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LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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Labour Trends

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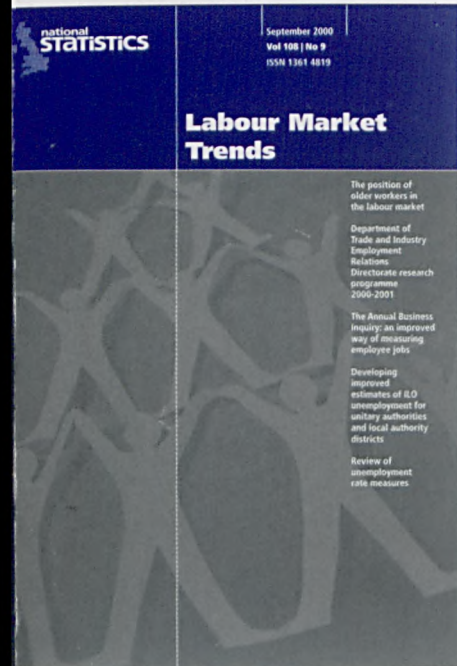
The position of
older workers in
the labour market

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

The Annual Business
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Labour Market trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**

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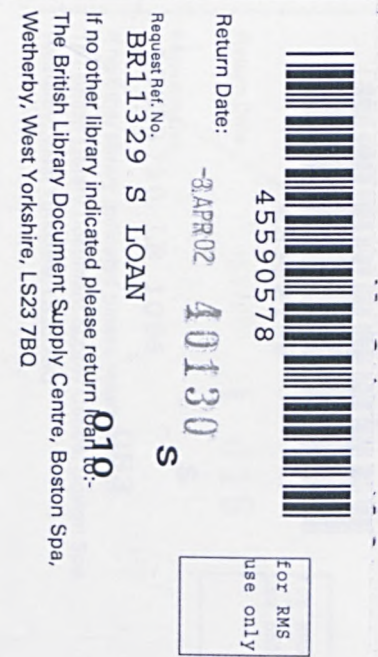
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A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS96.

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

- 1 **Rising employment** indicated by April-June 2000 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
- 2 **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 quarter 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.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

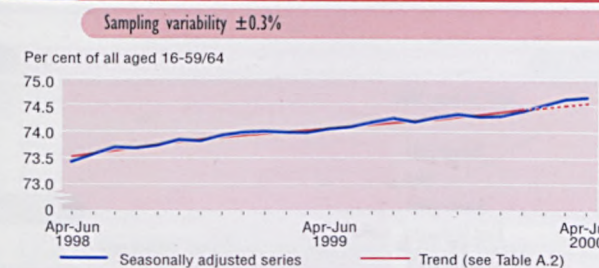


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

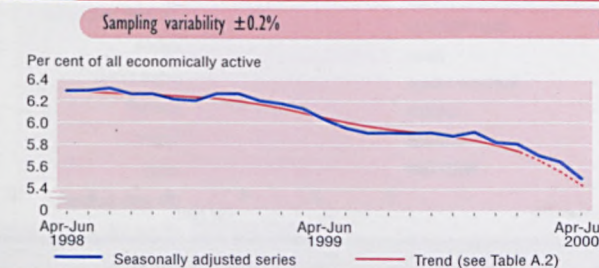
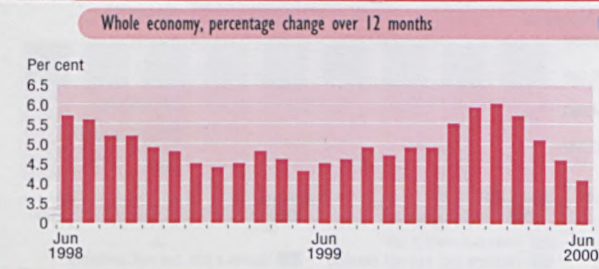


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



SUMMARY

- 1 **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).
- 2 **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).
- 3 **Employment** was 27.93 million in April-June 2000, up 338,000 over the year (Table A.1).
- 4 **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).
- 5 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.62 million in April-June 2000. This is 148,000 lower than a year ago (Table A.1).
- 6 **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 (Table A.3).
- 7 **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).
- 8 **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).
- 9 **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).
- 10 **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** down 2,700 in July 2000 to 219,500 (Table A.3).
- 11 **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-June 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 (Table B.12).
- 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).
- 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 C.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-June 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.1).
- 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).
- Economic 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).

Figure 4 Male employment

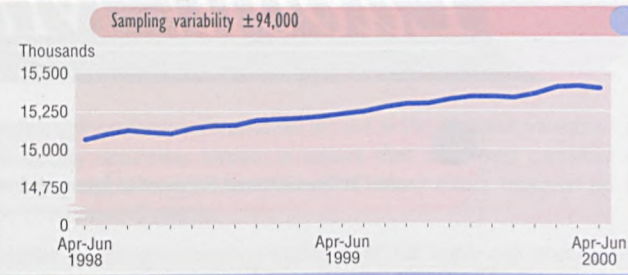


Figure 5 Female employment

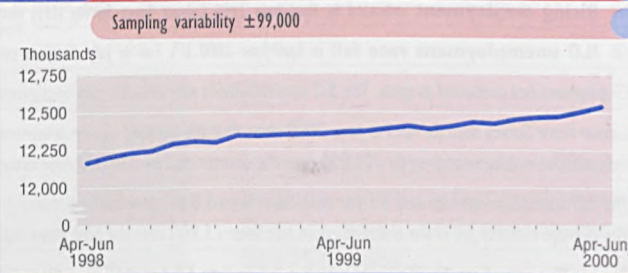


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

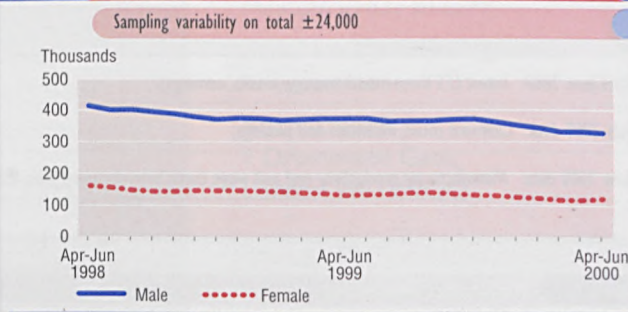


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)



Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

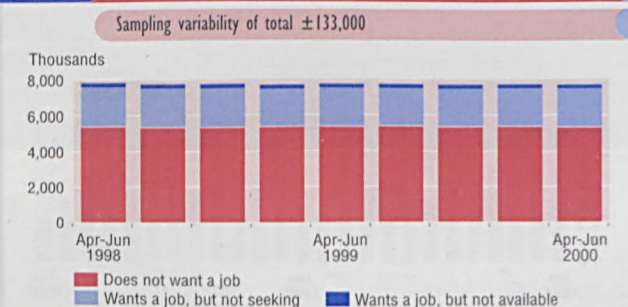


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

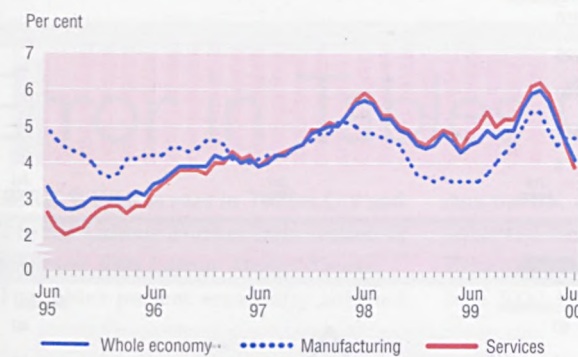


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

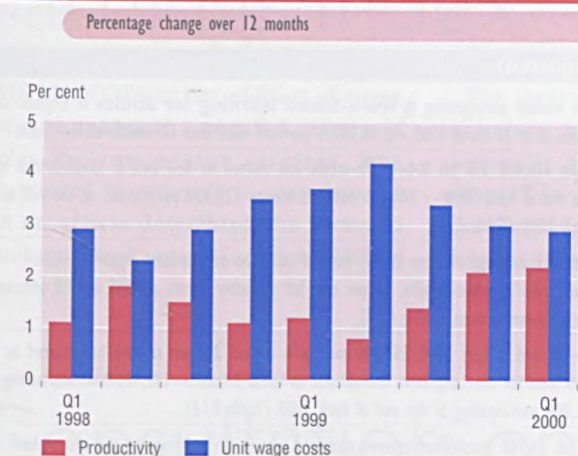
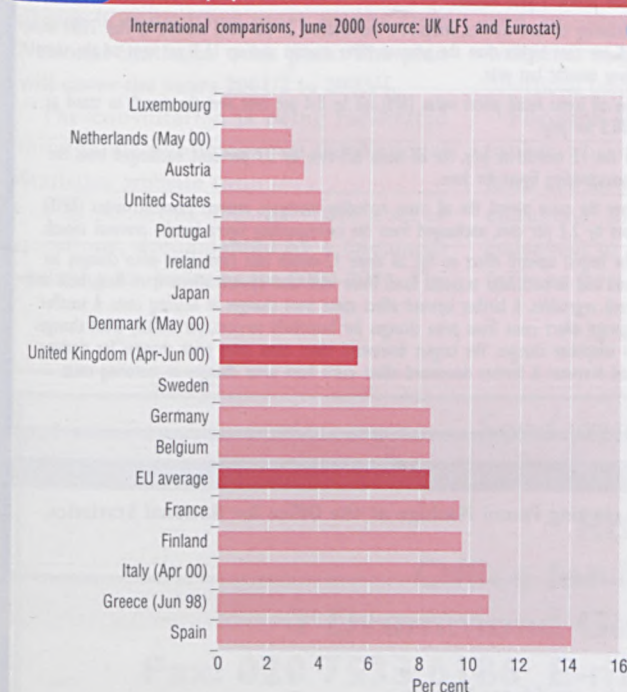


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 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 estimated to be 4.1 per cent, down 0.5 percentage points from the May rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- 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.1).
- 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, Table E.1).
- 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.1).
- 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.

VACANCIES

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

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 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 construction.
- 2 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)

- 1 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.1).
- 2 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).
- 3 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).
- 4 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).
- 5 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 April 2000 (Table F.11).
- 6 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).
- 7 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).
- 8 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 F.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- 1 **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.
- 2 **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.
- 3 **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.
- 4 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.
- 5 **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.
- 6 **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.
- 7 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.
- 8 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.
- 9 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 three months last year.
- 10 The all items retail prices index (RPI) fell by 0.4 per cent over the month to stand at 170.5 for July.
- 11 In the 12 months to July, the all items RPI rose by 3.3 per cent, unchanged from the corresponding figure for June.
- 12 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.
- 13 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.

Next month

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

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

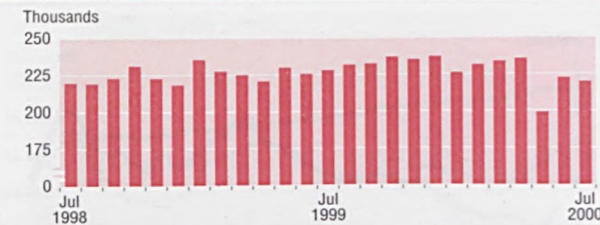


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



Error in Tables G.1 and G.2, August

THERE WERE errors in Tables G.1 and G.2 in the Labour Market Data section of the August 2000 Labour Market Trends.

The tables present seasonally adjusted

data for UK vacancies at Jobcentres, but in 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

the estimates for UK were omitted. This month's tables show the correct data. ONS wishes to apologise to users for this mistake.

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 October 2000.

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

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Regrossed LFS databases

A PREVIOUS issue of *Labour Market Trends* carried an article that contained a timetable for the release of regrossed LFS products (see 'Improvements to Labour Force Survey estimates:

weighting and seasonal adjustment', 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

has meant that several of the release dates have not been met.

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

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 years.

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 100,000.

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, 020 7533 6094.

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.

YOUR INSIGHT INTO THE LABOUR MARKET



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The latest seasonally adjusted data back to 1992 is available on disk, **£15 + VAT.** An updated supplement providing annual data 1984-2000 will be available in August. **To order call 01633 812078. For more information contact: Lester Browne (Tel 020 7533 6143)**

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RESEARCH USE OF LFS

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline:

020 7533 6094

Fax: 020 7533 6183

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

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

- 1 Reasons for becoming self-employed (LFS)
- 2 Job-related training (LFS)
- 3 Ethnic groups (LFS)
- 4 Labour market status now and one year ago (LFS)
- 5 Disabled people and the labour market (LFS)

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

1 Reasons for becoming self-employed

Table 1 Reasons given for becoming self-employed, by sex; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent ^a		
	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 self-employed. **Table 1** shows the reasons for becoming self-employed, by sex.

- 1 Wanting to be independent was the most common reason given by people for becoming self-employed (31 per cent). This was more so among men (33 per cent) than women (25 per cent).
- 1 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).
- 1 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).
- 1 Women were more likely than men to become self-employed because of family commitments (21 per cent compared with 2 per cent for men).
- 1 Over one-fifth of both men and women said they were self-employed because of the nature of the occupation.

2 Job-related training

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

In spring 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 women than men employees had received job-related training in the past four weeks – 17.8 and 14.7 per cent (not seasonally adjusted) respectively (Table 2).

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 job-related 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).

Figure 2 shows that, generally, employees with high-level qualifications are more likely to receive job-related training than those with lower-level qualifications. Employees with a degree or equivalent were five times as likely to have reported receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview than those with no qualifications.

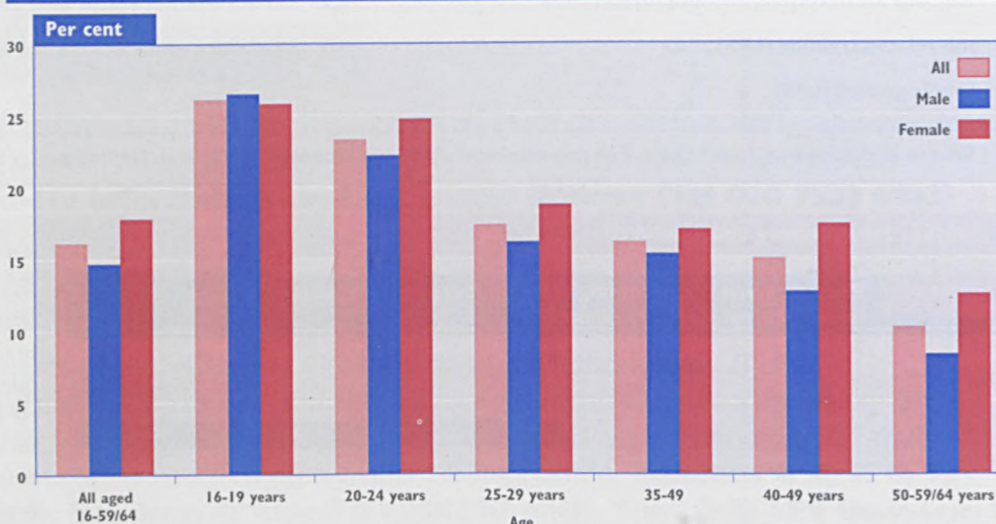
Table 2 People of working age^a receiving job-related training^b in the last four weeks; Great Britain; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	All		Men		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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

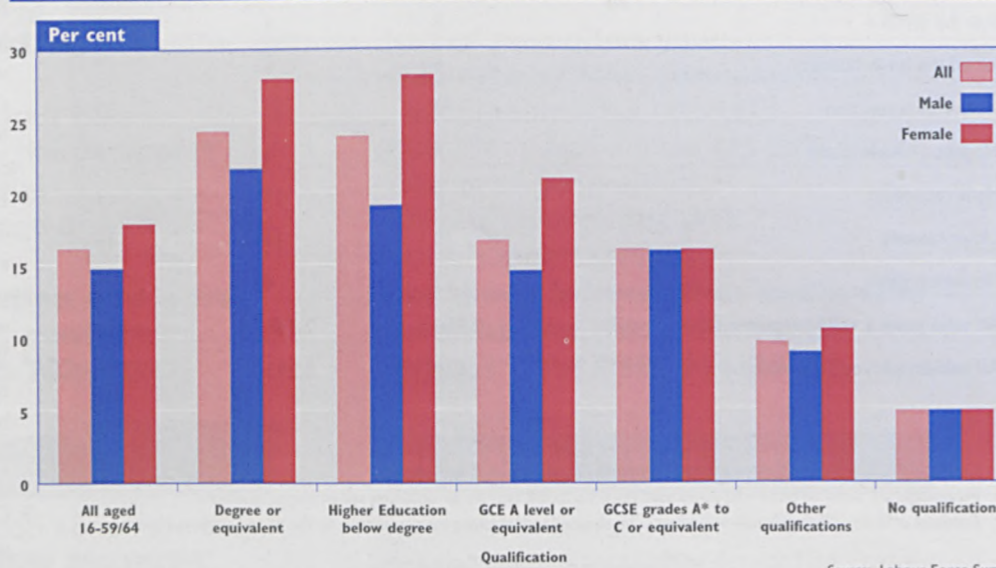
Figure 1 Employees of working age^a receiving job-related training^b by age and sex; Great Britain; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Employees of working age^a receiving job-related training^b by highest qualification and sex; Great Britain; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



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

Source: Labour Force Survey

3 Ethnic groups

Table 3 Economic activity by ethnic group; Great Britain; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	In employment (000s)	ILO unemployed (000s)	Total economically active (000s)	All aged 16 and over (000s)	Economic activity rate (%) 16-59/64	Employment rate (%) 16-59/64	ILO unemployment rate (%) all 16+
All persons							
White	25,692	1,369	27,061	42,632	79.9	75.8	5.1
All ethnic minority groups	1,418	197	1,616	2,676	66	57	12
Black ^a	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 groups	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 groups	605	77	682	1,350	55	49	11
Black ^a	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

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.

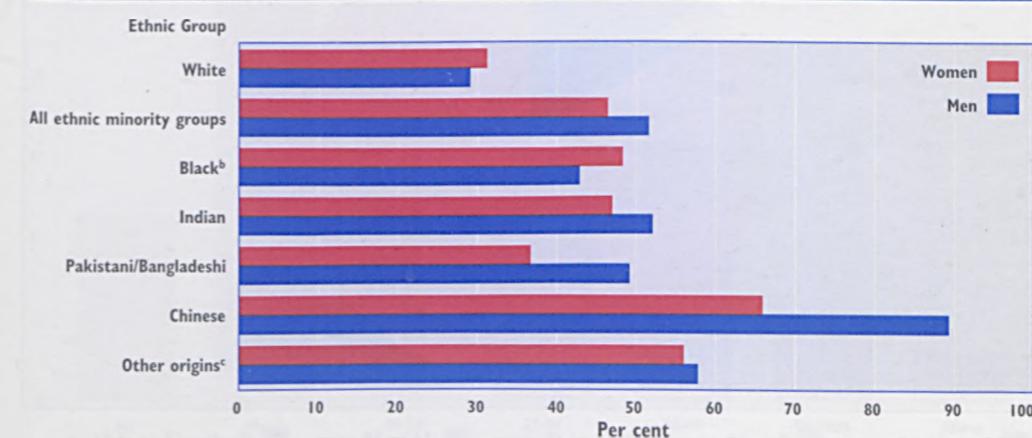
* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

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.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 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.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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-a-half times that for women.

There is a great deal of interest in the educational status of young people from different ethnic groups. Figure 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).

4 Labour market status now and one year ago

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

- 1 873,000 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.
- 2 In contrast, the corresponding figures for women were 29 per cent ILO unemployed by spring 2000 and nearly half (46 per cent) in employment.
- 3 Only one in 40 men (2.5 per cent) who had been in employment one year before were ILO unemployed in spring 2000.
- 4 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.

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

Table 4 Circumstances 12 months ago by present economic activity; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Current labour market status (ILO definition)			Thousands Total
	In employment	ILO unemployed	Inactive	
Circumstances 12 months earlier (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 employment ^a	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

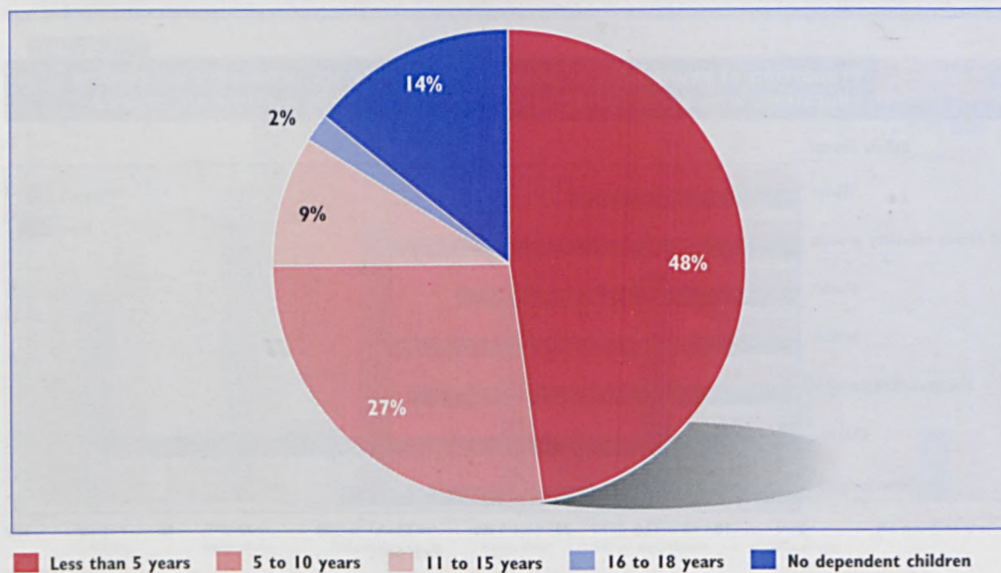
Source: Labour Force Survey

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.

Figure 4 Age of youngest dependent child of women returners; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

4 Labour market status now and one year ago (continued)

Table 5 Employment status now and one year ago^a; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Present status		Thousands and per cent 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

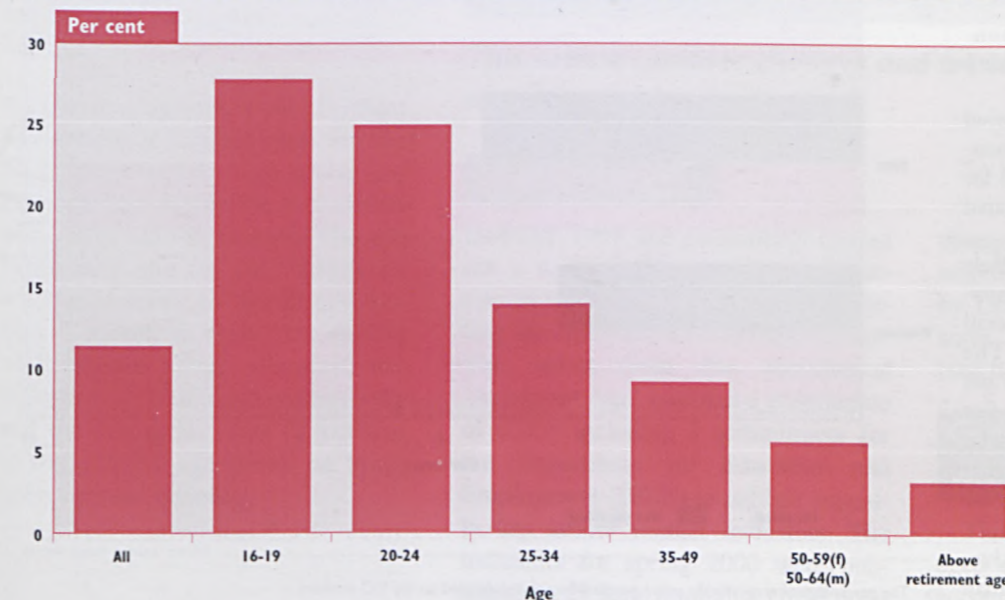
Note: Those people who were non-contactable in the spring quarter and those people who gave no answer have been allocated pro-rata, within each gender group, according to those employees and self-employed people who responded to the question about their status one year ago. Columns do not add up exactly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

Figure 5 Percentage of employees^a by age who were working for a different employer compared with 12 months ago; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Employees in both spring 1999 and spring 2000.

Table 5 shows the changes between employment statuses of those who were self-employed 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.

- 1 The self-employed were proportionally much more likely to have become employees than *vice versa* (5.6 compared with 1.1 per cent).
- 2 Male employees were more than twice as likely to have become self-employed as their female counterparts (1.6 compared with 0.7 per cent respectively).
- 3 Similar proportions of men and women who were self-employed 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.

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

5 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).

2 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.

3 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).

4 Disabled people in employment were slightly more likely than non-disabled people to work part-time (28 per cent compared with 23 per cent).

5 The rates of ILO unemployment (**Figure 6**) were much higher for the disabled compared with the non-disabled (10 per cent compared with 5 per cent).

6 Disabled people who were unemployed were also much more likely than non-disabled to have been unemployed for at least a year (38 per cent compared with 25 per cent).

7 Disabled people were much more likely to be economically inactive than non-disabled 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.

8 Among the economically inactive, disabled people were more likely than non-disabled people to want a job. This was true for both men and women.

Table 6 Economic activity status of working age^a people according to whether they are disabled^b by sex; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Men		Women		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 1 year	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.1
ILO unemployed for at least 1 year	2.9	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	15.1
Wants job	16.8	2.4	16.7	6.0	16.7	4.1
Does not want job	28.0	6.6	35.5	15.8	31.6	11.0
All people of working age ^a (=100%)(millions)	3.5	15.5	3.2	14.1	6.8	29.5

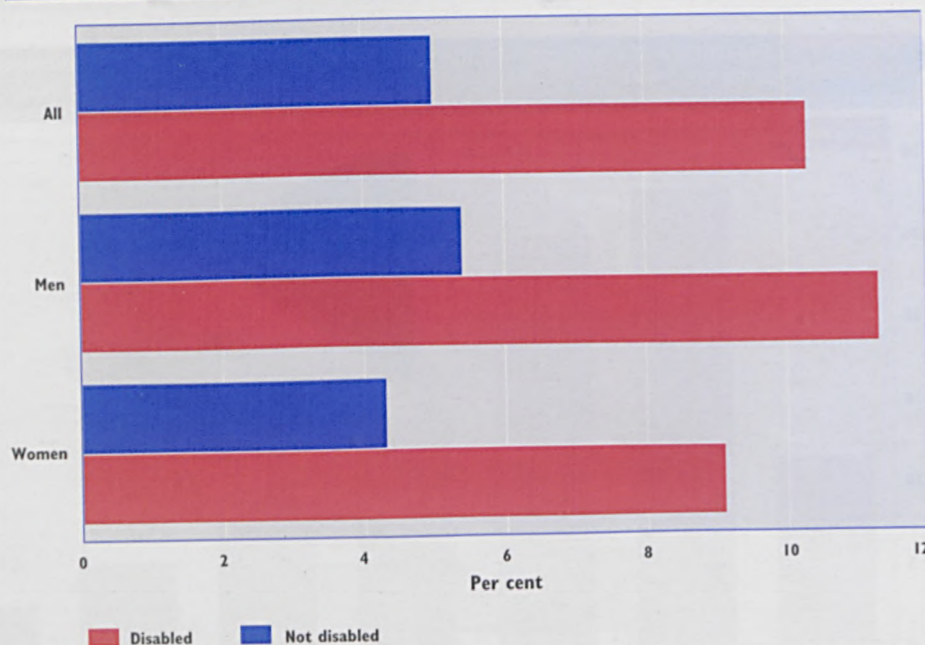
Source: Labour Force Survey

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.

Figure 6 ILO unemployment rate^a for working age^b people by whether disabled^c or not; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

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.

c Current long-term health problem or disability.

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 one-third of the working-age population aged over 50 – 10 per cent higher than the respective figure for all ages.

● 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 health.

● 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 long-term sickness benefits.

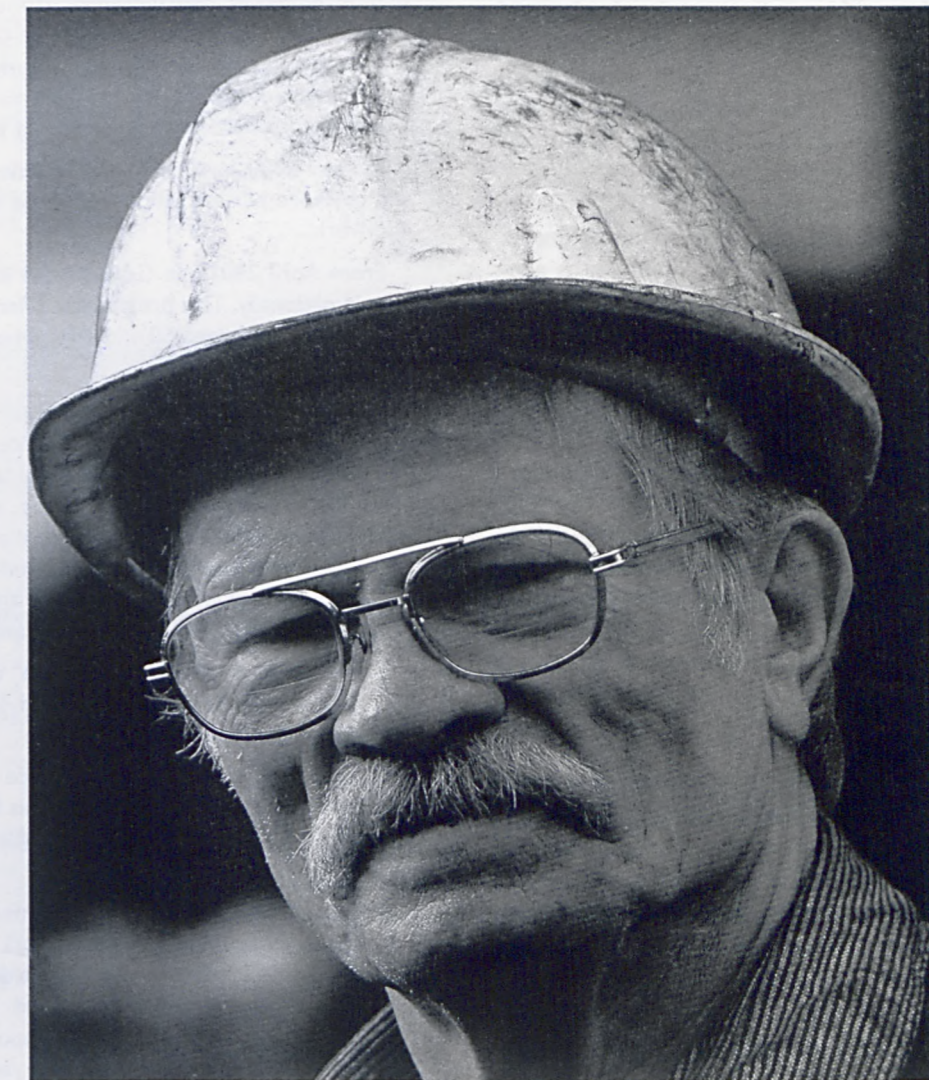


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH/COLOUR LIBRARY

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 annual 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

Table 1 Employment of older workers by sex; United Kingdom; February to April 2000, seasonally adjusted

	Older workers*				All of working age			
	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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Box 1 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.

