3 40.2 38.9 39.5 39.4	43.2 42.9 41.8 42.0 42.3 42.6 43.2 42.8 43.1 43.2 42.3	43.8 43.5 43.0 42.7 42.5 42.7 43.2 42.6 42.6 42.5 42.4	44.0 43.8 42.2 42.8 42.6 43.0 43.8 43.5 43.5 43.4 42.6	43.2 42.9 41.1 41.6 41.5 41.9 42.9 42.3 42.6 42.0 41.4	
Hourly ea 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	5.81 6.37 7.00 7.50 7.84 8.03 8.35 8.71 9.10 9.53 10.01	5.71 6.25 6.90 7.31 7.63 7.78 8.08 8.46 8.75 9.31 9.70	5.59 6.12 6.75 7.12 7.46 7.61 7.92 8.29 8.60 9.17 9.55	5.96 6.52 7.15 7.68 8.04 8.25 8.56 8.90 9.36 9.74 10.21	4.01 4.74 4.97 5.19 5.46 5.64 5.89 6.10 6.36	7.84 9.29 9.32 9.70 9.74 10.52 10.37 11.16 10.82	5.74 6.77 7.11 7.19 7.52 8.19 8.05 8.55 8.91	4.46 5.13 5.36 5.38 5.80 6.07 6.28 6.54 6.86	6.95 7.91 8.38 8.87 9.16 9.63 9.90 10.53 10.71	7.22 8.68 9.14 9.34 9.83 9.97 10.73 11.40 12.34	5.60 6.39 6.60 6.80 7.09 7.35 7.61 7.92 8.51	6.30 6.43 6.54 7.08 7.35 7.76 8.15	5.78 6.57 6.77 7.00 7.52 7.86 8.10 8.74 8.87	7 7.05 7 7.43 7 7.64 8 8.06 6 8.40 0 8.84 4 9.44	

The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a1 per cent sample of employees in employmentin Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 1999 Part A (published by the Office for National Statistics and available from ONS Direct, Rm D.140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP108XG, tel 01633 812078).

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

Manu- facture of elec- trical & optical	Manu- facture of transport equipment	Other manu- facturing	Electricity,		Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor		Transport, storage & comm- unication	Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & busi- ness activities	Public admin & defence; compul- sory socia security	Education	Health & social work	Other commun- ity, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN SIC
equipmen	nt	DD,DF,DN	_	F	vehicles	н	1	J	K	L	M	N	0	1992
289.6 313.5 337.4 354.5 369.1 369.2 369.0 385.7 393.9 421.6 428.5	273.1 301.3 318.9 342.3 354.9 368.0 387.2 405.2 426.5 455.7 460.8	254.8 277.9 305.6 320.6 325.5 326.8 335.3 346.4 335.6 350.3 354.6	284.2 313.7 345.0 384.9 405.3 427.5 444.6 467.1 485.1 495.8 526.6	243.0 277.8 294.9 314.9 320.7 327.0 341.3 358.3 373.2 383.1 400.6	232.3 254.2 271.4 290.4 304.6 316.8 327.4 340.5 358.1 378.9 395.1	184.6 199.8 212.5 231.0 233.2 230.3 245.0 257.1 272.0 287.6 297.1	262.7 282.3 303.3 324.9 340.4 352.3 356.9 367.9 386.2 399.9 423.3	388.2 424.6 448.3 478.5 498.8 525.5 554.5 584.4 634.8 655.9 678.1	316.5 357.2 376.4 395.6 405.8 414.0 434.6 447.1 469.8 493.7 504.3	273.9 299.8 328.3 349.5 375.5 375.4 383.7 399.2 416.5 422.9 438.5	288.9 313.2 354.0 390.8 403.2 409.2 415.3 428.1 416.8 424.4 440.8	263.6 283.2 313.2 341.1 354.0 360.1 364.4 387.7 409.4 430.2 448.7	239.3 264.0 304.5 309.4 319.9 328.1 336.5 347.7 389.3 406.1 422.2	MALE Weekly earnings (Es) 1989 1980 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998
42.3 41.9 41.0 40.9 41.0 41.6 41.6 41.6 41.1 40.5	44.1 44.1 41.6 41.9 41.4 42.9 42.3 42.4 43.2 42.0	44.1 44.0 42.3 42.7 42.2 43.0 43.3 43.2 43.4 43.3 43.1	40.7 40.8 40.6 40.4 40.3 40.3 40.8 41.0 40.4 40.6 40.6	44.5 44.4 43.7 43.5 43.2 43.6 44.3 44.0 44.9 45.3 44.8	42.1 42.0 41.8 41.6 41.9 42.0 42.1 41.9 42.0	42.5 42.5 42.1 42.1 41.9 41.7 42.4 41.9 41.4 42.1	45.5 45.3 44.7 44.9 44.6 45.2 45.6 45.5 46.2 45.7 45.2	36.6 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.7 36.7 36.7 36.8 36.7 36.7	40.6 40.7 40.7 40.6 40.6 41.0 41.3 41.1 41.2 41.1	39.6 39.5 39.1 39.2 38.8 38.7 38.8 39.1 38.9 38.8	34.1 34.3 33.8 33.9 34.5 35.1 34.8 35.0 36.5 36.5	40.4 39.8 39.9 39.8 39.7 39.6 39.8 39.9 40.0 40.1 39.8	42.1 41.7 41.7 41.3 41.2 41.9 42.0 41.8 41.2 41.9	Hours worked 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998
7.43 8.56 8.96 8.97 8.85 9.26 9.48 10.25 10.58	6.80 8.13 8.55 8.78 9.00 9.48 10.06 10.52 10.98	6.20 7.41 7.61 7.47 7.73 7.99 7.71 8.07 8.22	7.68 9.50 10.04 10.57 10.92 11.41 12.09 12.18 12.97	6.13 7.09 7.26 7.35 7.65 8.07 8.28 8.44 8.92	5.83 6.81 7.11 7.37 7.79 8.06 8.52 9.02 9.52	4.51 5.27 5.39 5.55 5.72 6.06 6.52 6.83 7.14	6.12 7.15 7.51 7.66 7.72 7.97 8.23 8.58 9.23	11.57 12.97 13.66 14.21 15.18 16.01 17.38 17.98 18.68	8.61 9.58 9.89 10.08 10.50 10.86 11.34 11.97 12.33	7.57 8.91 9.67 9.69 9.89 10.29 10.72 10.88 11.28	8.58 10.97 11.09 10.98 11.77 12.05 11.33 11.57 12.09	7.02 8.44 8.81 8.97 9.11 9.64 10.19 10.69 11.26	7.40 7.61 7.72 8.03 8.31 9.46 9.63	Hourly earnings (£s) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998
167.7 183.8 204.7 215.7 226.3 233.8 234.0 240.7 249.7 264.3 286.4	182.5 194.9 213.4 228.8 239.8 254.6 256.6 278.9 291.6 321.7 331.6	164.4 180.7 198.8 213.8 217.9 216.6 241.3 258.5 240.4 262.8 277.6	191.0 212.1 241.5 263.8 286.6 296.9 320.2 343.2 355.3 358.9 366.1	166.5 179.5 195.6 207.4 215.4 227.1 234.2 250.0 270.6 277.3 304.9	148.6 161.0 179.1 193.6 206.6 215.8 221.4 235.4 249.2 259.5 270.2	128.3 142.2 155.0 165.9 172.2 181.6 183.1 190.7 207.6 216.0 228.3	191.7 208.4 229.8 249.1 265.9 281.8 288.1 299.2 306.9 319.9 343.7	203.0 228.9 243.4 257.5 274.0 283.6 302.3 320.2 350.2 361.0 377.2	201.6 225.3 244.0 259.3 270.5 276.8 284.6 299.5 315.1 338.6 356.2	181.7 202.1 223.8 248.8 262.5 272.3 278.4 292.4 320.2 318.9 329.2	234.9 258.3 292.3 320.9 330.3 338.8 343.3 353.0 348.3 359.0 374.1	192.1 209.4 231.6 251.1 258.7 266.7 270.1 281.7 294.3 301.1 317.5	174.5 196.9 209.8 226.5 241.9 250.0 268.8 275.7 286.4 303.4 327.7	FEMALE Weekly earnings (£s) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
39.6 39.5 39.1 39.2 39.3 39.4 39.8 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.3	39.6 39.5 38.6 39.2 38.8 39.4 39.9 39.8 40.1 39.8 39.1	39.1 39.3 38.6 38.9 38.9 39.5 39.5 39.5 39.1 39.2	37.7 38.0 37.9 37.9 37.8 38.3 38.1 37.9 37.9	37.6 37.6 37.7 37.6 38.0 38.2 38.6 38.0 37.7	38.6 38.4 38.6 38.8 38.6 38.7 38.8 38.8 38.8	39.2 39.1 39.2 38.9 39.3 39.6 39.6 39.1 39.3	38.9 39.0 38.9 39.8 39.8 40.2 40.7 39.7	36.3 36.2 36.1 36.2 36.2 36.3 36.3 36.5 36.4	37.1 37.1 37.1 37.2 37.4 37.5 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.9 37.8	37.4 37.3 37.5 37.5 37.2 37.2 37.3 36.9 37.1 37.0	31.9 31.9 31.6 31.6 32.3 32.9 32.8 32.9 34.1	37.8 37.8 37.7 37.7 37.6 37.7 38.0 38.0 37.8 37.8 38.0	38.0 38.1	Hours worked 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1997 1998
4.64 5.51 5.74 5.91 5.88 6.08 6.31 6.67 7.29	4.90 5.84 6.20 6.43 6.44 7.00 7.27 8.08 8.49	4.50 5.42 5.56 5.47 6.13 6.60 6.09 6.71 7.09	5.59 6.96 7.58 7.93 8.46 9.03 9.36 9.48 9.68	4.72 5.48 5.73 6.00 6.14 6.49 7.10 7.32 8.04	4.15 5.00 5.32 5.55 5.71 6.09 6.40 6.70	4.25 4.40 4.66 4.60 4.78 5.22 5.44	6.28 6.60 6.89 7.09 7.36 7.51	7.09 7.55 7.82 8.33 8.82 9.59	6.04 6.99 7.26 7.47 7.57 7.95 8.33 8.91 9.42	6.63 7.02 7.31 7.45 7.85 8.66 8.56	9.90 10.02 9.90 10.44 6 10.66 10.11	6.7 6.9 7.1 7.1 8 7.7 8 7.9	1 6.08 1 6.44 2 6.72 1 7.03 3 7.22 79 7.57 77 7.97	1998
255.4 277.6 301.4 315.3 330.5 331.6 331.3 343.5 354.1 379.5 389.9	263.4 288.8 307.3 329.2 342.5 355.6 373.8 392.8 413.8 443.5 447.6	238.1 259.6 285.2 299.5 304.1 302.9 316.7 328.6 317.7 332.9 339.2	266.3 294.7 324.3 358.4 377.6 396.4 418.0 441.3 455.2 462.8 489.4	236.4 269.1 285.7 304.3 309.1 316.1 330.6 347.4 361.2 372.5 392.1	202.5 221.5 238.5 256.7 271.6 281.5 290.3 303.3 321.2 338.6 351.6	7 199.7 203.9 5 207.7 5 216.9 7 225.9 2 242.2 5 255.3	267.4 289.0 7 310.4 9 325.7 7 338.2 9 343.7 9 353.6 2 370.2 3 383.4	1 509.6	324.7 343.8 354.7 362.0 379.4 392.0 412.0 436.9	237.3 260.2 285.1 307.1 326.8 332.0 337.5 353.5 377.6 379.5 394.2	259.6 283.2 319.6 350.8 360.6 368.3 373.1 383.6 377.7 387.0 402.8	212.6 230.2 254.0 276.6 285.8 296.2 310.8 326.7 338.0 355.2	216.0 229.2 268.2 278.3 3 289.8 5 297.6 2 310.7 3 320.3 7 348.4 0 364.6 2 383.8	All Weekly earnings (£s) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 1999 1999
41.5 41.2 40.5 40.4 40.4 40.6 41.1 41.0 41.1 40.7 40.2	43.6 43.5 41.3 41.6 41.1 42.6	43.1 43.1 41.6 41.9 41.5 42.3 42.5 42.4 42.6 42.5 42.3	40.1 40.2 40.0 39.8 39.7 39.7 40.2 40.4 39.8 40.0 39.9	43.9 43.8 43.2 42.9 42.6 43.0 43.7 43.5 44.1 44.6 44.2	40.1 40.1 40.1 40.1 40.1 40.1 40.1 40.1	66 40.9 44 40.6 66 40.9 8 41.7 9 40.9 9 40.9	43.8 4 43.8 5 44.2 1 44.8 8 44.8 3 45.8	3 36.5 36.5 36.3 3 36.3 5 36.3 5 36.4 5 36.5 5 36.6 1 36.6 5 36.5 0 36.4	39.3 39.3 39.3 39.4 39.7 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.9	38.7 38.6 38.4 38.5 38.1 38.1 38.3 38.1 38.1	32.9 33.0 32.5 33.2 33.8 33.8 35.1 35.1	38.5 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3	40.7 40.3 40.3 3 3 49.9 2 39.8 22 40.2 5 40.5 5 40.4 4 39.9 4 40.3 5 40.3	Hours worked 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1997 1998
6.68 7.70 8.10 8.14 8.05 8.36 8.63 9.32 9.70	6.60	5.91 7.04 7.23 7.06 7.44 7.73 7.43 7.82 8.01	7.31 8.97 9.49 9.98 10.43 10.95 11.47 11.57 12.25	6.02 6.95 7.11 7.22 7.52 7.93 8.16 8.35 8.86	6.1 6.5 6.7	9 4.7 1 4.9 4 5.1 0 5.2 0 5.4 4 5.9 8 6.2	. 6.5 7 7.0 1 7.3 3 7.5 3 7.6 7 7.8 3 8.1 3 8.4	9 8.8 4 9.9 5 10.5 3 11.0 2 11.7 6 12.3 0 13.4 9 13.9 1 14.5	8.6 4 8.9 9.1 4 9.4 7 9.8 7 10.2 4 10.9	2 7.9 3 8.5 3 8.7 8 8.8 3 9.2 7 9.9 0 9.9 1 10.3	5 10.4 1 10.3 5 11.0 8 11.2 8 10.6 5 10.9 13 11.4	96 7.3 47 7.3 38 7.9 91 7.9 25 8.9 39 8.9 97 8.9 45 9.9	98 5.80 22 6.99 47 7.11 67 7.3 68 7.6 06 7.9 49 8.7 78 8.9 22 9.5	1991 1 1992 6 1993 4 1994 6 1995 1 1996 3 1997 3 1998

Source: New Earnings Survey. Customer Helpline: 01928792077

UNIT WAGE COSTS^a All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM			Manufacturing		Wholeeconom	у		7-11-1	
SIC 1992 1995=100				Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier			
	1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		95.0 94.8 95.3 100.0 105.4 109.2 114.6 115.0	02 -0.2 05 4.9 5.4 3.7 4.9 0.4	99.0 99.0 98.5 100.0 101.7 104.7 107.8 111.6	LOJE 2.8 0.1 -0.5 1.5 1.7 2.9 2.9 3.6			
	1997 1998 1999 2000	02 03 04 01 02 03 04 01 02 03 04 01 02 03 04 01 02 03 04	108.9 109.5 111.7 113.5 114.0 115.1 115.7 115.9 115.1 114.1 115.0 116.4 115.6	3.8 3.1 4.5 6.3 4.7 5.1 3.5 2.1 0.9 -0.9 -0.6 0.4 0.5	104.4 104.9 105.7 106.8 106.8 107.9 109.4 110.7 111.3 111.6 112.7 113.9	29 30 29 29 23 29 35 37 42 34 30 29			
	1997	Nov Dec	112.4 112.2	5.5 4.3	. :				
	1998	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	113.2 113.5 113.9 113.9 114.3 113.8 114.4 115.2 115.6 115.7 115.7	6.8 6.7 5.6 5.5 4.7 4.0 5.6 4.9 4.9 4.6 3.0 3.0					
	1999	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	116.2 116.2 115.4 115.4 115.4 115.1 114.0 114.1 114.1 115.1 114.2	2.7 2.3 1.3 1.3 0.5 1.1 -0.3 -1.0 -1.3 -0.6 -1.3					
	2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun P	117.2 116.3 115.7 116.0 116.0	0.9 0.1 0.3 0.5 1.0		::			
Three months ending	1998	Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	113.5 113.8 114.0 114.0 114.2 114.5 115.1 115.5 115.7	6.3 5.9 5.3 4.7 4.8 4.8 5.1 4.8 4.1 3.5					
	1999	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	115.8 116.0 115.9 115.7 115.2 115.1 114.6 114.4 114.1 114.4 114.5 115.0	29 27 2.1 1.6 1.0 0.9 0.4 -0.1 -0.9 -0.9 -1.0 -0.6					
	2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun P	115.7 116.4 116.4 116.0 115.9	-0.1 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.6 0.5		::			

Wages and salaries per unit of output.

Selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers) E.31

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (i)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	(i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Nether- lands (i)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (c)
nnual averages	100.0 104.3	100.0	100.0 103.2	100.0	100.0 102.6	100.0 103.5	100.0 108.6	100.0 102.7	100.0 103.1	100.0 102.5	100.0 101.9	100.0 105.3	100.0 106.6	100.
996 997 998	108.8 113.7	102.0 104.0 106.0	103.2 104.1 106.3 106.4	107.7 112.5	105.4 107.6 110.3	105.1 107.0 109.8	117.1	106.9 112.4	106.8 109.8 112.3	105.4 104.3 103.2	104.8 108.2 111.5	109.6 112.6 115.5	111.4 115.3 117.4	100. 103. 106. 109. 112 .
999 Juarterly averages	118.3	108.0	100.4	1	110.0	100.0								
998 Q1	112.3	105.0	106.4 107.2	110.4 112.1	106.7	105.6 107.2	121.3 124.0	107.7 109.8	108.3 109.6	105.5	106.8 107.5 109.1	112.0 112.1 112.7	113.6 116.6 114.9	109 109
O2 O3 O4	113.2 114.3 115.0	106.0 106.0 106.0	107.2 105.4 106.2	112.1 113.3 114.2	107.4 108.0 108.2	107.2 108.0 108.2	124.4 115.5	109.7 112.4	110.3 111.0 111.5	105.5 104.8 104.0 104.3	109.2	113.7	116.1	109 110
999 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	116.4 117.1 118.8 120.8	108.0 109.0 109.0	106.0 106.0 107.1	116.6 117.4	109.5 110.9 111.9	109.8 110.1 111.2		::	111.9 112.8 113.0	103.6 103.7 104.0	110.7 112.7 112.7	115.3 115.5 116.6	118.1 116.3 118.6	112 113 114
000 Q1 Q2	122.1 122.6	109.0	110.0	::	::			::	::	107.2	113.4	::	::	115
Monthly														
998 Jan Feb	111.7 112.4	::	106.6 105.9			105.6	::	::	107.8 107.9	108.6 105.1	106.6 106.8		114.0 112.8	108
Mar	112.8 112.9	::	106.9 107.2			107.2		::	109.2 109.5 109.6	105.0 104.6 104.8	106.9 107.4 107.5		114.0 116.3 117.6	109 109 109
Apr May Jun	113.1 113.5	106.0	106.5 107.8		::	107.2			109.7 109.9	105.0 103.3	107.5 109.0		116.1 114.9	109
Jul Aug	114.0 114.3	106.0	106.1 105.0 105.1	::		107.2			110.5 110.5	103.3 104.7	109.0 109.0		114.5 115.3	100 110 110
Sep Oct Nov	114.5 115.0 115.0	106.0	105.6 105.4			108.0			110.9 111.0	105.3 107.1	109.3 109.2		115.5 116.1	110
Nov Dec	115.1	106.0	107.6	::					111.0	100.7	109.0		116.8 117.1	111
999 Jan Feb	116.2 116.2		107.5 106.6	::	::	108.2	::	::	111.5 111.5 111.5	106.1 105.6 105.5	109.6 109.6 109.9	::	117.1 116.3 115.9	110 111 111 112 113 113 113
Mar Apr	116.7 117.0	107.0	105.6 105.0 105.8	116.6	::	109.8			111.9 111.9	105.4	110.7 110.7		117.9 119.4	11
May Jun	117.1 117.4 118.0	108.0	107.5 107.7			110.1			111.8 112.8	104.8 100.5 100.7	110.8 112.7	-::	117.0 116.8	11
Jul Aug Sep Oct	118.9 119.4	109.0	106.2 104.1	117.4			::	::	112.8 112.8	104.1 106.2 106.2	112.7 112.7		115.6 116.6	11 11 11
Oct Nov Dec	120.2 120.4 121.8	109.0	106.2 106.3 108.7	::		111.2	::.	::	113.0 113.0 113.0	106.3 99.4	112.7 112.7 112.8	ii.	117.9 118.5 119.5	11:
2000 Jan Feb	122.7 121.6		109.6 110.4	::		::	::	::		106.8	113.1 113.4	::	120.4 119.8	11
Mar	121.9 122.2	109.0	109.8		::	::			::	107.7 107.8	113.6	::	::	11
Apr May R Jun P	123.1 122.6	::	::			::		::	::			::		
ncreases on a yea	rearlier					BATE								
Annual averages					3	4	9	3	3	3	2	5	7	
1996 1997	4	2 2 2 2	3 1 2	4 4 4	3 2	2 2	8 4	4 5	3 4 3 2	3 3 -1	2 3 3	4 3	7 5 4	
1998 1 999	4	2	ō		3	3			2	-1	3	3	2	
Quarterly average	s					2		6		0				
additionly divoluge	5	2 2	3	4 4 5	2 2 2	2 2 2	6 5 0	6 5 5	3 3 3	0 -2 -1	3 4 3	2 3 2	4 4 3	
1998 O2	5	2		5	2									
1998 Q2 Q3 Q4	4		0	. 5	2 .	2			3	0	3	2	3	
1998 O2		2 2 3 3	0 -1 1	5 4 4	2 2 3 3	2 2 3 3	::	::	3 2 2 2	0 -1 0 0	3 3 3 3	2 3 2 3	3 1 1 2	
1998 O2 O3 O4 1999 Q1 O2 O3	4 4 4	2 2 3		4 4	2 3	2 3			2 2	-1 0	3	3 2	1	
1998	4 4 4 5 5	2 2 3 3 2	-1 1 1 3	4 4	3 3	2 3 3			2 2 2	-1 0 0	3 3 3	3 2 3	1 1 2	
1998 C2 C3 C4 1999 C1 C2 C3 C4 2000 C1 C2 Monthly	4 4 4 4 5 5 5	2 2 3 3 2	-1 1 1 3	4 4	3 3	2 3 3			2 2 2 2 2	-1 0 0	3 3 3	3 2 3	1 1 2 	
1998 C2 C3 C4 1999 C1 C2 C3 C4 2000 C1 C2 Monthly 1998 Jan Feb Mar	4 4 4 5 5	2 2 3 3 2	-1 1 1 3 	4 4	3 3	2 3 3 3			2 2 2 2 2 3 3	-1 0 0 2 	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 2 3	1 1 2	
1998 C2 C3 C4 1999 C1 C2 C3 C4 2000 C1 C2 Monthly 1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	4 4 4 4 5 5 5	2 2 3 3 2	-1 1 1 3 	4 4	3 3	2 3 3 3			222 2233333	-1 0 0 2 	333333333333333333333333333333333333333	3 2 3	1 1 2 5 3 2 5 4 4	
1998 C2 C3 C4 1999 C1 C2 C3 C4 2000 C1 C2 Monthly 1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	4 4 4 4 5 5 5	2 2 3 3 2	-1 1 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 4 3 2	4 4	3 3	1 2			222 22333323	-1 0 0 2 	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 2 3 3	5325444334	
1998 C2 C3 C4 1999 C1 C2 C3 C4 2000 C1 C2 Monthly 1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	4 4 4 4 5 5 5	223333	-1 1 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 4 3	4 4	2 3 3 3	2 3 3 1 2 2 2			222 2233332	-10002:-10000000000000000000000000000000	333 3: 3333333443	3 2 3 3	5 5 3 2 5 5 4 4 4 3	
1998 C2 C3 C4 1999 C1 C2 C3 C4 2000 C1 C2 Monthly 1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	4 4 4 4 5 5 5	22333322	-1 1 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 4 3 2 3	4 4	2 3 3 3	2 3 3 1 2 2			222 22333322333	-1 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	333333333444	3 2 3 3	5 3 2 2 5 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 2	
1998 C2 C3 C4 1999 C1 C2 C3 C4 2000 C1 C2 Monthly 1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	4 4 4 4 5 5 5	22333322	-1 1 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 4 3 2 3	4 4	2 3 3 3	1 2 2 2 2 2			NNN :: NNDBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB	-1 00 2 -1 00 00 00 2 -3 00 2 -4 -2 0	333 3: 333333344333 33	3 2 3 	1 1 2 5 3 2 5 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 2	
1998 C2 C3 C4 1999 C1 C2 C3 C4 2000 C1 C2 Monthly 1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	4 4 4 4 5 5 5	22 33 3 2	-1 1 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 4 3 2 3		2 3 3 3	2 3 3 3 1 2 2 2			NNN :: NNDBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB	-1 00 2 -1 00 00 00 -2 -3 00 2 -4 -2 00 01	333 3: 333333344333 3333	3 2 3 3 	532554433444432	
1998	4 4 4 4 5 5 5	22 33 3 2	-1 1 1 3 : 2 1 2 3 1 4 3 2 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		2 3 3 3	2 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2			NNN :: NNSSSSNSSSSS SSNNNN	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	333 3: 3333333344333 3333333	3 2 3 3 	532554433444432233221221	
1998 C2 C3 C4 1999 C1 C2 C3 C4 2000 C1 C2 Monthly 1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1999 Jan Feb Mar Apr	4 4 4 4 5 5 5	22333322	-1 1 3 2 1 2 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1		2 3 3 3	2 3 3 3 1 2 2 2 			NNN :: NNSSSSNSSSSSSSSSSSNSNSNSNSNSNSNSN	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	333 3: 333333344333 333333333	3 2 3 3 	5325544332 33212	
1998	4 4445 55 5554555544543 433443344445	22333322	-1 1 1 3 : 2 1 2 3 1 4 3 2 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		23333	2 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2			NNN :: NNDBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	333 3: 333333344333 33333333333	3 2 3 3 	532554433444432233221221	
1998 C2 C3 C4 1999 C1 C2 C3 C4 2000 C1 C2 Monthly 1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1999 Jan Feb Mar Apr	4 4445 55 555455544543 4334334444	22 33 3 2	-1 1 1 3 : 2 1 2 3 1 4 3 2 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		2333	2 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 3			NNN :: NNDSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS	10000002300024	333 3: 3333333344333 333333333333333	3 2 3 3 	112 532544344432 33212121222	
1998	4 4445 55 555455544543 43343344455	22333322	-1 1 1 3 : 2 1 2 3 1 4 3 2 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		2333	2 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 3			NNN :: NNDBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB	-1 00 2 -1 00 00 00 2 -3 00 00 2 -4 -2 00 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	333 3: 3333333344333 333333333333333333	3 2 3 3 	112 532544344432 33212121122	
1998	4 4445 55 55545555445543 433443445566 6	22 33 3 2	1 1 3 212314323211 111210211111 2		2333	2 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 3			NNN :: NNDBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB	-1 00 2 -1 00 00 00 2 3 00 2 4 -2 00 1 0 4 3 1 1	333 3: 3333333344333 333333333333333333	3 2 3 3	112 532544434 432 332121211222 3	

Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
 Seasonally adjusted.
 Hourly earnings.
 Hourly rates: wage earners.

 Monthly earnings.
 All inclustries.
 Including mining.
 All activities excluding agriculture and non-market services. Hourly rates
 Average gross hourly earnings paid to manual workers.
 Industry.
 Industry and services.

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Labour Market trends S77

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24 summary figures

	Number on quarter/mo	New Deal at onth enda		Number of	starts ^b in quarter	r/month	Number of le	eavers ^c in quarte	er/month
Quarter/month	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld
UNITED KINGDOM®									
Oct-Dec 1998	105.3	35.2	140.6	35.9	13.4	49.3	23.7	9.8	33.6
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5 .	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	13.1	38.4	16.1	53.9
GREAT BRITAIN									
Oct-Dec 1998	101.4	33.8	135.4	34.1	12.6	46.8	22.7	9.5	32.3
Jan-Mar 1999	110.3	38.2	148.6	36.8	15.1	52.0	28.0	10.6	38.7
Apr-Jun 1999	110.7	38.6	149.5	33.6	13.0	46.6	33.2	12.6	45.8
Jul-Sep 1999	103.8	37.2	141.1	35.6	14.6	50.3	42.6	16.0	58.6
Oct-Dec 1999	99.2	34.9	134.2	29.0	12.1	12.7	37.9	15.9	53.3
Jan 2000	98.7	35.4	134.2	12.5	5.5	18.0	13.0	5.0	18.0
Feb 2000	94.3	34.5	129.0	10.5	4.5	15.0	14.9	5.3	20.2
Mar2000	93.2	34.6	127.9	13.9	6.1	20.1	19.0	7.0	26.0
Apr2000	91.4	34.3	125.9	9.8	3.9	13.8	13.0	4.5	17.5
May 2000	87.9	32.3	120.4	10.6	4.1	14.7	15.1	5.4	20.5

4.1 Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland. Information: 01142596365.

Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter/month.
Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
Those who have left during Gateway either to go into an unsubsidised job or for some other reason, plus those who have left an option without returning to ES.
Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for January, February, March, April and May 2000 are not available.

For further information, please see article on pp 197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-May 2000^f

								Thousands
	Total	Gatewaya	Options					Follow-Throughb
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
GREAT BRITAIN								
Allc	120.4	62.6	. 38.50	6.22	17.14	7.90	7.24	19.26
Male	87.9	45.3	27.73	4.55	11.84	4.65	6.70	14.93
Female	32.3	17.2	10.75	1.67	5.30	3.25	0.54	4.33
People with disabilities ^d	15.3	6.9	5.57	0.78	2.56	1.25	0.97	2.79
People from ethnic minority groups	17.5	10.0	5.07	0.50	3.00	1.16	0.42	2.41
White	96.1	. 48.4	31.65	5.48	13.23	6.35	6.59	16.03
Prefer not to say	6.1	3.6	1.75	0.24	0.89	0.39	0.23	0.82

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

Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.
Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
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.
Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for May 2000 are not available.

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 destinational

And Translation	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options					Other		
Quarter/month of leaving		employment	Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Otherc	Not knownd
GREAT BRITAIN®										
All										
Oct-Dec 1998	52.2	11.89	24.55	4.44	11.01	4.69	4.41	4.18	3.85	7.74
Jan-Mar 1999	54.1	11.70	25.20	4.12	10.68	5.29	5.12	4.64	3.89	8.63
	50.5	13.70	19.96	3.90	6.88	4.64	4.54	3.98	3.77	9.04
Apr-Jun 1999	58.5	15.19	23.63	3.33	11.26	4.61	4.43	4.20	5.60	9.89
Jul-Sep 1999	47.4	12.60	17.90	2.70	7.20	4.10	4.00	3.70	4.50	8.80
Oct-Dec 1999	57.8	15.53	19.62	2.79	7.28	4.92	4.63	4.62	5.41	12.64
Jan-Mar 2000		3.68	4.90	1.02	1.52	1.16	1.20	0.67	1.17	4.76
Apr2000	15.2	5.59	5.52	1.01	1.91	1.35	1.25	1.31	1.76	3.75
May 2000	17.9	5.59	5.52	1.01	7.07	,,,,,				
Males										
Oct-Dec 1998	37.8	8.63	18.32	3.25	8.11	2.82	4.15	2.31	2.68	5.82
Jan-Mar 1999	39.5	8.67	18.91	3.04	7.85	3.21	4.81	2.57	2.79	6.57
Apr-Jun 1999	36.6	10.17	14.84	2.87	4.98	2.73	4.26	2.14	2.67	6.82
Jul-Sep 1999	41.9	11.27	17.11	2.48	7.82	2.67	4.14	2.23	3.90	7.44
Oct-Dec 1999	33.8	9.20	13.20	1.90	5.20	2.40	3.70	1.80	3.20	6.40
Jan-Mar 2000	41.9	11.45	14.56	2.07	5.23	2.90	4.36	2.46	3.88	9.55
	11.1	2.72	3.62	0.73	1.12	0.67	1.10	0.36	0.88	3.49
Apr 2000	4.2	0.05	4.09	0.72	1.39	0.81	1.17	0.03	0.03	0.03
May 2000	4.2	0.05	4.03	0.72	1.00					
Females										
Oct-Dec 1998	14.5	3.26	6.24	1.20	2.90	1.88	0.26	1.87	1.17	1.93
Jan-Mar 1999	14.5	3.02	6.29	1.08	2.83	2.08	0.30	2.07	1.10	2.07
Apr-Jun 1999	13.8	3.54	5.12	1.03	1.90	1.91	0.28	1.85	1.10	2.22
Jul-Sep 1999	16.6	3.93	6.52	0.85	3.44	1.94	0.29	1.97	1.70	2.46
Oct-Dec 1999	13.6	3.40	4.70	0.70	2.00	1.70	0.30	1.90	1.30	2.30
Jan-Mar 2000	15.9	4.09	5.05	0.72	2.04	2.01	0.27	2.16	1.53	3.09
	4.1	0.96	1.28	0.28	0.40	0.49	0.10	0.31	0.30	1.27
Apr 2000 May 2000	1.5	0.02	1.43	0.29	0.53	0.53	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01

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

Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.

Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as not known. Evidence suggests that a significant proportion of those recorded as destination not known who are later contacted in follow-up surveys, find work. For Northern Ireland, figures include those for whom destinations are not known and those for whom the reason for leaving has not been classified e.g. those who transfer to other benefits. 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'.

Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for May 2000 are not available.

For further information, please see article on pp 197-206, 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

					Thou
GREAT BRITAIN Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal leavers					
Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr 2000 May 2000	32.27 38.72 45.80 58.64 53.30 64.22 17.48 20.49	13.82 15.21 19.13 23.48 20.10 23.36 5.89 8.22	4.82 5.76 5.32 5.90 5.20 6.61 1.33 1.94	4.66 6.17 8.01 13.12 12.90 14.20 3.27 4.03	8.98 11.58 13.34 16.14 15.10 20.04 6.99 6.31
Those leaving before having a first intervie	w				
Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr 2000 May 2000 Those leaving during the Gateway, having Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Jul-Sep 1999	4.13 4.79 5.09 6.23 5.20 7.09 1.63 2.16 had at least one interv 23.60 24.20 25.52 30.05 24.30	1.36 1.66 1.97 2.21 1.60 2.25 0.36 0.77	0.38 0.46 0.44 0.47 0.50 0.59 0.07 0.18 3.80 4.19 3.56 3.80 3.20	0.78 0.79 0.72 1.03 0.80 1.04 0.24 0.31 3.09 3.13 3.09 4.77 3.60	1.62 1.88 1.97 2.52 2.30 3.21 0.96 0.90 6.14 6.79 7.10 7.79 6.50
Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr 2000 May 2000	31.11 8.65 10.25	13.28 3.32 4.82	4.05 0.61 1.13	4.37 0.93 1.45	9.42 3.79 2.85
Those leaving having started an option ^a					
Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr 2000 May 2000	2.89 4.86 6.35 8.01 8.50 9.37 3.40 3.02	1.29 1.91 2.46 2.83 2.90 3.02 1.02	0.42 0.53 0.57 0.58 0.50 0.76 0.46 0.24	0.31 0.35 0.40 0.73 0.70 0.78 0.23 0.12	0.89 2.07 2.92 3.87 4.40 4.80 1.69

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 01142596365.

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

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.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal^a

771			-1

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sus	stained employment ^b		Number into oth	er employment ^d	
Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisedc	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisede
Allf						
Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr 2000 May 2000	16.56 17.86 21.71 24.85 22.69 26.42 7.01 8.75	13.64 14.97 18.92 22.08 20.09 23.36 5.89 7.76	2.92 2.89 2.78 2.76 2.60 3.06 1.12 0.99	7.41 5.73 7.30 9.08 10.66 5.34 0.88 1.28	7.13 5.44 7.02 8.78 10.33 5.11 0.82 1.17	0.29 0.28 0.29 0.31 0.33 0.23 0.06 0.11
Male						
Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar1999 Apr-Jun1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 <i>Apr 2000</i>	12.01 13.26 16.09 18.48 16.51 19.69 5.23 6.52	9.90 11.11 14.03 16.40 14.64 17.41 4.42 5.80	2.11 2.15 2.06 2.09 1.87 2.28 0.62 0.72	5.75 4.50 5.68 7.21 8.09 3.95 0.61 0.89	5.53 4.30 5.46 6.98 6.15 0.18 0.05 0.07	0.21 0.20 0.21 0.23 0.19 0.00 0.00
Female						
Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 <i>Apr 2000</i> <i>May 2000</i>	4.55 4.60 5.62 6.36 6.18 6.73 1.77 2.22	3.74 3.85 4.90 5.69 5.45 5.95 1.47 1.95	0.81 0.74 0.72 0.68 0.73 0.78 0.31	1.67 1.22 1.63 1.87 2.51 1.20 0.23 0.31	1.59 1.14 1.56 1.79 2.42 1.15 0.21 0.28	0.08 0.08 0.07 0.08 0.09 0.05 0.01
People from ethnic min	ority groups ⁹					
Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr 2000 May 2000	2.21 1.97 2.31 2.66 2.82 2.79 0.71 0.84	1.93 1.70 2.06 2.42 2.59 2.58 0.60 0.77	0.28 0.27 0.25 0.24 0.23 0.21 0.10 0.07	0.93 0.69 0.74 0.98 1.21 0.57 0.10	0.91 0.66 0.72 0.95 0.02 0.01 0.01	0.03 0.03 0.02 0.03 0.00 0.00 0.00

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

 The table counts the number of individuals into employment from New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes The table counts the number of individuals into employment from New Deal. Off this basis, a New Deap anticipant so my ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority.

 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 been, or are, in sustained unsubsidised employment.

 Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.

 Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.

 Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.

 Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.

- Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 25+ summary figures

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at quarter/month enda			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leaverscin quarter/month			
Quarter/month	Male	Female	Allq	Male	Female	Allq	Male	Female	Alld	
Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan 2000 Feb 2000 Mar 2000 Apr 2000 May 2000	52.5 64.2 67.3 68.0 72.5 72.0 72.3 7.7 67.7 63.8	9.5 11.4 12.1 12.4 13.0 12.9 13.2 1.4 12.5 11.9	62.1 75.6 79.4 80.4 86.0 85.7 86.2 9.1 81.0 76.4	32.8 30.7 28.9 27.2 31.8 9.2 10.3 1.4 8.3 8.5	6.1 5.7 5.5 5.3 5.8 1.7 2.1 0.3 1.7	38.9 36.4 34.4 32.5 38.3 11.1 12.5 1.8 10.1	7.4 19.0 25.8 26.5 27.4 9.6 10.0 1.5 10.3	1.6 3.8 4.7 5.0 5.3 1.7 1.9 0.3 1.9 2.1	9.1 22.8 30.6 31.5 32.9 11.3 12.0 1.8 12.2 13.4	

- Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 0114 259 6365.
- Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter/month.

 bThose identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.

 Those who have completed the Advisory Interview Process and not taken up an opportunity, plus those who have started unsubsidised employment or left JSA for reasons other than starting on the Employer Subsidy or other provision. Subsequent data may be revised upwards as leavers from WBTA/TfW and current ES provision are monitored.

 Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-May 2000

						Thousant
GREAT BRITAIN T	otal	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
Alld	76.4	59.8	5.16	2.22	8.29	1.00
Male Female	63.8 11.9	49.8 9.4	4.40 0.69	1.88 0.32	6.92 1.33	0.86 0.13
People from ethnic minority group	se 8.1	6.4	0.29	0.33	0.94	0.08
People with disabilities ^f	15.6	12.2	1.06	0.46	1.65	0.21

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

- Including those awaiting their first advisory interview. While on the advisory process, clients may participate in provision such as Programme Centres, Jobclub, Jobplan or Worktrials. In Scotland, Training for Work is the equivalent programme. Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TfW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA; plus those completing education and training opportunities.

 Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals. Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

 Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal	00				Still on New	Deal	
		Left JSA				On JSA ^e	Left JSA		On JSA
Quarter/month of leaving		Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Otherc	Not knownd		Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TfW	Education and training opportunities
All									
Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr 2000 May 2000	12.7 26.3 32.2 33.2 33.8 39.6 12.3 13.4	2.10 3.50 4.00 4.30 4.00 4.90 1.00	1.60 3.30 3.30 3.30 3.20 4.10 0.60 1.10	0.50 1.20 1.30 1.40 1.30 1.50 0.20 0.50	2.50 2.40 2.80 2.90 3.00 3.20 1.40 1.00	2.00 10.60 16.10 15.40 17.40 20.70 7.60 7.70	1.40 1.60 1.80 1.70 1.60 1.50 0.50 0.40	1.80 2.70 2.40 2.60 2.50 3.00 0.80 0.90	0.70 0.90 0.60 1.50 0.80 0.70 0.10
Male									
Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 99 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 <i>May 2000</i>	10.4 22.0 27.2 27.9 28.2 33.3 10.3 11.2	1.70 3.00 3.40 3.70 3.30 4.00 0.80 1.40	1.20 2.60 2.70 2.70 2.60 3.40 0.40 0.90	0.40 1.00 1.10 1.10 1.20 0.20 0.40	2.10 1.90 2.30 2.40 2.40 2.60 1.10 0.90	1.70 9.00 13.80 13.10 14.90 17.60 6.50 6.50	1.20 1.40 1.50 1.50 1.30 1.30 0.40 0.40	1.50 2.30 2.00 2.20 2.10 2.60 0.60 0.70	0.60 0.80 0.60 1.30 0.70 0.60 0.10
Female									
Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr 2000 May 2000	2.2 4.3 5.0 5.3 5.4 6.0 1.9 2.1	0.40 0.60 0.60 0.70 0.70 0.80 0.20	0.30 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.70 0.10 0.20	0.10 0.20 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.00 0.10	0.50 0.40 0.50 0.50 0.60 0.50 0.30 0.20	0.30 1.60 2.30 2.30 2.60 3.10 1.10	0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.10 0.10	0.30 0.40 0.40 0.50 0.40 0.40 0.10	0.10 0.10 0.10 0.20 0.10 0.10 0.00

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

Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.

Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'.

These will be counted as 'not known'.

Includes, for example, gone abroad.

Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'. As more data are added, the numbers in this category may be revised downwards.