Table 2 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	1 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	1 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	182	-12	47.8	31.9	1,011	-104	32.6	19.7
Female	88	-4	26.9	17.0	673	-23	17.6	8.5
All	270	-16	41.0	27.4	1,684	-128	26.6	15.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3 Older workers in the claimant count* by sex; United Kingdom; April 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Older workers				All aged 16 and over			
	Level	Change on previous year	Claiming for 1 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 1 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	145.8	-22.3	37.0	22.6	868.2	-133	24.5	12.4
Female	49.6	-7.8	29.1	15.1	265.9	-40.7	16.3	7.3
All	195.4	-30.1	35.0	20.7	1,134.1	-173.7	22.5	11.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 4 Economic activity rate of older workers by sex; United Kingdom; February to April 2000, seasonally adjusted

	Older workers*		All of working age	
	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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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).

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^a by sex; Great Britain; November 1999, not seasonally adjusted

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

Source: Department of Social Security

a Excludes claimants who do not receive any benefits.
b Older workers are defined as people between the age of 50 and state pension age.

Table 6 Employment and ILO unemployment^a of older workers by country and sex; Great Britain; winter 1999-00, not seasonally adjusted

	England			Scotland			Wales			Per cent		
	Male	Female	All	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: Labour Force Survey

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, com-

pared 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

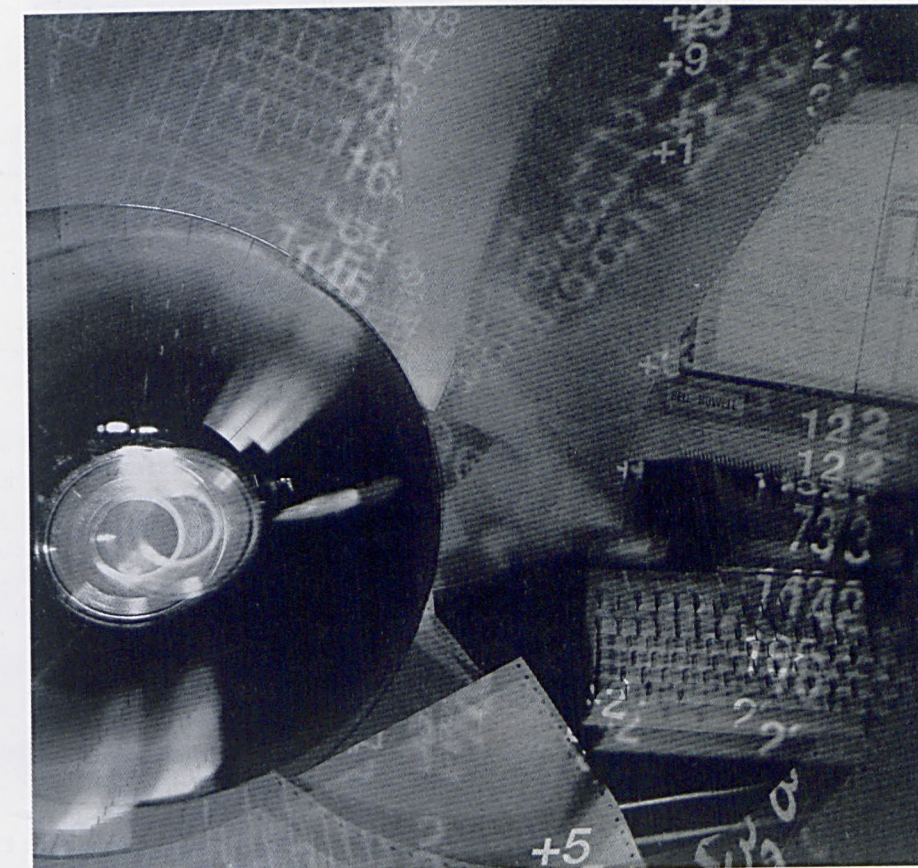
For further information, or a free booklet
Older People, Statistical Information Booklet, contact
ADD3: Age Diversity,
Department for Education and Employment,
W8d Moorfoot,
Sheffield S1 4PQ,
e-mail michael.oxley@dfee.gov.uk,
tel. 0114 259 4823.

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 affects 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 employers.

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, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET.

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

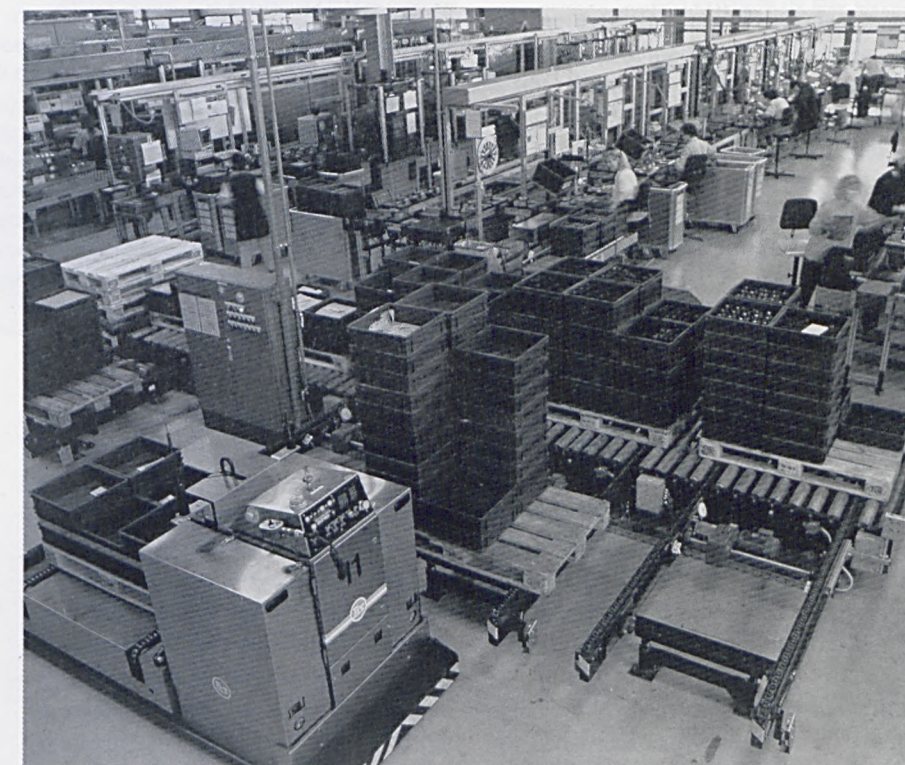
By James Partington, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

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 under-recording 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	ABI
Survey date in September	Survey date in December
GB coverage	UK coverage
Collects data on employee jobs	Collects data on employee jobs plus directors, working proprietors and other unpaid workers
Collects data at local unit level	Collects data at enterprise level
Collects data by male/female and full-time/part-time	Collects data by male/female and full-time/part-time (i.e. the same as AES)
Collects information on the business description of each local unit to generate industrial codes	Derives industrial codes direct from the Inter-Departmental Business Register
Estimation by regression analysis based on PAYE data	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

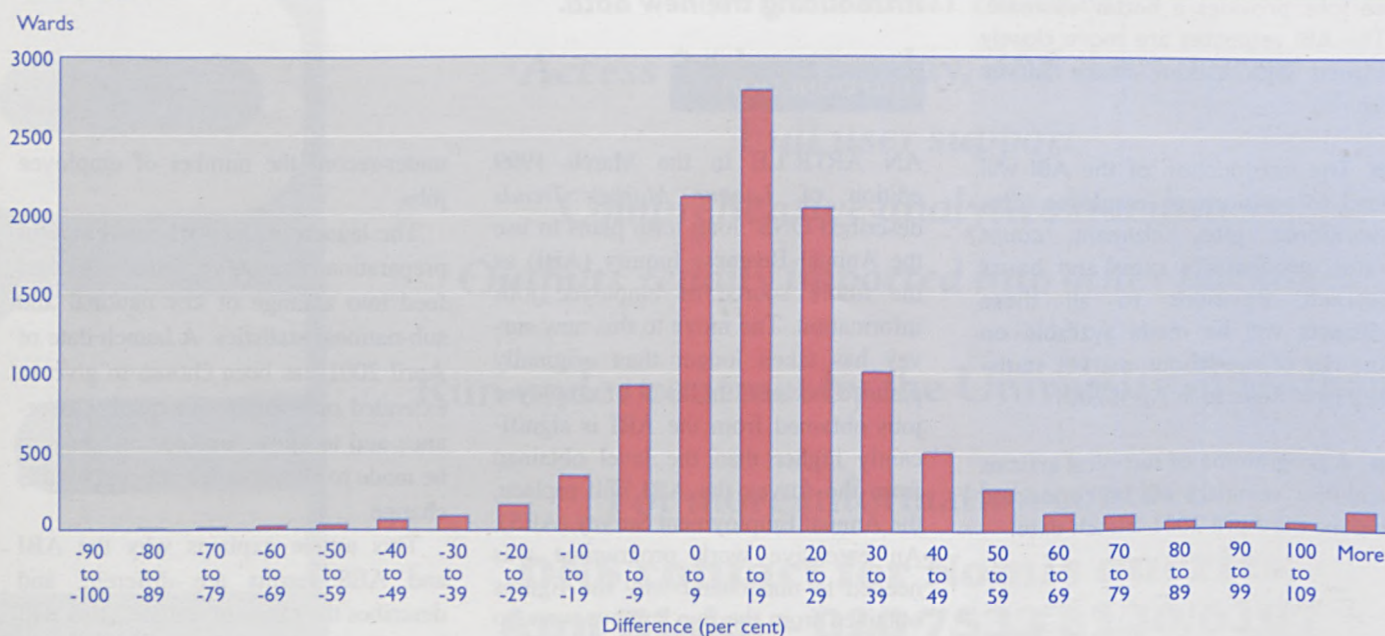
the ABI form collects information on employee jobs for a date in mid-December, whereas the AES form collects figures for a date in mid-September. But there is also a fundamental difference in approach, with the AES collecting site-level detail and building the aggregate statistics from the bottom up, 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-

Figure | Distribution of ward level differences between ABI and AES estimates



Source: Office for National Statistics

Box 1 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.

tried 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 survey 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 AES.

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 system.

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 part.

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 rates;
- 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 from LFS.

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

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

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

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Key points

- ONS is developing improved estimates of ILO unemployment for small areas.
- Three statistical modelling 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 estimate.

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 estimates.

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 1 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 cross-classifications 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 age-groups. 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 region.

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.

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

characteristics 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.

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.

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, 1 Drummond Gate, London, SW1V 2QQ, or e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk, or the National Statistics web site at www.statistics.gov.uk.

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 plausible.

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 way.

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.

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

Figure 1 Unemployment, small authority A; 1995-96 to 1998-99

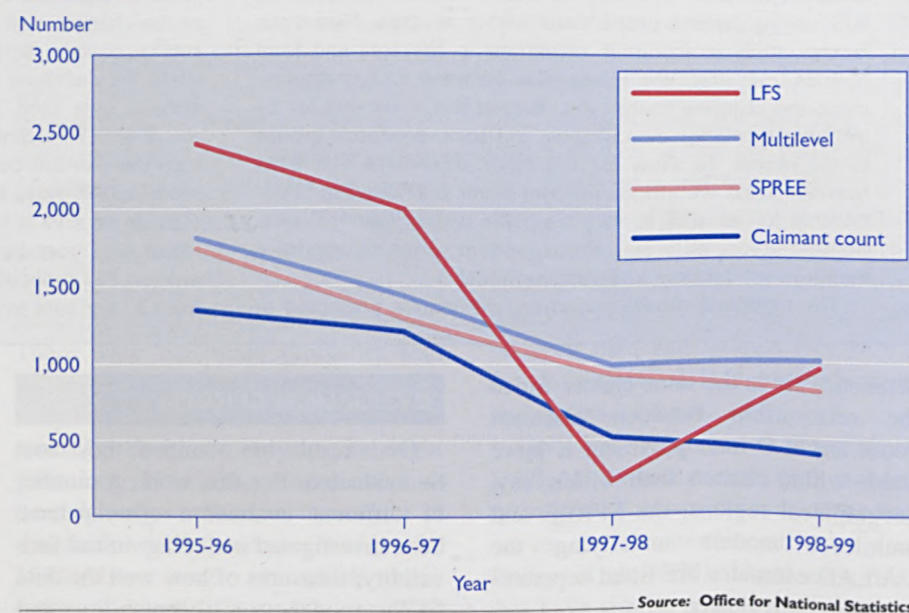


Figure 2 Unemployment, small authority B; 1995-96 to 1998-99

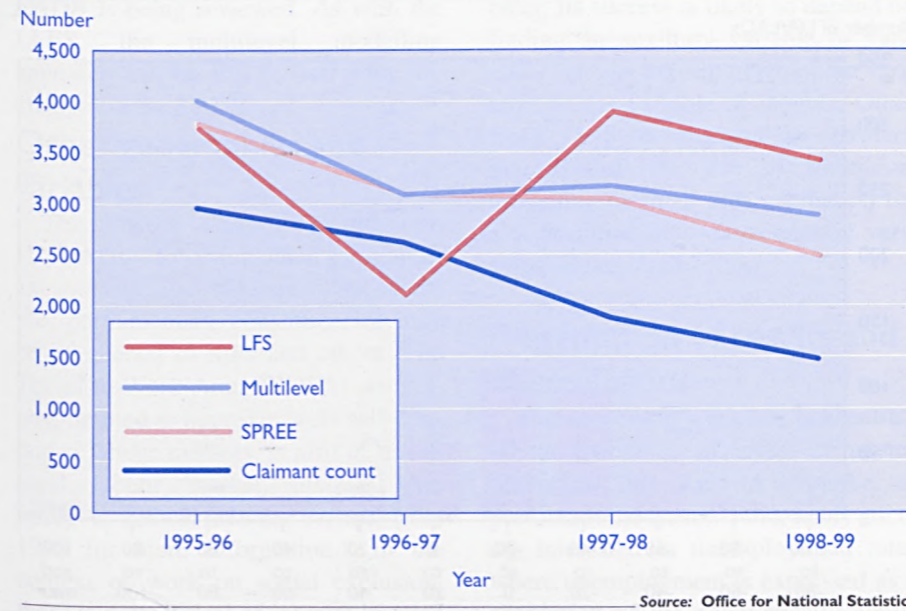
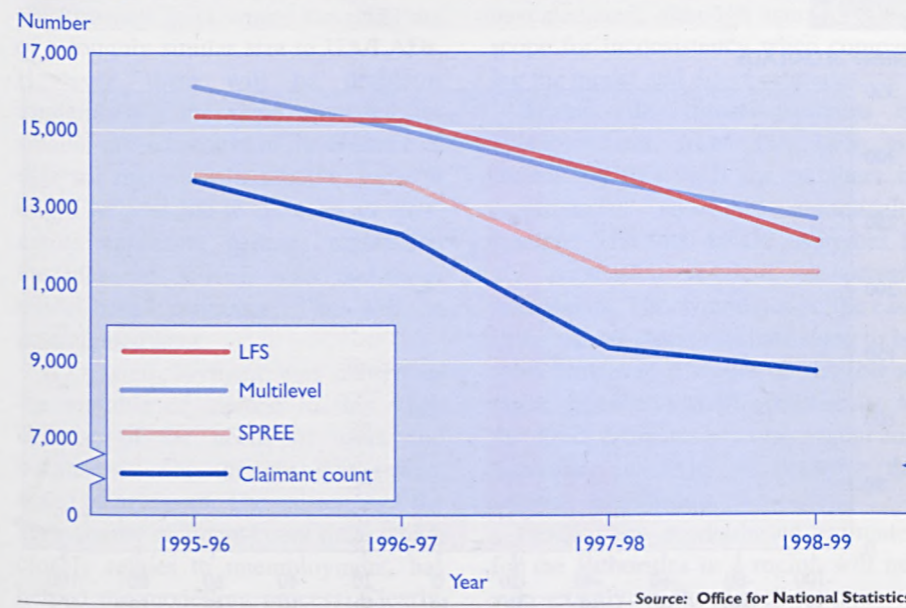


Figure 3 Unemployment, large authority; 1995-96 to 1998-99



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*,

Figure 4 Percentage change in LFS estimates between 1996-97 to 1997-98

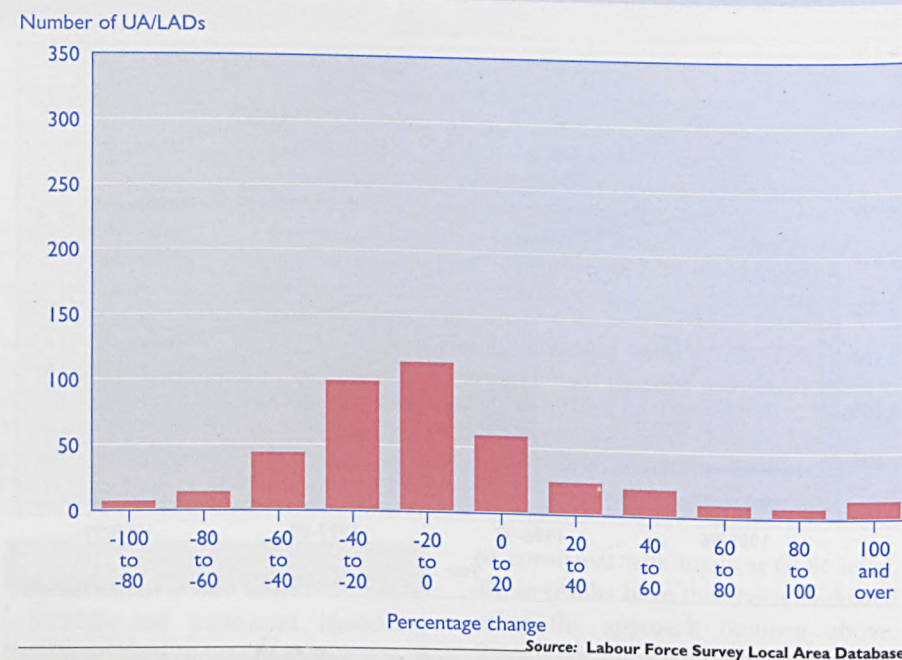
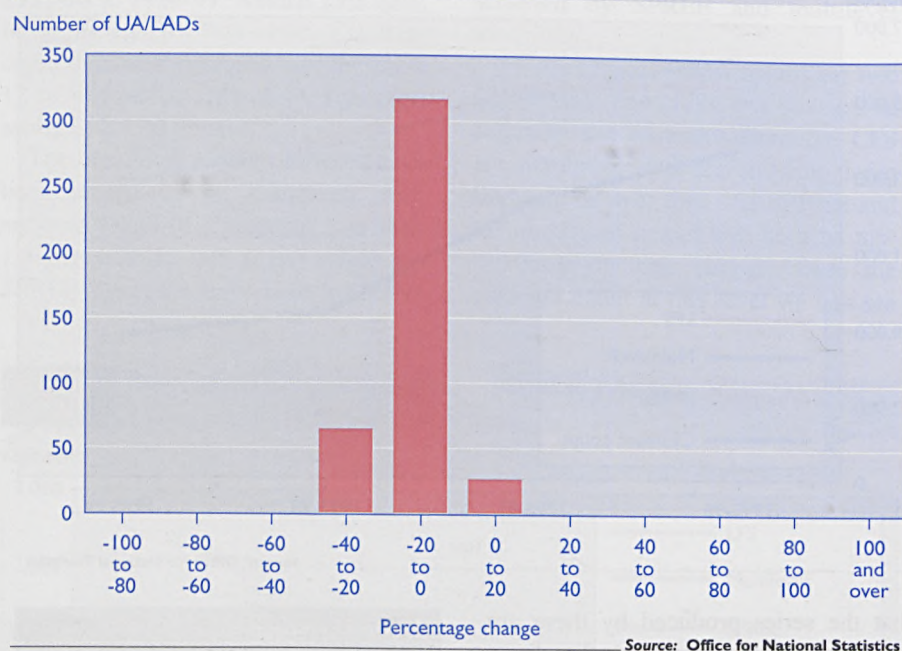


Figure 5 Percentage change in model estimates between 1996-97 to 1997-98



May 2000). The LLFS is an enhancement 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 unemployment for some local areas. However, there will be no change to

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 the case.

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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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 allocation 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 A1 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 SA1 is: 2,253 (1,636.921+616.042); and for SA2: 2,747 (1,863.079+883.958).

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 A1 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 SA1 is: 2,253 (1,636.921+616.042); and for SA2: 2,747 (1,863.079+883.958).

Table 1 Association structure (claimant count) for small areas 1 and 2, by age and sex

Sex and area	Age group		
	A1	A2	Total
Male			
SA1	700	600	1,300
SA2	1,000	500	1,500
Female			
SA1	400	100	500
SA2	400	300	700
Total	2,500	1,500	4,000

Table 2 Allocation structure (ILO unemployed) for area X, by age and sex

Sex	Age group		
	A1	A2	Total
Male			
SA1	—	—	3,500
SA2	—	—	1,500
Female			
SA1	—	—	1,500
SA2	—	—	—
Total	3,000	2,000	5,000

Table 3 Results of the first iteration of multiplying the rows

Sex and area	Age group		
	A1	A2	Total
Male			
SA1	875	750	1,625
SA2	1,250	625	1,875
Female			
SA1	500	125	625
SA2	500	375	875
Total	3,125	1,875	5,000

Technical note

Table 4 Results of the first iteration of multiplying the columns

Sex and area	Age group			Total
	A1	A2	Total	
Male				
SA1	840	800	1,640	3,506.667
SA2	1,200	666.667	1,866.667	
Female				
SA1	480	133.333	613.333	1,493.333
SA2	480	400	880	
Total	3,000	2,000	5,000	

Table 5 Final stage; integration of association and allocation structure

Sex and area	Age group			Total
	A1	A2	Total	
Male				
SA1	838.284	798.637	1,636.921	3,500
SA2	1,197.548	665.531	1,863.079	
Female				
SA1	482.084	133.958	616.042	1,500
SA2	482.084	401.873	883.958	
Total	3,000	2,000	5,000	

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:

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

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 (n_{ij}, π_{ij}) distribution where n_{ij} is the survey sample size in that cell.

To this basic model we add indicator variables for socio-economic 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:

$$\text{logit}(\pi_{ij}) = \alpha_{ij} + \text{blogit}(x_{ij})$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = \alpha + u_i + v_{ij}$$

where u_i 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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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 workplace-based 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 rates.

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 2001.

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 (SSRs);
- Travel-to-Work areas (TTWAs);
- Counties;
- Unitary authorities and local authority districts (UAs/LADs); and
- 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-

Box 1 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 the AES.

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 same rate.

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.

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 residence-based rate. Where there is net out-commuting, then the residence-based

rate will be lower than the workplace-based 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 initiatives.

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 workplace-based 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 residence-based 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

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 ward-level 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 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. 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 LADBAs 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-to-date 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:

1. 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 denomina-
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 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.
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.

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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.

Further information

Please send your comments by
31 October 2000 to:
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 London SW1V 2QQ,
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Notes

- 1 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.
- 5 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 residence-based 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.
- 8 See, for example: *National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal. Policy Action Team report summaries: a compendium*, Social Exclusion Unit, April 2000.

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

By David Sims, Sarah Golden, Sarah Blenkinsop and Gari Lewis
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 in-house training for immediate requirements which often made them unresponsive to adopting external training initiatives.
- Many SMEs did not have the infrastructure and staff to introduce and manage training initiatives, including liaison with external bodies and related administration.
- 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 multi-agency 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 support.

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 take-up 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 incentives.

Business activity and skills needs

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 on- and 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 training.

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 sectors.

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 industry-specific 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 NVQs.

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 take-up 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; and

- '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 caseloaded.

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, non-claimants 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 delivery.

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 off-setting 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 a job.

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 clarity;
- 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 work out;
- 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 re-entering 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, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield, S1 4ER, tel. 0114 259 6217.

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September 13 Wednesday	September 12 Tuesday
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November 15 Wednesday	November 14 Tuesday

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

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Other headline indicators	M	Sep 2000	A.3				
Regional labour market summary	M	Sep 2000	A.4				
LFS annual Local Area Database	A	Apr 2000	155				
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Employment by occupation	Q	Aug 2000	B.3				
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Sep 2000	B.11				
Employee jobs by industry	M	Sep 2000	B.12				
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Sep 2000	B.13				
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jul 2000	B.14				
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jul 2000	B.15				
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Aug 2000	B.16				
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Aug 2000	B.17				
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Sep 2000	B.18				
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Sep 2000	B.21				
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Sep 2000	B.22				
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A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands										
UNITED KINGDOM	Total economically active		Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGRS	MGXS	YBTC	
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4	
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8	
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6	
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0	
1992	45,310	28,699	25,868	2,831	16,611	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7	
1993	45,400	28,565	25,568	2,997	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1	
1994	45,488	28,578	25,780	2,798	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2	
1995	45,641	28,618	26,100	2,518	17,023	62.7	57.2	8.8	37.3	
1996	45,835	28,806	26,412	2,394	17,030	62.8	57.6	8.3	37.2	
1997	46,036	29,004	26,916	2,087	17,032	63.0	58.5	7.2	37.0	
1998	46,253	29,052	27,229	1,824	17,201	62.8	58.5	6.3	37.2	
1999	46,431	29,361	27,563	1,798	17,070	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8	
3-month averages										
Apr-Jun 1998	46,272	29,054	27,230	1,824	17,218	62.8	58.8	6.3	37.2	
May-Jul	46,291	29,301	27,301	1,830	17,159	62.9	59.0	6.3	37.1	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,309	29,193	27,352	1,841	17,116	63.0	59.1	6.3	37.0	
Jul-Sep	46,323	29,177	27,352	1,825	17,146	63.0	59.0	6.3	37.0	
Aug-Oct	46,336	29,217	27,390	1,828	17,119	63.1	59.1	6.3	36.9	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,350	29,254	27,438	1,816	17,096	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9	
Oct-Dec	46,363	29,261	27,448	1,812	17,103	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9	
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,377	29,333	27,497	1,836	17,044	63.2	59.3	6.3	36.8	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,390	29,363	27,525	1,838	17,027	63.3	59.3	6.3	36.7	
Jan-Mar 1999	46,404	29,358	27,540	1,819	17,045	63.3	59.3	6.2	36.7	
Feb-Apr	46,417	29,361	27,549	1,811	17,057	63.3	59.4	6.2	36.7	
Mar-May (Spr)	46,431	29,361	27,563	1,798	17,070	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8	
Apr-Jun	46,444	29,362	27,592	1,770	17,082	63.2	59.4	6.0	36.8	
May-Jul	46,458	29,359	27,613	1,746	17,099	63.2	59.4	5.9	36.8	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,471	29,395	27,659	1,736	17,077	63.3	59.5	5.9	36.7	
Jul-Sep	46,483	29,434	27,696	1,739	17,049	63.3	59.6	5.9	36.7	
Aug-Oct	46,496	29,416	27,679	1,737	17,080	63.3	59.5	5.9	36.7	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,508	29,465	27,724	1,740	17,043	63.4	59.6	5.9	36.6	
Oct-Dec	46,520	29,502	27,769	1,733	17,018	63.4	59.7	5.9	36.6	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	46,532	29,505	27,761	1,744	17,027	63.4	59.7	5.9	36.6	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,544	29,498	27,783	1,715	17,046	63.4	59.7	5.8	36.6	
Jan-Mar 2000	46,556	29,538	27,824	1,713	17,019	63.4	59.8	5.8	36.6	
Feb-Apr	46,568	29,557	27,873	1,684	17,011	63.5	59.9	5.7	36.5	
Mar-May (Spr)	46,581	29,577	27,909	1,668	17,004	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5	
Apr-Jun	46,593	29,552	27,930	1,622	17,041	63.4	59.9	5.5	36.6	
Changes										
Over last 3 months	37	15	106	-91	22	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.0	
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.4	-5.3	0.1					
Over last 12 months	149	190	338	-148	-42	0.2	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	
Percent	0.3	0.6	1.2	-8.3	-0.2					
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL	
1988	34,772	27,762	25,284	2,477	7,010	79.8	72.7	8.9	20.2	
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	19.6	
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	19.4	
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9	
1992	35,174	27,855	25,056	2,799	7,318	79.2	71.2	10.0	20.8	
1993	35,242	27,762	24,799	2,963	7,481	78.8	70.8	10.7	21.2	
1994	35,337	27,773	25,002	2,771	7,564	78.8	70.8	10.0	21.4	
1995	35,483	27,807	25,308	2,499	7,676	78.8	71.3	9.0	21.6	
1996	35,663	28,018	25,645	2,373	7,645	78.6	71.9	8.5	21.4	
1997	35,844	28,182	26,118	2,063	7,663	78.6	72.9	7.3	21.4	
1998	36,026	28,263	26,460	1,803	7,763	78.5	73.4	6.4	21.5	
1999	36,177	28,532	26,754	1,778	7,645	78.9	74.0	6.2	21.1	
3-month averages										
Apr-Jun 1998	36,041	28,260	26,459	1,801	7,781	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6	
May-Jul	36,056	28,329	26,522	1,807	7,728	78.6	73.6	6.4	21.4	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,072	28,398	26,579	1,819	7,673	78.7	73.7	6.4	21.3	
Jul-Sep	36,083	28,387	26,582	1,805	7,696	78.7	73.7	6.4	21.3	
Aug-Oct	36,095	28,417	26,608	1,809	7,678	78.7	73.7	6.4	21.3	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,107	28,452	26,654	1,798	7,655	78.8	73.8	6.3	21.2	
Oct-Dec	36,119	28,450	26,654	1,796	7,669	78.8	73.8	6.3	21.2	
Nov 98-Jan 99	36,130	28,520	26,700	1,819	7,611	78.9	73.9	6.4	21.1	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	36,142	28,550	26,729	1,821	7,592	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0	
Jan-Mar 1999	36,154	28,545	26,744	1,801	7,609	79.0	74.0	6.3	21.0	
Feb-Apr	36,165	28,541	26,747	1,794	7,624	78.9	74.0	6.3	21.1	
Mar-May (Spr)	36,177	28,532	26,754	1,778	7,645	78.9	74.0	6.2	21.1	
Apr-Jun	36,189	28,538	26,788	1,750	7,651	78.9	74.0	6.1	21.1	
May-Jul	36,200	28,537	26,810	1,727	7,663	78.8	74.1	6.1	21.2	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,212	28,568	26,851	1,716	7,645	78.9	74.2	6.0	21.1	
Jul-Sep	36,223	28,604	26,887	1,717	7,619	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.0	
Aug-Oct	36,234	28,590	26,872	1,717	7,645	78.9	74.2	6.0	21.1	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,245	28,631	26,911	1,720	7,614	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.0	
Oct-Dec	36,257	28,653	26,941	1,712	7,603	79.0	74.3	6.0	21.0	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36,268	28,655	26,933	1,722	7,612	79.0	74.3	6.0	21.0	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,279	28,641	26,947	1,694	7,638	78.9	74.3	5.9	21.1	
Jan-Mar 2000	36,290	28,683	26,988	1,695	7,607	79.0	74.4	5.9	21.0	
Feb-Apr	36,301	28,707	27,039	1,667	7,594	79.1	74.5	5.8	20.9	
Mar-May (Spr)	36,312	28,739	27,088	1,651	7,573	79.1	74.6	5.7	20.9	
Apr-Jun	36,323	28,712	27,107	1,605	7,611	79.0	74.6	5.6	21.0	
Changes										
Over last 3 months	33	29	119	-90	4	0.0	0.3	-0.3	0.0	
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.4	-5.3	0.1					
Over last 12 months	134	174	319	-145	-39	0.2	0.6	-0.5	-0.2	
Percent	0.4	0.6	1.2	-8.3	-0.5					

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: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands										
UNITED KINGDOM	Total economically active		Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSI	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD	
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	75.8	68.9	9.1	24.2	
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9	
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1	
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	7.1	24.7	
1992	21,924	16,265	14,372	1,893	5,659	74.2	65.6	11.6	25.8	
1993	21,985	16,099								

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
										MGSN	MGSB				
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	52.2	47.8	8.5	47.8	44,797	28,345				
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	53.2	46.8	7.1	46.8	44,978	28,764				
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4	45,107	28,909				
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6	45,226	28,813				
1992	23,386	12,434	11,496	938	10,952	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8	45,310	28,582				
1993	23,415	12,466	11,483	982	10,949	53.2	49.0	7.9	46.8	45,400	28,455				
1994	23,438	12,500	11,556	943	10,938	53.3	49.3	7.5	46.7	45,488	28,496				
1995	23,486	12,528	11,649	879	10,958	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7	45,541	28,511				
1996	23,553	12,670	11,850	820	10,883	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.2	45,835	28,663				
1997	23,624	12,819	12,060	760	10,805	54.3	51.0	5.9	45.7	46,036	28,852				
1998	23,707	12,867	12,160	707	10,839	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7	46,253	28,892				
1999	23,774	13,036	12,350	686	10,738	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2	46,431	29,194				
3-month average															
Apr-Jun 1998	23,714	12,874	12,162	712	10,839	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7	46,272	28,959				
May-Jul	23,721	12,913	12,200	713	10,808	54.4	51.4	5.5	45.6	46,291	29,164				
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,726	12,939	12,227	712	10,789	54.5	51.5	5.5	45.5	46,309	29,396				
Jul-Sep	23,733	12,934	12,239	694	10,799	54.5	51.6	5.4	45.5	46,323	29,400				
Aug-Oct	23,738	12,976	12,286	691	10,762	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3	46,336	29,349				
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,743	12,988	12,300	689	10,755	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3	46,350	29,329				
Oct-Dec	23,748	12,981	12,293	687	10,768	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3	46,363	29,279				
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,750	13,030	12,339	691	10,724	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1	46,377	29,286				
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,759	13,032	12,336	696	10,726	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1	46,390	29,242				
Jan-Mar 1999	23,764	13,039	12,343	696	10,724	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1	46,404	29,230				
Feb-Apr	23,769	13,043	12,347	696	10,725	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1	46,417	29,243				
Mar-May (Spr)	23,774	13,036	12,350	686	10,738	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2	46,431	29,194				
Apr-Jun	23,779	13,038	12,362	675	10,741	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2	46,444	29,261				
May-Jul	23,784	13,041	12,368	673	10,743	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2	46,458	29,388				
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,789	13,060	12,385	675	10,729	54.9	52.1	5.2	45.1	46,471	29,596				
Jul-Sep	23,793	13,081	12,402	679	10,712	55.0	52.1	5.2	45.0	46,483	29,656				
Aug-Oct	23,797	13,071	12,384	688	10,726	55.0	52.0	5.3	45.1	46,496	29,542				
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,801	13,089	12,402	687	10,713	55.0	52.1	5.2	45.0	46,508	29,542				
Oct-Dec	23,805	13,115	12,430	686	10,690	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.9	46,520	29,524				
Nov 99-Jan 2000	23,810	13,108	12,422	685	10,702	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.9	46,532	29,463				
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,814	13,135	12,451	683	10,679	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8	46,544	29,382				
Jan-Mar 2000	23,818	13,151	12,465	686	10,667	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8	46,556	29,418				
Feb-Apr	23,822	13,144	12,471	673	10,678	55.2	52.4	5.1	44.8	46,568	29,448				
Mar-May (Spr)	23,826	13,159	12,500	659	10,667	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.8	46,581	29,412				
Apr-Jun	23,831	13,171	12,535	636	10,660	55.3	52.6	4.8	44.7	46,593	29,433				
Changes Over last 3 months	13	20	70	-50	-7	0.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	149	172				
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.6	-7.3	-0.1					0.3	0.6				
Over last 12 months	52	133	173	-40	-81	0.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.4	332	-160				
Percent	0.2	1.0	1.4	-5.9	-0.8					1.2	-9.1				
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH
1988	16,602	11,663	10,661	1,001	4,939	70.2	64.2	8.6	29.8	34,772	27,619	25,174	2,445	7,152	79.4
1989	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	28.8	34,908	27,928	25,905	2,022	6,980	80.0
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4	35,108	28,087	26,149	1,939	6,931	80.2
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	67.0	7.5	28.7	35,103	27,985	25,662	2,373	7,108	79.8
1992	16,792	11,906	10,984	922	4,885	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1	35,174	27,734	24,997	2,738	7,440	78.8
1993	16,828	11,931	10,969	961	4,897	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1	35,242	27,640	24,738	2,902	7,602	78.4
1994	16,877	11,970	11,043	928	4,907	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1	35,337	27,648	24,936	2,712	7,690	78.0
1995	16,942	12,013	11,145	869	4,929	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1	35,483	27,673	25,230	2,443	7,810	78.0
1996	17,022	12,159	11,348	811	4,863	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6	35,663	27,873	25,552	2,321	7,790	78.2
1997	17,101	12,277	11,530	748	4,824	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2	35,844	28,026	26,012	2,015	7,818	78.2
1998	17,174	12,359	11,663	696	4,815	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0	36,026	28,097	26,341	1,757	7,929	78.0
1999	17,234	12,501	11,826	675	4,733	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5	36,177	28,359	26,627	1,732	7,818	78.4
3-month average															
Apr-Jun 1998	17,181	12,365	11,664	701	4,816	72.0	67.9	5.7	28.0	36,041	28,157	26,375	1,782	7,885	78.1
May-Jul	17,187	12,397	11,694	703	4,789	72.1	68.0	5.7	27.9	36,056	28,522	26,522	1,835	7,699	78.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,193	12,420	11,719	702	4,772	72.2	68.2	5.6	27.8	36,072	28,597	26,696	1,901	7,475	79.3
Jul-Sep	17,197	12,415	11,730	695	4,782	72.2	68.2	5.5	27.8	36,083	28,612	26,724	1,888	7,471	79.3
Aug-Oct	17,202	12,445	11,764	681	4,757	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.7	36,095	28,548	26,718	1,830	7,547	79.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,207	12,458	11,778	680	4,748	72.4	68.5	5.5	27.6	36,107	28,528	26,735	1,793	7,579	79.0
Oct-Dec	17,211	12,443	11,764	679	4,768	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.7	36,119	28,472	26,738	1,734	7,646	78.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,216	12,497	11,814	683	4,719	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4	36,130	28,479	26,711	1,768	7,651	78.8
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,220	12,504	11,817	688	4,716	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4	36,142	28,438	26,648	1,789	7,704	78.7
Jan-Mar 1999	17,225	12,516	11,830	696	4,709	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3	36,154	28,418	26,610	1,808	7,735	78.6
Feb-Apr	17,230	12,513	11,827	696	4,717	72.6	68.6	5.4	27.5	36,165	28,421	26,628	1,793	7,744	78.6
Mar-May (Spr)	17,234	12,501	11,826	675	4,733	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5	36,177	28,359	26,627	1,732	7,818	78.4
Apr-Jun	17,239	12,506	11,841	665	4,733	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5	36,189	28,428	26,699	1,729	7,760	78.6
May-Jul	17,244	12,510	11,848	662	4,733	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5	36,200	28,562	26,807	1,754	7,639	78.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,248	12,528	11,865	664	4,720	72.6	68.8	5.3	27.4	36,212	28,765	26,966	1,798	7,447	79.4
Jul-Sep	17,253	12,548	11,881	667	4,706	72.7	68.9	5.3	27.3	36,223	28,828	27,032	1,796	7,395	79.6
Aug-Oct	17,258	12,538	11,861	677	4,720	72.7	68.7	5.4	27.3	36,234	28,717	26,980	1,737	7,517	79.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,263	12,551	11,877	674	4,712	72.7	68.8	5.4	27.3	36,245	28,711	26,997	1,714	7,534	79.2
Oct-Dec	17,268	12,568	11,896	672	4,700	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2	36,257	28,679	27,032	1,647	7,578	79.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,273	12,554	11,883	671	4,719	72.7	68.8	5.3	27.3	36,268	28,619	26,945	1,675	7,648	78.9
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,277	12,570	11,902	668	4,708	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2	36,279	28,531	26,862	1,669	7,748	78.6
Jan-Mar 2000	17,282	12,593	11,919	674	4,690	72.9	69.0	5.3	27.1	36,290	28,564	26,860	1,704	7,726	78.7
Feb-Apr	17,287	12,591	11,930	661	4,696	72.8	69.0	5.3	27.2	36,301	28,594	26,928	1,666	7,707	78.8
Mar-May (Spr)	17,292	12,612	11,963	650	4,680	72.9	69.2	5.1	27.1	36,312	28,568	26,966	1,602	7,744	78.7
Apr-Jun	17,297	12,615	11,990	625	4,682	72.9	69.3	5.0	27.1	36,323	28,587	27,015	1,572	7,737	78.7
Changes Over last 3 months	15	22	71	-49	-8	0.1	0.4	-0.4	-0.1	134	158	316	-158	-24	0.1
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.6	-7.3	-0.2					0.4	0.6	1.2	-9.1	-0.3	
Over last 12 months	58	109	148	-39	-51	0.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.4	332	-160	-24</			

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	MGTO	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	75.5	68.6	9.0	24.5
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1
1994	22,049	16,000	14,173	1,826	6,050	72.6	64.3	11.4	27.4
1995	22,156	16,009	14,397	1,612	6,146	72.3	65.0	10.1	27.7
1996	22,283	16,052	14,503	1,549	6,230	72.0	65.1	9.6	28.0
1997	22,412	16,098	14,792	1,306	6,314	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	22,547	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.6
1999	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 1998	22,558	16,135	15,030	1,106	6,423	71.5	66.6	6.9	28.5
May-Jul	22,570	16,249	15,119	1,130	6,321	72.0	67.0	7.0	28.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,581	16,393	15,220	1,173	6,188	72.6	67.4	7.2	27.4
Jul-Sep	22,589	16,392	15,219	1,173	6,197	72.6	67.4	7.2	27.4
Aug-Oct	22,598	16,319	15,185	1,134	6,279	72.2	67.2	7.0	27.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,606	16,286	15,179	1,107	6,321	72.0	67.1	6.8	28.0
Oct-Dec	22,615	16,268	15,181	1,087	6,347	71.9	67.1	6.7	28.1
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,623	16,271	15,143	1,127	6,353	71.9	66.9	6.9	28.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,632	16,257	15,125	1,132	6,375	71.8	66.8	7.0	28.2
Jan-Mar 1999	22,640	16,238	15,107	1,132	6,402	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Feb-Apr	22,649	16,242	15,118	1,124	6,406	71.7	66.8	6.9	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
Apr-Jun	22,666	16,277	15,191	1,087	6,388	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.2
May-Jul	22,674	16,345	15,261	1,084	6,329	72.1	67.3	6.6	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,682	16,471	15,367	1,104	6,211	72.6	67.7	6.7	27.4
Jul-Sep	22,690	16,501	15,400	1,101	6,190	72.7	67.9	6.7	27.3
Aug-Oct	22,698	16,419	15,374	1,045	6,280	72.3	67.7	6.4	27.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,706	16,398	15,364	1,033	6,309	72.2	67.7	6.3	27.8
Oct-Dec	22,714	16,376	15,369	1,008	6,338	72.1	67.7	6.2	27.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	22,722	16,368	15,324	1,044	6,354	72.0	67.4	6.4	28.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,730	16,289	15,264	1,026	6,441	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Jan-Mar 2000	22,738	16,307	15,273	1,034	6,431	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Feb-Apr	22,746	16,341	15,323	1,018	6,406	71.8	67.4	6.2	28.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,754	16,327	15,336	991	6,427	71.8	67.4	6.1	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	97	43	155	-113	54	-0.1	0.4	-0.7	0.1
Percent	0.4	0.3	1.0	-10.4	0.8				
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI			
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	11.8
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,460	15,725	13,909	1,816	2,735	85.2	75.1	10.2	15.4
1995	18,541	15,713	14,109	1,604	2,828	84.7	76.4	9.7	16.4
1996	18,641	15,776	14,238	1,538	2,866	84.6	76.4	9.7	16.4
1997	18,744	15,818	14,523	1,294	2,926	84.4	77.5	8.2	16.4
1998	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
1999	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 1998	18,861	15,846	14,753	1,093	3,015	84.0	78.2	6.9	16.0
May-Jul	18,870	15,958	14,841	1,117	2,912	84.6	78.6	7.0	15.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,879	16,113	14,951	1,162	2,766	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,886	16,120	14,957	1,163	2,766	85.4	79.2	7.2	14.6
Aug-Oct	18,893	16,051	14,925	1,126	2,842	85.0	79.0	7.0	15.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,900	16,015	14,915	1,098	2,885	84.7	78.9	6.9	15.3
Oct-Dec	18,907	15,998	14,918	1,079	2,910	84.6	78.9	6.7	15.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	18,914	15,993	14,875	1,118	2,921	84.6	78.6	7.0	15.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,921	15,976	14,853	1,123	2,945	84.4	78.5	7.0	15.6
Jan-Mar 1999	18,929	15,950	14,827	1,123	2,979	84.3	78.3	7.0	15.7
Feb-Apr	18,936	15,953	14,836	1,117	2,983	84.2	78.4	7.0	15.8
Mar-May (Spr)	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
Apr-Jun	18,950	15,980	14,902	1,078	2,970	84.3	78.6	6.7	15.7
May-Jul	18,957	16,050	14,974	1,076	2,906	84.7	79.0	6.7	15.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,964	16,172	15,076	1,096	2,792	85.3	79.5	6.8	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,970	16,203	15,112	1,091	2,767	85.4	79.7	6.7	14.6
Aug-Oct	18,976	16,128	15,091	1,037	2,849	85.0	79.5	6.4	15.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,983	16,105	15,079	1,026	2,878	84.8	79.4	6.4	15.2
Oct-Dec	18,989	16,079	15,078	1,001	2,910	84.7	79.4	6.2	15.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	18,995	16,076	15,040	1,037	2,919	84.6	79.2	6.4	15.4
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	19,001	16,001	14,981	1,020	3,000	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Jan-Mar 2000	19,008	16,012	14,984	1,028	2,996	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Feb-Apr	19,014	16,042	15,029	1,012	2,972	84.4	79.0	6.3	15.6
Mar-May (Spr)	19,020	16,034	15,049	984	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.7
Apr-Jun	19,026	16,032	15,065	967	2,994	84.3	79.2	6.0	15.7
Changes Over last 12 months	77	52	163	-111	24	-0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.1
Percent	0.4	0.3	1.1	-10.3	0.8				

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.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGUA	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	51.9	47.6	8.4	48.1
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,438	12,456	11,544	912	10,983	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,486	12,477	11,629	849	11,009	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,553	12,611	11,820	791	10,942	53.5	50.2	6.3	46.5
1997	23,624	12,754	12,022	732	10,871	54.0	50.9	5.7	46.0
1998	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	10,911	54.0	51.1	5.3	46.0
1999	23,774	12,960	12,304	657	10,813	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.5
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 1998	23,714	12,823	12,125	698	10,891	54.1	51.1	5.4	45.9
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						

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from non-seasonally adjusted data for Apr-Jun 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
Employment rate	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 areas 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.

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

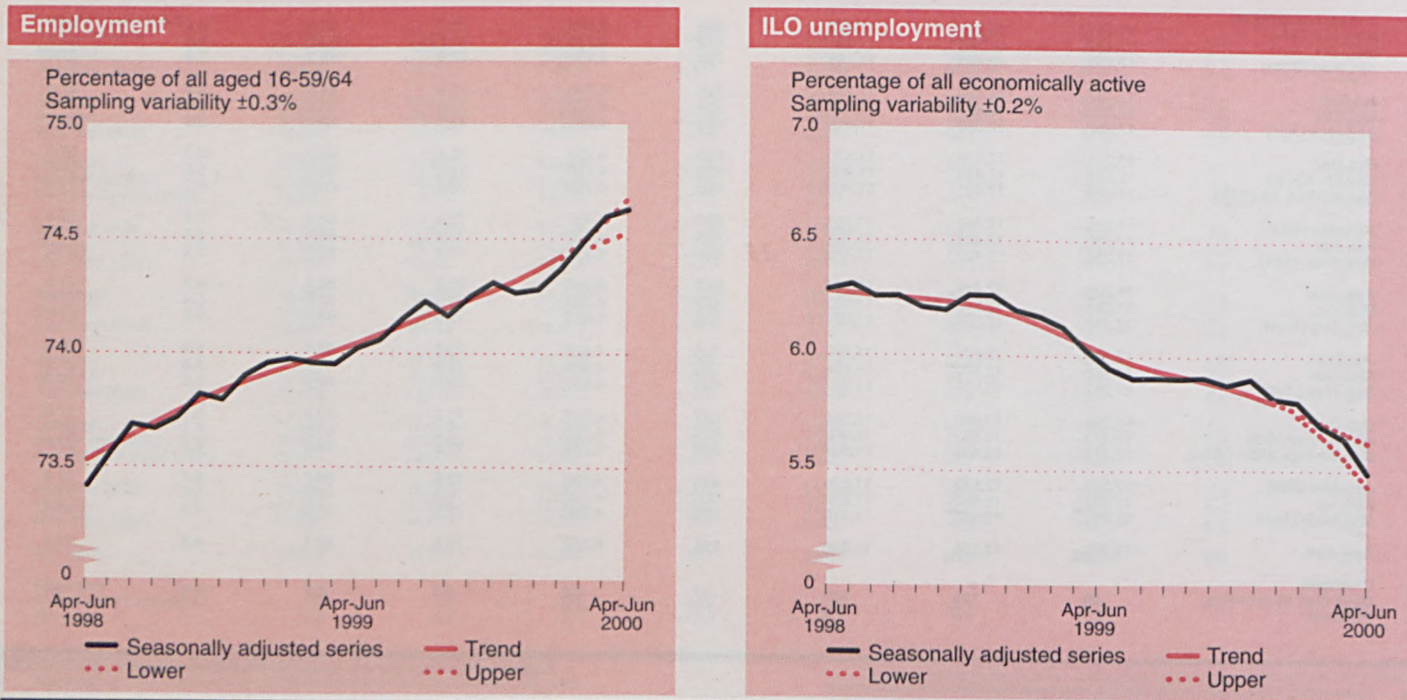
Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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

A.2

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Mar-May 1992	25,822	71.1	2,819	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,804	71.0	2,830	9.9
May-Jul	25,781	71.0	2,846	9.9
Jun-Aug	25,754	70.9	2,865	10.0
Jul-Sep	25,725	70.8	2,888	10.1
Aug-Oct	25,693	70.7	2,913	10.2
Sep-Nov	25,662	70.7	2,940	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,631	70.6	2,966	10.4
Nov 92-Jan 93	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
Feb-Apr	25,557	70.4	3,010	10.5
Mar-May	25,554	70.3	3,003	10.5
Apr-Jun	25,556	70.3	2,992	10.5
May-Jul	25,563	70.3	2,980	10.4
Jun-Aug	25,574	70.4	2,968	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,588	70.4	2,957	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,604	70.4	2,947	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,623	70.4	2,935	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,645	70.5	2,921	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,669	70.5	2,903	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,696	70.6	2,882	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,724	70.6	2,859	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,753	70.7	2,834	9.9
Mar-May	25,780	70.8	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,779	9.7
May-Jul	25,832	70.9	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,857	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,881	71.0	2,683	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,905	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,928	71.0	2,617	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	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	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,514	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,128	71.4	2,505	8.7
May-Jul	26,162	71.4	2,496	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,197	71.5	2,487	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,231	71.6	2,478	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,262	71.6	2,468	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,458	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,315	71.8	2,447	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,335	71.8	2,436	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,353	71.8	2,424	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,369	71.8	2,412	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,384	71.9	2,399	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,419	71.9	2,372	8.2
May-Jul	26,444	71.9	2,358	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,474	72.0	2,344	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,510	72.1	2,328	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,553	72.2	2,309	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,602	72.3	2,286	7.9
Oct-Dec	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	72.8	2,132	7.3
Mar-May	26,920	72.9	2,101	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,961	73.0	2,070	7.1
May-Jul	26,998	73.0	2,040	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,029	73.1	2,011	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,057	73.1	1,982	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,081	73.2	1,953	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,102	73.2	1,925	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,122	73.2	1,900	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,141	73.3	1,878	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,162	73.3	1,861	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,185	73.4	1,848	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,212	73.4	1,839	6.3
Mar-May	27,240	73.5	1,833	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,271	73.5	1,829	6.3
May-Jul	27,303	73.6	1,828	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,336	73.6	1,827	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,369	73.7	1,827	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,401	73.7	1,827	6.3
Sep-Nov	27,432	73.8	1,827	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,461	73.8	1,826	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,487	73.9	1,823	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,512	73.9	1,818	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,533	73.9	1,810	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,554	74.0	1,800	6.1
Mar-May	27,574	74.0	1,789	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,595	74.0	1,777	6.0
May-Jul	27,617	74.1	1,765	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,640	74.1	1,756	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,664	74.2	1,749	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,689	74.2	1,743	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,714	74.2	1,738	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,740	74.3	1,731	5.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,768	74.3	1,722	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,797	74.4	1,711	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,829	74.4	1,695	5.7
Feb-Apr	27,861	74.5	1,677	5.7
Mar-May	27,893	74.5	1,665	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,924	74.6	1,631	5.5

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

Note: 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.

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels			All		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1999	July	1,235.1	948.8	286.3	4.2	5.9	2.2
	August ^d	1,217.6	935.3	282.3	4.2	5.8	2.2
	September	1,213.3	928.5	284.8	4.2	5.8	2.2
	October ^d	1,200.8	918.2	282.6	4.1	5.7	2.2
2000	January ^d	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
	April ^d	1,117.6	852.7	264.9	3.8	5.3	2.0
2000	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
	Change on period	-22.7	-16.4	-6.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Percent	-2.1	-2.0	-2.4				
Change on year		-165.3	-132.5	-32.8	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3
Percent		-13.4	-14.0	-11.5			

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

a Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance credits.
 b National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1999 for 1999 and 2000 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
 c The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months.
 d Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.

R Revised.
 P Provisional.

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A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (April to June 2000)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	2,033	75.6	1,213	75.6	672	75.6	1,105	68.7	601	72.3	504	64.8	108	8.9	71	10.6	37	6.8
North West	5,363	77.4	3,317	77.4	1,857	77.4	3,137	73.2	1,745	73.3	1,392	67.4	180	5.4	112	6.0	68	4.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,959	79.0	2,496	79.0	1,386	79.0	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	81.0	2,140	81.0	1,193	81.0	2,036	77.0	1,132	82.2	903	71.1	104	4.9	61	5.1	43	4.6
West Midlands	4,172	78.6	2,618	78.6	1,451	78.6	2,459	73.8	1,358	78.2	1,101	68.8	159	6.1	92	6.4	66	5.7
East	4,270	81.5	2,784	81.5	1,545	81.5	2,684	78.5	1,482	84.0	1,202	72.5	100	3.6	62	4.0	38	3.0
London	5,639	76.4	3,640	76.4	2,033	76.4	3,378	70.8	1,875	76.6	1,503	64.6	262	7.2	158	7.8	103	6.4
South East	6,331	83.7	4,256	83.7	2,345	83.7	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	82.2	2,487	82.2	1,364	82.2	2,381	78.7	1,304	83.1	1,078	73.7	106	4.2	61	4.5	45	4.0
England	38,983	79.7	24,950	79.7	13,847	79.7	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	74.4	1,334	74.4	741	74.4	1,252	69.7	691	73.9	562	65.1	82	6.1	51	6.8	31	5.3
Scotland	4,037	78.3	2,534	78.3	1,377	78.3	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	79.3	28,819	79.3	15,966	79.3	27,246	74.9	15,012	79.7	12,234	69.6	1,573	5.5	954	6.0	618	4.8
Northern Ireland ^c	1,264	69.7	729	69.7	415	69.7	680	64.9	382	70.9	298	58.5	49	6.7	33	7.9	16	5.2
United Kingdom	46,593	79.0	29,552	79.0	16,381	79.0	27,930	74.6	15,395	79.5	12,535	69.3	1,622	5.5	986	6.0	636	4.8

Change on quarter^d

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	0	1.2	19	1.2	15	1.2	18	1.1	13	1.4	5	0.7	1	-0.1	2	0.0	-1	-0.2
North West	1	0.1	8	0.1	0	0.1	31	0.6	19	0.8	12	0.5	-23	-0.7	-19	-1.0	-5	-0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	0.7	28	0.7	9	0.7	32	0.9	10	0.6	22	1.2	-4	-0.2	-2	-0.2	-2	-0.3
East Midlands	4	0.2	11	0.2	10	0.2	18	0.4	14	0.9	4	-0.1	-6	-0.3	-4	-0.4	-2	-0.3
West Midlands	2	-0.2	-13	-0.2	-17	-0.2	-12	-0.1	-15	-0.7	3	0.4	-1	0.0	-2	-0.1	1	0.0
East	6	0.0	1	0.0	-4	0.0	11	0.3	-3	0.0	14	0.7	-10	-0.4	-1	-0.1	-9	-0.7
London	3	-0.7	-21	-0.7	-8	-0.7	-5	-0.3	-3	-0.4	-2	-0.2	-16	-0.4	-5	-0.2	-11	-0.6
South East	9	0.1	-2	0.1	-4	0.1	9	0.3	1	0.2	8	0.5	-11	-0.3	-6	-0.2	-5	-0.3
South West	6	-0.3	-13	-0.3	-7	-0.3	-12	-0.3	-10	-0.6	-2	-0.1	-1	0.0	3	0.2	-4	-0.3
England	33	0.0	18	0.0	-6	0.0	91	0.3	28	0.2	64	0.4	-73	-0.3	-34	-0.2	-39	-0.4
Wales	2	0.2	2	0.2	4	0.2	11	0.6	10	1.2	1	0.0	-8	-0.6	-6	-0.8	-2	-0.4
Scotland	0	0.4	8	0.4	4	0.4	17	0.6	6	0.5	11	0.8	-9	-0.4	-2	-0.2	-7	-0.6
Great Britain	35	0.1	29	0.1	2	0.1	119	0.3	44	0.2	75	0.4	-91	-0.3	-42	-0.3	-49	-0.4
Northern Ireland ^c																		
United Kingdom	37	0.0	15	0.0	-5	0.0	106	0.3	36	0.2	70	0.4	-91	-0.3	-41	-0.2	-50	-0.4

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	0	2.3	38	2.3	24	2.3	43	2.6	25	3.1	18	2.1	-5	-0.7	-1	-0.6	-4	-0.9
North West	3	0.9	47	0.9	22	0.9	73	1.5	49	2.2	24	0.8	-26	-0.9	-27	-1.5	1	0.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	10	0.9	50	0.9	11	0.9	53	1.0	18	0.7	35	1.2	-2	-0.2	-6	-0.5	4	0.2
East Midlands	17	0.6	30	0.6	24	0.6	38	0.9	33	1.7	5	-0.1	-8	-0.5	-9	-0.9	1	0.0
West Midlands	7	-0.9	-27	-0.9	-25	-0.9	-2	-0.1	-5	-0.2	4	0.0	-25	-0.9	-20	-1.2	-5	-0.4
East	24	-0.1	11	-0.1	-3	-0.1	28	0.4	5	0.0	24	0.8	-17	-0.6	-7	-0.5	-10	-0.8
London	14	-1.2	-26	-1.2	-16	-1.2	-16	-1.0	-12	-1.1	-4	-0.8	-10	-0.2	-4	-0.1	-7	-0.4
South East	36	0.5	45	0.5	10	0.5	70	1.0	16	0.0	54	2.2	-25	-0.6	-6	-0.3	-18	-1.0
South West	23	-0.1	2	-0.1	0	-0.1	7	0.1	6	0.0	1	0.2	-6	-0.2	-6	-0.4	1	0.0
England	133	0.2	171	0.2	47	0.2	294	0.6	133	0.5	161	0.7	-123	-0.5	-86	-0.6	-37	-0.4
Wales	6	0.2	4	0.2	-2	0.2	22	1.2	14	1.7	8	0.7	-18	-1.3	-16	-2.1	-1	-0.3
Scotland	1	1.2	36	1.2	21	1.2	35	1.2	23	1.4	12	0.9	2	0.0	-2	-0.3	4	0.2
Great Britain	140	0.3	212	0.3	65	0.3	351	0.7	170	0.6	181	0.7	-139	-0.5	-104	-0.7	-35	-0.3
Northern Ireland ^c	8	-2.4	-22	-2.4	-8	-2.4	-14	-1.6	-5	-1.3	-9	-2.0	-8	-0.9	-3	-0.6	-5	-1.3
United Kingdom	149	0.2	190	0.2	57	0.2	338	0.6	165	0.6	173	0.6	-148	-0.5	-108	-0.7	-40	-0.4

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

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

d Quarter to quarter changes at regional level are particularly subject to sampling variability and should be interpreted in the context of changes over several quarters rather than in isolation.