At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into su	stained employmentb		Number into other	Number into other employment ^d					
Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisede				
Allf										
Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr 2000 May 2000	3.20 5.00 5.80 6.30 5.90 6.90 1.70 2.30	2.20 3.80 4.50 4.90 4.70 5.60 1.20 1.90	1.10 1.20 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 0.50 0.40	0.80 0.90 1.00 1.20 1.40 0.70 0.10	0.70 0.80 0.90 1.10 1.30 0.70 0.00 0.20	0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.00 0.00				
Male										
Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 <i>Apr 2000</i> <i>May 2000</i>	2.70 4.20 4.90 5.30 4.90 5.80 1.40	1.80 3.20 3.80 4.20 3.80 4.70 1.00 1.60	0.90 1.00 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 0.40 0.30	0.70 0.80 0.90 1.10 1.20 0.60 0.00 0.20	0.60 0.70 0.80 1.00 1.10 0.60 0.00 0.20	0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.00 0.00				
Female										
Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr 2000 May 2000	0.50 0.80 0.90 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.20 0.30	0.40 0.60 0.70 0.80 0.80 0.90 0.20 0.30	0.10 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.10 0.10	0.10 0.10 0.10 0.20 0.20 0.10 0.00 0.00	0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.20 0.10 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0				
People from ethnic minor	ity groups (g)									
Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr 2000 May 2000	0.30 0.40 0.50 0.60 0.60 0.10 0.20	0.30 0.40 0.40 0.50 0.60 0.60 0.10 0.20	0.00 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.00 0.00	0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.00 0.00	0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0				

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 0114 259 6365. 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 subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority. A job from which the participant does not return to claim JSA, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA. Excluding those who have been in sustained employment. Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks. Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks. Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. 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.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G. 7 UK vacancies at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED	KINGDOM	UNFILLED VAC	ANCIES	INFL	OW	OUT	TFLOW	of wl	nich PLACINGS	The state of the s
		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
1996 1997 1998 1999		224.9 283.3 295.8 306.8			223.3 226.5 218.3 227.6		217.2 225.3 217.2 224.4		153.5 140.0 115.5 119.6	
1998	Jul	303.5	3.4	4.6	219.7	-1.2	218.2	0.8	114.4	-0.6
	Aug	302.7	-0.8	1.6	219.2	2.9	219.8	6.0	115.6	2.7
	Sep	301.5	-1.2	0.5	222.8	-0.8	218.3	-0.9	118.0	1.1
	Oct	301.3	-0.2	-0.7	231.1	3.8	228.8	3.5	122.1	2.6
	Nov	303.2	1.9	0.2	222.6	1.1	220.3	0.2	118.0	0.8
	Dec	302.8	-0.4	0.4	218.2	-1.5	226.5	2.7	118.0	0.0
1999	Jan	305.8	3.0	1.5	235.3	1.4	235.6	2.3	120.6	-0.5
	Feb	301.4	-4.4	-0.6	227.4	1.6	231.2	3.6	122.0	1.3
	Mar R	298.0	-3.4	-1.6	225.0	2.3	225.2	-0.4	119.1	0.4
	Apr	298.4	0.4	-2.5	220.6	-4.9	218.1	-5.8	118.9	-0.6
	May	304.8	6.4	3.3	229.9	0.8	223.4	-2.6	121.8	-0.1
	Jun	305.0	0.2	2.3	225.5	0.2	223.6	-0.5	119.2	0.0
	Jul	308.6	3.6	3.4	228.0	2.5	223.9	1.9	120.0	0.4
	Aug	315.2	6.6	3.5	231.7	0.6	225.3	0.6	121.0	-0.3
	Sep	314.3	-0.9	3.1	232.3	2.3	230.4	2.3	123.7	1.5
-	Oct	333.2	18.9	82	236.8	2.9	220.9	-1.0	121.8	0.6
	Nov	338.3	5.1	7.7	235.1	1.1	233.0	2.6	123.8	0.9
	Dec	347.6	9.3	11.1	237.0	1.6	235.6	1.7	124.9	0.4
2000	Jan	343.1	-4.5	3.3	225.9	-3.6	240.1	6.4	123.1	0.4
	Feb	343.4	0.3	1.7	231.2	-1.3	232.7	-0.1	117.9	-2.0
	Mar	346.9	3.5	-0.2	233.5	-1.2	229.9	-1.9	118.3	-2.2
	Apr	355.9	9.0	4.3	235.3	3.1	224.0	-5.4	116.1	-2.3
	May	354.0	-1.9	3.5	198.9	-10.8	205.5	-9.1	102.0	-5.3
	Jun	357.4	3.4	3.5	222.2	-3.8	217.4	-4.2	108.3	-3.3
	Jul	363.6	6.2	2.6	219.5	-5.3	212.1	-4.0	105.5	-3.5

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

- 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 latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
- 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 41/3 week month.

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. There has also been a minor change in the definition of notified vacancies between April and May 2000. See notes to

An error occured in this table in August 2000 - please see p387.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres: a seasonally adjusted

Thousands

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1998	Jul Aug Sep	12.1 11.2 10.8	43.2 43.6 42.7	23.6 23.6 23.6	20.7 20.2 20.3	31.5 33.4 34.7	24.8 24.4 24.2	28.2 27.4 27.8	34.7 34.7 34.0	26.2 25.6 25.3	245.0 244.1 243.4	18.4 18.0 17.8	30.9 31.2 30.9	294.3 293.3 292.1	9.2 9.4 9.4	303.5 302.7 301.5
	Oct Nov Dec	10.8 10.8 10.3	42.8 41.4 40.7		20.2 20.1 19.8	35.5 37.2 37.7	24.4 25.7 25.2	27.8 28.2 28.5	33.5 34.1 34.2	25.4 25.6 25.7	243.9 246.5 246.1	17.3 17.0 16.8	30.5 30.0 30.2	291.7 293.5 293.1	9.6 9.7 9.7	301.3 303.2 302.8
1999	Jan Feb Mar	11.1 11.5 11.3	39.9 38.6 37.7		20.0 20.0 20.0	38.0 38.1 37.3	24.5 23.9 23.6	28.6 28.1 27.3	35.9 34.3 34.2	26.2 26.1 26.2	248.9 244.7 241.8	16.9 16.9 16.8	30.8 30.9 30.5	296.6 292.5 289.1	9.2 8.9 n/a	305.8 301.4 298.0
	Apr May Jun	12.1 14.6 15.1	36.1 35.8 35.6		19.3 21.2 21.3	36.1 35.6 34.7	24.2 24.0 23.6	31.6 31.8 32.0	35.5 36.4 36.7	25.6 26.0 26.3	242.1 247.8 247.9	16.3 16.3 16.2	31.1 31.8 32.0	289.5 295.9 296.1	n/a n/a n/a	298.4 304.8 305.0
	Jul Aug Sep	16.2 18.4 18.7	35.2 35.5 35.7	23.7	21.4 21.9 21.4	33.9 33.8 33.6	23.5 24.1 23.3	32.3 32.7 31.9	37.4 38.3 38.3	27.6 28.6 28.9	250.6 257.0 255.6	16.5 16.6 16.3	32.6 32.7 33.5	299.7 306.3 305.4	n/a n/a n/a	308.6 315.2 314.3
	Oct Nov Dec	20.2 21.0 21.8	36.9 38.2 40.2	26.3	22.3 22.6 23.0	36.5 35.2 36.0	24.3 24.2 24.2	34.6 35.2 37.3	40.7 40.9 41.3	30.3 30.7 31.0	271.0 274.3 282.0	17.9 18.7 19.3	35.4 36.4 37.4	324.3 329.4 338.7	n/a n/a n/a	333.2 338.3 347.6
2000	Jan Feb Mar	21.8 21.5 20.6	39.1 39.7 40.0	28.0	22.6 22.3 22.3	34.4 33.3 35.4	24.4 24.4 24.1	35.4 36.0 36.2	40.9 41.0 40.4	31.0 31.2 32.4		19.3 19.2 19.2	37.9	334.2 334.5 338.0	n/a	343.1 343.4 346.9
	Apr May Jun R	19.8 19.0 18.2	41.3 41.4 40.9	31.6	22.4 22.9 23.2	35.9 36.1 36.2	25.4 25.6 25.5	36.3 35.9 36.8	41.6 42.3 43.9	34.9 33.9 34.4	288.5	19.8 18.9 19.0	37.6	347.0 345.1 348.5	n/a	355.9 354.0 357.4
	JulP	18.3	41.3	33.1	23.3	36.1	26.1	38.1	45.5	35.0	296.8	19.1	38.8	354.7	n/a	363.6

See footnote 'a' to Table G.1.

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

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

Note: The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. There has also been a minor change in the definition of notified vacancies between April and May 2000. See notes to Table G.3.

An error occured in this table in August 2000 - please see p387.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted Thousands

		_		_					-			iding c	,		inousai	103
Marian Comment	North East		Yorkshire I and the I Humber		West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland		Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
Vacancies at Jobcentres ^{a,b}									-				-	-		
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	
1999	16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	2.2	308.4	
1999 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	
Dec	20.5	39.6	26.1	24.1	37.1	24.4	38.3	40.8	28.3	279.3	18.2	37.3	334.8	n/a	n/a	
2000 Jan	18.4	35.1	24.2	21.0	31.2	21.5	32.5	35.3	25.6	244.8	17.3	34.5	296.6	n/a	n/a	
Feb	17.8	35.9	25.2	20.0	30.7	21.4	33.6	36.2	27.4	248.3	17.6	35.2	301.0	n/a	n/a	
Mar	17.5	36.5	27.0	19.7	32.2	22.1	33.6	37.4	30.4	256.4	18.2	36.3	311.0	n/a	n/a	
Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	n/a	n/a	
May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	n/a	n/a	
Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	n/a	n/a	
Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	n/a	n/a	
Vacancies at careers offices ^c																
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	
1999	0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	0.3	19.8	
1999 Jul	0.4	2.7	1.8	1.3	2.1	2.3	4.2	3.6	1.7	20.0	0.6	1.9	22.5	n/a	n/a	
Aug	0.4	2.5	1.9	1.2	2.0	2.1	3.9	3.6	1.5	19.0	0.6	1.8	21.4	n/a	n/a	
Sep	0.4	2.5	3.4	1.1	2.6	2.0	3.3	3.1	1.2	19.6	0.5	1.7	21.8	n/a	n/a	
Oct	0.3	2.1	3.2	1.0	2.4	1.9	3.3	3.2	1.2	18.6	0.5	1.5	20.6	n/a	n/a	
Nov	0.3	1.9	3.2	0.9	2.5	1.7	3.1	3.0	1.2	17.7	0.5	1.3	19.5	n/a	n/a	
Dec	0.3	1.6	3.0	0.8	2.4	1.4	3.0	2.8	1.0	16.4	0.5	1.2	18.1	n/a	n/a	
2000 Jan	0.2	1.5	2.8	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.6	2.6	1.0	15.0	0.4	1.2	16.6	n/a	n/a	
Feb	0.2	1.6	2.8	0.7	1.5	1.5	2.8	2.7	1.1	14.9	0.5	1.2	16.5	n/a	n/a	
Mar	0.4	1.9	2.9	1.0	2.0	1.9	3.3	2.8	1.4	17.6	0.4	1.1	19.1	n/a	n/a	
Apr	0.3	1.9	1.7	1.0	2.3	1.9	3.2	3.0	1.3	16.6	0.5	1.1	18.1	n/a	n/a	
May	0.4	2.1	2.3	0.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	3.1	1.4	15.7	0.5	1.4	17.6	n/a	n/a	
Jun	0.4	2.4	2.2	1.0	2.0	2.4	3.6	3.4	1.5	18.8	0.6	1.7	21.2	n/a	n/a	
Jul	0.5	2.5	2.3	1.1	2.0	2.3	5.4	3.7	1.6	21.5	0.7	1.8	24.0	n/a	n/a	

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

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

See footnote 'a' to Table G.1.

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

The publication of the vacancy figures for Northern Ireland has been suspended since March 1999 as a result of a difficulty caused by the introduction of a new computer system for processing vacancies to Training and Employment Agency offices. In the course of correcting for this difficulty, further problems of a procedural nature have also come to light as contributory factors. These further issues have delayed the re-instatement of published figures for Northern Ireland. The Training and Employment Agency expect the problem to be temporary and will reinstate the publication of the vacancy figures as soon as possible. For the purposes of the seasonally adjusted United Kingdom figures it has been assumed provisionally that the Northern Ireland figures have remained constant since February 1999 as follows: 8,900 for the stock of unfilled vacancies, 3,400 for inflows of vacancies notified, 3,400 for outflows, and 2,200 for placings. These are not estimates for Northern Ireland but assumptions for the purpose of continuity of the United Kingdom series.

The vacancy stock figures for Great Britain have been affected by corrections to the data by the Employment Service to make up for the gradual build-up of inaccuracies. The figures were corrected on 8 October 1999 to give a true reflection of the number of open vacancies held by the Employment Service. This had an upward effect of some 10,300 on the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies for Great Britain between September and October 1999 and there was a corresponding downward adjustment to the outflow for October, but not to the placings. There was a similar upward correction to the vacancy stocks (and a downward effect on the outflow) of 9,100 between March and April 1999.

There was minor discontinuity due to a change in the treatment of vacancies by the Employment Service between April and May 2000. As from 7 April both vacancies notified and placings are only counted in the statistics if the vacancy concerned is for eight hours or more in a seven-day period. Previously vacancies of between three and eight hours were included.