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system			Employment Service administrative system					
	Civilian workforce jobs (March 2000); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (July 2000)			Jobcentre vacancies* (July 2000)					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female			
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	2.2	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)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system			Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on December 1999); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on June 2000)			Jobcentre vacancies* (change on June 2000)		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
North East									

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed			Workers with second jobs
	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		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRS	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
1992	25,868	22,084	3,228	181	376	19,850	6,018	16,934	5,150	2,680	548	973	
1993	25,568	21,877	3,185	150	355	19,473	6,095	16,667	5,210	2,603	582	1,042	
1994	25,780	21,998	3,302	146	335	19,526	6,255	16,648	5,350	2,691	611	1,149	
1995	26,100	22,313	3,363	140	284	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,430	2,733	630	1,293	
1996	26,412	22,731	3,304	127	250	19,866	6,546	17,043	5,688	2,655	649	1,297	
1997	26,916	23,219	3,357	119	221	20,219	6,697	17,393	5,827	2,667	690	1,258	
1998	27,229	23,661	3,288	102	177	20,476	6,753	17,778	5,884	2,570	719	1,191	
1999	27,563	24,089	3,211	101	161	20,723	6,840	18,091	5,988	2,521	690	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	27,613	24,107	3,244	95	167	20,754	6,858	18,103	6,004	2,540	704	1,285	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,659	24,164	3,233	96	166	20,782	6,877	18,157	6,007	2,518	715	1,264	
Jul-Sep	27,696	24,222	3,216	97	160	20,834	6,861	18,229	5,993	2,501	715	1,240	
Aug-Oct	27,679	24,253	3,163	101	163	20,825	6,854	18,270	5,983	2,448	715	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	27,769	24,316	3,184	102	167	20,891	6,878	18,300	6,016	2,477	707	1,227	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,761	24,325	3,181	102	153	20,912	6,849	18,319	6,006	2,487	695	1,226	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,783	24,335	3,183	111	154	20,864	6,919	18,269	6,067	2,487	696	1,225	
Jan-Mar 2000	27,824	24,391	3,174	109	150	20,893	6,932	18,310	6,081	2,475	699	1,233	
Feb-Apr	27,873	24,446	3,169	110	148	20,932	6,941	18,357	6,089	2,470	699	1,233	
Mar-May (Spr)	27,909	24,502	3,151	108	147	20,970	6,938	18,406	6,096	2,456	695	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													
Over last 3 months	106	125	-23	3	2	75	31	92	32	-21	-2	-53	
Percent	0.4	0.5	-0.7	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	-0.8	-0.3	-4.3	
Over last 12 months	338	416	-79	11	-11	218	120	296	120	-80	1	-135	
Percent	1.2	1.7	-2.4	11.1	-6.7	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.0	-3.1	0.1	-10.3	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
1992	14,372	11,629	2,442	56	245	13,376	996	10,971	658	2,260	182	445	
1993	14,085	11,421	2,388	44	232	13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	471	
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	50	219	13,124	1,100	10,737	733	2,270	215	510	
1995	14,451	11,671	2,553	44	183	13,296	1,155	10,870	800	2,320	233	546	
1996	14,562	11,886	2,476	43	157	13,327	1,234	10,996	890	2,238	238	552	
1997	14,857	12,168	2,493	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,202	986	2,240	253	558	
1998	15,069	12,506	2,418	30	115	13,737	1,331	11,511	995	2,147	271	527	
1999	15,213	12,685	2,385	37	106	13,838	1,375	11,640	1,045	2,127	257	547	
3-month averages													
Apr-Jun 1999	15,230	12,699	2,388	35	108	13,841	1,389	11,646	1,053	2,127	261	565	
May-Jul	15,245	12,702	2,400	34	110	13,853	1,392	11,654	1,048	2,131	269	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	15,293	12,778	2,377	33	105	13,890	1,403	11,730	1,048	2,094	283	534	
Aug-Oct	15,295	12,816	2,338	33	107	13,895	1,400	11,772	1,044	2,053	285	526	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,322	12,831	2,348	34	108	13,935	1,387	11,793	1,038	2,068	280	525	
Oct-Dec	15,339	12,854	2,340	35	109	13,950	1,389	11,812	1,042	2,065	275	522	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	15,339	12,873	2,329	34	102	13,957	1,382	11,828	1,045	2,062	267	520	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,332	12,867	2,328	37	100	13,939	1,393	11,814	1,053	2,059	269	521	
Jan-Mar 2000	15,359	12,912	2,316	36	95	13,965	1,394	11,857	1,055	2,043	273	524	
Feb-Apr	15,402	12,963	2,311	37	90	13,995	1,406	11,897	1,066	2,035	276	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	1	-4	34	2	42	3	-8	2	-24	
Percent	0.2	0.3	-0.2	3.7	-4.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.4	0.9	-4.5	
Over last 12 months	165	257	-78	2	-17	159	6	252	5	-92	14	-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 (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
1992	11,496	10,454	786	125	131	6,473	5,022	5,963	4,491	420	366	529	
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	571	
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	639	
1995	11,649	10,642	810	96	101	6,498	5,151	6,012	4,630	413	397	746	
1996	11,850	10,845	828	84	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745	
1997	12,060	11,032	864	80	84	6,679	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700	
1998	12,160	11,155	870	72	72	6,738	5,422	6,266	4,889	422	448	664	
1999	12,350	11,404	826	64	55	6,885	5,465	6,451	4,953	394	432	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	12,368	11,405	844	61	57	6,901	5,466	6,449	4,946	409	435	740	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,385	11,420	845	63	57	6,920	5,465	6,470	4,951	410	435	726	
Jul-Sep	12,402	11,444	839	64	54	6,944	5,458	6,499	4,946	407	432	706	
Aug-Oct	12,384	11,436	825	68	55	6,930	5,454	6,497	4,939	394	430	709	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,402	11,438	838	72	55	6,945	5,458	6,498	4,939	406	432	710	
Oct-Dec	12,430	11,462	843	67	58	6,941	5,489	6,487	4,974	412	432	705	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	12,422	11,452	852	67	51	6,955	5,468	6,491	4,961	425	427	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	12,465	11,479	858	73	55	6,927	5,538	6,453	5,026	433	426	709	
Feb-Apr	12,471	11,483	857	72	58	6,936	5,535	6,460	5,023	435	422	717	
Mar-May (Spr)	12,500	11,521	850	70	58	6,960	5,539	6,489	5,032	427	423	687	
Apr-Jun	12,535	11,560	840	74	61	6,968	5,567	6,504	5,056	419	421	679	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	70	80	-18	1	6	41	29	51	30	-13	-5	-30	
Percent	0.6	0.7	-2.1	1.7	11.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	-3.0	-1.1	-4.2	
Over last 12 months	173	159	-1	9	6	59	114	44	115	12	-13	-70	
Percent	1.4	1.4	-0.1	13.5	10.8	0.9	2.1	0.7	2.3	3.0	-3.0	-9.3	

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5.

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)							
	Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent										

B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment by age

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In employment	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,868	25,056	673	3,873	6,717	9,161	4,633	811
1993	25,568	24,799	576	3,638	6,807	9,202	4,576	769
1994	25,780	25,002	584	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	778
1995	26,100	25,306	607	3,350	7,048	9,463	4,799	782
1996	26,412	25,645	660	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	767
1997	26,916	26,118	699	3,295	7,247	9,724	5,154	798
1998	27,229	26,460	696	3,266	7,225	9,875	5,398	769
1999	27,563	26,754	680	3,276	7,157	10,054	5,587	809
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1999	27,592	26,788	670	3,279	7,145	10,082	5,612	805
May-Jul	26,810	26,810	666	3,283	7,142	10,105	5,613	803
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,659	26,851	656	3,305	7,148	10,119	5,624	807
Jul-Sep	27,696	26,887	664	3,323	7,144	10,117	5,639	809
Aug-Oct	27,679	26,872	663	3,327	7,107	10,127	5,648	807
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,724	26,911	673	3,337	7,097	10,146	5,658	813
Oct-Dec	27,769	26,941	669	3,341	7,083	10,176	5,672	828
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,761	26,933	672	3,339	7,070	10,168	5,684	828
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,783	26,947	664	3,342	7,043	10,220	5,678	836
Jan-Mar 2000	27,824	26,988	672	3,330	7,036	10,258	5,692	836
Feb-Apr	27,873	27,039	677	3,336	7,032	10,284	5,711	834
Mar-May (Spr)	27,909	27,088	675	3,345	7,034	10,294	5,739	821
Apr-Jun	27,930	27,107	680	3,334	7,010	10,313	5,770	823
Changes								
Over last 3 months	106	119	7	5	-26	56	78	-13
Per cent	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.1	-0.4	0.5	1.4	-1.6
Over last 12 months	338	319	9	55	-136	232	158	19
Per cent	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	-1.9	2.3	2.8	2.3
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTU	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,372	14,072	346	2,033	3,847	4,976	2,871	300
1993	14,085	13,800	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	255
1994	14,234	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	264
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,002	5,148	2,896	288
1996	14,562	14,296	335	1,771	4,013	5,208	2,969	265
1997	14,857	14,589	343	1,766	4,086	5,268	3,125	268
1998	15,069	14,797	347	1,749	4,093	5,364	3,244	272
1999	15,213	14,928	336	1,753	4,026	5,460	3,353	285
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1999	15,230	14,947	333	1,762	4,015	5,474	3,362	283
May-Jul	15,245	14,962	330	1,765	4,007	5,487	3,372	283
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,273	14,987	320	1,775	4,009	5,504	3,379	287
Jul-Sep	15,293	15,006	325	1,784	4,014	5,505	3,378	287
Aug-Oct	15,295	15,011	324	1,791	4,002	5,514	3,380	284
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,322	15,035	333	1,799	4,000	5,521	3,381	288
Oct-Dec	15,339	15,045	333	1,798	3,989	5,537	3,388	294
Nov 99-Jan 2000	15,339	15,051	339	1,797	3,976	5,547	3,391	288
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,332	15,045	329	1,798	3,962	5,575	3,382	287
Jan-Mar 2000	15,359	15,069	337	1,790	3,960	5,591	3,391	290
Feb-Apr	15,402	15,109	338	1,799	3,960	5,603	3,409	292
Mar-May (Spr)	15,409	15,125	337	1,794	3,961	5,614	3,419	284
Apr-Jun	15,395	15,117	333	1,786	3,942	5,620	3,435	278
Changes								
Over last 3 months	36	48	-4	-3	-18	29	44	-12
Per cent	0.2	0.3	-1.1	-0.2	-0.5	0.5	1.3	-4.1
Over last 12 months	165	171	0.0	25	-74	146	74	-6
Per cent	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.4	-1.8	2.7	2.2	-2.0
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,496	10,984	327	1,840	2,870	4,185	1,762	511
1993	11,463	10,969	296	1,724	2,846	4,232	1,781	514
1994	11,556	11,043	296	1,837	3,000	4,275	1,845	504
1995	11,649	11,145	300	1,579	3,046	4,316	1,904	504
1996	11,850	11,348	324	1,573	3,078	4,438	1,936	502
1997	12,060	11,530	356	1,529	3,161	4,455	2,029	530
1998	12,160	11,663	349	1,517	3,132	4,511	2,155	497
1999	12,350	11,826	344	1,523	3,131	4,595	2,234	524
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1999	12,362	11,841	337	1,517	3,130	4,608	2,250	521
May-Jul	12,368	11,848	336	1,517	3,135	4,618	2,242	520
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,385	11,865	335	1,530	3,139	4,615	2,245	521
Jul-Sep	12,402	11,881	339	1,539	3,130	4,612	2,261	522
Aug-Oct	12,384	11,861	338	1,537	3,105	4,613	2,268	523
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,402	11,877	340	1,538	3,097	4,625	2,278	525
Oct-Dec	12,430	11,896	336	1,544	3,094	4,639	2,284	534
Nov 99-Jan 2000	12,422	11,883	333	1,542	3,094	4,621	2,292	540
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	12,451	11,902	335	1,544	3,081	4,645	2,296	549
Jan-Mar 2000	12,465	11,919	335	1,540	3,076	4,667	2,301	547
Feb-Apr	12,471	11,930	339	1,537	3,072	4,680	2,302	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	70	71	11	8	-8	27	34	-1
Per cent	0.6	0.6	3.3	0.5	-0.3	0.6	1.5	-0.2
Over last 12 months	173	148	9	31	-62	86	85	24
Per cent	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

Employment rates by age

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Employment rates (%)^a	MGRZ	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	57.1	71.2	48.7	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.4	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.8	45.0	63.7	74.7	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	57.2	71.3	45.1	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.6	71.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.5	72.9	47.9	66.6	78.0	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.9	73.4	47.8	66.9	78.7	80.7	65.5	7.5
1999	59.4	74.0	47.1	66.7	79.7	81.1	66.2	7.9
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1999	59.4	74.0	46.4	66.8	79.7	81.3	66.3	7.8
May-Jul	59.4	74.1	46.2	66.8	79.8	81.3	66.2	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	59.5	74.2	45.5	67.3	80.1	81.4	66.2	7.9
Jul-Sep	59.6	74.2	46.1	67.6	80.2	81.2	66.3	7.9
Aug-Oct	59.5	74.2	46.0	67.6	80.0	81.2	66.3	7.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.5	74.2	46.7	67.8	80.0	81.2	66.4	7.9
Oct-Dec	59.7	74.3	46.4	67.9	80.1	81.4	66.4	8.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	59.7	74.3	46.6	67.8	80.1	81.2	66.4	8.1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	59.7	74.3	46.1	67.8	80.0	81.5	66.3	8.1
Jan-Mar 2000	59.8	74.4	46.7	67.5	80.1	81.7	66.4	8.1
Feb-Apr	59.9	74.5	47.0	67.6	80.3	81.8	66.5	8.1
Mar-May (Spr)	59.9	74.6	46.9	67.8	80.5	81.8	66.7	8.0
Apr-Jun	59.9	74.6	47.2	67.5	80.4	81.8	67.0	8.0
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	-0.1
Over last 12 months	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2
Male	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	65.6	76.6	48.8	67.8	83.7	86.5	66.3	8.5
1993	64.1	75.1	42.6	66.0	83.0	85.3	64.2	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.8	66.2	83.7	85.5	64.4	7.4
1995	65.2	76.4	44.4	67.1	84.6	86.3	65.0	8.0
1996	65.3	76.7	46.0	68.2	84.6			

B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

		Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^b	Government-supported trainees ^d	Workforce jobs ^e	
		Male		Female						All
		All	Part-time ^f	All	Part-time ^f					
UNITED KINGDOM										
Not seasonally adjusted										
		BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DYCY	DYDA
1996	Jun	11,385	1,346	11,347	5,304	22,732	3,615	221	181	26,749
	Sep	11,481	1,353	11,368	5,288	23,050	3,679	218	189	26,935
	Dec	11,564	1,395	11,452	5,346	23,017	3,640	216	190	27,064
1997	Mar	11,614	1,356	11,309	5,186	22,923	3,624	214	175	26,936
	Jun	11,842	1,426	11,426	5,227	23,268	3,609	210	159	27,247
	Sep	11,898	1,435	11,490	5,220	23,388	3,639	210	171	27,409
	Dec	12,038	1,513	11,659	5,329	23,697	3,555	211	163	27,626
1998	Mar	12,029	1,466	11,614	5,231	23,643	3,562	211	153	27,569
	Jun	12,108	1,456	11,654	5,158	23,762	3,487	210	112	27,571
	Sep	12,244	1,430	11,728	5,129	23,972	3,504	209	121	27,806
	Dec	12,288	1,488	11,811	5,230	24,099	3,484	210	114	27,907
1999	Mar	12,194	1,493	11,688	5,199	23,882	3,467	209	110	27,668
	Jun	12,251	1,512	11,774	5,228	24,025	3,513	208	102	27,849
	Sep	12,375	1,540	11,827	5,245	24,203	3,432	208	101	27,943
	Dec	12,431	1,573	11,947	5,346	24,378	3,424	208	97	28,106
2000	Mar R	12,292	1,560	11,847	5,320	24,139	3,412	208	96	27,855
UNITED KINGDOM										
Seasonally adjusted										
		BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU	DYDC
1996	Jun	11,396	1,347	11,332	5,295	22,728	3,623	222	195	26,768
	Sep	11,427	1,355	11,372	5,313	22,799	3,650	218	191	26,858
	Dec	11,508	1,368	11,369	5,284	22,877	3,651	216	181	26,925
1997	Mar	11,684	1,375	11,373	5,211	23,057	3,632	214	170	27,072
	Jun	11,867	1,430	11,438	5,237	23,305	3,616	210	173	27,305
	Sep	11,854	1,440	11,495	5,246	23,349	3,613	211	171	27,343
	Dec	11,983	1,486	11,579	5,268	23,562	3,565	211	155	27,493
1998	Mar	12,094	1,483	11,674	5,251	23,768	3,570	210	149	27,696
	Jun	12,131	1,459	11,687	5,171	23,798	3,493	210	125	27,625
	Sep	12,207	1,438	11,734	5,156	23,941	3,481	209	119	27,751
	Dec	12,235	1,461	11,734	5,171	23,968	3,495	210	108	27,781
1999	Mar	12,255	1,509	11,744	5,215	23,999	3,473	209	106	27,787
	Jun	12,272	1,514	11,788	5,241	24,060	3,516	209	114	27,899
	Sep	12,343	1,549	11,835	5,275	24,177	3,412	208	99	27,897
	Dec	12,381	1,551	11,877	5,292	24,258	3,434	208	92	27,993
2000	Mar R	12,354	1,569	11,897	5,326	24,251	3,420	208	90	27,969
GREAT BRITAIN										
Not seasonally adjusted										
		DYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF
1996	Jun	11,100	1,303	11,054	5,170	22,154	3,530	221	165	26,070
	Sep	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,593	218	170	26,250
	Dec	11,273	1,349	11,152	5,206	22,425	3,555	216	171	26,368
1997	Mar	11,325	1,311	11,011	5,047	22,335	3,539	214	158	26,246
	Jun	11,545	1,379	11,127	5,088	22,672	3,518	210	145	26,545
	Sep	11,599	1,388	11,188	5,079	22,787	3,548	210	154	26,700
	Dec	11,736	1,463	11,352	5,183	23,088	3,464	211	146	26,909
1998	Mar	11,728	1,417	11,309	5,086	23,037	3,471	211	137	26,856
	Jun	11,806	1,406	11,348	5,012	23,155	3,399	210	98	26,882
	Sep	11,941	1,381	11,422	4,985	23,363	3,416	209	106	27,094
	Dec	11,982	1,437	11,499	5,082	23,482	3,397	210	100	27,188
1999	Mar	11,891	1,443	11,378	5,052	23,269	3,379	209	97	26,955
	Jun	11,947	1,462	11,465	5,081	23,411	3,427	208	91	27,138
	Sep	12,068	1,491	11,516	5,098	23,584	3,346	208	93	27,231
	Dec	12,121	1,521	11,630	5,194	23,751	3,338	208	90	27,388
2000	Mar R	11,985	1,509	11,533	5,171	23,518	3,326	208	90	27,142
GREAT BRITAIN										
Seasonally adjusted										
		DYCF		DYCG		DYCN	DYZO	LOJW	LOJT	DYDH
1996	Jun	11,110	1,304	11,039	5,160	22,149	3,538	222	179	26,087
	Sep	11,141	1,311	11,076	5,178	22,217	3,565	218	171	26,171
	Dec	11,218	1,322	11,072	5,144	22,290	3,565	216	162	26,233
1997	Mar	11,392	1,329	11,074	5,073	22,466	3,546	214	153	26,379
	Jun	11,572	1,383	11,137	5,098	22,709	3,525	210	159	26,603
	Sep	11,555	1,393	11,191	5,106	22,747	3,522	211	154	26,632
	Dec	11,683	1,436	11,275	5,122	22,958	3,474	211	138	26,780
1998	Mar	11,792	1,434	11,368	5,107	23,160	3,478	210	132	26,981
	Jun	11,829	1,410	11,360	5,025	23,189	3,405	210	110	26,914
	Sep	11,905	1,389	11,426	5,012	23,331	3,393	209	104	27,038
	Dec	11,931	1,410	11,425	5,023	23,356	3,407	210	93	27,066
1999	Mar	11,951	1,458	11,434	5,069	23,384	3,386	209	93	27,072
	Jun	11,967	1,464	11,477	5,094	23,444	3,431	209	102	27,186
	Sep	12,036	1,499	11,522	5,127	23,558	3,327	208	92	27,184
	Dec	12,073	1,499	11,564	5,140	23,636	3,349	208	86	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.

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

R Revised

Note: For definitions of terms used, see pS3.

EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry

		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
		All employee jobs unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted		All employee jobs unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group									
UNITED KINGDOM									
		BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJH	YEJH	YEJH	LOJY	LOJZ
1997	Jun	22,002	21,994	4,847	4,863	5,315	5,333	6,459	6,477
	Jun	22,688	22,685	4,887	4,907	5,331	5,333	6,520	6,542
	Jun	23,100	23,099	4,877	4,900	5,302	5,328	6,534	6,559
	Jun	23,364	23,353	4,756	4,780	5,160	5,186	6,406	6,435
	Jun	22,702	22,682	4,342	4,362	4,720	4,742	5,870	5,895
	Jun	22,356	22,335	4,125	4,137	4,465	4,481	5,505	5,524
	Jun	22,032	22,006	3,944	3,951	4,241	4,250	5,186	5,200
	Jun	22,121	22,084	3,963	3,967	4,224	4,231	5,170	5,180
	Jun	22,454	22,414	4,064	4,069	4,301	4,308	5,218	5,228
	Jun	22,732	22,728	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,240	5,251
	Jun	23,268	23,305	4,162	4,173	4,390	4,400	5,350	5,373
1998	Apr			4,187	4,210	4,405	4,427		
	May			4,180	4,203	4,398	4,419		
	Jun	23,762	23,798	4,185	4,194	4,402	4,410	5,481	5,503
	Jul			4,191	4,187	4,408	4,403		
	Aug			4,195	4,184	4,412	4,401		
	Sep	23,972	23,941	4,195	4,180	4,411	4,397	5,510	5,491
	Oct			4,177	4,157	4,393	4,373		
	Nov			4,165	4,142	4,382	4,359		
	Dec	24,099	23,968	4,136	4,121	4,353	4,338	5,471	5,436
1999	Jan			4,109	4,116	4,327	4,338		
	Feb			4,088	4,100	4,306	4,318		
	Mar	23,882	23,999	4,067	4,083	4,284	4,300	5,362	5,387
	Apr			4,048	4,069	4,264	4,285		
	May			4,038	4,059	4,253	4,274		
	Jun	24,025	24,060	4,041	4,049	4,257	4,264	5,350	5,373
	Jul			4,041	4,038	4,256	4,252		
	Aug			4,043	4,032	4,257	4,245		
	Sep	24,203	24,177	4,032	4,018	4,245	4,231	5,376	5,359
	Oct			4,033	4,014	4,245	4,226		
	Nov			4,032	4,010	4,243	4,221		
	Dec	24,378							

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Thousands
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	LOKF	LOGK	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	G 50-52	H 55	
1987 Jun	213		857	481	594	510	234	1,144		3,430	989
1988 Jun	223		828	492	593	509	240	1,189		3,536	1,063
1989 Jun	227		884	495	589	499	246	1,231		3,671	1,150
1990 Jun	221		870	495	558	491	247	1,249		3,741	1,207
1991 Jun	195		779	464	496	437	217	1,152		3,677	1,182
1992 Jun	190		735	429	454	405	211	1,044		3,669	1,170
1993 Jun	194		693	387	432	356	210	950		3,647	1,136
1994 Jun	203		703	384	448	351	215	949		3,733	1,142
1995 Jun	225		704	393	486	374	229	921		3,781	1,199
1996 Jun	231		713	403	510	388	228	913		3,829	1,250
1997 Jun	242		715	402	520	391	245	973		3,960	1,273
1998 Apr	244		705	403	537	408	245				
1998 May	244		699	402	534	411	245				
1998 Jun	244		694	402	532	410	245	1,093	4,015	1,332	
1998 Jul	244		693	402	531	411	246				
1998 Aug	244		693	402	530	412	247				
1998 Sep	244		692	402	527	411	247	1,095	4,057	1,370	
1998 Oct	244		695	398	524	410	245				
1998 Nov	243		692	397	521	408	246				
1998 Dec	242		675	396	516	406	246	1,098	4,063	1,373	
1999 Jan	241		674	394	520	405	249				
1999 Feb	241		671	392	518	405	247				
1999 Mar	240		668	391	514	401	247	1,087	4,063	1,375	
1999 Apr	239		664	389	512	400	249				
1999 May	238		665	387	510	400	249				
1999 Jun	238		665	386	508	397	249	1,109	4,066	1,367	
1999 Jul	237		663	383	507	396	249				
1999 Aug	235		661	383	506	398	250				
1999 Sep	235		661	382	502	394	250	1,128	4,091	1,379	
1999 Oct	235		660	381	503	393	251				
1999 Nov	236		661	380	503	393	251				
1999 Dec	236		662	379	503	391	251	1,148	4,136	1,380	
2000 Jan	236		663	378	503	390	252				
2000 Feb	236		664	378	503	389	253				
2000 Mar	234		665	377	501	389	252	1,173	4,117	1,388	
2000 Apr P	234		665	377	502	398	251				
2000 May P	234		664	376	501	386	251				
2000 Jun P	233		663	374	501	382	251				

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities	Thousands
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC	
1987 Jun		863	444	928	176	2,016	1,487	1,732	2,167	938	
1988 Jun		860	462	1,004	187	2,146	1,471	1,794	2,301	961	
1989 Jun		912	471	1,046	195	2,278	1,392	1,835	2,291	975	
1990 Jun		944	470	1,055	202	2,410	1,434	1,856	2,311	969	
1991 Jun		931	463	1,033	198	2,375	1,455	1,844	2,367	953	
1992 Jun		922	454	1,000	218	2,365	1,459	1,826	2,436	982	
1993 Jun		909	428	968	252	2,423	1,456	1,805	2,447	1,007	
1994 Jun		902	429	976	266	2,425	1,438	1,828	2,462	1,002	
1995 Jun		891	430	995	276	2,581	1,402	1,837	2,505	1,015	
1996 Jun		875	444	971	270	2,717	1,409	1,870	2,514	1,042	
1997 Jun		896	447	994	288	2,907	1,361	1,877	2,541	1,072	
1998 Apr											
1998 May											
1998 Jun	916	454	1,007	288	3,057	1,395	1,859	2,543	1,107		
1998 Jul											
1998 Aug											
1998 Sep	917	460	1,005	300	3,079	1,449	1,875	2,518	1,109		
1998 Oct											
1998 Nov											
1998 Dec	923	468	1,005	302	3,125	1,446	1,880	2,522	1,125		
1999 Jan											
1999 Feb											
1999 Mar	930	472	1,002	301	3,153	1,449	1,891	2,528	1,143		
1999 Apr											
1999 May											
1999 Jun	938	474	1,008	302	3,171	1,453	1,899	2,532	1,157		
1999 Jul											
1999 Aug											
1999 Sep	957	484	1,013	309	3,196	1,440	1,926	2,562	1,157		
1999 Oct											
1999 Nov											
1999 Dec	966	504	1,014	314	3,211	1,447	1,911	2,555	1,151		
2000 Jan											
2000 Feb											
2000 Mar	967	493	994	315	3,183	1,459	1,919	2,546	1,163		
2000 Apr											
2000 May											
2000 Jun											

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01633812079.

EMPLOYMENT B.13

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Section, sub-section	March 1999			March 2000 R			2000					
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Jan R	Feb R	Mar R	Apr R	May R	Jun P
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		C	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 wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur		DB 17	135.4	161.0	296.4	121.7	149.6	271.4	277.5	275.6	271.4	266.7	264.3	263.5
		18	97.5	68.7	166.2	89.2	68.8	158.0	159.9	159.0	158.0	156.6	155.8	155.3
		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 products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products		DE 21	289.7	186.4	476.2	293.7	175.7	469.4	471.5	470.4	469.4	468.8	469.7	470.1
			78.0	33.2	111.2	78.1	26.3	104.5	105.9	105.0	104.5	104.0	104.0	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	86.7	525.6	440.6	82.2	522.7	517.9	520.1	522.7	520.6	520.7	520.7
			105.0	19.9	124.9	106.9	12.9	119.7	119.9	119.9	119.7	119.0	118.7	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 of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches		DL 30	356.0	157.8	513.8	348.3	153.7	502.0	502.8	502.8	502.0	499.9	500.0	500.4
			39.4	17.2	56.6	38.4	16.1	54.5	54.7	54.8	54.5	54.2	54.1	54.3
		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
		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
		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 equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment		DM 34	353.2	47.8	401.0	343.2	44.7	387.9	390.9	389.5	387.9	385.6	382.8	380.6
			194.5	29.9	224.4	189.4	27.1	216.5	217.2	216.5	215.7	214.0	212.3	212.3
		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, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY		E	104.9	38.1	142.9	100.8	38.0	138.9	138.3	138.6	138.9	137.6	137.0	136.8

P Provisional.
R Revised.

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 016338120

B.18 EMPLOYMENT

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

EMPLOYMENT B.21

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public administration and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections	A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
All jobs	DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
1994 Mar	26,173	598	281	4,302	1,798	5,720	1,516	4,238	6,339	1,381	19,195
Jun	26,198	603	271	4,317	1,805	5,725	1,529	4,232	6,335	1,381	19,202
Sep	26,358	592	260	4,327	1,803	5,753	1,539	4,362	6,348	1,385	19,377
Dec	26,434	575	254	4,352	1,801	5,782	1,526	4,380	6,354	1,410	19,453
1995 Mar	26,445	570	248	4,366	1,790	5,798	1,535	4,400	6,338	1,401	19,471
Jun	26,482	567	245	4,378	1,786	5,798	1,532	4,431	6,338	1,417	19,517
Sep	26,499	561	244	4,387	1,776	5,760	1,527	4,509	6,332	1,403	19,531
Dec	26,639	565	249	4,459	1,751	5,774	1,520	4,560	6,354	1,407	19,615
1996 Mar	26,614	557	239	4,453	1,749	5,761	1,508	4,536	6,382	1,430	19,617
Jun	26,789	563	238	4,428	1,767	5,823	1,525	4,577	6,334	1,454	19,773
Sep	26,858	563	237	4,449	1,737	5,836	1,543	4,572	6,428	1,493	19,872
Dec	26,925	577	233	4,453	1,723	5,855	1,558	4,622	6,405	1,500	19,938
1997 Mar	27,071	551	237	4,453	1,745	5,929	1,585	4,738	6,344	1,489	20,086
Jun	27,305	578	238	4,483	1,740	5,981	1,584	4,824	6,364	1,515	20,267
Sep	27,344	581	232	4,461	1,761	6,031	1,562	4,858	6,341	1,517	20,309
Dec	27,493	577	230	4,480	1,798	6,069	1,554	4,907	6,336	1,543	20,408
1998 Mar	27,696	569	229	4,531	1,808	6,087	1,571	4,969	6,365	1,567	20,559
Jun	27,625	566	227	4,515	1,796	6,057	1,574	4,989	6,372	1,531	20,523
Sep	27,751	544	227	4,491	1,781	6,129	1,591	5,034	6,409	1,545	20,708
Dec	27,781	524	227	4,429	1,797	6,100	1,627	5,087	6,435	1,555	20,803
1999 Mar	27,787	522	224	4,379	1,798	6,102	1,625	5,121	6,455	1,561	20,884
Jun	27,899	522	223	4,347	1,811	6,114	1,638	5,159	6,480	1,605	20,986
Sep	27,897	504	223	4,299	1,808	6,104	1,666	5,192	6,499	1,603	21,064
Dec	27,993	516	219	4,288	1,812	6,159	1,696	5,207	6,488	1,608	21,158
2000 Mar R	27,969	538	217	4,285	1,823	6,144	1,696	5,151	6,479	1,637	21,106
Change on quarter	-24	21	-2	-3	11	-15	0	-56	-9	28	-52
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
Change on year	182	15	-7	-94	25	42	71	30	24	75	242
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Male jobs	LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1994 Mar	14,176	466	223	3,006	1,594	2,754	1,147	2,212	2,121	654	8,888
Jun	14,201	471	215	3,025	1,594	2,759	1,161	2,192	2,122	660	8,887
Sep	14,297	463	207	3,030	1,596	2,764	1,171	2,270	2,130	666	9,001
Dec	14,335	455	202	3,055	1,594	2,786	1,163	2,264	2,127	689	9,029
1995 Mar	14,340	451	199	3,076	1,587	2,799	1,173	2,257	2,115	682	9,027
Jun	14,366	448	197	3,096	1,590	2,801	1,175	2,270	2,103	687	9,035
Sep	14,365	446	197	3,108	1,584	2,814	1,172	2,314	2,100	690	9,030
Dec	14,416	450	201	3,171	1,556	2,741	1,164	2,347	2,110	676	9,037
1996 Mar	14,334	442	194	3,168	1,546	2,743	1,152	2,310	2,104	675	8,985
Jun	14,404	449	194	3,156	1,562	2,758	1,164	2,329	2,114	679	9,043
Sep	14,448	444	192	3,174	1,560	2,770	1,177	2,303	2,132	695	9,077
Dec	14,513	460	188	3,175	1,541	2,829	1,190	2,309	2,126	696	9,148
1997 Mar	14,650	433	190	3,173	1,562	2,881	1,200	2,407	2,105	700	9,292
Jun	14,799	462	190	3,195	1,565	2,915	1,191	2,460	2,107	713	9,386
Sep	14,780	442	184	3,172	1,564	2,959	1,171	2,482	2,082	723	9,418
Dec	14,864	433	183	3,193	1,591	2,969	1,161	2,526	2,067	740	9,463
1998 Mar	14,956	429	181	3,228	1,603	2,967	1,172	2,568	2,068	753	9,516
Jun	14,932	431	178	3,217	1,591	2,966	1,168	2,595	2,044	743	9,516
Sep	14,983	409	176	3,207	1,573	3,012	1,175	2,634	2,051	745	9,517
Dec	15,024	394	176	3,170	1,599	2,989	1,200	2,681	2,061	754	9,685
1999 Mar	15,041	391	173	3,142	1,599	3,005	1,201	2,684	2,084	761	9,736
Jun	15,090	389	173	3,131	1,598	3,020	1,214	2,693	2,095	777	9,800
Sep	15,066	377	172	3,101	1,605	3,005	1,228	2,714	2,089	774	9,810
Dec	15,095	385	170	3,095	1,607	3,031	1,244	2,706	2,083	775	9,839
2000 Mar R	15,050	389	168	3,095	1,608	3,028	1,245	2,660	2,070	787	9,791
Change on quarter	-45	4	-2	0	1	-2	1	-46	-13	12	-48
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-0.5</i>
Change on year	9	-3	-5	-47	8	23	43	-24	-14	26	55
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-2.7</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Female jobs	LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLW	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
1994 Mar	11,997	132	57	1,296	204	2,966	369	2,025	4,218	729	10,307
Jun	11,998	132	56	1,292	212	2,966	368	2,037	4,214	721	10,306
Sep	12,052	129	53	1,297	207	2,997	367	2,092	4,218	719	10,376
Dec	12,099	120	52	1,297	207	2,997	363	2,116	4,228	721	10,424
1995 Mar	12,105	119	49	1,289	203	2,998	363	2,142	4,223	718	10,444
Jun	12,126	119	47	1,282	196	2,997	357	2,162	4,236	730	10,482
Sep	12,134	115	47	1,279	193	2,996	356	2,196	4,231	723	10,501
Dec	12,223	115	48	1,288	195	3,033	357	2,213	4,244	731	10,578
1996 Mar	12,280	115	45	1,285	203	3,017	356	2,226	4,278	755	10,631
Jun	12,365	113	44	1,272	205	3,066	361	2,248	4,281	775	10,730
Sep	12,410	119	45	1,274	178	3,066	366	2,269	4,296	797	10,795
Dec	12,412	117	45	1,278	182	3,026	368	2,313	4,279	804	10,790
1997 Mar	12,421	118	47	1,280	182	3,048	365	2,331	4,239	790	10,794
Jun	12,507	116	48	1,288	175	3,066	362	2,364	4,257	802	10,881
Sep	12,563	139	47	1,289	197	3,072	391	2,375	4,258	794	10,890
Dec	12,629	144	47	1,286	207	3,099	393	2,381	4,269	803	10,946
1998 Mar	12,740	140	48	1,304	205	3,120	398	2,401	4,310	814	11,043
Jun	12,693	135	49	1,298	205	3,090	406	2,394	4,328	788	11,006
Sep	12,768	134	50	1,284	208	3,118	416	2,400	4,358	800	11,092
Dec	12,757	130	51	1,259	198	3,112	427	2,406	4,373	801	11,118
1999 Mar	12,746	131	51	1,236	199	3,097	423	2,437	4,371	800	11,128
Jun	12,809	134	50	1,216	212	3,093	424	2,466	4,384	828	11,196
Sep	12,831	127	50	1,197	203	3,099	438	2,478	4,410	829	11,254
Dec	12,898	132	49	1,193	205	3,128	452	2,500	4,406	833	11,319
2000 Mar R	12,919	149	49	1,190	216	3,116	451	2,490	4,409	849	11,315
Change on quarter	21	17	-1	-3	11	-13	-1	-10	4	16	-4
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-0.0</i>
Change on year	173	18	-2	-46	17	19	27	54	38	49	187
<i>Percent</i>											

Thousands, seasonally adjusted											
UNITED KINGDOM											
	Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours		
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	
All	YCDM	LUA A	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	525	2.1	2,039	8.0	3,553	13.9	13,157	51.5	6,294	24.6	
1994	506	2.0	2,107	8.2	3,647	14.1	12,977	50.3	6,544	25.4	
1995	531	2.0	2,088	8.0	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9	
1996	541	2.0	2,135	8.1	3,904	14.8	12,902	48.8	6,930	26.2	
1997	502	1.9	2,173	8.1	4,056	15.1	13,110	48.7	7,075	26.3	
1998	502	1.8	2,156	7.9	4,155	15.3	13,355	49.0	7,061	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	496	1.8	2,123	7.7	4,321	15.6	13,892	50.3	6,780	24.6	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	496	1.8	2,132	7.7	4,324	15.6	13,888	50.2	6,818	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	496	1.8	2,119	7.7	4,337	15.7	13,904	50.2	6,822	24.6	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	497	1.8	2,116	7.6	4,346	15.7	13,944	50.3	6,820	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	492	1.8	2,110	7.6	4,369	15.7	13,959	50.3	6,831	24.6	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	500	1.8	2,132	7.7	4,402	15.8	13,933	50.2	6,816	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	489	1.8	2,134	7.7	4,427	15.9	13,977	50.1	6,845	24.6	
Mar-May (Spr)	476	1.7	2,142	7.7	4,408	15.8	14,032	50.3	6,851	24.5	
Apr-Jun	461	1.7	2,155	7.7	4,422	15.8	14,057	50.3	6,835	24.5	
Changes											
Over last 3 months	-42		20		19		67		43		
Percent	-8.4		0.9		0.4		0.5		0.6		
Over last 12 months	-33		23		112		179		58		
Percent	-6.7		1.1		2.6		1.3		0.9		
Male	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1992	110	0.8	342	2.4	581	4.0	8,079	56.2	5,260	36.6	
1993	114	0.8	352	2.5	610	4.3	7,755	55.1	5,253	37.3	
1994	120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1	
1995	134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0	
1996	131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3	
1997	129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1	
1998	117	0.8	469	3.1	813	5.4	7,855	52.1	5,815	38.6	
1999	130	0.9	469	3.1	893	5.9	8,222	54.0	5,499	36.1	
3-month averages											
Apr-Jun 1999	127	0.8	476	3.1	903	5.9	8,198	53.8	5,526	36.3	
May-Jul	126	0.8	477	3.1	892	5.8	8,200	53.8	5,550	36.4	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	124	0.8	484	3.2	898	5.9	8,193	53.6	5,574	36.5	
Jul-Sep	123	0.8	481	3.1	894	5.8	8,245	53.9	5,551	36.3	
Aug-Oct	124	0.8	472	3.1	901	5.9	8,236	53.8	5,563	36.4	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	121	0.8	471	3.1	898	5.9	8,272	54.0	5,560	36.3	
Oct-Dec	120	0.8	470	3.1	902	5.9	8,274	53.9	5,573	36.3	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	118	0.8	474	3.1	896	5.8	8,271	53.9	5,580	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	124	0.8	487	3.2	887	5.8	8,299	54.0	5,563	36.2	
Feb-Apr	120	0.8	495	3.2	897	5.8	8,277	53.7	5,613	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		0.3		0.3		0.3		
Over last 12 months	-14		9		-8		123		56		
Percent	-11.1		1.8		-0.9		1.5		1.0		
Female	YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1992	374	3.3	1,740	15.1	2,882	25.1	5,458	47.5	1,042	9.1	
1993	411	3.6	1,687	14.7	2,943	25.6	5,403	47.0	1,040	9.1	
1994	386	3.3	1,722	14.9	3,002	26.0	5,319	46.0	1,127	9.8	
1995	396	3.4	1,681	14.4	3,010	25.8	5,426	46.6	1,136	9.7	
1996	410	3.5	1,710	14.4	3,166	26.7	5,364	45.3	1,200	10.1	
1997	373	3.1	1,710	14.2	3,256	27.0	5,453	45.2	1,267	10.5	
1998	385	3.2	1,687	13.9	3,342	27.5	5,500	45.2	1,246	10.2	
1999	362	2.9	1,678	13.6	3,396	27.5	5,642	45.7	1,272	10.3	
3-month averages											
Apr-Jun 1999	367	3.0	1,656	13.4	3,407	27.6	5,679	45.9	1,252	10.1	
May-Jul	370	3.0	1,647	13.3	3,429	27.7	5,692	46.0	1,231	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	373	3.0	1,655	13.3	3,419	27.6	5,689	45.9	1,266	10.2	
Aug-Oct	372	3.0	1,647	13.3	3,437	27.8	5,669	45.8	1,259	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	378	3.0	1,640	13.2	3,470	27.9	5,691	45.8	1,250	10.1	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	374	3.0	1,636	13.2	3,473	28.0	5,688	45.8	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	380	3.0	1,648	13.2	3,517	28.2	5,691	45.7	1,230	9.9	
Feb-Apr	369	3.0	1,640	13.1	3,530	28.3	5,700	45.7	1,233	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		14		120		56		2		
Percent	-5.2		0.8		3.5		1.0		0.2		

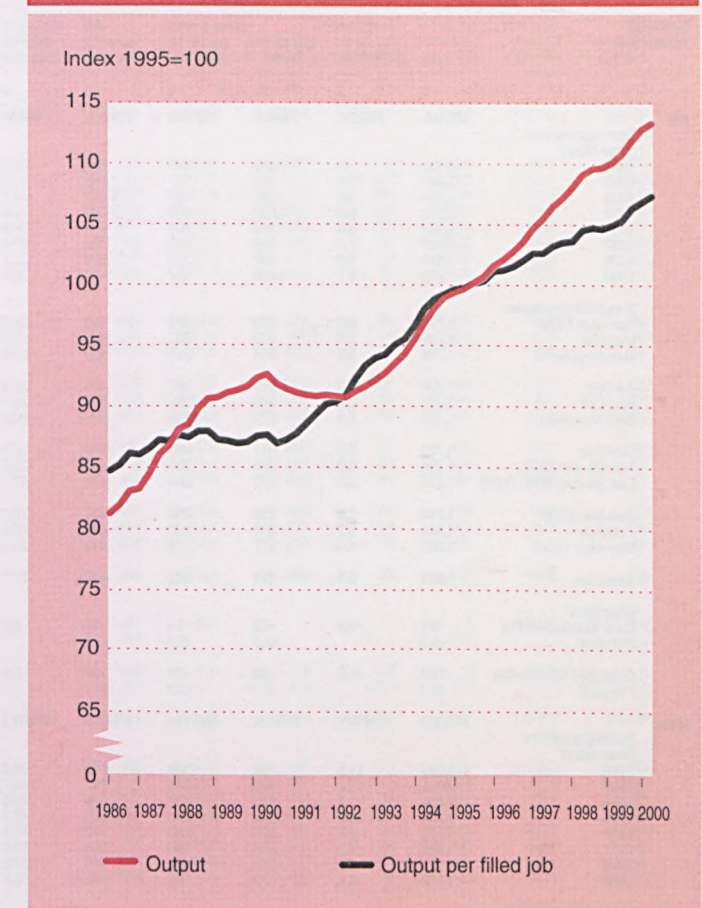
Source: Labour Force Survey, Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

a Main job only.

Manufacturing industries



Whole economy



Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output ^a	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job
SIC 1992		LNNM	LNNN		LNOJ	LNNW		LNOK	LNNX
1991	90.9	102.2	89.0	94.5	110.4	100.0	92.8	107.8	86.2
1992	91.1	99.3	91.8	103.5	94.0	101.2	92.8	101.2	91.7
1993	93.2	98.3	94.8	94.9	99.2	95.8	94.1	97.8	96.2
1994	97.4	99.1	98.3	98.3	98.3	99.7	98.5	98.1	100.5
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.2	101.2	100.0	100.4	101.4	99.0
1997	106.0	102.8	103.0	102.1	101.7	100.4	101.7	102.1	99.6
1998	109.1	104.5	104.5	102.9	102.3	100.6	102.2	103.0	99.2
1999	111.4	105.2	105.9	103.4	98.8	104.7	102.2	99.4	102.8
1992 Q2	90.7	99.9	90.9	93.5	104.6	89.4	92.7	102.2	90.7
1992 Q3	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	102.8	91.6	93.0	100.6	92.5
1992 Q4	91.7	98.1	93.5	94.1	100.8	93.4	92.7	98.7	94.0
1993 Q1	92.2	98.1	94.0	94.6					

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBVG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWX	YBXA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	2831	9.9	1249	585	997	35.2	466	2,799	10.0	1,238	581	980	35.0	453
1993	2,997	10.5	1,155	577	1,265	42.2	651	2,963	10.7	1,141	571	1,250	42.2	641
1994	2,798	9.8	1,080	467	1,251	44.7	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	726
1995	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	669	2,499	9.0	1,032	400	1,038	42.7	663
1996	2,394	8.3	1,030	404	930	38.9	588	2,373	8.5	1,051	400	922	38.9	578
1997	2,087	7.2	992	310	785	37.6	496	2,063	7.3	982	309	773	37.5	485
1998	1,824	6.3	992	253	579	31.7	361	1,803	6.4	983	250	570	31.6	354
1999	1,798	6.1	1,020	267	512	28.4	302	1,778	6.2	1,010	264	504	28.3	297
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 1999	1,770	6.0	993	272	505	28.5	296	1,750	6.1	985	269	496	28.3	293
May-Jul	1,746	5.9	979	251	506	29.0	295	1,727	6.1	971	258	498	28.8	290
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,736	5.9	964	273	499	28.8	297	1,716	6.0	955	270	492	28.7	291
Jul-Sep	1,739	5.9	968	267	504	29.0	296	1,717	6.0	958	263	496	28.9	290
Aug-Oct	1,737	5.9	970	262	505	29.1	289	1,717	6.0	962	259	496	28.9	284
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,740	5.9	972	263	506	29.0	285	1,720	6.0	963	260	497	28.9	281
Oct-Dec	1,733	5.9	971	260	502	28.9	281	1,712	6.0	961	258	493	28.8	277
Nov99-Jan2000	1,744	5.9	987	265	491	28.2	281	1,722	6.0	977	262	493	28.0	278
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	1,715	5.8	975	264	476	27.7	273	1,694	5.9	965	262	467	27.6	270
Jan-Mar 2000	1,713	5.8	992	256	465	27.2	268	1,695	5.9	982	255	458	27.0	264
Feb-Apr	1,684	5.7	981	255	448	26.6	256	1,667	5.8	973	252	442	26.5	253
Mar-May (Spr)	1,668	5.6	977	244	448	26.9	252	1,651	5.7	969	242	441	26.5	247
Apr-Jun	1,622	5.5	931	243	449	27.7	254	1,605	5.6	923	240	442	27.5	250
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-91	-0.3	-62	-13	-16	0.5	-14	-90	-0.3	-59	-15	-16	0.5	-14
Percent	-5.3		-6.2	-5.2	-3.5		-5.3	-5.3		-6.0	-5.8	-3.5		-5.2
Over last 12 months	-148	-0.5	-62	-29	-56	-0.8	-42	-145	-0.5	-62	-29	-54	-0.8	-42
Percent	-8.3		-6.2	-10.8	-11.1		-14.2	-8.3		-6.2	-10.9	-10.9		-14.5
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWI	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBXC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,893	11.6	752	399	742	39.2	358	1,877	11.8	749	396	732	39.0	350
1993	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	494
1994	1,854	11.5	615	302	938	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	569
1995	1,639	10.2	580	258	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	256	797	48.9	515
1996	1,574	9.8	605	259	710	45.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	467
1997	1,328	8.2	553	190	585	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577	43.8	380
1998	1,117	6.9	535	165	416	37.3	275	1,107	7.0	532	164	411	37.1	273
1999	1,112	6.8	573	166	372	33.5	229	1,103	6.9	569	165	369	33.4	227
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 1999	1,094	6.7	551	172	372	34.0	225	1,085	6.8	546	170	369	34.0	225
May-Jul	1,073	6.6	536	165	372	34.6	225	1,065	6.6	534	164	367	34.5	222
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,061	6.5	525	172	363	34.3	225	1,053	6.6	522	170	360	34.2	222
Jul-Sep	1,060	6.5	527	168	364	34.4	225	1,050	6.5	524	166	360	34.3	222
Aug-Oct	1,049	6.4	525	161	364	34.7	220	1,040	6.5	522	159	359	34.5	218
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,054	6.4	529	156	368	34.9	220	1,046	6.5	527	155	364	34.8	218
Oct-Dec	1,048	6.4	526	152	369	35.2	220	1,040	6.5	523	151	366	35.2	218
Nov99-Jan2000	1,058	6.5	543	155	360	34.1	221	1,051	6.5	540	154	357	34.0	221
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	1,032	6.3	533	149	350	33.9	214	1,026	6.4	531	148	347	33.8	213
Jan-Mar 2000	1,028	6.3	539	146	342	33.3	210	1,021	6.3	536	146	339	33.2	209
Feb-Apr	1,011	6.2	533	148	330	32.6	199	1,006	6.2	531	148	327	32.5	197
Mar-May (Spr)	1,009	6.1	536	143	330	32.7	194	1,002	6.2	534	142	326	32.6	192
Apr-Jun	986	6.0	516	144	326	33.1	195	980	6.1	515	143	322	32.9	192
Change														
Over last 3 months	-41	-0.2	-23	-2	-16	-0.2	-15	-41	-0.3	-21	-3	-17	-0.4	-16
Percent	-4.0		-4.3	-1.4	-4.7		-7.3	-4.0		-3.9	-2.1	-5.1		-7.8
Over last 12 months	-108	-0.7	-35	-28	-45	-0.9	-32	-106	-0.7	-32	-27	-47	-1.1	-33
Percent	-9.9		-6.3	-16.1	-12.2		-14.0	-9.7		-5.8	-16.0	-12.6		-14.6
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWO	YBWT	YBWW	YBWW	YBXC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	938	7.5	496	187	255	27.2	108	922	7.7	488	185	249	27.0	103
1993	962	7.9	455	202	325	33.1	133	961	8.1	446	199	316	32.8	147
1994	943	7.5	465	165	313	33.2	162	928	7.7	460	163	304	32.8	157
1995	879	7.0	458	146	275	31.2	151	869	7.2	455	144	270	31.1	148
1996	820	6.5	455	145	221	26.9	113	811	6.7	449	144	218	26.9	111
1997	760	5.9	439	120	200	26.4	109	748	6.1	433	119	196	26.2	105
1998	707	5.5	457	87	163	23.0	85	696	5.6	452	86	159	22.8	82
1999	686	5.3	446	101	139	20.3	72	675	5.4	441	99	135	20.0	70
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 1999	675	5.2	443	100	133	19.7	69	665	5.3	438	99	127	19.1	68
May-Jul	673	5.2	443	96	136	20.0	70	662	5.3	437	95	130	19.7	67
Jun-Aug (Sum)	675	5.2	439	100	136	20.2	72	664	5.3	432	99	132	19.9	69
Jul-Sep	679	5.2	440	99	140	20.6	72	667	5.3	433	97	136	20.4	69
Aug-Oct	688	5.3	445	101	141	20.5	69	677	5.4	441	100	137	20.2	66
Sep-Nov (Aut)	687	5.2	443	106	137	20.0	65	674	5.4	436	105	133	19.7	63
Oct-Dec	686	5.2	445	108	133	19.4	61	672	5.3	438	107	129	19.0	59
Nov99-Jan2000	685	5.2	444	110	131	19.1	60	671	5.3	437	109	125	18.6	57
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	683	5.2	442	115	126	18.5	59	668	5.3	434	113	120	18.0	57
Jan-Mar 2000	686	5.2	453	110	123	17.9	58	674	5.4	447	109	119	17.6	56
Feb-Apr	673	5.1	449	106	118	17.6	57	661	5.3	442	105	115	17.4	56
Mar-May (Spr)	659	5.0	440	101	118	17.9	58	650	5.1	435	100	115	17.7	56
Apr-Jun	636	4.8	415	98	122	19.2	59	625	5.0	408	97	120	19.2	58
Change														
Over last 3 months	-50	-0.4	-38	-11	0	1.4	1	-49	-0.4	-38	-12	1	1.6	2
Percent	-7.3		-8.5	-10.4	-0.3		1.8	-7.3		-8.6	-10.8	1.0		4.4
Over last 12 months	-40	-0.4	-28	-2	-11									

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
All														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,503	8.6	628	313	561	37.3	266	454	7.7	141	91	222	49.0	127
1993	1,557	8.9	551	296	709	45.6	373	517	8.8	151	96	270	52.2	162
1994	1,483	8.4	532	242	710	47.8	427	487	8.2	128	73	266	58.7	187
1995	1,350	7.6	492	211	647	47.9	417	403	6.7	117	53	234	57.9	158
1996	1,280	7.1	504	223	553	43.2	361	377	6.2	119	56	202	53.7	147
1997	1,079	6.0	452	168	459	42.6	297	341	5.4	115	44	182	53.2	139
1998	927	5.1	463	136	328	35.4	214	269	4.5	103	32	154	53.2	111
1999	906	5.0	462	140	304	33.5	177	267	4.3	121	36	130	45.4	97
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun	895	4.9	456	140	299	33.4	174	280	4.2	114	35	131	46.7	97
May-Jul	889	4.9	450	136	303	34.1	175	276	4.1	111	36	129	46.8	94
Jun-Aug (Sum)	881	4.9	436	143	301	34.2	176	273	4.1	108	37	128	47.0	96
Jul-Sep	883	4.9	437	140	306	34.6	177	276	4.1	109	41	126	45.8	94
Aug-Oct	884	4.9	441	135	307	34.7	178	271	4.0	107	41	123	45.3	87
Sep-Nov (Aut)	886	4.9	444	137	305	34.4	175	278	4.1	109	42	128	45.8	88
Oct-Dec	875	4.8	439	139	297	33.9	171	278	4.1	112	39	128	45.9	86
Nov99-Jan2000	872	4.8	435	145	292	33.5	170	286	4.2	122	37	127	44.3	88
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	850	4.7	423	136	291	34.2	175	280	4.1	125	40	115	41.1	78
Jan-Mar2000	833	4.6	425	129	279	33.5	164	281	4.1	123	40	118	42.0	81
Feb-Apr	817	4.5	424	127	266	32.6	158	270	4.0	116	43	111	41.0	74
Mar-May (Spr)	807	4.4	425	125	257	31.8	151	273	4.0	116	43	114	41.8	72
Apr-Jun	798	4.4	420	118	260	32.6	155	270	3.9	115	42	113	41.8	73
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-36	-0.2	-5	-11	-19	-0.9	-9	-12	-0.2	-9	2	-6	-0.2	-9
Percent	-4.3		-1.2	-8.5	-6.9		-5.3	-4.2		-6.9	5.8	-4.7		-10.6
Over last 12 months	-97	-0.5	-36	-22	-39	-0.8	-19	-11	-0.3	1	7	-18	-4.9	-24
Percent	-10.9		-7.9	-15.8	-13.1		-11.0	-3.9		0.6	19.2	-14.0		-25.1
Male														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	981	10.0	368	203	410	41.8	202	346	9.8	99	74	172	49.9	101
1993	1,035	10.5	322	183	530	51.2	284	388	11.3	108	72	208	53.5	127
1994	970	9.8	289	151	530	54.7	332	359	10.4	87	54	218	60.6	147
1995	862	8.6	251	132	480	55.6	323	299	8.6	81	37	181	60.5	124
1996	821	8.2	271	132	417	50.8	291	281	8.0	77	41	163	58.0	119
1997	681	6.8	239	98	344	50.5	231	239	6.6	70	32	137	57.1	109
1998	552	5.5	233	85	234	42.4	163	204	5.5	65	23	116	56.6	86
1999	544	5.4	243	84	217	39.9	132	204	5.3	80	24	100	49.3	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	535	5.3	230	83	222	41.5	133	190	4.9	69	22	98	51.7	73
Jun-Aug (Sum)	528	5.3	222	89	217	41.2	133	186	4.8	66	23	97	52.0	73
Jul-Sep	524	5.2	220	84	220	42.0	133	190	4.9	68	25	97	51.0	74
Aug-Oct	521	5.2	221	80	220	42.3	135	186	4.8	65	26	95	51.0	67
Sep-Nov (Aut)	524	5.2	223	78	223	42.5	136	191	4.9	65	27	98	51.6	68
Oct-Dec	514	5.1	219	78	218	42.4	134	193	5.0	67	26	100	52.0	68
Nov99-Jan2000	514	5.1	221	81	212	41.3	134	201	5.2	77	24	99	49.5	70
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	502	5.0	215	75	212	42.1	135	194	5.0	77	25	91	47.1	63
Jan-Mar2000	491	4.9	217	73	201	40.9	127	193	5.0	74	26	93	48.4	65
Feb-Apr	481	4.8	217	73	191	39.7	121	182	4.7	67	28	87	47.8	58
Mar-May (Spr)	472	4.7	216	71	186	39.3	115	191	4.9	73	30	88	46.2	57
Apr-Jun	469	4.7	218	66	185	39.5	119	188	4.8	72	28	88	46.6	56
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-21	-0.2	1	-7	-15	-1.4	-8	-5	-0.2	-2	3	-6	-1.8	-8
Percent	-4.4		0.3	-9.3	-7.7		-6.1	-2.6		-2.4	10.3	-6.3		-12.7
Over last 12 months	-67	-0.7	-15	-20	-32	-1.0	-12	-6	-0.2	2	6	-14	-5.7	-20
Percent	-12.4		-6.5	-23.2	-14.5		-9.1	-3.1		2.8	26.7	-13.7		-26.4
Female														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	522	6.9	260	111	152	29.0	64	108	4.5	41	17	50	46.4	26
1993	522	6.8	229	114	180	34.4	89	129	5.3	43	24	62	48.3	35
1994	513	6.6	243	91	179	35.0	94	128	5.1	41	18	68	53.4	40
1995	488	6.2	240	80	168	34.4	94	104	4.1	36	16	53	50.4	33
1996	459	5.8	233	91	136	29.6	69	96	3.8	43	14	39	40.8	28
1997	398	5.0	213	70	115	28.9	65	102	3.8	45	12	45	44.0	30
1998	375	4.7	230	51	94	25.0	50	85	3.1	38	*	38	44.9	25
1999	362	4.5	220	56	87	23.9	45	84	2.9	41	13	30	35.8	21
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun	359	4.4	223	54	82	22.9	43	86	3.0	44	13	30	34.2	21
May-Jul	354	4.4	220	53	81	22.9	42	86	3.0	42	13	31	36.0	21
Jun-Aug (Sum)	353	4.4	215	55	83	23.7	43	87	3.1	42	14	32	36.4	23
Jul-Sep	359	4.4	218	56	86	23.9	44	86	3.0	41	16	30	34.4	20
Aug-Oct	362	4.5	221	55	87	23.9	43	85	3.0	42	15	28	33.0	20
Sep-Nov (Aut)	362	4.5	221	59	82	22.7	38	88	3.0	44	15	29	33.3	19
Oct-Dec	361	4.5	221	62	79	21.8	37	86	2.9	45	13	27	32.0	17
Nov99-Jan2000	357	4.4	215	63	80	22.3	36	86	2.9	45	13	27	32.0	18
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	348	4.3	208	61	79	22.8	40	87	3.0	48	15	24	27.9	15
Jan-Mar2000	342	4.2	208	56	78	22.9	37	88	3.0	49	14	25	28.1	17
Feb-Apr	336	4.2	207	53	75	22.4	36	88	3.0	49	15	24	28.9	15
Mar-May (Spr)	334	4.1	209	54	71	21.2	36	82	2.8	43	14	26	31.6	16
Apr-Jun	328	4.1	202	52	75	22.7	36	82	2.8	42	14	25	30.8	16
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-14	-0.2	-6	-4	-4	-0.2	-1	-7	-0.3	-7	0	0	2.7	0
Percent	-4.1		-2.9	-7.6	-4.9		-2.7	-7.6		-13.8	-2.1	1.3		-2.7
Over last 12 months	-31	-0.4	-21	-2	-8	-0.2	-7	-5	-0.3	-1	1	-4	-3.4	-4
Percent	-8.5		-9.5	-3.8	-9.2		-16.5	-5.6		-2.9	6.8	-15.1		-20.3