Labour Market trends September 2000 September 2000 Labour Market trends

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes^a Stoppages of work: summary

UNITE	ED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thou	sands)	Working days lost in a period (thousands)	II stoppages in progess in
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		203 232 230 206 159 200	205 235 244 216 166 205	107 170 353 129 91 140	107 174 364 130 93 141	278 415 1303 235 282 242	58 65 97 86 34 57
1997	Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	19 15 12 7 21 16 14	25 18 16 9 25 21	38 95 44 1.1 16.1 7.7 12.2	5.3 10.4 6.0 1.2 16.3 12.2 12.5	13.4 10.9 5.8 1.2 18.6 14.0 11.8	6.5 4.7 2.0 0.4 3.7 0.3
1998	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	13 19 19 14 15 24 10 6 8 10 13	20 25 28 23 23 34 23 16 16 13 18	42 5.7 14.4 3.9 2.9 31.2 5.4 2.7 1.9 11.4 4.2 2.6	6.4 8.8 15.6 7.1 3.8 32.6 20.3 10.5 3.7 11.8 5.1	15.9 19.1 32.6 13.7 7.2 69.5 58.9 24.4 5.9 7.1 17.6 10.6	8.9 6.3 1.2 2.9 1.0 2.4 7.3 1.6 1.2 0.2 1.5
1999	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	9 19 18 12 20 16 16 12 13 15 35	14 22 23 1 21 21 21 14 17 22 40 21	4.2 14.4 9.4 2.6 32.5 8.5 6.1 3.1 13.5 12.5 21.7	5.2 14.8 10.2 2.7 32.7 9.2 6.7 3.1 14.2 15.0 23.0 12.5	8.5 27.0 34.8 4.3 50.2 16.0 7.6 10.8 22.1 18.7 21.5 20.3	0.3 10.1 20.2 2.2 1.9 11.1 1.8 1.0 1.1 4.5 2.6 0.5
2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	15 R 10 18 R 11 18 R 6	20 R 13 21 R 18 22 R 9	5.0 R 6.3 5.6 R 3.7 7.8 R 1.4	6.4R 7.1 6.1 R 4.9 8.8 R 2.3	10.8R 6.4 16.3R 10.3 12.9R 6.4	0.4 0.5 0.4 1.0 2.8 R 0.4

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

Thou	18	ar	1

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D °	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	М	N	O,P,Q
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		1 1 2 2 2 -	58 65 97 86 34 57	5 10 8 17 13 49	1 6 5 1 7	110 120 884 36 139 50	7 10 11 23 9	11 95 158 29 28 35	70 67 129 28 6 25	5 16 8 7 16 5	11 23 3 5 30 7
1997 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec			6.5 4.7 2.0 0.4 3.7 0.3 1.4	5.3 6.3 2.7	1.4	2.9 5.4 3.5 0.6 1.0 2.6 3.2	0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 7.4 2.3 4.1	0.1 0.2 - 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.2	3.8 0.2 - - - 0.5 0.1	0.1	0.2 0.2 0.9 0.2
1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		0.2	8.9 6.3 1.2 2.9 1.0 2.4 7.3 1.6 1.2 0.2 1.5	1.5 9.4 1.0 0.3 0.1 - - - 0.1 0.4 0.3		1.6 1.4 26.9 2.7 0.4 48.8 42.6 6.4 0.3 0.6 4.5 3.1	2.5 0.8 - - - - - - 0.5 5.0	0.1 2.9 0.9 5.2 7.8 7.4 3.6	1.2 0.9 0.5 0.2 0.8 1.5 0.4 - 0.1 0.1	0.2 2.9 2.9 1.0 0.2 8.2 0.6 0.3 0.1	02 12 1.9 1.8 1.1 10.7 0.6 0.8 0.1 5.3 3.7 2.8
1999 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec			0.3 10.1 20.2 2.2 1.9 11.1 1.8 1.0 1.1 4.5 2.6 0.5	0.1 0.6 0.2 25.4 3.2 0.8 16.0 0.3 1.0	1.8 1.1 0.4 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.8 0.8 1.1 2.4	2.2 10.2 0.7 0.8 0.6 1.8 0.5 2.2 3.2 9.6 15.0 3.2	1.3 	0.7 0.3 8.5 0.2 1.2 1.3 1.3 5.4 0.9 3.3 1.1	0.5 - 0.9 20.8 1.0 0.5 - 0.1 0.6 0.9	1.8 2.5 0.1 - - 0.4 -	3.0 1.6 2.4 - 0.1 0.2 0.1 -
2000 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun		1.0	0.4 0.5 0.4 1.0 2.8 R 0.4	0.1 2.5 3.7 R 4.2 0.9 0.2	0.8 0.6 0.7 0.5	2.7 R 0.6 5.0 4.5 8.0 R 5.3		2.2	0.4 0.8 6.3 1.0 R	3.2 1.4 - 0.5 0.1	0.2 0.1 0.4

a See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2000 are provisional.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes G.12

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months	s to June 19	99	12 months	to June 200	00
	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting,						
forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	1	100	200
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and						
tobacco;	1	100	300	4	100	100
textiles and textile		100				
products:	-			1	200	400
leather and leather					200	100
products;	-					
wood and wood				1		F00
products;	-	-				500
pulp, paper and paper						
products; printing						
and publishing;	2	300	500			-
coke, refined petroleur	n					
products, nuclear						
fuels;	-	-		1	1,500	800
chemicals, chemical						
products and man						
made fibres;		104				
rubber and plastics;		-				
othernon-metallic		000	000			
mineral products;	2	200	300			-
basic metals and						
fabricated metal						- 1
products;	3	500	1,500	2	400	2,200
machinery and						
equipmentn.e.c.;	1	200	100	2	400	900
electrical and						
optical equipment;	2	300	1,100	1	100	100
transport equipment;	16	19,100	53,400	19	17,200	11.900
manufacturing n.e.c.	2	200	300	1	300	300
Electricity, gas and	_	200	000		-	
watersupply	1	1,200	200	1	500	1,000
Construction	9	5,600	27,000	23	15,900	34,700
Wholesale and retail	3	0,000	27,000	س س	10,000	04,700
trade; repairs				1	100	100
Hotels and restaurants	2	1,100	10,300	3	500	8,600
Transport storage and	-	1,100	10,500	3	300	0,000
Transport, storage and	00	04.000	70 700	~	44 000	E0 700
communication	66	34,000	73,700	90	41,800	59,700
Financial intermediation	-					
Real estate, renting and	_	0.000	7000		100	000
business activities	5	2,000	7,600	1	100	200
Public administration and	11-11-11			1 200		
defence	14	9,200	30,900	10	11,800	25,600
Education	18	26,800	24,000	17	4,800	10,200
Health and social work	6	2,500	13,600	6	1,600	5,700
Other community, social a	nd					
personal service						
activities	12	11,700	20,400	6	1,200	1,100
All industries		,. 50	20,.30		.,250	.,
andservices	162a	114,800	265,200	189a	98,700	164,000
und services	102"	114,000	200,200	109"	30,700	104,000

Stoppages: June 2000			
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	9	2,300	6,400
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	6 3	1,400 a 900	3,000 3,400

a All directly involved.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on page S3. The figures for 2000 are provisional.

United Kingdom	12 months to	June 2000	
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	69	44,700	89,900
extra wage and fringe benefits	14	10,100	12,700
Duration and pattern of hours worked	10	4,200	4,300
Redundancy questions	12	9,000	15,000
Trade union matters	3	700	700
Working conditions and supervision	13	12,500	14,200
Manning and work allocation	40	9,700	14,900
Dismissal and other disciplinary meas	sures 28	7,800	12,300
Allcauses	189	98,700	164,000

Prominent stoppages in the 6-month period January 1 2000 to June 30 2000

Industry and location	Date when stoppag	е	Number of workers i	nvolved ^a	Number of	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	working days lost in period	
Hotels and restaurants						
London	20.11.98	22.04.00	•		2,500	Overpay and conditions. (total days lost 16,400)
Transport, storage and co	mmunication					
Scotland	11.03.00	19.04.00	700		5,300	Overpay and conditions.
North West	10.05.00	continuing	800		5,300	Over pay increases to give parity with other workers.
Education						
Scotland	07.03.00	16.03.00	1,500		6,000	Over workloads and their determination or revision.

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

S85

a Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

Less than 50 workers involved.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

	April to J	une 200	10						Tho	usands and per	cent, not sea	asonally adjusted
UNITED	Economica	ally active		Total	in employm	ent	ILOu	nemployed		Economically	inactive	
KINGDOM	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LEVELS												
All persons 16-17	789	294	496	642	225	417	148	68	79	650	60	590
18-24	3,651	3,032	619	3,275	2,712	562	376	320	56	1,287	500	787
All under 25	4,440	3,326	1,114	3,916	2,937	979	524	389	135	1,937	560	1,377
Male 16-17	394	173	221	314	135	180	80	39	41	343	32	311
18-24	1,991	1,699	293	1,757	1,495	262	234	203	31	525	126	399
All under 25	2,386	1,872	514	2,071	1,630	441	315	242	72	867	158	709
Female 16-17	395	120	275	327	90	237	67	30	38	308	28	280
18-24	1,660	1,334	326	1,518	1,217	301	142	117	25	762	374	388
All under 25	2,055	1,454	601	1,845	1,307	538	209	146	63	1,070	402	668
RATES(%)°												
All persons 16-17	54.8	83.0	45.6	44.6	63.7	38.4	18.7	23.3	16.0	45.2	17.0	54.4
18-24	73.9	85.8	44.0	66.3	76.8	40.0	10.3	10.6	9.1	26.1	14.2	56.0
All under 25	69.6	85.6	44.7	61.4	75.6	39.3	11.8	11.7	12.1	30.4	14.4	55.3
Male 16-17	53.5	84.4	41.6	42.7	65.6	33.8	20.3	22.3	18.7	46.5	15.6	58.4
18-24	79.1	93.1	42.3	69.8	81.9	37.9	11.8	12.0	10.6	20.9	6.9	57.7
All under 25	73.3	92.2	42.0	63.7	80.3	36.1	13.2	12.9	14.1	26.7	7.8	58.0
Female 16-17	56.2	81.1	49.5	46.6	60.9	42.8	17.1	24.8	13.7	43.8	18.9	50.5
18-24	68.5	78.1	45.6	62.7	71.3	42.1	8.5	8.7	7.7	31.5	21.9	54.4
All under 25	65.8	78.3	47.4	59.1	70.5	42.4	10.2	10.1	10.5	34.2	21.7	52.6
CHANGES ON YEAR												
LEVELS												
All persons 16-17	0	-19	20	9	-12	21	-9	-8	-2	-4	5	-9
18-24	6	-4	10	43	16	27	-36	-20	-16	19	25	-5
All under 25	7	-23	30	52	5	48	-46	-28	-18	15	30	-15
Male 16-17 18-24 All under 25	-15 -5 -19	-18 7 -12	3 -11 -8	-1 18 18	-8 21 13	7 -2 5	-14 -23 -37	-10 -14 -24	-4 -9 -13	13 16 29	5 23 28	8 -8
Female 16-17	15	-1	16	10	-4	14	5	2	3	-17	1 1 2	-18
18-24	11	-10	21	24	-5	29	-13	-6	-8	4		2
All under 25	26	-12	38	35	-8	43	-9	-3	-5	-13		-15
RATES(%)c												
All persons 16-17	0.2	-2.1	1.4	0.8	-0.8	1.6	-1.2	-1.0	-1.0	-0.2	2.1	-1.4
18-24	-0.3	-0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.8	-1.0	-0.7	-2.8	0.3	0.6	-0.6
All under 25	-0.1	-0.8	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.7	-1.0	-0.8	-2.0	0.1	0.8	-0.9
Male 16-17	-1.9	-3.1	-0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	-2.7	-3.1	-2.2	1.9	3.1	0.3
18-24	-0.5	-1.2	-0.4	0.4	-0.2	0.7	-1.1	-0.9	-2.4	0.5	1.2	0.4
All under 25	-0.8	-1.3	-0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	-1.4	-1.2	-2.2	0.8	1.3	0.4
Female 16-17	2.3	-0.6	3.1	1.6	-2.2	2.6	0.6	2.2	0.1	-2.3	0.6	-3.1
18-24	0.0	-0.2	1.5	0.6	0.1	2.8	-0.9	-0.4	-3.0	0.0	0.2	-1.5
All under 25	0.6	-0.2	2.2	0.9	-0.1	2.7	-0.6	-0.2	-1.6	-0.6	0.2	-2.2

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

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 1=4+7; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12.