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.2

ILO unemployment rates by age^a

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			RATE ^a		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAD	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1995) Annual	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,289.7	..	..	..	1,752.2	537.5	8.0	10.9	4.2
1996) Annual	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.4	10.1	4.0	2,087.5	..	..	..	1,593.1	494.4	7.2	10.0	3.8
1997) averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.7	2.9	1,584.5	..	..	..	1,214.9	369.6	5.5	7.6	2.9
1998) Annual	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,347.8	..	..	..	1,029.4	318.4	4.7	6.5	2.5
1999) Annual	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,248.1	..	..	..	955.0	293.1	4.3	6.0	2.2
1998 Jul 9	1,368.3	1,030.2	338.1	4.7	6.5	2.6	1,339.3	-5.0	-6.9		1,021.8	317.5	4.6	6.4	2.4
Aug 13	1,383.2	1,033.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,335.5	-3.8	-5.0		1,016.9	318.6	4.6	6.4	2.5
Sep 10	1,334.3	1,005.8	328.5	4.6	6.3	2.5	1,322.5	-13.0	-7.3		1,011.6	310.9	4.6	6.3	2.4
Oct 8	1,286.4	976.1	310.3	4.4	6.1	2.4	1,321.7	-0.8	-5.9		1,010.5	311.2	4.6	6.3	2.4
Nov 12	1,283.9	980.4	303.5	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,327.9	6.2	-2.5		1,015.7	312.2	4.6	6.4	2.4
Dec 10	1,293.6	995.1	298.4	4.5	6.2	2.3	1,319.4	-8.5	-1.0		1,008.9	310.5	4.6	6.3	2.4
1999 Jan 14	1,386.4	1,063.3	323.1	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,309.9	-9.5	-3.9		1,000.6	309.3	4.5	6.3	2.4
Feb 11	1,379.1	1,056.4	322.7	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,308.8	-1.1	-6.4		1,001.0	307.8	4.5	6.3	2.4
Mar 11	1,346.6	1,033.6	312.7	4.6	6.5	2.4	1,305.7	-3.1	-4.6		999.3	306.4	4.5	6.2	2.3
Apr 8	1,320.1	1,010.3	309.8	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,288.0	-17.7	-7.3		985.6	302.4	4.4	6.2	2.3
May 13	1,275.6	962.0	293.6	4.4	6.1	2.2	1,274.2	-13.8	-11.5		975.2	299.0	4.4	6.1	2.3
Jun 10	1,244.7	956.5	288.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,264.1	-10.1	-13.9		967.6	296.5	4.3	6.0	2.3
Jul 8	1,263.6	957.2	306.4	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,235.1	-29.0	-17.6		948.8	296.3	4.2	5.9	2.2
Aug 12	1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.3	5.9	2.4	1,217.6	-17.5	-18.9		935.3	282.3	4.2	5.8	2.2
Sep 9	1,224.0	922.2	301.8	4.2	5.8	2.3	1,213.3	-4.3	-16.9		928.5	284.8	4.2	5.8	2.2
Oct 14	1,164.9	883.5	281.5	4.0	5.5	2.2	1,200.8	-12.5	-11.4		918.2	282.6	4.1	5.7	2.2
Nov 11	1,147.2	874.0	273.2	3.9	5.5	2.1	1,189.9	-10.9	-9.2		908.4	281.5	4.1	5.7	2.2
Dec 9	1,140.6	875.6	265.0	3.9	5.5	2.0	1,169.2	-20.7	-14.7		891.4	277.8	4.0	5.6	2.1
2000 Jan 13	1,236.4	946.6	289.8	4.3	5.9	2.2	1,161.4	-7.8	-13.1		885.5	275.9	4.0	5.5	2.1
Feb 10	1,227.0	937.3	288.7	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,156.5	-4.9	-11.1		880.9	275.6	4.0	5.5	2.1
Mar 9	1,194.3	913.2	281.1	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,140.6	-15.9	-9.5		869.4	271.2	3.9	5.4	2.1
Apr 13	1,142.1	874.1	268.0	3.9	5.5	2.0	1,117.6	-23.0	-14.6		852.7	264.9	3.8	5.3	2.0
May 11	1,108.2	849.9	258.3	3.8	5.3	2.0	1,109.9	-7.7	-15.5		845.4	264.5	3.8	5.3	2.0
Jun 8 R	1,077.2	824.6	252.6	3.7	5.2	1.9	1,092.5	-17.4	-16.0		832.7	259.8	3.8	5.2	2.0
Jul 13 P	1,088.8	820.7	268.1	3.7	5.1	2.0	1,069.8	-22.7	-15.9		816.3	253.5	3.7	5.1	1.9
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG				DPAJ				
1995) Annual	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,201.8	..	..		1,683.6	518.2	7.9	10.8	4.2
1996) Annual	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,003.7	..	..		1,528.2	475.5	7.1	9.9	3.8
1997) averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.6	2.9	1,521.1	..	..		1,165.0	351.1	5.4	7.5	2.8
1998) Annual	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.6	6.4	2.5	1,290.4	..	..		984.5	305.8	4.5	6.4	2.4
1999) Annual	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.3	5.9	2.3	1,197.3	..	..		915.7	281.6	4.2	5.9	2.2
1999 Jul 8	1,210.6	917.5	293.1	4.3	5.9	2.3	1,185.5	-27.3	-15.9		910.0	275.5	4.2	5.8	2.2
Aug 12	1,210.6	908.2	302.3	4.3	5.8	2.4	1,169.0	-16.5	-17.4		897.5	271.5	4.1	5.8	2.1
Sep 9	1,174.2	884.6	289.6	4.1	5.7	2.3	1,165.7	-3.3	-15.7		891.6	274.1	4.1	5.7	2.2
Oct 14	1,119.1	848.2	270.8	4.0	5.4	2.1	1,154.2	-11.5	-10.4		882.2	272.0	4.1	5.7	2.1
Nov 11	1,103.4	840.2	263.2	3.9	5.4	2.1	1,144.1	-10.1	-8.3		873.3	270.8	4.0	5.6	2.1
Dec 9	1,068.1	842.5	255.7	3.9	5.4	2.0	1,124.3	-19.8	-13.8		857.1	267.2	4.0	5.5	2.1
2000 Jan 13	1,192.0	912.1	279.9	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,117.2	-7.1	-12.3		851.8	265.4	3.9	5.5	2.1
Feb 10	1,183.0	903.2	279.7	4.2	5.8	2.2	1,112.7	-4.5	-10.5		847.7	265.0	3.9	5.4	2.1
Mar 9	1,151.1	879.7	271.4	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,097.4	-15.3	-9.0		836.5	260.9	3.9	5.4	2.0
Apr 13	1,100.2	841.7	258.5	3.9	5.4	2.0	1,075.1	-22.3	-14.0		820.5	254.6	3.8	5.3	2.0
May 11	1,067.3	818.4	248.9	3.8	5.3	2.0	1,067.5	-7.6	-15.1		813.3	254.2	3.8	5.2	2.0
Jun 8 R	1,036.6	793.6	243.0	3.7	5.1	1.9	1,050.7	-16.8	-15.6		800.8	249.9	3.7	5.1	2.0
Jul 13 P	1,045.0	788.5	256.5	3.7	5.1	2.0	1,028.8	-21.9	-15.4		784.8	244.0	3.6	5.0	1.9
North East	DPDA	DPCF		DPDB			DPDG				DPDM				
1995) Annual	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	128.5	..	..		103.3	25.2	11.2	16.3	5.0
1996) Annual	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.4	15.1	4.7	116.4	..	..		92.9	23.5	10.2	14.9	4.5
1997) averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.5	12.2	3.8	93.2	..	..		74.7	18.6	8.4	12.1	3.7
1998) Annual	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.6	11.1	3.4	83.3	..	..		66.7	16.6	7.5	11.0	3.3
1999) Annual	81.0	64.4	16.6	7.4	10.8	3.3	79.9	..	..		63.7	16.1	7.3	10.7	3.2
1999 Jul 8	81.1	64.0	17.2	7.4	10.8	3.4	79.8	-1.5	-0.9		63.8	16.0	7.2	10.7	3.2
Aug 12	80.0	62.5	17.5	7.3	10.5	3.4	78.9	-0.9	-0.9		63.1	15.8	7.2	10.6	3.1
Sep 9	78.0	61.3	16.7	7.1	10.3	3.3	78.3	-0.6	-1.0		62.6	15.7	7.1	10.5	3.1
Oct 14	74.2	58.8	15.5	6.7	9.9	3.0	76.7	-1.6	-1.0		61.2	15.5	7.0	10.3	3.1
Nov 11	74.0	59.1	14.9	6.7	9.9	2.9	75.9	-0.8	-1.0		60.5	15.4	6.9	10.2	3.0
Dec 9	73.9	59.6	14.4	6.7	10.0	2.8	74.9	-1.0	-1.1		59.6	15.3	6.8	10.0	3.0
2000 Jan 13	81.8	65.6	16.2	7.4	11.0	3.2	75.8	0.9	-0.3		60.5	15.3	6.9	10.2	3.0
Feb 10	81.0	64.8	16.2	7.4	10.9	3.2	75.8	0.0	0.0		60.6	15.2	6.9	10.2	3.0
Mar 9	79.6	63.7	15.9	7.2	10.7	3.1	75.5	-0.3	0.2		60.4	15.1	6.9	10.2	3.0
Apr 13	76.7	61.4	15.2	7.0	10.3	3.0	73.6	-1.9	-0.7		59.1	14.5	6.7	10.0	2.9
May 11	74.8	60.0	14.8	6.8	10.1	2.9	74.1	0.5	-0.6		59.3	14.8	6.7	10.0	2.9
Jun 8 R	72.5	58.0	14.4	6.6	9.8	2.8	73.0	-1.1	-0.8		58.5	14.5	6.6	9.8	2.9
Jul 13 P	72.7	57.6	15.1	6.6	9.7	3.0	71.8	-1.2	-0.6		57.7	14.1	6.5	9.7	2.8
North West	IBWB		DPDB				IBWA				IBWC				
1995) Annual	271.7	210.7	61.0	8.6	12.0	4.4	267.3	..	..		208.4	58.9	8.5	11.8	4.2
1996) Annual	250.7	194.5	56.2	7.8	11.1	3.9	246.4	..	..		192.2	54.2	7.7	11.0	3.7
1997) averages	194.4	152.0	42.3	6.1	8.7	3.0	191.9	..	..		150.6	41.3	6.0	8.6	2.9
1998) Annual	166.2	129.8	36.4	5.3	7.6	2.6	164.2	..	..		128.7	35.6	5.3	7.6	2.5
1999) Annual															

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
London	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			DPDQ					
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	390.0	..	..	290.1	99.9	9.4	12.4	5.5
1996)	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	355.8	..	..	263.3	92.5	8.5	11.3	5.0
1997)	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.8	269.7	..	..	198.9	70.8	6.4	8.6	3.7
1998)	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.2	7.0	3.1	225.4	..	..	165.9	59.5	5.2	7.0	3.0
1999)	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.7	6.3	2.7	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.7	6.3	2.7
1999 Jul 8	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.7	6.3	2.7	200.9	-2.4	-2.4	148.4	52.5	4.6	6.2	2.7	
Aug 12	205.3	149.6	55.8	4.7	6.3	2.8	198.6	-2.3	-2.5	146.5	52.1	4.6	6.1	2.6	
Sep 9	203.7	148.2	55.5	4.7	6.2	2.8	197.6	-1.0	-1.9	145.8	51.8	4.5	6.1	2.6	
Oct 14	196.3	143.6	52.7	4.5	6.0	2.7	196.1	-1.5	-1.6	144.7	51.4	4.5	6.1	2.6	
Nov 11	191.1	140.3	50.8	4.4	5.9	2.6	194.7	-1.4	-1.3	143.6	51.1	4.5	6.0	2.6	
Dec 9	186.7	137.9	48.8	4.3	5.8	2.5	191.3	-3.4	-2.1	141.1	50.2	4.4	5.9	2.5	
2000 Jan 13	191.8	142.0	49.8	4.4	5.9	2.5	190.1	-1.2	-2.0	140.2	49.9	4.4	5.9	2.5	
Feb 10	190.7	141.2	49.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	188.4	-1.7	-2.1	138.9	49.5	4.3	5.8	2.5	
Mar 9	187.6	139.0	48.6	4.3	5.8	2.5	185.6	-2.8	-1.9	137.0	48.6	4.3	5.7	2.5	
Apr 13	182.2	135.1	47.1	4.2	5.7	2.4	181.4	-4.2	-2.9	134.0	47.4	4.2	5.6	2.4	
May 11	178.0	132.1	45.9	4.1	5.5	2.3	178.1	-3.3	-3.4	131.4	46.7	4.1	5.5	2.4	
Jun 8 R	175.0	129.7	45.3	4.0	5.4	2.3	175.3	-2.8	-3.4	129.2	46.1	4.0	5.4	2.3	
Jul 13 P	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	2.3	
South East	DPCK			DPDE			DPDL			DPDR					
1995)	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	225.7	..	..	172.2	53.5	5.9	8.1	3.1
1996)	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	197.2	..	..	149.8	47.3	5.0	6.9	2.7
1997)	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.4	4.7	1.8	134.8	..	..	102.9	31.9	3.4	4.7	1.8
1998)	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.1	..	..	80.8	25.3	2.7	3.7	1.4
1999)	96.1	73.2	23.0	2.4	3.3	1.2	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.6	2.4	3.3	1.2
1999 Jul 8	93.2	70.7	22.5	2.3	3.2	1.2	94.0	-2.7	-1.6	71.8	22.2	2.3	3.3	1.2	
Aug 12	94.1	70.5	23.6	2.3	3.2	1.3	92.4	-1.6	-1.9	70.8	21.6	2.3	3.2	1.2	
Sep 9	92.2	69.2	23.0	2.3	3.1	1.2	92.0	-0.4	-1.6	70.2	21.8	2.3	3.2	1.2	
Oct 14	88.4	66.6	21.7	2.2	3.0	1.2	91.3	-0.7	-0.9	69.6	21.7	2.3	3.2	1.2	
Nov 11	87.4	66.1	21.3	2.2	3.0	1.1	90.3	-1.0	-0.7	68.7	21.6	2.2	3.1	1.2	
Dec 9	86.7	66.1	20.6	2.1	3.0	1.1	88.2	-2.1	-1.3	66.9	21.3	2.2	3.0	1.2	
2000 Jan 13	94.3	71.7	22.6	2.3	3.3	1.2	86.7	-1.5	-1.5	65.7	21.0	2.1	3.0	1.1	
Feb 10	92.8	70.4	22.4	2.3	3.2	1.2	85.6	-1.1	-1.6	64.8	20.8	2.1	2.9	1.1	
Mar 9	88.7	67.4	21.3	2.2	3.1	1.2	83.8	-1.8	-1.5	63.4	20.4	2.1	2.9	1.1	
Apr 13	83.3	63.2	20.0	2.1	2.9	1.1	82.0	-1.8	-1.6	61.8	20.2	2.0	2.8	1.1	
May 11	79.7	60.6	19.1	2.0	2.8	1.0	80.8	-1.2	-1.6	61.0	19.8	2.0	2.8	1.1	
Jun 8 R	76.3	58.1	18.3	1.9	2.6	1.0	79.8	-1.0	-1.3	60.0	19.8	2.0	2.7	1.1	
Jul 13 P	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	1.0	
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB			DPBM					
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	163.5	..	..	122.7	40.8	6.8	9.2	3.8
1996)	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	145.6	..	..	109.0	36.7	6.1	8.2	3.4
1997)	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.3	..	..	78.4	25.9	4.3	5.8	2.4
1998)	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	84.0	..	..	62.5	21.5	3.5	4.7	2.0
1999)	76.2	56.5	19.7	3.1	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..	56.0	19.4	3.1	4.2	1.8
1999 Jul 8	73.1	54.3	18.8	3.0	4.0	1.7	74.9	-2.5	-1.2	55.8	19.1	3.1	4.2	1.8	
Aug 12	73.0	53.5	19.4	3.0	4.0	1.8	73.2	-1.7	-1.5	54.5	18.7	3.0	4.1	1.7	
Sep 9	71.6	52.6	19.0	2.9	3.9	1.7	72.7	-0.5	-1.6	54.0	18.7	3.0	4.0	1.7	
Oct 14	68.8	50.7	18.1	2.8	3.8	1.7	71.6	-1.1	-1.1	53.2	18.4	2.9	4.0	1.7	
Nov 11	68.8	50.5	18.3	2.8	3.8	1.7	70.3	-1.3	-1.0	52.1	18.2	2.9	3.9	1.7	
Dec 9	68.2	50.4	17.8	2.8	3.8	1.6	68.1	-2.2	-1.5	50.3	17.8	2.8	3.8	1.6	
2000 Jan 13	75.2	55.4	19.8	3.1	4.1	1.8	66.5	-1.6	-1.7	49.2	17.3	2.7	3.7	1.6	
Feb 10	74.3	54.6	19.7	3.1	4.1	1.8	66.8	0.3	-1.2	49.3	17.5	2.8	3.7	1.6	
Mar 9	70.6	51.9	18.7	2.9	3.9	1.7	65.6	-1.2	-0.8	48.4	17.2	2.7	3.6	1.6	
Apr 13	65.7	48.8	16.9	2.7	3.6	1.6	64.2	-1.4	-0.8	47.4	16.8	2.6	3.5	1.5	
May 11	62.4	46.5	15.9	2.6	3.5	1.5	64.0	-0.2	-0.9	47.0	17.0	2.6	3.5	1.6	
Jun 8 R	59.5	44.5	15.0	2.4	3.3	1.4	63.0	-1.0	-0.9	46.4	16.6	2.6	3.5	1.5	
Jul 13 P	59.2	43.7	15.5	2.4	3.3	1.4	61.4	-1.6	-0.9	45.3	16.1	2.5	3.4	1.5	
England															
1995)	1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	8.0	10.8	4.4	1,897.7	..	..	1,447.7	449.9	7.8	10.7	4.2
1996)	1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	7.2	9.8	3.9	1,713.1	..	..	1,303.5	409.6	7.1	9.7	3.8
1997)	1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.3	7.3	2.9	1,285.7	..	..	981.6	304.1	5.3	7.3	2.8
1998)	1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.5	6.1	2.4	1,083.1	..	..	824.4	258.7	4.4	6.1	2.4
1999)	1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.1	5.7	2.2	1,002.8	..	..	764.8	238.0	4.1	5.6	2.1
1999 Jul 8	1,007.8	763.3	244.4	4.1	5.6	2.2	994.6	-19.6	-12.6	760.1	234.5	4.0	5.6	2.1	
Aug 12	1,009.7	756.4	253.3	4.1	5.6	2.3	980.7	-13.9	-13.9	750.2	230.5	4.0	5.5	2.1	
Sep 9	986.8	740.8	246.0	4.0	5.5	2.2	976.6	-4.1	-12.5	745.0	231.6	4.0	5.5	2.1	
Oct 14	939.5	709.5	229.9	3.8	5.2	2.1	967.1	-9.5	-9.2	737.2	229.9	3.9	5.4	2.1	
Nov 11	924.8	701.6	223.2	3.8	5.2	2.0	958.4	-8.7	-7.4	729.4	229.0	3.9	5.4	2.1	
Dec 9	919.6	703.0	216.5	3.7	5.2	2.0	940.9	-17.5	-11.9	715.1	225.8	3.8	5.3	2.0	
2000 Jan 13	933.6	758.0	235.6	4.0	5.6	2.1	934.1	-6.8	-11.0	710.1	224.0	3.8	5.2	2.0	
Feb 10	986.0	750.9	235.1	4.0	5.5	2.1	929.9	-4.2	-9.5	706.4	223.5	3.8	5.2	2.0	
Mar 9	958.8	730.7	228.1	3.9	5.4	2.1	916.5	-13.4	-8.1	696.6	219.9	3.7	5.1	2.0	
Apr 13	917.4	700.1	217.3	3.7	5.2	2.0	897.7	-18.8	-12.1	683.2	214.5	3.6	5.0	1.9	
May 11	890.0	680.4	209.5	3.6	5.0	1.9	891.2	-6.5	-12.9	677.2	214.0	3.6	5.0	1.9	
Jun 8 R	864.0	659.8	204.2	3.5	4.9	1.8	877.4	-13.8	-13.0	666.5	210.9	3.6	4.9	1.9	
Jul 13 P	866.0	652.7	213.3	3.5	4.8	1.9	858.7	-18.7	-13.0	652.5	206.2	3.5	4.8	1.9	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE			DPBP					
1995)	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.6	11.9	4.4	106.1	..	..	82.5	23.6	8.4	11.8	4.2
1996)	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.1	11.4	4.1	100.9	..	..	78.3	22.6	8.0	11.3	3.9
1997															

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages										18-24				
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	
															GEVY	GEYX	GEYZ	GEZA	GEZC	GEZD
All															
1998 Jul 9	1,361.9	496.7	245.0	251.3	169.9	27.1	199.0	357.2	173.2	67.7	66.6	35.0	13.9	14.7	
Aug 13	1,374.7	524.3	230.9	252.7	171.7	26.7	195.0	362.4	185.2	63.6	65.4	34.3	13.3	13.9	
Sep 10	1,322.2	492.4	224.3	242.9	172.0	27.4	190.6	340.3	174.6	62.1	58.5	32.4	13.3	12.7	
Oct 8	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	298.8	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	449.5	205.4	185.5	121.1	22.3	120.1	267.4	161.0	58.2	41.7	5.9	2.4	0.6	
Male															
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	108.1	44.3	33.6	16.3	10.9	6.5	
Dec 10	967.4	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	5.1	
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	0.8	
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	0.7	
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	0.6	
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	336.1	152.0	62.3	56.1	34.7	19.5	31.0	112.0	60.4	19.9	18.6	9.6	11.7	3.5	
Aug 13	350.2	169.9	57.9	56.8	35.1	18.7	30.5	115.1	65.5	18.5	18.4	9.4	11.1	3.4	
Sep 10	324.7	149.6	56.7	53.6	35.2	20.0	29.7	106.3	59.7	18.2	16.3	8.9	11.3	3.1	
Oct 8	305.8	136.2	58.0	49.5	33.8	20.3	28.3	95.6	51.5	20.2	13.7	7.5	10.6	2.6	
Nov 12	299.9	136.2	57.4	46.6	32.5	19.9	27.1	90.1	49.4	19.8	12.8	5.9	8.9	2.1	
Dec 10	295.3	131.9	59.2	46.0	31.9	19.7	26.4	86.1	46.7	20.2	12.4	5.1	8.0	1.8	
1999 Jan 14	320.0	145.4	65.0	50.9	32.7	18.4	26.0	95.2	52.2	21.9	14.7	4.7	6.7	1.6	
Feb 11	319.3	143.4	67.8	50.4	32.3	18.1	25.3	94.9	52.3	22.5	14.6	4.1	5.8	1.4	
Mar 11	309.2	135.1	66.4	51.1	31.8	18.3	24.8	91.0	49.1	22.1	15.1	3.5	5.2	1.2	
Apr 8	306.6	137.0	60.7	53.1	31.5	18.2	24.4	87.1	46.6	20.0	16.1	3.3	5.0	1.1	
May 13	290.3	122.4	60.9	52.6	30.7	18.7	23.6	83.0	42.5	20.6	15.9	3.0	4.7	0.9	
Jun 10	284.9	121.3	58.8	51.4	30.2	18.8	23.2	81.8	42.8	19.8	15.5	2.9	4.5	0.8	
Jul 8	303.2	144.1	58.1	48.4	29.9	17.3	22.7	95.7	58.5	19.3	14.3	2.9	3.7	0.7	
Aug 12	312.7	156.7	55.5	49.1	29.4	16.5	22.1	100.9	64.5	18.2	14.8	2.8	3.3	0.6	
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	0.5	
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	0.3	
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	0.3	
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	0.3	
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	0.2	
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	0.2	

C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at July 13 2000

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST																
13 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
Over 13 and up to 26	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
26 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	2,289
52 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	1,177
Over 104	19	5,247	2,465	7,731	4	660	378	1,042	12	2,701	1,607	4,320	6	480	389	875
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	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	13.3
All	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	15,412
NORTH WEST																
13 or less	15,560	21,663	4,610	42,705	7,180	6,122	1,949	15,869	83,120	132,128	31,612	250,748	40,788	44,467	13,782	102,036
Over 13 and up to 26	5,985	11,897	2,730	20,866	2,299	2,663	949	6,122	31,952	72,205	18,078	123,320	13,952	20,062	7,003	41,939
26 and up to 52	4,459	12,099	2,471	19,093	1,735	2,256	760	4,810	23,366	74,541	17,083	115,324	9,894	17,510	6,264	33,942
52 and up to 104	536	9,145	2,205	11,891	245	1,590	642	2,484	3,102	59,936	15,233	78,287	1,461	12,276	5,222	18,979
Over 104	44	8,114	3,451	11,609	20	1,156	632	1,808	325	56,067	24,509	80,901	149	9,030	5,692	14,871
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	27.4	36.6	22.1	2.3	19.9	25.8	13.8	2.4	29.4	37.3	24.5	2.4	20.6	28.7	16.0
All	26,584	62,918	15,467	106,164	11,479	13,787	4,932	31,093	141,865	394,877	106,515	648,580	66,244	103,345	37,963	211,767
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER																
13 or less	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	7,443
Over 13 and up to 26	4,300	8,692	2,169	15,296	1,828	2,205	792	4,926	2,473	4,393	1,064	7,990	924	1,062	411	2,440
26 and up to 52	3,158	9,484	2,224	14,913	1,292	1,960	715	4,001	1,724	4,756	1,148	7,640	602	929	347	1,887
52 and up to 104	261	7,238	1,774	9,277	124	1,280	592	1,996	135	3,526	901	4,562	59	609	283	952
Over 104	26	6,026	2,822	8,874	11	856	582	1,449	14	3,252	1,550	4,816	4	454	351	809
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	27.8	36.0	22.5	1.6	19.2	28.5	14.1	1.3	27.5	37.0	21.7	1.2	18.0	28.6	13.0
All	19,451	47,749	12,769	80,751	8,669	11,100	4,126	24,454	11,582	24,622	6,632	43,163	5,163	5,902	2,220	13,531
EAST MIDLANDS																
13 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	16,233
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	5,444
26 and up to 52	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	3,857
52 and up to 104	164	4,256	1,255	5,675	103	917	437	1,458	270	7,640	2,173	10,094	105	1,442	655	2,214
Over 104	12	3,801	1,836	5,649	7	549	419	975	20	6,758	3,335	10,113	5	943	697	1,645
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	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	13.1
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	29,393
WEST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	10,883	15,362	3,985	30,692	5,458	5,347	1,729	12,904	103,380	161,038	38,394	308,281	50,634	54,322	16,577	125,712
Over 13 and up to 26	4,322	8,421	2,137	15,014	1,956	2,260	805	5,226	39,017	86,000	21,611	148,226	16,627	23,666	8,264	49,823
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	39,686
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	22,145
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	17,325
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.8	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	15.5
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	254,691
EAST																
13 or less	5,688	9,931	2,870	18,778	2,977	3,702	1,429	8,319	4,083	4,660	918	9,706	2,926	2,359	526	5,835
Over 13 and up to 26	1,994	5,090	1,596	8,753	897	1,642	719	3,341	1,738	3,046	644	5,437	778	847	321	1,953
26 and up to 52	1,271	4,663	1,357	7,315	548	1,222	613	2,413	1,487	3,544	757	5,792	628	782	323	1,740
52 and up to 104	182	3,728	1,235	5,147	74	796	473	1,347	554	3,481	841	4,876	219	649	287	1,155
Over 104	30	3,394	1,734	5,158	12	620	500	1,132	47	4,194	1,869	6,110	14	525	300	839
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.3	26.6	33.8	22.8	1.9	17.7	26.1	15.0	7.6	40.6	53.9	34.4	5.1	22.7	33.4	17.3
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	1,757	11,522
LONDON																
13 or less	11,384	24,696	4,081	40,523	6,418	9,493	2,235	18,485	107,463	165,698	39,312	317,987	53,560	56,681	17,103	131,547
Over 13 and up to 26	5,285	15,687	2,790	23,861	2,774	5,037	1,286	9,225	40,755	89,046	22,255	153,663	17,405	24,513	8,585	51,776
26 and up to 52	3,850	16,706	2,872	23,487	1,999	4,915	1,276	8,225	29,598	92,641	21,365	144,087	12,106	21,206	7,733	41,426
52 and up to 104	780	14,914	2,938	18,614	394	3,816	1,209	5,422	4,061	74,583	19,148	97,819	1,844	14,976	6,447	23,300
Over 104	75	14,430	5,022	19,527	45	2,735	1,388	4,168	406	70,271	31,263	101,940	172	10,952	7,040	18,164
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.9	33.9	45.0	30.3	3.8	25.2	35.1	21.1	2.5	29.4	37.8	24.5	2.4	20.2	28.8	15.6
All	21,354	86,433	17,703	126,012	11,630	25,996	7,394	45,525	182,283	492,239	133,343	815,496	85,087	128,328	46,908	266,213
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	6,924	13,252	3,700	24,185	3,398	4,666	1,565	9,872	2,308	6,307	1,918	10,615	981	1,904	727	3,679
Over 13 and up to 26	1,478	6,307	1,918	10,615	981	1,904	727	3,679	1,478	6,381	1,794	9,676	583	1,538	617	2,764
26 and up to 52	162	4,555	1,476	6,193	70	914	498	1,484	162	4,555	1,476	6,193	70	914	498	1,484
Over 104	16	3,969	2,241	6,226	10	696	584	1,290	16	3,969	2,241	6,226	10	696	584	1,290
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	24.7	33.4	21.8	1.6	16.6	27.1	14.5	1.6	24.7	33.4	21.8	1.6	16.6	27.1	14.5
All	10,888	34,464	11,129	56,895	5,042	9,718	3,991	19,089	10,888	34,464	11,129	56,895	5,042	9,718	3,991	19,089

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

^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.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.14

Claimant count by sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at July 13 2000

Description	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation			Sought occupation		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
		Thousands Per cent	Thousands Per cent	Thousands Per cent	Thousands Per cent	Thousands Per cent	Thousands Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	24.2	3.0	30.4	26.7	3.3	34.0
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	10.2	1.2	13.4	11.1	1.4	14.8
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	11.0	1.4	12.3	13.2	1.6	15.0
Health professionals	22	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.8
Teaching professionals	23	6.9	0.8	6.1	7.7	0.9	7.0
Other professional occupations	24-29	5.7	0.7	2.3	8.0	0.7	3.3
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	14.1	1.7	15.9	17.8	2.2	20.1
Health associate professionals	34	1.1	0.1	3.1	1.4	0.2	4.1
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	27.5	3.4	38.5	35.3	4.3	50.3
Clerical occupations							

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at July 13 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^b		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
ENGLAND											
Alnwick and Amble	511	172	683	6.0	4.6	Holsworthy	103	49	152	5.3	3.8
Andover	370	169	539	1.4	1.2	Horncastle	136	68	204	2.8	2.2
Appleby	52	19	71	1.8	1.3	Huddersfield	3,351	1,118	4,469	5.0	4.3
Ashford	738	263	1,001	2.6	2.1	Hull	9,133	2,769	11,922	6.4	5.8
Axminster	116	39	155	2.3	1.7	Huntingdon	837	324	1,161	1.9	1.6
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,164	719	2,883	1.6	1.3	Ilfracombe	290	82	372	5.5	4.3
Barbury	450	183	633	1.2	1.0	Ipswich	2,610	852	3,462	2.8	2.4
Barnard Castle	159	47	206	3.4	2.8	Isle of Wight	1,891	512	2,403	5.4	4.8
Barnsley	4,255	1,343	5,598	7.3	6.3	Keighley and Skipton	1,575	513	2,088	4.2	3.6
Barnstaple	612	277	889	3.6	2.8	Kendal	269	111	380	1.8	1.4
Barrow-in-Furness	1,493	403	1,896	6.4	5.6	Keswick	28	9	37	1.0	0.8
Basingstoke	603	267	870	1.0	0.8	Kettering and Corby	1,279	493	1,772	2.7	2.6
Bath	1,236	483	1,719	2.1	1.8	Kidderminster	902	366	1,268	3.0	2.6
Bedford	1,754	661	2,415	3.0	2.5	King's Lynn	1,060	477	1,537	3.3	2.8
Bedford-upon-Tweed	320	107	427	4.6	4.1	Kingsbridge	95	44	139	2.3	1.8
Bideford	550	242	792	5.4	3.8	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,136	601	2,737	5.2	4.3
Birmingham	37,501	11,685	49,186	6.0	5.5	Launceston	224	72	296	3.7	3.0
Bishop Auckland	3,183	1,063	4,246	7.5	6.5	Leeds	11,491	3,375	14,866	4.0	3.7
Blackburn	3,998	1,176	5,174	4.0	3.5	Leek	255	84	339	2.0	1.6
Blackpool	3,328	898	4,226	3.5	3.0	Leicester	8,197	2,971	11,168	3.9	3.5
Bolton	4,389	1,291	5,680	5.1	4.4	Leominster	207	67	274	3.3	2.8
Boston	416	178	594	2.5	2.2	Lincoln	2,108	691	2,799	3.9	3.4
Bournemouth	2,921	863	3,784	3.1	2.7	Liskeard	360	163	523	4.8	3.5
Bradford	10,386	2,799	13,185	5.7	5.0	Liverpool	26,456	7,512	33,968	9.2	8.1
Bridgwater	880	368	1,248	3.9	3.1	London	126,567	45,926	172,493	4.4	3.9
Bridlington and Driffield	1,044	349	1,393	7.0	6.0	Loughborough	1,197	523	1,720	3.3	2.8
Bridport	137	49	186	1.9	1.5	Louth	397	165	562	5.2	4.1
Brighton	6,150	2,231	8,381	5.0	4.2	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,874	667	2,541	6.1	4.9
Bristol	7,431	2,525	9,956	2.7	2.4	Ludlow	219	83	302	3.4	2.1
Bude	194	72	266	5.2	4.3	Luton	3,338	1,141	4,479	3.4	3.0
Burnley	1,051	323	1,374	3.5	3.2	Maidstone and North Kent	6,664	2,265	8,929	3.6	3.1
Burton on Trent	1,889	641	2,530	3.5	3.0	Malton	152	72	224	1.9	1.6
Bury St Edmunds	454	203	657	1.7	1.4	Malvern	411	151	562	2.5	2.0
Buxton	473	164	637	3.1	2.6	Manchester	29,183	8,268	37,451	4.0	3.6
Calderdale	2,966	847	3,813	4.5	4.0	Mansfield	4,336	1,405	5,741	5.4	4.7
Cambridge	1,929	688	2,617	1.6	1.3	Matlock	443	172	615	2.2	1.7
Camelford	71	33	104	4.6	3.8	Melton Mowbray and Oakham	243	119	362	2.2	1.7
Canterbury	1,412	494	1,906	3.1	2.7	Middlesbrough and Stockton	13,404	3,458	16,862	8.9	8.1
Carlisle	1,521	493	2,014	4.0	3.5	Mildenhall	228	123	351	2.3	2.0
Chard	131	54	185	1.7	1.3	Milton Keynes	1,827	675	2,502	1.8	1.6
Cheltenham	1,514	502	2,016	2.5	2.2	Minehead	290	84	374	5.0	3.3
Chesterfield	3,354	1,027	4,381	6.8	6.1	Morpeth and Ashington	2,862	829	3,691	7.3	6.4
Chichester	1,166	432	1,598	1.9	1.5	Nelson and Colne	1,058	334	1,392	4.8	4.1
Chippenham	315	142	457	1.6	1.2	Newark	583	265	848	3.7	3.1
Cinderford	554	267	821	4.1	3.5	Newbury	341	127	468	0.9	0.8
Cirencester	217	82	299	1.2	0.9	Newquay	466	147	613	5.4	4.6
Clacton	919	281	1,200	6.2	4.4	Newton Abbot	498	188	686	2.6	2.2
Colchester	2,217	943	3,160	2.5	2.0	Northallerton and Thirsk	335	154	489	1.8	1.4
Coventry	7,044	2,388	9,432	4.1	3.6	Northampton	2,615	991	3,606	2.6	2.2
Crawley	1,829	625	2,454	1.0	0.9	Norwich	4,202	1,413	5,615	3.4	3.0
Crewe	2,406	885	3,291	3.5	3.0	Nottingham	12,231	3,808	16,039	4.9	4.3
Cromer	596	175	771	4.4	3.2	Okehampton	174	91	265	3.2	2.4
Darlington	2,045	517	2,562	5.7	5.3	Oswestry	491	248	739	4.1	3.4
Dartmouth	61	18	79	2.6	2.0	Oxford	2,432	792	3,224	1.5	1.3
Derby	5,378	1,678	7,056	4.8	4.3	Paignton and Totnes	810	313	1,123	4.2	3.6
Devizes	230	102	332	2.1	1.4	Penrith	127	49	176	1.3	1.0
Diss	284	141	425	2.6	2.1	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	986	340	1,326	6.7	5.4
Doncaster	5,536	1,692	7,228	6.8	5.9	Peterborough	2,028	672	2,700	3.1	2.7
Dorchester and Weymouth	874	275	1,149	2.5	2.0	Pickering	110	56	166	2.0	1.6
Dover	1,237	370	1,607	5.5	5.0	Plymouth	4,458	1,510	5,968	4.4	3.7
Dudley and Sandwell	9,264	2,974	12,238	5.4	4.9	Poole	1,254	446	1,700	1.9	1.6
Eastbourne	1,380	396	1,776	3.4	2.8	Portsmouth	4,789	1,650	6,439	3.0	2.5
Evesham	311	133	444	1.7	1.4	Preston	3,914	1,121	5,035	3.4	3.0
Exeter	2,176	811	2,987	2.5	2.1	Reading	2,811	989	3,800	1.4	1.2
Fakenham	218	100	318	3.0	2.3	Redruth and Camborne	915	297	1,212	6.5	4.8
Falmouth	669	205	874	7.2	5.8	Retford	538	226	764	4.9	4.3
Folkestone	1,320	386	1,706	5.2	4.4	Richmond	207	106	313	3.1	1.7
Gainsborough	668	217	885	7.1	5.8	Rochdale	2,638	779	3,417	5.6	4.8
Gloucester	1,965	609	2,574	3.5	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	2.6	Scarborough	1,237	360	1,597	4.8	4.1
Great Yarmouth	2,266	676	2,942	6.4	6.7	Scunthorpe	1,893	629	2,522	3.9	3.5
Grimsby	3,921	1,171	5,092	6.8	6.0	Settle	75	37	112	2.0	1.6
Guildford and Aldershot	1,846	631	2,477	1.1	0.9	Shaftesbury	267	106	373	1.8	1.3
Haltwhistle	125	42	167	5.7	4.4	Sheffield and Rotherham	15,274	4,471	19,745	6.1	5.5
Harlow	1,604	588	2,192	1.8	1.5	Shrewsbury	1,166	407	1,573	2.6	2.1
Harrogate and Ripon	892	351	1,243	1.8	1.4	Skegness and Mablethorpe	527	150	677	3.7	2.9
Hartlepool	2,639	585	3,224	9.7	8.6	Sleaford	270	119	389	2.6	1.9
Harwich	330	115	445	8.1	5.7	Slough and Woking	10,819	3,998	14,817	2.0	1.8
Hastings	2,213	592	2,805	5.6	4.7	South Molton	83	49	132	3.4	2.5
Haverhill and Sudbury	519	229	748	2.4	2.0	Southampton and Winchester	4,387	1,389	5,776	2.0	1.8
Hawes and Leyburn	30	20	50	1.7	0.9	Southend	7,118	2,636	9,754	4.2	3.5
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	641	256	897	3.5	2.9
Hexham	311	112	423	3.4	2.7	Stafford	1,306	426	1,732	2.9	2.4

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at July 13 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^b		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
ENGLAND											
Slamford	317	162	479	1.7	1.4	SCOTLAND					
Stevenage	2,109	756	2,865	1.8	1.6	Aberdeen	3,548	1,147	4,695	2.4	2.2
Stoke	5,554	1,959	7,513	4.1	3.6	Annan	289	126	415	5.2	4.2
Stroud	687	260	927	2.8	2.4	Argyll Islands	125	44	169	6.8	5.1
Sunderland and Durham	9,636	2,599	12,235	7.0	6.3	Ayr	1,924	713	2,637	6.1	5.3
Swindon	1,885	641	2,526	1.9	1.8	Badenoch	143	35	178	3.8	3.3
Taunton	836	309	1,145	2.3	2.0	Barff	284	122	406	4.8	3.7
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,148	865	3,013	3.2	2.8	Berwickshire	204	80	284	5.5	4.4
Thanet	2,516	769	3,285	9.3	8.3	Brechin and Montrose	708	294	1,002	7.6	6.3
Thetford	384	156	540	2.2	1.9	Campbeltown	277	74	351	10.7	8.0
Tiverton	345	133	478	3.1	2.4	Crief	147	64	211	3.7	3.1
Torquay	992	290	1,282	4.8	4.3	Dingwall	1,169	166	1,335	10.6	9.1
Trowbridge and Warminster	590	245	835	1.8	1.5	Dufftown	92	33	125	4.0	2.9
Truro	713	256	969	3.2	2						

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at July 13 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^a		Percent					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST														
Darlington UA	2,040	517	2,557	5.7	5.3									
Hartlepool UA	2,639	585	3,224	9.7	8.6									
Middlesbrough UA	4,943	1,200	6,143	9.7	9.0									
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,632	930	4,562	10.7	9.6									
Stockton-on-Tees UA	4,656	1,288	5,924	7.6	6.8									
County Durham	8,126	2,576	10,702	6.9	6.0									
Chester-le-Street	807	248	1,055	10.3	8.0									
Derwentside	1,428	415	1,843	8.5	7.1									
Durham	1,155	422	1,577	3.9	3.5									
Easington	1,494	422	1,916	9.0	8.1									
Sedgefield	1,632	551	2,183	6.5	5.8									
Teesdale	279	84	363	4.9	4.1									
Wear Valley	1,331	434	1,765	8.6	7.2									
Northumberland	4,947	1,522	6,469	6.2	5.2									
Alnwick	405	143	548	5.8	4.4									
Berwick-upon-Tweed	345	121	466	4.6	4.0									
Blyth Valley	1,531	461	1,992	7.9	6.7									
Castle Morpeth	616	197	813	3.5	3.1									
Tynedale	626	194	820	4.2	3.3									
Wansbeck	1,424	406	1,830	10.6	9.7									
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	26,602	6,520	33,122	7.1	6.5									
Gateshead	3,678	913	4,591	5.5	5.1									
Newcastle upon Tyne	6,864	1,636	8,500	5.7	5.2									
North Tyneside	4,256	1,114	5,370	7.8	6.9									
South Tyneside	4,859	1,116	5,975	12.4	11.1									
Sunderland	6,945	1,741	8,686	7.7	7.0									
NORTH WEST														
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,579	675	3,254	5.0	4.6									
Blackpool UA	2,116	521	2,637	4.4	3.8									
Halton UA	2,458	690	3,148	6.3	5.9									
Warrington UA	2,057	736	2,793	2.8	2.6									
Cheshire	5,558	1,909	7,467	2.6	2.3									
Chester	961	315	1,276	2.1	1.8									
Congleton	550	260	810	2.7	2.1									
Crewe and Nantwich	1,052	380	1,432	3.4	3.1									
Ellesmere Port and Neston	885	238	1,123	3.3	3.1									
Macclesfield	878	287	1,165	1.6	1.3									
Vale Royal	1,232	429	1,661	3.8	3.4									
Cumbria	6,363	1,934	8,297	4.5	3.7									
Allerdale	1,471	424	1,895	6.3	4.9									
Barrow-in-Furness	1,305	336	1,641	7.2	6.6									
Carlisle	1,391	441	1,832	3.9	3.5									
Copeland	1,458	448	1,906	6.5	5.9									
Eden	217	84	301	1.6	1.2									
South Lakeland	521	201	722	1.9	1.5									
Greater Manchester (Met County)	38,024	10,880	48,904	4.5	4.0									
Bolton	3,912	1,141	5,053	4.9	4.3									
Bury	1,569	532	2,101	3.5	2.9									
Manchester	11,164	3,000	14,164	5.0	4.8									
Oldham	3,240	964	4,204	5.4	4.6									
Rochdale	3,286	960	4,246	5.8	5.0									
Salford	3,254	840	4,094	3.7	3.3									
Stockport	2,521	707	3,228	3.0	2.6									
Tameside	2,674	818	3,492	4.9	4.1									
Trafford	2,445	666	3,111	2.8	2.5									
Wigan	3,959	1,252	5,211	5.4	4.8									
Lancashire	12,466	3,793	16,259	3.8	3.2									
Burnley	981	298	1,279	3.5	3.2									
Chorley	925	305	1,230	3.9	3.3									
Fylde	350	136	486	1.3	1.1									
Hyndburn	815	256	1,071	3.9	3.3									
Lancaster	2,080	577	2,657	5.6	4.6									
Pendle	1,103	352	1,455	5.0	4.2									
Preston	2,146	518	2,664	3.5	3.3									
Ribble Valley	214	95	309	1.4	1.2									
Rossendale	607	216	823	3.6	3.0									
South Ribble	727	267	994	2.8	2.4									
West Lancashire	1,592	504	2,096	5.3	4.2									
Wyre	269	119	388	4.4	3.6									
Merseyside (Met County)	35,092	10,122	45,214	9.0	8.0									
Knowsley	4,369	1,278	5,647	12.7	11.3									
Liverpool	15,068	4,222	19,290	9.5	8.6									
Sefton	5,409	1,495	6,904	7.7	6.6									
St. Helens	3,410	1,005	4,415	7.3	6.4									
Wirral	6,836	2,122	8,958	8.8	7.6									
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER														
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,535	1,359	4,894	4.5	3.8									
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	7,326	2,079	9,405	7.7	7.2									
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,702	1,094	4,796	7.2	6.4									
North Lincolnshire UA	1,984	666	2,650	3.8	3.5									
York UA	1,643	568	2,211	2.5	2.3									
North Yorkshire	4,394	1,681	6,075	2.8	2.2									
Craven	294	128	422	1.9	1.5									
Hambleton	564	258	822	2.2	1.8									
Harrogate	776	307	1,083	1.9	1.5									
Richmondshire	257	132	389	2.8	2.2									
Ryedale	290	138	428	1.9	1.5									
Scarborough	1,532	450	1,982	5.1	4.4									
Selby	681	268	949	3.6	3.2									
South Yorkshire (Met County)	24,427	7,268	31,695	6.4	5.8									
Barnsley	3,856	1,228	5,084	7.0	6.1									
Doncaster	5,131	1,557	6,688	6.6	5.8									
Rotherham	4,643	1,405	6,048	7.0	6.4									
Sheffield	10,797	3,078	13,875	5.9	5.5									
West Yorkshire (Met County)	34,089	9,861	43,950	4.7	4.2									
Bradford	9,540	2,614	12,154	6.1	5.5									
Calderdale	2,966	847	3,813	4.5	4.0									
Kirklees	5,537	1,720	7,257	4.8	4.1									
Leeds	11,477	3,366	14,843	4.0	3.6									
Wakefield	4,569	1,314	5,883	4.8	4.2									
EAST MIDLANDS														
Derby UA	4,410	1,315	5,725	5.1	4.6									
Leicester UA	6,053	2,027	8,080	5.2	4.9									
Nottingham UA	7,177	2,011	9,188	5.0	4.6									
Rutland UA	90	54	144	1.2	0.9									
Derbyshire	9,074	3,050	12,124	4.8	4.1									
Amber Valley	1,282	472	1,854	3.8	3.4									
Bolsover	1,139	371	1,510	9.3	8.5									
Chesterfield	2,033	611	2,644	5.7	5.3									

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					Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	
Devon	5,604	2,265	7,869	3.0		NORTHERN IRELAND					
East Devon	663	200	863	2.5	1.8	32,207	11,612	43,819	6.6	5.6	
Exeter	1,181	426	1,607	2.3	2.1	Antrim	585	291	876	4.1	3.6
Mid Devon	483	208	691	3.2	2.5	Ards	1,056	464	1,520	7.8	6.7
North Devon	966	413	1,379	3.9	3.0	Armagh	793	419	1,212	6.7	5.6
South Hams	481	233	714	2.6	2.0	Ballymena	834	395	1,229	4.8	4.0
Teignbridge	841	287	1,128	3.0	2.3	Ballymoney	387	201	588	6.9	5.7
Torridge	676	316	992	5.4	3.8	Banbridge	400	187	587	5.9	4.9
West Devon	293	122	415	2.8	2.1	Belfast	8,335	2,188	10,523	5.6	5.0
Dorset	2,089	714	2,803	2.1	1.6	Carrickfergus	617	239	856	9.6	8.5
Christchurch	247	69	316	1.9	1.7	Castlereagh	685	249	934	4.2	3.7
East Dorset	377	141	518	2.0	1.4	Coleraine	1,099	419	1,518	7.0	6.0
North Dorset	196	98	294	1.6	1.1	Cookstown	404	210	614	6.8	5.5
Purbeck	209	66	275	1.7	1.4	Craigavon	1,197	434	1,631	4.5	3.9
West Dorset	455	155	610	1.6	1.2	Derry	3,586	1,083	4,669	10.7	9.3
Weymouth and Portland	605	185	790	4.8	3.6	Down	1,014	402	1,416	7.9	6.6
Gloucestershire	5,000	1,740	6,740	2.8	2.4	Dungannon	567	295	862	5.0	4.1
Cheltenham	1,194	356	1,550	2.8	2.5	Fermanagh	1,312	482	1,794	8.6	6.8
Cotswold	266	86	352	1.2	0.9	Lame	477	171	648	7.0	5.8
Forest of Dean	644	315	959	4.0	3.4	Limavady	655	249	904	9.9	8.3
Gloucester	1,619	492	2,111	3.5	2.9	Lisburn	1,479	462	1,941	5.4	4.6
Stroud	767	298	1,065	2.7	2.3	Magherafelt	497	309	806	6.3	5.2
Tewkesbury	510	193	703	2.2	1.9	Moyle	348	134	482	12.4	9.9
Somerset	3,656	1,390	5,046	2.7	2.1	Newry and Mourne	1,739	630	2,369	8.3	6.8
Mendip	805	339	1,144	3.1	2.3	Newtownabbey	1,069	410	1,479	5.5	4.7
Sedgemoor	951	387	1,338	3.8	3.1	North Down	1,034	474	1,508	7.1	6.4
South Somerset	782	271	1,053	1.8	1.4	Omagh	965	461	1,426	8.1	6.6
Taunton Deane	788	289	1,077	2.3	2.0	Strabane	1,073	354	1,427	12.4	10.1
West Somerset	330	104	434	4.4	2.9						
Wiltshire	2,024	839	2,863	1.7	1.3						
Kennet	373	175	548	2.0	1.3						
North Wiltshire	503	241	744	1.6	1.2						
Salisbury	555	177	732	1.6	1.2						
West Wiltshire	593	246	839	1.8	1.5						
WALES											
Blaenau Gwent	1,518	448	1,966	7.9	7.5						
Bridgend	1,783	630	2,413	4.6	4.2						
Caerphilly	2,571	776	3,347	7.1	6.3						
Cardiff	5,093	1,329	6,422	4.0	3.7						
Carmarthenshire	2,440	803	3,243	6.8	5.3						
Ceredigion	807	328	1,135	5.2	3.5						
Conwy	1,533	458	1,991	5.9	4.8						
Denbighshire	1,071	332	1,403	4.1	3.4						
Flintshire	1,615	570	2,185	3.6	3.2						
Gwynedd	2,058	640	2,698	6.0	5.2						
Isle of Anglesey	1,295	476	1,771	10.1	7.0						
Merthyr Tydfil	1,146	316	1,462	8.8	7.8						
Monmouthshire	776	330	1,106	3.6	2.9						
Neath Port Talbot	2,278	764	3,042	6.3	5.6						
Newport	2,214	668	2,882	4.2	3.9						
Pembrokeshire	2,096	655	2,751	8.5	6.9						
Powys	1,245	509	1,754	4.2	3.0						
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	3,546	1,021	4,567	5.7	5.1						
Swansea	4,063	1,210	5,273	6.1	5.4						
Torfaen	1,161	385	1,546	4.4	4.1						
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,660	499	2,159	5.2	4.6						
Wrexham	1,468	465	1,933	3.7	3.4						
SCOTLAND											
Aberdeen City	2,839	849	3,688	2.3	2.1						
Aberdeenshire	1,892	780	2,672	4.0	3.1						
Angus	1,938	797	2,735	7.6	6.4						
Argyll and Bute	1,530	470	2,000	6.0	4.5						
Clackmannanshire	932	369	1,301	8.2	7.3						
Dumfries and Galloway	2,555	976	3,531	6.8	5.5						
Dumfries City	4,281	1,248	5,529	8.4	7.7						
East Ayrshire	3,013	990	4,003	12.2	10.7						
East Dunbartonshire	1,190	444	1,634	7.5	5.7						
East Lothian	816	215	1,031	4.6	3.6						
East Renfrewshire	888	343	1,231	8.0	6.0						
Edinburgh, City of	5,974	1,834	7,808	2.9	2.6						
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	728	192	920	9.0	7.6						
Falkirk	2,652	978	3,630	6.7	6.1						
Fife	6,608	2,206	8,814	7.0	6.4						
Glasgow City	17,080	4,686	21,766	6.0	5.7						
Highland	4,336	935	5,271	6.0	5.2						
Inverclyde	1,751	489	2,240	6.2	5.9						
Midlothian	746	225	971	4.0	3.3						
Moray	1,288	504	1,792	6.0	4.4						
North Ayrshire	3,435	1,262	4,697	10.4	9.3						
North Lanarkshire	6,459	2,164	8,623	7.4	6.8						
Orkney Islands	174	88	262	3.4	2.5						
Perth and Kinross	1,377	589	1,966	3.8	3.2						
Renfrewshire	3,237	906	4,143	5.1	4.7						
Scottish Borders	1,204	427	1,631	4.2	3.4						
Shetland Islands	284	117	401	3.5	2.8						
South Ayrshire	2,165	810	2,975	6.5	5.6						
South Lanarkshire	4,963	1,782	6,745	6.5	5.6						
Stirling	1,127	383	1,510	4.2	3.8						
West Dunbartonshire	2,589	734	3,323	9.9	9.2						
West Lothian	2,318	779	3,097	5.0	4.5						

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

^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.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at July 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a		Male	Female	All	Rate ^a		
				Percent employee jobs and claimants					Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	
NORTH EAST						Merseyside (Met County)					
Cleveland (former county)						Birkenhead	2,725	755	3,480	9.7	8.6
Hartlepool	2,639	585	3,224	9.7	8.8	Bootle	2,545	605	3,150	10.5	9.3
Middlesbrough	3,773	865	4,638	8.2	7.4	Crosby	1,149	365	1,514	8.1	7.2
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,216	623	2,839	15.6	14.1	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,170	648	2,818	9.9	8.7
Redcar	2,586	642	3,228	10.4	9.4	Knowsley South	2,682	779	3,461	13.4	11.7
Stockton North	2,679	681	3,360	7.8	7.0	Liverpool Garston	2,128	616	2,744	11.8	10.4
Stockton South	1,977	587	2,564	7.5	6.7	Liverpool Riverside	3,894	1,168	5,062	4.6	4.1
Durham						Liverpool Walton	3,084	785	3,869	14.5	12.9
Bishop Auckland	1,545	503	2,048	6.3	5.5	Liverpool Wavertree	2,889	807	3,696	12.3	10.9
Darlington	1,936	477	2,413	5.9	5.2	Liverpool West Derby	3,073	846	3,919	27.2	23.9
Durham, City of	1,155	422	1,577	3.9	3.4	Southport	1,232	376	1,608	5.1	4.6
Easington	1,344	377	1,721	8.8	7.7	St Helens North	1,500	452	1,952	9.3	8.2
North Durham	1,456	406	1,862	10.1	8.9	St Helens South	1,910	553	2,463	6.2	5.5
North West Durham	1,408	459	1,867	9.0	7.9	Wallasey	2,167	649	2,816	11.0	9.8
Sedgefield	1,322	449	1,771	6.6	5.8	Wirral South	926	339	1,265	5.6	4.9
Northumberland						Wirral West	1,018	379	1,397	7.8	7.1
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,032	338	1,370	6.3	5.3	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
Blyth Valley	1,531	461	1,992	7.7	6.5	Humberside (former county)					
Hexham	698	227	925	3.7	3.2	Beverley and Holderness	1,092	427	1,519	4.3	3.9
Wansbeck	1,686	496	2,182	6.8	5.8	Brigg and Goole	979	404	1,383	5.2	4.6
Tyne and Wear (Met County)						Cleethorpes	1,447	490	1,937	6.4	5.7
Blaydon	1,250	318	1,568	5.1	4.6	East Yorkshire	1,192	401	1,593	5.6	5.0
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,331	396	1,727	7.1	6.5	Great Grimsby	2,				