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

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

8 July - 4 August 2000

6,482a

ECONOMIC INDICATORS Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

		Output													
UNITE	ED DOM	GDP 1995 price	s	GDP market price	es	Production industries		Manufactu	ring	Service industries		Construction	on	Index of production OECD Countries	
		1995=100	The second	noillid 3	Change on year (%)	1995=100					Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100 0	Change on year (%)
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		YBEZ 93.2 97.3 100.0 102.6 106.2 109.0 111.3		ABMI 665.4 694.6 714.0 732.2 757.9 777.9 794.4	2.5 4.4 2.8 2.6 3.5 2.6 2.1	93.3 98.3 100.0 101.1 102.1 102.9 103.4	2.2 5.4 1.7 1.1 1.0 0.8 0.5	94.1 98.5 100.0 100.4 101.7 102.2 102.2	1.4 4.7 1.5 0.4 1.3 0.5 0.0	GDQS 92.5 96.8 100.0 103.3 107.8 112.3 115.6	3.1 4.6 3.3 3.3 4.4 4.2 2.9	97.1 100.8 100.0 101.5 104.7 106.1 106.4	-1.2 3.8 -0.8 1.5 3.2 1.3 0.3	GDQB 100.0 103.0 108.2 110.2 113.5	3.0 5.0 1.8 3.0
1999	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	109.9 110.7 111.8 112.6		196.1 197.6 199.6 201.0	1.6 1.7 2.3 2.8	102.0 102.8 104.3 104.4	-0.3 -0.6 1.0 1.8	101.1 101.4 102.9 103.3	-1.2 -1.3 0.5 1.9	114.2 115.0 116.0 117.2	3.2 2.7 2.7 3.4	105.5 106.1 106.6 107.3	-3.2 0.8 1.5 2.1	111.2R 112.4R 114.4 116.2R	0.8 2.3 3.6 5.2
2000	Q1 Q2	113.2 114.2		202.0	3.0	103.6 105.0	1.6 2.1	102.8 103.2	1.7 1.8	117.9 119.1	3.2 3.6	110.5	4.7	117.5	5.7
		Income				Prices								Inventories	
		Real house disposable £ billion		Gross tradi		RPI	RPIX		Producer Pr	rice Index ^{a,c,j,}	,			Changes of year 1995 prices ^g	n
		25111011							Materials an	d fuels	Input prices		Home sales		
		1995=100	Change o	n £ billion	Change on year (%)	Change of year (9	n Change or %) year (%		1995=100	Change on year (%)	Change or year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£ billion	
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		OSXS 96.2 97.4 100.0 102.2 106.1 106.3 109.9	3.0 1.2 2.7 2.2 3.8 0.2 3.4	CAED 102.1 117.4 126.3 134.8 146.6 151.6 150.8	9.0 15.0 7.6 6.7 8.8 3.4	CZBH 1.6 2.4 3.5 2.4 3.1 3.4 1.5	CDKQ 3.0 2.3 2.9 3.0 2.8 2.6 2.3		PLKW 90.2 91.9 100.0 98.8 90.6 82.5 83.7	4.5 1.9 8.8 -1.2 -8.3 -8.9	3.6 2.6 9.5 -4.3 -6.4 -4.1 -3.3	2.6 2.2 4.2 2.0 0.2 -0.1 -0.4	4.0 2.5 4.1 2.6 1.0 0.6 1.2	0.4 4.8 4.5 1.8 3.8 4.2 -1.4	
1999	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	107.3 110.9 109.4 112.0	0.6 5.0 3.4 4.5	36.9 37.7 38.1 38.1	-2.4 -0.8 -0.7 1.9	2.2 1.4 1.2 1.5	2.5 2.3 2.2 2.2		80.3 81.9 84.6 88.0	-5.9 -1.6 4.3 9.7	-5.1 -4.5 -2.8 0.0	-0.5 -0.6 -0.6 0.3	0.2 1.0 1.4 2.1	0.3 -1.4 -0.6 0.4	
2000	Q1 Q2	110.9	3.4	37.9	2.8	2.3 3.1	2.1 2.1		90.6 91.2	12.8 11.4	1.6 3.8	0.5 0.9	2.4 2.6	0.7	
		Expenditu	ure					Fixed inve	estments						
		Househol consump expenditu 1995 price	otion ure	Retail sales	svolume	Retail sales	s value ^a	All		Manufactu industries ^f		Service in	dustries	final cons	
-	T. 60	£billion	Change on	1995=100	Change or	1995=100	Change or	1995 price	Change or	1995 prices		on £ billion	Change o	n £ billion	95 prices) Change or
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		ABJR 420.1 431.5 438.5 454.7 472.7 491.4 512.9	2.5 2.7 1.6 3.7 4.0 4.0 4.4	95.3 98.8 100.0 103.1 108.6 111.7 115.6	3.1 3.7 1.2 3.1 5.3 2.9 3.5	92.0 96.3 100.0 105.4 112.0 116.4 120.3	5.4 4.7 3.8 5.4 6.3 3.9 3.4	NPEL 68.4 70.9 76.4 83.2 93.0 105.9 113.9	-3.1 3.6 7.7 8.8 11.8 13.8 7.6	15.0 17.6 17.8 19.8 20.7	year (%) 17.3 1.1 11.3 4.4 -14.7	55.9 58.8 65.4 73.2 85.2 96.2	year (%) 5.2 11.2 11.9 16.4 13.0	NMRY 137.0 138.9 141.1 143.5 141.5 143.1 147.3	-0.4 1.4 1.6 1.7 -1.4 1.1 3.0
1999	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	126.3 127.6 128.5 130.5	4.0 4.1 4.3 5.1	113.4 114.6 R 115.8 117.5	1.6 3.0 3.3 4.8	110.9 115.0 116.2 139.1	3.7 2.5 3.1 3.8	28.1 28.5 28.5 28.8	9.5 9.1 6.6 5.3	4.6 4.3 4.3 4.5	-14.4 -16.9 -15.7 -11.8	23.5 24.1 24.2 24.4	15.7 15.6 11.9 9.2	36.8 36.8 36.8 37.0	4.3 2.8 2.5 2.3
2000	Q1 Q2	131.3	4.0	119.1 119.5	5.0 4.3	114.3 119.0	3.1 3.5	28.6	2.0	4.7	3.2	23.9	1.8	36.7	-0.1
		Financiali	ndicators						Trade in goo	ods				Balance of	payments
		Effective en	xchange	Base lending rate ^{a,h}	FTSE All-share		Money sup growth M0	pply M4	Export volu	me	Import vo	olume		Trade in goods balance	Current
		1990=100	Change on year (%)	(%)		Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=10	Change or year (%)	1	£billion	£billion
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		AJHX 88.9 89.2 84.8 86.3 100.6 103.9	-8.3 0.3 -4.9 1.8 16.6 3.3 -0.1	AMIH 6.01 5.46 6.70 5.96 6.56 7.24 5.34	HSEL 1682 1521 1803 2014 2411 2674 3242	23.3 -9.6 18.5 11.7 19.7 10.9 21.2	EUAC 4.9 6.4 5.9 6.7 6.2 6.1 7.2	3.5 5.1 7.3 9.9 11.2 9.8 5.4	82.8 91.3 100.0 107.7 116.5 117.9 121.6	3.6 10.3 9.5 7.7 8.2 1.2 3.1	90.6 94.6 100.0 109.1 119.0 129.1 138.7	3.8 4.4 5.7 9.1 9.1 8.5 7.4		BOKI -13.3 -11.1 -11.7 -13.1 -11.9 -20.5 -26.8	HBOP -10.6 -1.5 -3.7 -0.6 6.6 -0.1 -11.0
1999	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	101.1 104.1 103.8 105.9	-4.1 -1.1 -0.6 5.3	5.69 5.20 5.06 5.40	2895 2946 2826 3242	4.1 7.4 20.5 21.2	5.5 6.7 7.5 9.3	7.6 6.6 3.7 F 3.7 F	115.0 118.1 127.3	-2.3 -0.8 7.8 7.9	134.1 134.0 141.9 144.8	7.3 4.1 8.4 9.9		-7.6 -6.2 -5.7 -7.2	-4.1 -2.7 -2.7 -1.5

2000 Q1 Q2

series PLLU.

4.0 R 130.7 5.6 ...

9.5

Average of daily rates.

Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.
Figures are for the private sector only. They are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.
Changes in input and output prices are based on the underlying series (excluding food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum) - CSDB series PLLA and PLLV respectively. Home sales are based on series PLLI

13.7 146.9

-6.6 -4.0

This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter1996/7 and spring 1997.
Full-time education.
Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for ILO unemployment.

a This figure includes non-Jobcentre jobs from New Deal 25+ pilots and placings from Employment Service call centres.

Not seasonally adjusted.
Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including inventory holding gains.
Total business investment excluding NHS trusts, land and existing buildings and private sector dwellings.

dwellings.
Excludes private sector dwellings.
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.

R Revised

RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

UNITE	ED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items exclu	ding				
				Mortgage inter payments (RPI		Mortgage inter		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	СΖВН	СНМК	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI
1999	Jul Aug Sep	165.1 165.5 166.2	1.3 1.1 1.1	164.1 164.5 165.2	2.2 2.1 2.1	156.7 157.2 157.8	1.6 1.4 1.3	158.6 158.9 159.6	1.8 1.6 1.6
	Oct Nov Dec	166.5 166.7 167.3	1.2 1.4 1.8	165.4 165.6 165.9	2.2 2.2 2.2	158.1 158.3 158.6	1.5 1.7 1.8	159.6 159.7 160.1	1.6 1.7 1.6
2000	Jan Feb Mar	166.6 167.5 168.4	2.0 2.3 2.6	165.2 165.8 166.4	2.1 2.2 2.0	157.9 158.6 159.2	1.8 1.8 2.1	159.1 159.7 160.5	1.5 1.5 1.3
	Apr May Jun	170.1 170.7 171.1	3.0 3.1 3.3	167.5 168.0 168.4	1.9 2.0 2.2	159.4 160.0 160.4	1.6 1.7 2.0	161.3 161.7 162.0	1.4 1.4 1.8
	Jul	170.5	3.3	167.7	2.2	159.7	1.9	161.2	1.6

RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for July 18 2000

UNITED KINGDOM		Index	Percentage	e change over			Index Jan 1987	Percentag	e change ov
		Jan 1987 =100	1 month	12 months			=100	1 month	12 months
ALLITEMS	CHAW	170.5	-0.4	3.3	Tobacco	CHBE	273.7	0	8.1
					Cigarettes	DOBN	279.6		8
ood and catering	CHBS	157.7	0.7	1.7	Tobacco	DOBO	218.6		6.
lcohol and tobacco	CHBT	211.4	0.0	3.5					
ousing and household expenditure	CHBU	176.7	0.0	5.9	Housing	CHBF	216.9	0.4	10.3
ersonal expenditure .	CHBV	133.1	-4.0	-2.8	Rent	DOBP	238.6		3
ravelandleisure	CHBW	171.5	-0.1	3.1	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	242.1		31
					Depreciation(Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	146.4		13
Consumer durables	CHBY	104.5	-4.4	-4.7	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	189.4		6
					Waterandotherpayments	DOBS	257.8		-9
Seasonalfood	CHBP	130.1	4.9	10.6	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	219.9		7
Foodexcludingseasonal	СНВВ	147.1	0.1	-0.7	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	153.5		-1
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	171.5	-0.5	3.1	Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	207.7		7
All items excluding food	CHAY	175.2	-0.5	3.6		505.	2.07.17		
All items excluding lood	CHAI	175.2	-0.0	0.0	Fuel and light	CHBG	122.5	0.1	-1.4
and the state of t								0.1	
Otherindices					Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	130.8		1
All items excluding:			1		Electricity	DOBX	127.8		-3
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	167.7	-0.4	2.2	Gas	DOBY	114.4		-3
lousing	CHAZ	161.2	-0.5	1.6	Oilandotherfuels	DOBZ	154.0		34
nortgage interest payments and									
indirecttaxes(RPIY)a	CBZW	159.7	-0.4	1.9	Household goods	СНВН	138.3	-1.6	-0.9
nortgage interest payments and					Furniture	DOCA	144.2	110	0
counciltax	DQAD	166.8	-0.4	2.0	Furnishings	DOCB	1422		-1
nortgage interest payments and	DUAD	150.0	0.7		Electrical appliances	DOCC	88.1		-7
	CHON	166.4	-0.4	1.8	Otherhouseholdequipment	DOCD			
depreciation	CHON	100.4	-0.4	1.0			138.7		2
	CURA	1446	0.0	00	Householdconsumables	DOCE	162.2		0
ood	CHBA	144.6	0.8	0.9	Petcare	DOCF	151.5		0
Bread	DOAA	137.1		2		4 1 1 1			
Cereals	DOAB	137.8		-2	Household services	CHBI	157.2	0.5	3.6
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	157.7		-1	Postage	DOCG	157.6		3
Beef	DOAD	134.1		0	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	97.1		-3
Lamb	DOAE	153.3		2	Domestic services	DOCI	210.6		6
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	160.8		2	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	193.4		7
Pork	DOAG	133.4		5	1 665 di la Gaboolipiio la	2000	130.4		,
Bacon	DOAH	157.0		3	Clathing and footunes	CHBJ	1007	74	F-0
Poultry	DOAL	110.0		-3	Clothing and footwear		106.7	-7.1	-5.3
	DOAJ	132.4		0	Men's outerwear	DOCK	104.5		-5
Othermeat					Women's outerwear	DOCL	86.0		-9
Fish	DOAK	152.0		. 2	Children's outerwear	DOCM	106.5		-4
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	163.1		7	Otherclothing	DOCN	153.0		-3
Butter	DOAM	165.8		1	Footwear	DOCO	112.4		-2
Oil and fats	DOAN	135.8		-2		6111			
Cheese	DOAO	155.1		-2	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	185.1	0.2	0.7
Eggs	DOAP	152.5		0	Personal articles	DOCP	122.5	0.2	0
Milk fresh	DOAQ	150.5		-2	Chemists goods	DOCQ	190.5		
Milk products	DOAR	139.1		-1.					-2
Tea	DOAS	153.0		-8	Personal services	DOCR	267.5		5
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	116.1		-6		01171	40.1		
Softdrinks	DOAU	188.3		1	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	184.1	-0.2	4.6
Sugarandpreserves	DOAU	132.6		-6	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	127.0		-6
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	158.3		2	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	210.9		4
					Petrolandoil	DOCU	244.5		17
Potatoes	DOAX	171.7		10	Vehiclestaxandinsurance	DOCV	251.5		9
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	185.1		39					1000
Vegetables	DOAZ	108.9		3	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	185.3	0.1	3.1
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	95.9		4	Rail fares	DOCW	206.3	0.1	2
Fruit	DOBB	133.6		7					
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	129.4		7	Busandcoachfares	DOCX	206.3		4
Otherfoods	DOBD	151.5		0	Other travel costs	DOCY	161.1		3
			10	The Part of the Pa	Leisure goods	CHBL	111.2	-0.9	-3.7
Catering	CHBC	204.1	0.3	3.5				-0.9	
Restaurantmeals	DOBE	200.3		3	Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	39.6		-15
Canteen meals	DOBF	234.8		7	Tapes and discs	DODA	108.5		-5
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	197.8		3	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	110.0		-5
arrayo arrayo arrayo	2000				Booksandnewspapers	DODC	200.3		3
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	187.7	-0.1	1.4	Gardeningproducts	DODD	147.7		6
		202.5	0.1	2	San asi might san asi				
Beer	DOBH			2	Leisureservices	СНВМ	208.1	0.4	4.9
onsales	DOBI	210.8		2		DODE	134.6	0.4	1
offsales	DOBJ	160.8			Television licences and rentals				
Wines and spirits	DOBK	167.6		1	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	258.3		5
onsales	DOBL	197.4		3	Foreign holidays(Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	136.2		6
offsales	DOBM	151.1		-1	UKholidays(Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	123.5		5

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

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of selected items

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

than 146 areas in the United Kingdom.

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 Jul	y 18 2	000			fifths of the recorded p	nces	Tell.		
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 Best beef mince	CZPI	626	415	218-596	Cheese, per kg Cheddartype	CZNW	175	499	319-64
Topside	CZPH	528	617	489-799 771-1189	Eggs				
Rumpsteaka	CZPF	586 537	887 462	299-748	Size 2(65-70g), perdozen	CZNV	148	169	125-23
Stewing steak	CZPE	537	402	255-740		CZNU	161	137	98-1
amb:home-killed, per kg		-	071	040 4470	BACIL-				
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	543	874	648-1179	Milk Pasteurised, per pintb	CZNT	215	34	26-
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	374	343	238-449	Pasteurised, per pinto	02111	2.0		
amb: imported (frozen), per kg					Tea	OZNID	195	81	62-
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	103	539	335-658	20000, por 1209	CZNR	225	140	99-1
Leg (with bone)	CZOZ	118	423	374-465	Teabags, per250g	CZNQ	225	140	99-1
Pork: home-killed, per kg					Coffee		240	407	450.0
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	541	443	335-550	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	218	187	158-2
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	363	301	229-397	Ground(filter line), 227g	CZNO	204	175	99-2
					Sugar				
Bacon, per kg	CZOB	506	416	295-716	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	177	55	45
Streaky ^a Gammon ^a	CZOU	542	550	414-723					
Backa	DOIF	604	599	404-1036	Fresh vegetables		201	77	
Dack					Potatoes, old loose, perkgc	CZNM	364 482	66	39-
Ham					Potatoes, new loose, per kg ^c	CZNK	543	141	97-
Ham (not shoulder),113g	CZOR	717	86	49-125	Tomatoes, per kg ^c	CZNJ CZNH	439	61	39
					Cabbage, hearted, perkgc	CZNG	494	59	39
Sausages, per kg ^c			007	010 005	Cauliflower, each	CZNF	-		
Pork	CZOQ	577	307	218-395	Brussel sprouts, per kg ^c Carrots, per kg ^c	CZNE	554	53	48
					Onions, per kg ^c	CZND	550	66	50
Canned meats	czoo	205	99	87-119	Mushrooms, per kg ^c	CZNC	539	261	220-
Corned beef, 340g	0200	200	30	07 110	Cucumber, each	CZNB	485	60	49
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, pe	rka				Lettuce-iceberg, each	CZNA	522	52	44
Frozen	CZON	155	166	118-206	Leeks, perkg ^c	DOHJ	452	157	106-
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	600	221	174-260	Broccoli, per kg	SDHY	453	120	83-
Freehand smaked fish porks					Fresh fruit				
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg Cod fillets	CZOL	359	849	659-1069	Apples, cooking, per kgc	CZMZ	509	106	88
Rainbowtrout	CZOK	313	486	353-626	Apples, dessert, per kgc	CZMY	544	114	97-
Hall bow frout	020			100	Pears, dessert, per kgc	CZMX	506	136	108-
Bread					Oranges, each	CZMW	544	22	15
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	215	52	35-85	Bananas, perkg ^c	CZMV	583	98	78
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	170	70	59-92	Grapes, per kg ^c	CZMU	529	266	216
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	168	51	28-65	Avocado pear, each	DOHT	324	68	24
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	131	74	59-96	Grapefruit, each	DOHN	522	31	2.
Flour					Items other than food		125.0		454
Selfraising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	208	60	38-85	Draught bitter, per pint Draught lager, per pint	CZMT	539 545	178 200	151- 176- 120-
Butter	-	San Contract		00.00	Whisky per nip	CZMR	544 679	143 396	339
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	216	81	69-89	Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	116	724	630
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	218	87	79-99	Coal, per50kg Smokeless fuel, per50kg	CZMO CZMN	117	954	820-
Managina					Lead replacement petrol, per litred		523	89	8
Margarine Margarine/Low fat spread					Low sulpher diesel, per litre	CZML	533	83	8
per500g	DOIB	213	79	39-109	Unleaded petrol ord., per litre	CZMK	534	85	83
porotog									

Or Scottish equivalent.

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

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

From February 1999, prices for these items are quoted as per kg. In order to calculate the price per lo (the previously published measure), divide the given price by 8.812.

From February 2000, 4-star petrol and derv were replaced with leaded replacement petrol and ultra low sulphur diesel respectively.

General notes - retail prices

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

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

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.

H.14 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	ALL	All items except	All items except	All items except	All items except	National- ised	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholi
		food	seasonal fooda	housing	mortgage interest	industries ^b	durables	All	Seasonal a	Non- seasonala	PER SER	drink
Weights	CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY		CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	СΖНВ	CZHC	CZHD
1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925		132	158	24	134	47	77
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924		128	151	24	127	47	77
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936		127	152	22	130	47	80
1993 1994	1,000 1,000	856	979	836	952		127	144	21	123	45	78
1995	1,000	858 861	980 978	842	956		127	142	20	122	45	76
1996	1,000	857	978	813 810	958 958		123	139	22	117	45	77
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961		116 122	143 136	22 19	121 117	48	78
1998	1,000	870	982	803	955		121	130	18	112	49 48	80
1999	1,000	872	980	807	958		127	128	20	108	51	71 69
2000	1,000	882	982	805	960		126	118	18	100	52	65
Annual averages	CHAW	CHAY	CHAY	CHAZ	CHMIN		CUDY	CUDA	CHEE	OUDD		
1987	101.9	102.0	CHAX	CHAZ	CHMK	400.0	CHBY	СНВА	CHBP	СНВВ	CHBC	CHBI
1988	106.9		101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.
1989	115.2	107.3 116.1	107.0 115.5	105.8	106.6 112.9	106.7	103.7	104.6 110.5	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	111.5 119.2	112.9		107.2 111.3	110.5	105.0 116.4	111.6 119.9	116.5	112.
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3		114.8	125.6	121.6	119.9	126.4 139.1	123.
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	Harris III	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	139. 148.
993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	4	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.
994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.
995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	-	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164
996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3		117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169
997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5		117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173
998	162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6		115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.3	179
999	165.4	169.4	166.5	158.9	164.3	-	112.3	143.8	124.3	147.4	196.6	184.
987 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
988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103
989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109
990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116
991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0		110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129
992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1		113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.
993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4		112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.
994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3		113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.
995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2		113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.
996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3		113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.
997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	-	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.
998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7		113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.
998 Jul 21	163.0	166.7	164.1	155.8	160.5	-	113.1	143.1	120.6	147.1	189.6	180.
Aug 18	163.7	167.3	164.6	156.4	161.1	25 -	114.2	144.6	129.4	147.2	190.6	181.
Sep15	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	161.8	-	116.8	144.1	124.3	147.6	191.1	181.
Oct20	1015	100.0	405.5	4574	1010		115.6	****	100.0			
Nov 17	164.5 164.4	168.3 168.2	165.5 165.4	157.1 157.1	161.9 162.0		116.7	144.4 144.1	126.6	147.5	191.7	181.
Dec 15	164.4	168.0	165.2	157.1	162.4		118.0	145.2	127.4 135.2	147.0 146.8	192.3 192.8	181. 181.
									100.2	140.0	102.0	101.
999 Jan 19	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8		110.6	145.8	133.1	147.9	193.2	182.
Feb 16 Mar 16	163.7	167.0	164.5	157.4	162.3		112.3 114.2	146.0	133.4	148.1	193.8	183.
IVIAI 10	164.1	167.7	165.0	158.4	163.2		114.2	145.1	129.6	147.9	194.2	183.
Apr20	165.2	169.1	166.3	159.0	164.3	-	113.1	144.2	125.1	147.7	195.5	183.
May 18	165.6	169.5	166.5	159.4	164.7		114.0	144.9	130.0	147.5	196.2	184.
Jun 15	165.6	169.6	166.6	159.2	164.7		113.1	144.2	124.5	147.8	196.5	185.
Jul 20	165.1	1601	1000	1506	16/1		109.6	1/22	1176	140 1	407.0	
Aug 17	165.1 165.5	169.1 169.7	166.3 166.8	158.6 158.9	164.1 164.5		110.5	143.3 142.6	117.6 116.2	148.1	197.2	185
Sep 14	166.2	170.6	167.4	158.9	165.2		112.7	142.6	110.2	147.6 147.2	197.8	185.
S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	100.2	170.0	107.4	100.0	100.2		, 12.1	, 72.7	117.1	141.2	198.1	185.
Oct 19	166.5	171.0	167.7	159.6	165.4		111.6	142.1	119.8	146.3	198.7	185
Nov16	166.7	171.1	167.8	159.7	165.6	-	112.3	142.7	122.2	146.5	198.9	185
Dec 14	167.3	171.8	168.4	160.1	165.9	*	113.2	142.9	122.4	146.7	199.3	184.
000 Jan 18	166.6	171.0	167.8	159.1	165.2		106.3	142.9	122.4	1467	200.4	405
Feb 15	167.5	171.0	168.7		165.2		108.4	142.9		146.7	200.1	185.
Mar 14	168.4	173.2	169.7	159.7 160.5	166.4		109.6	142.9	121.2 117.6	146.9 146.6	200.9	185.
	100.4	110.2	100.7	100.0	100.4	100	.00.0	.72.0	117.0	140.0	201.3	186.
Apr11	170.1	175.3	171.5	161.3	167.5	-	110.0	141.8	117.5	146.4	201.9	186.
May 16	170.7	175.7	171.9	161.7	168.0	-	110.1	143.1	121.8	147.0	203.1	187.
Jun 13	171.1	176.1	172.3	162.0	168.4	2-7 CHE 2010	109.3	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.4	187.
1.140			1									
Jul 18	170.5	175.2	171.5	161.2	167.7		104.5	144.6	130.1	147.1	204.1	187

a For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.

b The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989.

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

RETAIL PRICES H.14

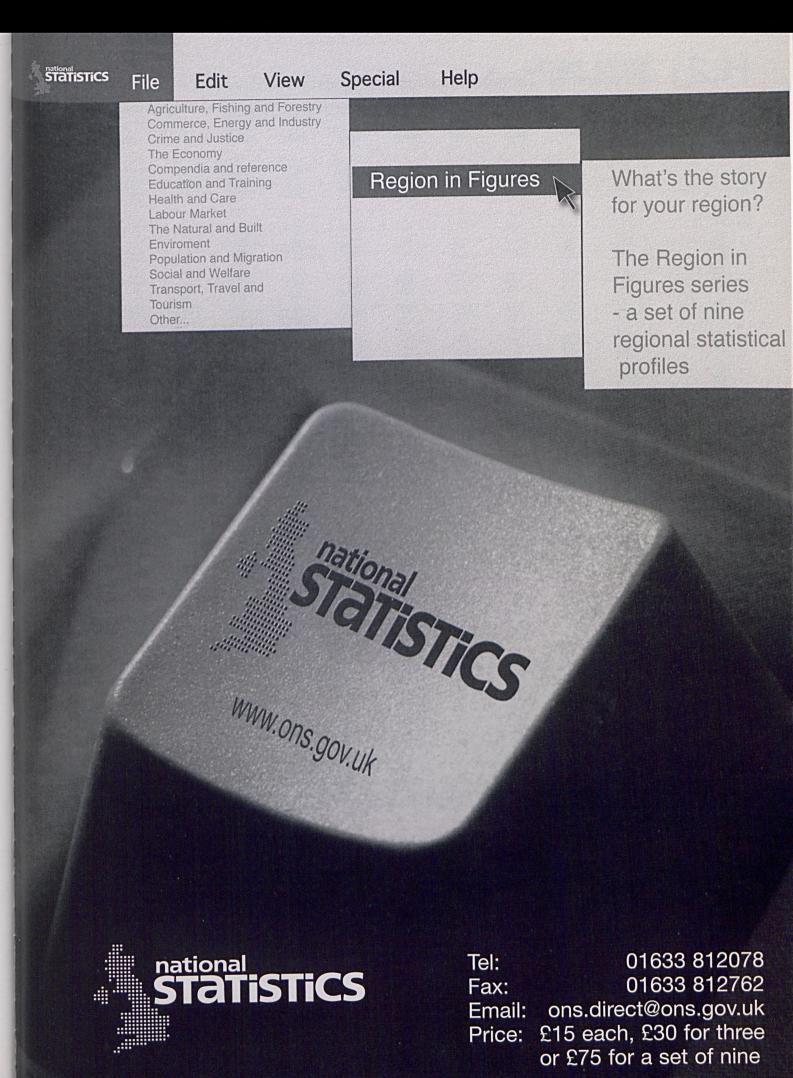
obacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Faresand other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	
CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZHJ	CZHK	CZHL	CZHM	CZHN	CZHQ	Weights
			73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
38 36	157 160	61 55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47 46	32 62	1992 1993
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136 142	21 20	48	71	1994
35	158	45	76	47	58	37 39	125	19	46	66	1995
34	187	45	77	47	54 54	38	124	17	45	65	1996
35	190	43	72 72	48 52	56	40	128	20	47	59	1997
34	186	41 36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	61	1998
34 31	197 193	34	74	57	55	40	139	21	47	61	1999
30	195	32	72	56	58	43	146	21	46	66	2000
CHBE	CHBF	CHBG	СНВН	СНВІ	CHBJ	СНВО	СНВК	CHBR	CHBL	СНВМ	Annual averages
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6 104.1	101.6 108.1	1987 1988
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5 115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0 120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7 133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5 137.0	118.5 118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5 128.0	137.0	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
156.4	151.0	126.2 131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994
168.2 179.5	156.0 166.4	131.7	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995
179.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1996
205.6	179.6	130.6	139.1	144.3	120.6	170.0	165.3	169.6	123.9	182.3 190.3	1997 1998
223.3	195.4	125.0	140.8	148.1	119.9	178.0	170.5	173.3	121.1	190.3	1998
248.9	196.9	124.4	141.5	152.4	116.7	183.6	174.6	178.7	116.2	150.1	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987 Jan 13
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988 Jan 12
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6 130.7	1990 Jan 16
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9 119.3	145.5	1992 Jan 14
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0 137.9	140.9 148.6	121.3	153.6	1993 Jan 12
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7 149.5	137.9	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994 Jan 18
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995 Jan 17
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1 116.3	159.9	154.0	161.1	122.4	171.0	1996 Jan 16
188.1	166.4	134.9	133.3 135.6	141.6 142.7	116.3	166.7	162.9	166.6	123.7	177.8	1997 Jan 14
200.1 218.9	172.1 187.3	133.2 125.5	136.9	146.5	115.3	172.2	168.6	171.8	122.7	186.8	1998 Jan 13
		104.0	139.5	147.6	114.7	178.4	171.7	174.1	120.7	190.7	1998 Jul 21
224.0	198.2 199.1	124.2 124.2	140.2	147.2	117.2	179.4	171.7	174.3	120.3	191.2	Aug 18
224.2 224.2	199.1	124.2	141.3	148.9	122.5	179.8	171.5	174.3	119.9	192.5	Sep 15
				450.4	404.4	180.5	170.6	173.7	119.7	193.2	Oct 20
224.2	200.6	124.5	140.5	150.4 150.4	121.4 122.1	180.8	169.6	174.0	119.7	193.3	Nov 17
224.5	199.8 197.5	124.4 124.2	142.2 145.7	150.4	121.4	181.3	168.0	174.2	119.7	193.4	Dec 15
231.2	197.5	124.2								400.0	1000 10
236.4	195.1	124.3	138.8	150.6	113.1	181.2	169.6	175.7	119.1	193.6	1999 Jan 19 Feb 16
236.5	194.2	124.2	140.6	150.8	115.7 117.8	182.2 181.7	169.4 172.4	176.1 176.1	118.6 118.2	193.8 194.1	Mar 16
245.0	191.6	124.5	143.3	151.1	117.8	101.7	1/2.4	170.1	110.2	104.1	wai io
248.5	195.6	124.2	141.4	151.5	117.9	183.0	175.8	177.2	117.7	196.0	Apr20
248.5	195.6	124.2	142.9	151.4	118.5	183.1	175.6	178.4	117.5	196.8	May 18
249.1	196.3	123.9	141.8	151.5	118.4	183.7	175	179.4	116.8	197.7	Jun 15
			400.5	454.7	112.7	183.9	176.0	179.8	115.5	198.3	Jul 20
253.3	196.6	124.2	139.5	151.7 152.1	114.4	184.6	176.7	180.1	114.8	199.0	Aug 17
253.9	197.4	124.2	140.6 141.6	153.5	118.8	185.0	176.2	180.2	114.3	200.6	Sep14
254.0	198.2	124.5	141.0	100.0							
253.9	199.8	124.6	140.5	154.8	117.8	184.8	176.8	180.5	114.0	202.0	Oct 19
254.0	200.6	124.9	142.0	154.9	118.1	185.0	175.8	180.6	113.7	202.5	Nov16
254.0	202.3	125.5	144.8	155.4	117.1	184.8	176.3	180.5	113.7	202.3	Dec 14
0540	202.2	125.4	137.8	156.5	109.1	183.8	177.9	181.5	113.5	202.6	2000 Jan 18
254.2	203.8 205.5	125.4	137.8	156.5	112.8	184.0	177.9	181.8	113.5	203.3	Feb15
256.7	205.5	125.4	140.5	156.7	114.5	184.7	180.6	181.9	112.9	204.1	Mar14
256.9	207.4	120.0	140.5	100.7							A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
272.9	213.9	123.8	140.6	156.4	115.6	184.5	182.3	183.7	112.9	205.1	Apr11
273.1	214.9	122.9	140.9	156.1	115.5	185.4	182.4	184.4	113.0	206.1 207.3	May 16
273.6	216.1	122.4	140.5	156.4	114.8	184.8	184.4	185.1	112.2	207.3	Jun 13
	216.9	122.5	138.3	157.2	106.7	185.1	184.1	185.3	111.2	208.1	Jul 18
273.7					1067	1205 1	104.	100.3	111.2	200.	

S90 Labour Market trends September 2000 Labour Market trends S91

H.15 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

		All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure
		СΖВН	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	СΖСМ	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1994	Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
1995	Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
1996 1997	Jan 16 Jan 14	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
1998	Jan 13	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
1990	Janıs	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
1998	Jul 21	3.5	. 0.6	3.8	3.3	9.2	9.6	-5.3	1.6	2.6	-1.0	5.1	3.5	1.9	-2.6	4.5
	Aug 18	3.3	1.6	4.2	3.3	7.9	9.0	-5.3	0.9	2.2	-0.8	5.0	2.8	1.9	-2.9	3.9
	Sep15	3.2	1.4	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.6	1.2	2.1	-0.4	4.8	2.3	2.0	-3.0	3.9
	Oct20	3.1	1.5	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.4	0.9	2.9	-1.1	5.2	1.7	1.5	-3.0	3.
	Nov17	3.0	1.8	4.0	3.4	7.6	7.7	-2.1	1.1	2.8	-1.5	4.9	1.4	1.9	-2.9	3.
	Dec 15	2.8	2.5	4.2	3.8	8.5	5.7	-1.8	2.2	2.9	-1.7	4.9	0.5	2.2	-3.0	3.
999	Jan 19	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.6	8.0	4.2	-1.0	1.4	2.8	-1.9	5.2	0.6	2.3	-2.9	3.0
	Feb16	2.1	2.9	4.0	3.1	7.9	3.4	-1.4	1.1	2.8	-1.9	3.9	0.2	2.4	-3.6	3.0
	Mar 16	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.6	11.8	1.9	-1.3	1.1	2.9	-2.2	3.4	2.2	2.4	-3.5	3.
	Apr20	1.6	1.5	4.2	2.8	11.6	0.4	-1.6	0.9	2.7	-2.6	3.6	2.1	2.8	-3.5	3.9
	May 18	1.3	0.6	4.1	2.6	11.2	-0.1	-1.1	0.8	2.6	-3.2	3.3	1.9	2.9	-3.5	3.8
	Jun 15	1.3	0.5	4.0	3.1	11.4	0.1	-0.6	0.6	2.6	-3	3.1	1.7	3.2	-3.6	3.
	Jul 20	1.3	0.1	4.0	2.4	13.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	-1.7	3.1	2.5	3.3	-4.3	4.0
	Aug 17	1.1	-1.4	3.8	2.4	13.2	-0.9	0.0	0.3	3.3	-2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	-4.6	4.
	Sep14	1.1	-1.2	3.7	2.3	13.3	-0.9	0.2	0.2	3.1	-3.0	2.9	2.7	3.4	-4.7	4.
	Oct 19	1.2	-1.6	3.7	2.1	13.1	-0.4	0.1	0.0	2.9	-3.0	2.4	3.6	3.9	-4.8	4.6
	Nov16	1.4	-1.0	3.4	2.2	13.1	0.4	0.4	-0.1	3.0	-3.3	2.3	3.7	3.8	-5.0	4.8
	Dec 14	1.8	-1.6	3.4	1.9	9.9	2.4	1.0	-0.6	3.3	-3.5	1.9	4.9	3.6	-5.0	4.0
000	Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7	4.6
	Feb15	2.3	-2.1	3.7	1.4	8.5	5.8	1.0	-1.2	3.8	-2.5	1.0	5.0	3.2	-4.3	4.9
	Mar 14	2.6	-2.1	3.7	1.6	4.9	8.2	0.8	-2.0	3.7	-2.8	1.7	4.8	3.3	-4.5	5.2
	Apr11	3.0	-1.7	3.3	1.6	9.8	9.4	-0.3	-0.6	3.2	-2.0	0.8	3.7	3.7	-4.1	4.6
	May 16	3.1	-1.2	3.5	1.6	9.9	9.8	-0.9	-1.4	3.1	-2.5	1.3	3.9	3.4	-3.8	4.7
	Jun 13	3.3	-0.6	3.5	1.3	9.8	10.1	-1.2	-0.9	3.2	-3.0	0.6	5.4	3.2	-3.9	4.9
	Jul 18	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.4	8.1	10.3	-1.4	-0.9	3.6	-5.3	0.7	4.6	3.1	-3.7	4.9

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.



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RETAIL PRICES EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a

1996	6=100	European Union (15)°	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany		
		CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA		
	ual averages										
1996 1997 1998 1999		100.0 101.7 103.0 104.3	100.0 101.8 103.4 104.8	100.0 101.2 102.0 102.5	100.0 101.5 102.4 103.6	100.0 101.9 103.3 105.4	100.0 101.2 102.6 103.9	100.0 101.3 102.0 102.5	100.0 101.5 102.1 102.8		
Mont	thly										
1998	Jun	103.3	103.7	101.9	102.8	103.7	103.0	102.3	102.4		
	Jul Aug Sep	103.2 103.2 103.3	103.1 103.5 104.0	101.9 101.9 101.7	103.0 102.6 102.5	103.3 103.2 103.6	102.5 102.7 103.1	101.9 102.0 102.1	102.7 102.6 102.2		
	Oct Nov Dec	103.3 103.3 103.4	103.9 104.0 104.3	101.9 102.0 102.2	102.5 102.5 102.4	103.5 103.6 103.4	103.0 102.7 102.6	102.0 101.9 102.0	102.0 102.0 102.0		
1999	Jan Feb Mar	103.2 103.4 103.8	103.7 103.9 104.4	102.1 102.3 102.4	102.8 103.0 103.1	103.6 104.1 104.7	102.4 102.8 103.0	101.6 102.0 102.3	101.9 102.1 102.3		
	Apr May Jun	104.2 104.3 104.3	104.9 105.2 105.1	102.4 102.5 102.1	103.5 103.7 103.5	105.0 105.4 105.7	103.9 104.2 104.2	102.6 102.6 102.6	102.7 102.7 102.8		
-	Jul Aug Sep	104.3 104.4 104.6	104.4 104.8 105.2	102.2 102.4 102.3	103.7 103.5 103.8	105.4 105.7 106.1	103.9 104.0 104.5	102.3 102.5 102.7	103.3 103.3 103.0		
	Oct Nov Dec	104.6 104.8 105.1	105.1 105.3 105.5	102.7 103.0 103.9	103.9 104.1 104.5	106.2 106.4 106.6	104.6 104.6 104.6	102.8 102.9 103.4	102.9 103.0 103.4		
2000	Jan Feb Mar	105.0 105.4 105.8	104.5 104.9 105.1	103.5 104.3 104.4	104.7 105.2 105.7	106.5 107.0 107.8	104.8 105.6 106.3	103.3 103.5 104.0	103.8 104.2 104.4		
	Apr May Jun	106.0 106.1 106.5 P	105.5 105.7 105.9	104.2 104.1 104.5 P	105.9 106.2 106.6	108.0 108.4 108.8	106.5 107.0 107.4	104.0 104.2 104.5 P	104.3 104.2 104.9		
Perce	ntage change on a	yearearlier									
Annu	al averages								Per cent		
1996 1997 1998 1999		2.4 1.7 1.3 1.2	2.5 1.8 1.6 1.3	1.8 1.2 0.8 0.5	1.8 1.5 0.9 1.1	2.1 1.9 1.3 2.1	1.2 1.4 1.3 1.6	2.1 1.3 0.7 0.6	1.2 1.5 0.6 0.6		
Month	hly								0.0		
1999	Jan Feb Mar	1.0 1.0 1.1	1.6 1.5 1.7	0.3 0.2 0.2	1.0 1.0 1.3	1.2 1.3 1.7	0.5 0.9 0.9	0.3 0.3 0.4	0.2 0.1 0.5		
	Apr May Jun	1.2 1.1 1.0	1.5 1.3 1.4	0.1 0.4 0.2	1.1 0.8 0.7	1.7 1.6 1.9	1.3 1.4 1.2	0.5 0.4 0.3	0.8 0.4 0.4		
	Jul Aug Sep	1.1 1.2 1.3	1.3 1.3 1.2	0.3 0.5 0.6	0.7 0.9 1.3	2.0 2.4 2.4	1.4 1.3 1.4	0.4 0.5 0.6	0.6 0.7 0.8		
	Oct Nov Dec	1.3 1.4 1.7	1.2 1.3 1.2	0.8 1.0 1.7	1.4 1.6 2.1	2.6 2.7 3.1	1.6 1.9 2.2	0.8 1.0 1.4	0.9 1.0 1.4		
2000	Jan Feb Mar	1.8 1.9 1.9	0.8 1.0 0.7	1.4 2.0 2.0	1.8 2.1 2.5	2.8 2.8 3.0	2.3 2.7 3.2	1.7 1.5 1.7	1.9 2.1 2.1		
	Apr May Jun	1.7 1.7 2.1P	0.6 0.5 0.8	1.8 1.6 2.4P	2.3 2.4 3.0	2.9 2.8 2.9	2.5 2.7 3.1	1.4 1.6 1.9 P	1.6 1.5 2.0		

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. Figures for Insh Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis. Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a H.21

1996=10		Sweden	Spain	Portugal	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Italy ^c	Irish Republic ^b	eece
Annual average		CLNI	CLNH	CLNG	CLNF	CLNE	CLND	CLNC	CLNB
1996 1997 1998 1999		100.0 101.9 102.9 103.4	100.0 101.9 103.7 106.0	100.0 101.9 104.2 106.4	100.0 101.9 103.7 105.8	100.0 101.4 102.4	100.0 101.9 103.9	100.0 101.2 103.4	100.0 105.4 110.2
Monthl		100.1	100.0	100.4	105.8	103.4	105.7	106.0	112.6
1998 Jun		103.2	103.4	104.5	103.5	102.3	104.0		
Jul Aug Sep		102.9 102.3 102.9	103.9 104.2 104.2	104.7 104.6 104.4	103.2 103.2 104.2	102.5 102.5 102.5	104.0 104.1 104.1	104.0 103.7 103.9 104.2	111.7 109.3 109.4
Oct Nov Dec		103.2 103.0 102.9	104.2 104.1 104.4	104.7 105.3 105.7	104.5 104.5 104.1	102.5 102.6 102.5	104.3 104.4 104.5	104.1 104.1 104.4	111.6 111.5
1999 Jan Feb Mar		102.5 102.6 103.2	104.7 104.8 105.2	105.3 105.3 105.7	104.1 104.8 105.9	100.8 102.7 102.8	104.6 104.8 105.0	103.6 104.3 104.6	112.1 110.6 109.8 112.5
Apr May Jun		103.4 103.7 103.6	105.6 105.6 105.6	106.4 106.5 106.7	106.2 106.2 105.7	103.3 103.6 103.5	105.2 105.9 105.5	105.2 105.9 106.2	113.9 113.6 113.4
Jul Aug Sep		103.1 103.1 104.0	106.1 106.6 106.8	106.7 106.5 106.4	105.1 105.8 106.3	102.2 103.9 104.1	105.8 105.8 106.1	105.7 106.4 106.9	111.0 110.9 113.1
Oct Nov Dec		104.2 103.8 104.1	106.7 106.9 107.3	106.6 107.3 107.5	106.4 106.6 106.1	104.4 104.5 104.9	106.3 106.5 106.7	107.0 107.2 108.5	113.5 113.7 114.7
2000 Jan Feb Mar		103.5 104.0 104.6	107.7 107.9 108.4	107.3 107.0 107.2	105.8 106.4 107.6	104.3 105.4 105.9	106.9 107.3 107.7	108.2 109.1 109.8	113.2 112.7 115.6
Apr May Jun		104.4 105.0 105.0	108.8 109.0 109.3	108.4 109.1 109.7	108.0 108.3 108.3 P	106.6 106.6 108.1	107.7 108.1 108.4	110.5 111.3 111.9	116.3 116.6 115.9
Percentage change on a year earl									
Annualaverag		0.04		4					Percent
1996 1997 1998 1999		0.8 1.8 1.0 0.6	3.6 1.9 1.8 2.2	2.9 1.9 2.2 2.2	1.4 1.9 1.8 2.0	1.2 1.4 1.0 1.0	4.0 1.9 2.0 1.7	22 12 21 25	7.9 5.4 4.5
Monti							,.,	2.5	2.1
1999 Jan Feb Mar		0.0 0.2 0.5	1.5 1.8 2.1	2.5 2.7 2.8	2.1 2.0 2.0	-1.4 0.6 0.6	1.5 1.4 1.4	2.1 2.3 2.0	3.3 3.1 3.0
Apr May Jun		0.3 0.3 0.4	2.3 2.1 2.1	2.7 2.1 2.1	1.9 2.1 2.1	1.3 1.3 1.2	1.3 1.5 1.4	2.0 2.3 2.1	2.6 2.0 1.5
Jul Aug Sep		0.2 0.8 1.1	2.1 2.3 2.5	1.9 1.8 1.9	1.8 2.5 2.0	-0.3 1.4 1.6	1.7 1.6 1.9	1.9 2.4 2.6	1.6 1.4 1.3
Oct Nov Dec	5	1.0 0.8 1.2	2.4 2.7 2.8	1.8 1.9 1.7	1.8 2.0 1.9	1.9 1.9 2.3	1.9 2.0 2.1	2.8 3.0 3.9	1.7 2.0 2.3
2000 Jan Feb Mar		1.0 1.4 1.4	2.9 3.0 3.0	1.9 1.6 1.4	1.6 1.5 1.6	3.5 2.6 3.0	2.2 2.4 2.6	4.4 4.6 5.0	2.4 2.6 2.8
Apr May Jun		1.0 1.3 1.4	3.0 3.2 3.5	1.9 2.4 2.8	1.7 2.0 2.5 P	3.2 2.9 4.4	2.4 2.5 2.7	5.0 5.1 5.4	2.1 2.6 2.2

Source: ONS/Eurostat

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