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at July 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire						
Boston and Skegness	651	242	893	2.6	2.2	
Gainsborough	985	363	1,348	6.1	5.1	
Grantham and Stamford	732	292	1,024	2.6	2.1	
Lincoln	1,588	451	2,039	3.8	3.1	
Louth and Horncastle	838	321	1,159	4.8	4.0	
Sleaford and North Hykeham	600	233	833	3.0	2.5	
South Holland and The Deepings	470	221	691	2.1	1.8	
Northamptonshire						
Corby	822	310	1,132	2.7	2.4	
Daventry	470	224	694	1.7	1.5	
Kettering	694	303	997	2.6	2.3	
Northampton North	1,193	445	1,638	4.4	3.9	
Northampton South	1,043	357	1,400	1.9	1.7	
Wellingborough	1,026	390	1,416	3.2	2.8	
Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	1,482	482	1,964	4.9	4.3	
Bassetlaw	1,308	463	1,771	4.9	4.2	
Broxtowe	893	321	1,214	5.0	4.3	
Gedling	972	353	1,325	4.8	4.2	
Manfield	1,373	427	1,800	5.6	4.9	
Newark	1,010	440	1,450	4.3	3.7	
Nottingham East	2,955	793	3,748	8.1	7.1	
Nottingham North	2,159	578	2,737	10.0	8.6	
Nottingham South	2,063	640	2,703	2.4	2.1	
Rushcliffe	737	284	1,021	3.2	2.8	
Sherwood	1,233	421	1,654	6.9	6.0	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire						
Hereford	845	347	1,192	2.8	2.4	
Leominster	537	181	718	3.2	2.8	
Shropshire						
Ludlow	534	219	753	3.6	3.0	
North Shropshire	840	397	1,237	3.6	3.0	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	782	244	1,026	2.4	2.0	
Telford	1,107	438	1,545	3.6	3.0	
Wrekin, The	744	303	1,047	2.5	2.1	
Staffordshire						
Burton	1,224	392	1,616	3.6	3.1	
Cannock Chase	1,067	402	1,469	4.9	4.2	
Lichfield	612	254	866	2.9	2.5	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	831	295	1,126	3.6	3.1	
South Staffordshire	754	313	1,067	4.3	3.7	
Stafford	1,075	344	1,419	3.2	2.7	
Staffordshire Moorlands	627	199	826	3.1	2.6	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,545	482	2,027	3.5	3.0	
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,025	365	1,390	5.0	4.3	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,374	516	1,890	5.8	5.0	
Stone	457	218	675	2.1	1.8	
Tamworth	954	442	1,396	3.3	2.8	
Warwickshire						
North Warwickshire	853	359	1,212	3.3	2.8	
Nuneaton	852	339	1,191	4.0	3.4	
Rugby and Kenilworth	848	323	1,171	2.5	2.2	
Stratford-on-Avon	459	200	659	1.4	1.2	
Warwick and Leamington	958	366	1,324	2.2	1.9	
West Midlands (Met County)						
Aldridge - Brownhills	851	327	1,178	4.6	4.2	
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,101	677	2,778	6.6	6.2	
Birmingham Erdington	2,466	635	3,101	8.9	8.1	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,572	504	2,076	14.0	12.9	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,403	604	3,007	16.4	15.0	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,541	1,491	7,032	3.7	3.4	
Birmingham Northfield	1,674	451	2,125	6.4	5.8	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,647	817	3,464	12.2	11.2	
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,025	660	2,685	8.4	7.8	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,717	1,303	6,020	13.1	12.0	
Birmingham Yardley	1,674	460	2,134	6.8	6.3	
Coventry North East	1,976	590	2,566	6.3	5.8	
Coventry North West	1,423	440	1,863	7.4	6.8	
Coventry South	1,506	430	1,936	2.7	2.5	
Dudley North	1,866	618	2,484	7.4	6.9	
Dudley South	1,424	506	1,930	4.8	4.4	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,415	434	1,849	5.4	5.0	
Meriden	1,439	489	1,928	5.9	5.4	
Solihull	697	293	990	1.8	1.7	
Stourbridge	1,236	409	1,645	5.4	4.9	
Sutton Coldfield	837	347	1,184	4.2	3.9	
Walsall North	1,790	528	2,318	6.7	6.1	
Walsall South	1,923	633	2,556	4.8	4.4	
Warley	2,056	632	2,688	8.9	8.2	
West Bromwich East	1,883	592	2,475	6.7	6.1	
West Bromwich West	2,118	683	2,801	5.3	4.8	
Wolverhampton North East	1,774	524	2,298	9.2	8.4	
Wolverhampton South East	1,917	655	2,572	8.6	7.8	
Wolverhampton South West	1,753	628	2,381	5.7	5.3	
Worcestershire						
Bromsgrove	842	302	1,144	3.8	3.3	
Mid Worcestershire	549	232	781	2.1	1.8	
Redditch	948	365	1,313	3.3	2.8	
West Worcestershire	492	187	679	2.5	2.2	
Worcester	897	291	1,188	2.5	2.2	
Wyre Forest	821	343	1,164	3.2	2.7	
EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Bedford	1,301	427	1,728	3.4	3.0	
Luton North	1,055	373	1,428	6.4	5.5	
Luton South	1,553	477	2,030	3.2	2.8	
Mid Bedfordshire	391	164	555	2.1	1.8	
North East Bedfordshire	423	225	648	2.6	2.2	
South West Bedfordshire	575	244	819	2.4	2.0	
Cambridgeshire						
Cambridge	927	286	1,213	1.8	1.5	
Huntingdon	676	259	935	1.7	1.5	
North East Cambridgeshire	850	323	1,173	3.6	3.0	
North West Cambridgeshire	640	248	888	3.2	2.7	
Peterborough	1,327	420	1,747	3.2	2.7	
South Cambridgeshire	379	150	529	1.1	0.9	
South East Cambridgeshire	518	196	714	1.7	1.5	
Essex						
Basildon	1,051	391	1,442	3.2	2.7	
Billericay	789	331	1,120	3.6	2.9	
Braintree	661	293	954	2.7	2.2	
Brentwood and Ongar	324	137	461	1.5	1.2	
Castle Point	633	278	911	4.9	4.1	
Colchester	857	343	1,200	2.1	1.7	
Epping Forest	745	327	1,072	3.7	3.0	
Harlow	887	346	1,233	3.1	2.5	
Harwich	1,196	375	1,571	6.9	5.7	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	540	233	773	3.3	2.7	
North Essex	447	198	645	3.5	2.9	
Rayleigh	489	219	708	3.4	2.8	
Rochford and Southend East	1,749	531	2,280	5.1	4.2	
Rochford and Southend West	365	159	524	1.5	1.3	
Southend	698	288	986	5.2	4.3	
Thurrock	1,344	526	1,870	4.2	3.4	
West Chelmsford	671	281	952	1.8	1.4	
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	671	300	971	3.1	2.7	
Hemel Hempstead	600	226	826	1.7	1.5	
Hertford and Stortford	373	110	483	1.1	0.9	
Hertsmer	475	232	707	1.7	1.5	
Hitchin and Harpenden	439	161	600	1.8	1.5	
North East Hertfordshire	398	136	534	1.7	1.5	
South West Hertfordshire	478	158	636	2.0	1.8	
St Albans	348	116	464	1.1	0.9	
Stevenage	774	261	1,035	2.4	2.1	
Watford	796	289	1,085	2.0	1.7	
Welwyn Hatfield	505	178	683	1.2	1.1	
Norfolk						
Bury Yarmouth	2,182	645	2,827	7.2	6.2	
Mid Norfolk	750	316	1,066	4.1	3.5	
North Norfolk	873	290	1,163	3.8	3.3	
North West Norfolk	969	388	1,357	3.5	3.0	
Norwich North	1,234	382	1,616	4.4	3.8	
Norwich South	1,772	513	2,285	2.7	2.3	
South Norfolk	625	292	917	3.3	2.8	
South West Norfolk	724	361	1,085	3.0	2.5	
Suffolk						
Bury St Edmunds	564	254	818	1.7	1.4	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	626	261	887	3.5	2.9	
Ipswich	1,519	436	1,955	3.3	2.8	
South Suffolk	533	211	744	2.4	2.0	
Suffolk Coastal	720	194	914	2.2	1.8	
Waveney	1,744	626	2,370	6.4	5.4	
West Suffolk	516	268	784	1.8	1.5	
LONDON						
Greater London						
Barking	1,157	427	1,584	6.4	5.6	
Battersea	1,422	567	1,989	4.7	4.2	
Beckenham	1,212	418	1,630	6.6	5.9	
Bethnal Green and Bow	4,074	1,054	5,128	6.4	5.6	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	667	291	958	4.1	3.6	
Brent East	2,184	774	2,958	10.9	9.6	
Brent North	1,011	359	1,370	6.1	5.5	
Brent South	2,506	806	3,312	6.1	5.4	
Brentford and Isleworth	905	402	1,307	1.9	1.7	
Bromley and Chislehurst	685	269	954	2.2	1.9	
Camberwell and Peckham	3,053	1,022	4,075	17.4	15.4	
Carshalton and Wallington	689	264	953	3.4	3.0	
Chingford and Woodford Green	781	314	1,095	6.2	5.5	
Chipping Barnet	862	357	1,219	3.8	3.4	
Cities of London and Westminster	1,810	673	2,483	0.3	0.3	
Croydon Central	1,733	635	2,368	3.5	3.1	
Croydon North	2,278	814	3,092	8.6	7.6	
Croydon South	733	319	1,052	3.4	3.0	
Dagenham	1,137	421	1,558	7.4	6.5	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,308	933	3,242	17.2	15.2	
Ealing North	1,309	491	1,800	6.6	5.8	
Ealing Southall	1,966	635	2,601	5.2	4.7	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,547	865	3,412	4.7	4.2	
East Ham	2,796	867	3,663	15.9		

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at July 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Rate ^a	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Rate ^a	
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	
WALES											
Aberavon	1,081	337	1,418	5.5	4.9	Paisley South	1,506	416	1,922	7.7	6.9
Alyn and Deeside	911	318	1,229	3.3	2.8	Perth	906	389	1,295	3.6	3.1
Blaenau Gwent	1,518	448	1,966	9.2	8.4	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,586	337	1,923	8.8	7.3
Brecon and Radnorshire	809	314	1,123	4.8	3.5	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	710	263	973	4.2	3.6
Bridgend	977	376	1,353	3.3	3.0	Stirling	900	302	1,211	4.1	3.7
Caerffon	966	283	1,249	5.7	4.6	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	988	369	1,357	8.3	7.5
Caerphilly	1,423	411	1,834	7.5	6.7	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	628	204	832	4.1	3.5
Cardiff Central	1,396	437	1,833	2.8	2.5	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	519	218	737	3.3	2.9
Cardiff North	626	207	833	2.4	2.2	West Renfrewshire	870	240	1,110	4.4	4.0
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,769	391	2,160	4.7	4.2	Western Isles	728	192	920	9.0	7.6
Cardiff West	1,544	352	1,896	8.0	7.2	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Cardiff East and Dinefwr	731	285	1,016	7.1	5.6	Belfast East	1,461	440	1,901	4.7	4.1
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,188	354	1,542	5.8	4.7	Belfast North	2,411	566	2,977	4.6	4.0
Ceredigion	807	328	1,135	4.0	3.2	Belfast South	1,727	781	2,508	3.7	3.2
Clwyd East	716	238	954	5.8	5.0	Belfast West	3,817	717	4,534	16.2	14.2
Clwyd West	816	236	1,052	5.5	4.8	East Antrim	1,637	581	2,218	7.4	6.3
Conwy	1,255	405	1,660	5.4	4.4	East Londonderry	1,754	668	2,422	7.8	6.7
Cynon Valley	1,119	285	1,404	9.9	8.8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,691	686	2,377	6.9	5.5
Delyn	704	252	956	4.2	3.7	Foyle	3,586	1,083	4,669	10.7	9.3
Gower	938	335	1,273	8.4	7.5	Lagan Valley	879	348	1,227	3.4	2.9
Islwyn	783	285	1,068	5.7	5.2	Mid Ulster	1,089	610	1,699	6.7	5.5
Llanelli	1,359	399	1,758	7.7	6.1	Newry and Armagh	1,911	783	2,694	7.3	6.0
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	623	209	832	6.8	5.5	North Antrim	1,569	730	2,299	6.1	5.0
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,511	396	1,907	9.8	8.7	North Down	1,216	561	1,777	7.6	6.8
Monmouth	732	298	1,030	3.3	3.0	South Antrim	1,111	530	1,641	4.5	3.9
Montgomeryshire	424	187	611	2.8	2.0	South Down	1,571	660	2,231	8.5	7.0
Neath	1,197	427	1,624	8.6	7.8	Strangford	1,280	499	1,779	6.2	5.4
Newport East	1,006	365	1,371	5.2	4.7	Upper Bann	1,459	554	2,013	4.7	4.1
Newport West	1,335	368	1,703	3.7	3.4	West Tyrone	2,038	815	2,853	9.8	8.0
Ogmore	983	320	1,303	7.1	6.3	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
Pontypridd	1,064	328	1,392	3.3	3.0	East Riding and North Lincolnshire	16,547	5,198	21,745	5.9	5.3
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,258	420	1,678	8.2	6.7	Kingston upon Hull, City of	7,326	2,079	9,405	7.7	7.2
Rhondda	1,254	369	1,623	9.1	8.1	East Riding of Yorkshire	3,535	1,359	4,894	4.5	3.8
Swansea East	1,530	419	1,949	6.7	6.1	North and North East Lincolnshire	5,886	1,760	7,646	5.5	4.9
Swansea West	1,595	456	2,051	4.8	4.3	North Yorkshire	6,037	2,249	8,286	2.7	2.2
Torfaen	1,078	352	1,430	4.6	4.2	York	1,643	568	2,211	2.5	2.3
Vale of Clwyd	900	267	1,167	4.5	3.9	North Yorkshire CC	4,394	1,681	6,075	2.8	2.2
Vale of Glamorgan	1,350	414	1,764	5.4	4.8	South Yorkshire	24,427	7,268	31,695	6.4	5.8
Wrexham	866	265	1,131	2.9	2.6	Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	13,630	4,190	17,820	6.9	6.1
Ynys Mon	1,295	476	1,771	10.0	8.1	Sheffield	10,797	3,078	13,875	5.9	5.5
SCOTLAND											
Aberdeen Central	1,261	345	1,606	2.5	2.2	West Yorkshire	34,089	9,861	43,950	4.7	4.2
Aberdeen North	726	211	937	2.0	1.8	Bradford	9,540	2,614	12,154	6.1	5.5
Aberdeen South	862	293	1,155	2.2	2.0	Leeds	11,477	3,366	14,843	4.0	3.6
Airdrie and Shotts	1,618	571	2,189	8.6	7.7	Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	13,072	3,881	16,953	4.7	4.1
Angus	1,460	593	2,053	7.8	6.9	EAST MIDLANDS					
Argyll and Bute	1,131	311	1,442	6.7	6.0	Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	29,669	9,567	39,236	4.9	4.3
Ayr	1,400	496	1,896	6.0	5.4	Derby	4,410	1,315	5,725	5.1	4.6
Banff and Buchan	856	316	1,172	4.8	4.2	East Derbyshire	4,495	1,410	5,905	6.8	6.1
Caitness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,466	279	1,745	8.8	7.3	South and West Derbyshire	4,579	1,640	6,219	3.7	3.1
Cantrick, Cummock and Doon Valley	1,818	652	2,470	11.0	9.9	Nottingham	7,177	2,011	9,188	5.0	4.6
Central Fife	1,752	582	2,334	8.1	7.4	North Nottinghamshire	5,986	2,069	8,055	5.1	4.4
Clydebank and Milingavie	1,436	377	1,813	9.4	8.4	South Nottinghamshire	3,022	1,122	4,144	4.4	3.5
Clydesdale	1,261	493	1,754	7.5	6.8	Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	15,750	6,067	21,817	3.2	2.8
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,314	417	1,731	9.1	8.2	Leicester City	6,053	2,027	8,080	5.2	4.9
Cumbria and Kilsyth	1,016	310	1,326	6.1	5.5	Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,449	2,011	6,460	2.5	2.1
Cunninghame North	1,517	532	2,049	10.5	9.5	Northamptonshire	5,248	2,029	7,277	2.7	2.3
Cunninghame South	1,918	730	2,648	10.3	9.2	Lincolnshire	5,864	2,173	8,037	3.4	2.8
Dumfries	1,396	535	1,931	5.5	4.4	Lincolnshire	5,864	2,173	8,037	3.4	2.8
Dumfries East	2,373	671	3,044	12.1	10.5	WEST MIDLANDS					
Dumfries West	1,908	577	2,485	5.9	5.1	Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	9,901	3,855	13,756	2.7	2.4
Dumfries East	1,213	351	1,564	7.0	6.3	Herefordshire, County of	1,334	513	1,847	2.8	2.3
Dumfries West	1,072	356	1,428	5.0	4.5	Worcestershire	4,597	1,755	6,352	2.9	2.5
East Kilbride	1,180	497	1,677	4.4	4.0	Warwickshire	3,970	1,587	5,557	2.5	2.2
East Lothian	700	182	882	5.2	4.7	Shropshire and Staffordshire	15,552	5,803	21,355	3.5	3.0
Eastwood	888	343	1,231	8.0	6.0	Telford and Wrekin	1,760	708	2,468	3.2	3.0
Edinburgh Central	1,228	384	1,612	2.1	1.9	Shropshire CC	2,247	893	3,140	3.0	2.4
Edinburgh East	972	276	1,248	5.6	5.1	Shropshire CC	3,915	1,319	5,234	4.5	4.1
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,419	437	1,856	2.3	2.1	Staffordshire CC	7,630	2,883	10,513	3.4	2.9
Edinburgh Pentlands	854	265	1,119	4.8	4.3	West Midlands	56,704	17,360	74,064	6.2	5.7
Edinburgh South	860	274	1,134	5.1	4.6	Birmingham	27,657	7,949	35,606	7.2	6.7
Edinburgh West	757	231	988	2.1	1.9	Solihull	2,136	782	2,918	3.3	3.0
Falkirk East	1,292	488	1,780	7.3	6.5	Coventry	4,905	1,460	6,365	4.6	4.1
Falkirk West	1,390	490	1,880	6.1	5.5	Dudley and Sandwell	11,998	3,874	15,872	6.1	5.7
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,159	441	1,600	8.0	6.4	Walsall and Wolverhampton	10,008	3,295	13,303	6.3	5.7
Glasgow Anniesland	1,610	435	2,045	12.5	11.3	EAST					
Glasgow Baillieston	1,809	489	2,298	11.5	10.3	East Anglia	20,668	7,319	27,987	3.0	2.6
Glasgow Cathcart	1,317	378	1,695	12.8	11.4	Peterborough	1,815	595	2,410	3.3	2.9
Glasgow Govan	1,896	544	2,440	5.7	5.1	Cambridgeshire CC	3,502	1,287	4,789	1.9	1.6
Glasgow Kelvin	1,781	587	2,368	1.4	1.3	Norfolk	9,129	3,187	12,316	3.8	3.3
Glasgow Maryhill	2,248	624	2,872	7.6	6.9	Suffolk	6,222	2,250	8,472	3.0	2.5
Glasgow Pollok	1,794	480	2,274	14.1	12.7	Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	11,155	4,077	15,232	2.2	1.9
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,199	337	1,536	10.2	9.1	Luton	2,580	840	3,420	4.2	3.8
Glasgow Shettleston	2,082	498	2,580	10.3	9.2	Bedfordshire CC	2,718	1,070	3,788	2.7	2.2
Glasgow Springburn	2,221	577	2,798	13.4	12.0	Hertfordshire	5,857	2,167	8,024	1.8	1.5
Gordon	621	302	923	4.0	3.5	Essex	13,656	5,256	18,912	3.3	2.7
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,246	372	1,618	5.7	5.1	Southend-on-Sea	2,532	789	3,321	5.4	4.4
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,530	511	2,041	4.7	4.3	Thurrock	1,549	607	2,156	4.1	3.4
Hamilton South	1,249	401	1,650	13.2	11.8	Essex CC	9,584	3,881	13,465	2.9	2.4
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,284	319	1,603	3.5	2.9	LONDON					
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,960	652	2,612	10.7	9.6	Inner London	73,006	25,659	98,665	4.4	4.1
Kirkcaldy	1,845	578	2,423	9.2	8.3	Inner London - West	17,828	7,011	24,839	1.8	1.7
Linlithgow	1,114	386	1,500	6.2	5.5	Inner London - East	55,178	18,648	73,826	8.9	8.0
Livingston	1,204	393	1,597	4.2	3.8	Outer London	54,427	20,454	74,881	4.6	3.9
Midlothian	612	185	797	4.5	4.0	Outer London - East and North East	23,170	8,649	31,819	7.0	5.8
Moray	1,184	448	1,632	5.8	5.1	Outer London - South	11,203	4,266	15,469	3.7	3.1
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,431	483	1,914	8.6	7.7	Outer London - West and North West	20,054	7,539	27,593	3.6	3.1
North East Fife	726	339	1,065	5.1	4.7	NORTH EAST					
North Tayside	848	364	1,212	6.0	4.4	Tees Valley and Durham	26,036	7,076	33,11		

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			Thousands			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
1999 Jul 8		295.8	199.1	96.7	247.9	-10.4	177.8	70.1
Aug 12		278.9	186.4	92.5	256.5	8.6	182.3	74.2
Sep 9		256.5	177.9	78.6	253.5	-3.0	180.8	72.7
Oct 14		261.1	183.8	77.3	250.3	-3.2	177.4	72.9
Nov 11		257.3	185.0	72.3	248.8	-1.5	176.7	72.1
Dec 9		242.2	179.5	62.6	246.7	-2.1	174.7	72.0
2000 Jan 13		250.3	180.3	70.0	239.9	-6.8	171.8	68.1
Feb 10		273.5	196.0	77.5	251.7	11.8	179.3	72.4
Mar 9		248.2	179.6	68.6	249.9	-1.8	178.1	71.8
Apr 13		234.8	170.5	64.3	237.6	-12.3	171.4	66.2
May 11		222.3	160.8	61.5	244.4	6.8	173.4	71.0
Jun 8 R		221.0	158.7	62.3	236.9	-7.5	169.6	67.3
Jul 13 P		266.0	181.5	84.5	225.6	-11.3	163.5	62.1

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

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

^a The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp351-8. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3-week month.

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

CLAIMANT COUNT C.33

Claim history: interval between claims

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

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	17	22	20	41.9	114.6	156.4
Over 4 and up to 13	10	16	14	24.6	82.9	107.6
Over 13 and up to 26	8	12	11	19.7	65.3	85.0
Over 26 and up to 39	4	6	5	10.7	31.2	41.8
Over 39 and up to 52	6	4	5	13.3	23.6	36.9
Over 52 and up to 104	6	8	7	14.7	40.7	55.4
Over 104	14	14	14	33.7	73.7	107.4
No previous Claims	34	18	23	82.1	93.1	175.2
Total	100	100	100	240.7	525.0	765.7

Interval (weeks)	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS											
	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	25	20	22	21	20	18	18	19	18	22	23	20
Over 4 and up to 13	15	14	15	14	13	14	14	12	14	14	15	14
Over 13 and up to 26	13	12	12	11	11	11	9	11	11	12	11	11
Over 26 and up to 39	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5
Over 39 and up to 52	5	4	5	4	4	4	6	4	5	5	5	5
Over 52 and up to 104	7	8	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	7	7	7
No previous Claims	19	22	22	24	25	25	25	25	22	22	20	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Interval (weeks)	THOUSANDS											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
4 or less	12.6	20.5	17.4	10.8	14.6	9.7	18.6	12.6	10.0	9.8	20.0	156.4
Over 4 and up to 13	7.7	14.8	11.7	7.3	9.1	7.2	14.5	8.0	8.0	6.1	13.3	107.6
Over 13 and up to 26	6.3	12.1	9.7	5.6	7.7	5.7	9.8	7.3	6.4	5.1	9.3	85.0
Over 26 and up to 39	2.9	6.0	4.7	2.5	3.6	2.7	5.9	3.4	3.0	2.6	4.6	41.8
Over 39 and up to 52	2.3	4.5	4.0	2.2	3.1	2.5	5.7	3.0	2.8	2.1	4.6	36.9
Over 52 and up to 104	3.3	7.8	4.9	3.3	5.0	3.6	8.3	5.3	4.4	3.0	6.5	55.4
Over 104	5.5	14.0	9.8	7.4	10.2	8.2	15.4	10.3	9.3	5.6	11.2	107.4
No previous Claims	9.4	23.1	17.1	12.5	18.1	13.3	25.6	17.2	12.3	9.4	17.3	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.

¹ Latest claims in this table started between 13 January 2000-13 April 2000 inclusive.

² 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 C.34

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	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	7.2
Gone abroad	8.5	3.2	2.5	0.8	0.5	15.2
Claimed Income Support	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.6	6.0
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	5.0	3.0	3.2	2.2	1.3	14.7
Claimed another benefit	1.3	1.0	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	0.1	0.5
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	0.0	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	0.1
Not known	7.6	2.1	2.1	0.9	0.4	13.2
Failed to sign	39.4	11.4	8.6	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	1.3	
Gone abroad	7.3	8.3	6.8	5.4	3.8	
Claimed Income Support	1.5	3.6	3.5	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	20.5	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.3	
Gone to prison	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	
Attending court	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	0.0	
New claim review	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

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

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent										
		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^e	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992		9.2	6.8	10.2	10.8	4.0	7.3	11.2	9.2	11.7	10.4	6.6
1993		10.7	7.3	10.3	10.9	3.8	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.4	11.7	7.9
1994		11.1	7.1	9.4	9.7	3.9	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.4
1995		10.7	6.8	8.6	8.5	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.2
1996		10.8	6.8	8.0	8.5	4.4	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9
1997		10.6	6.6	6.8	8.5	4.5	9.4	9.1	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9
1998		9.9	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.7	9.5	8.3	5.1	11.4	11.7	9.4
1999		9.2	6.2	5.9	7.2	4.4	9.0	7.6	4.5	10.2	11.0	9.1
1999	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
2000	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	5.7	5.5	6.7	3.3	8.4	6.6	4.8	9.6	9.6	8.4
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1999	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	..
	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	..
2000	Jan	..	..	1,161	655	216	490	1,078	149	261	2,565	..
	Feb	..	..	1,157	644	211	484	1,080	148	261	2,500	..
	Mar	..	..	1,141	662	200	473	1,086	148	258	2,448	..
	Apr	..	..	1,118	657	192	475	1,079	146	253	2,371	..
	May	..	..	1,110	652	192	471	1,057	147	246	2,355	..
	Jun	..	..	1,093	..	188	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jul	..	..	1,070	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	..	3.7	6.7	5.6	10.9	6.6	5.3	9.5	9.8	9.6
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992		..	..	2,779	925	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993		..	..	2,919	939	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994		..	..	2,639	856	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
1995		..	..	2,326	765	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,622
1996		..	..	2,122	779	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
1997		..	..	1,602	787	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998		..	..	1,362	747	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,266
1999		..	..	1,263	685	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,093
1999	Jul	..	..	1,264	624	179	524	1,254	153	227	2,640	4,027
	Aug	..	..	1,263	653	180	552	1,228	163	233	2,741	4,024
	Sep	..	..	1,224	713	180	532	1,069	140	230	2,738	3,943
	Oct	..	..	1,165	643	194	511	1,031	138	237	2,729	3,883
	Nov	..	..	1,147	610	221	492	1,031	133	237	2,696	3,901
	Dec	..	..	1,141	667	242	492	995	139	229	2,637	4,047
2000	Jan	..	..	1,236	696	279	493	1,139	174	265	2,683	4,293
	Feb	..	..	1,227	719	265	481	1,136	159	284	2,594	4,277
	Mar	..	..	1,194	700	221	462	1,141	154	282	2,451	4,141
	Apr	..	..	1,142	659	194	457	1,124	146	283	2,345	3,986
	May	..	..	1,108	643	174	442	1,091	138	322	2,242	3,788
	Jun	..	..	1,077	..	156	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jul	..	..	1,089	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	..	3.7	6.7	4.7	10.5	6.8	4.9	11.9	..	9.3

a 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.
b The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 3 months centred on the middle month.
c 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.
d 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.
e The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.
f 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

		Thousands and per cent											
		Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e,f}	Italy ^d	Japan ^f	Luxembourg	Netherlands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland ^f	United States ^d
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
1992		7.9	15.4	8.8	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.5	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.2	2.9	3.2	7.2	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	7.0	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.9	5.6
1996		9.6	11.6	11.7	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997		9.8	9.8	11.7	3.4	2.8	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998		10.7	7.7	11.8	4.1	2.8	4.0	3.3	5.1	18.7	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999		..	6.5	11.3	4.7	..	..	..	4.5	15.8	7.0	..	4.2
1999	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	..	5.6	11.3	4.7	2.4	3.3	3.3	4.4	15.7	7.2	..	4.2
	Sep	..	5.5	11.2	4.6	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
2000	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	..	4.0
	May	..	4.7	..	4.7	2.2	2.8	..	4.5	14.4	6.0	..	4.1
	Jun	..	4.5	..	4.7	2.2	..	..	4.4	14.1	6.0	..	4.0
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
1999	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
2000	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	4.6	10.7	4.6	..	2.9	..	..	..	4.5	2.0	4.1
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
1992		185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993		176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994		180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995		184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
1996		185	279	2,679	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997		214	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998		290	227	2,744	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	222	140	6,210
1999		..	193	2,670	3,171	5.4	222	..	357	1,652	208	99	5,880
1999	Jul	..	201	2,597	3,190	5.0	213	66	345	1,551	279	90	6,319
	Aug	..	199	..	3,200	5.0	212	68					

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,699	27,855	821	4,599	7,504	9,877	5,054	844
1993	28,565	27,762	713	4,425	7,614	9,952	5,059	803
1994	28,578	27,773	729	4,173	7,702	10,025	5,144	805
1995	28,618	27,807	752	4,009	7,743	10,119	5,184	811
1996	28,806	28,018	826	3,915	7,752	10,264	5,261	798
1997	29,004	28,182	868	3,793	7,783	10,267	5,471	822
1998	29,052	28,263	866	3,745	7,709	10,319	5,657	790
1999	29,361	28,532	850	3,710	7,592	10,525	5,855	829
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1999	29,362	28,538	838	3,705	7,578	10,544	5,872	824
May-Jul	29,359	28,537	832	3,699	7,570	10,566	5,870	822
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,395	28,568	829	3,714	7,573	10,575	5,877	827
Jul-Sep	29,434	28,604	839	3,728	7,566	10,578	5,893	830
Aug-Oct	29,416	28,590	837	3,736	7,532	10,586	5,900	826
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,465	28,631	841	3,745	7,526	10,603	5,917	833
Oct-Dec	29,502	28,653	840	3,749	7,508	10,625	5,930	849
Nov 99-Jan 2000	29,505	28,655	842	3,755	7,493	10,617	5,948	850
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	29,498	28,641	837	3,754	7,461	10,653	5,937	858
Jan-Mar 2000	29,538	28,683	847	3,753	7,445	10,681	5,955	855
Feb-Apr	29,557	28,707	859	3,750	7,422	10,710	5,964	850
Mar-May (Spr)	29,577	28,739	852	3,757	7,414	10,721	5,995	838
Apr-Jun	29,552	28,712	842	3,727	7,382	10,738	6,022	841
Changes								
Over last 3 months	15	29	-5	-27	-63	57	67	-14
Percent	0.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	0.5	1.1	-1.7
Over last 12 months	190	174	4	21	-196	195	150	16
Percent	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	-2.6	1.8	2.6	2.0
Male	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,265	15,949	430	2,515	4,368	5,436	3,200	316
1993	16,099	15,831	365	2,431	4,395	5,471	3,170	268
1994	16,078	15,803	376	2,301	4,446	5,493	3,187	275
1995	16,090	15,793	387	2,207	4,455	5,559	3,186	297
1996	16,136	15,859	434	2,145	4,432	5,609	3,226	277
1997	16,184	15,905	434	2,082	4,428	5,608	3,352	290
1998	16,185	15,903	433	2,023	4,385	5,624	3,438	282
1999	16,325	16,031	438	2,016	4,282	5,748	3,547	294
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1999	16,324	16,032	433	2,026	4,272	5,754	3,547	292
May-Jul	16,318	16,027	423	2,021	4,264	5,765	3,553	291
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,334	16,039	418	2,024	4,263	5,777	3,557	295
Jul-Sep	16,353	16,056	428	2,027	4,263	5,780	3,558	297
Aug-Oct	16,344	16,051	424	2,033	4,253	5,785	3,557	293
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,376	16,081	431	2,041	4,255	5,790	3,564	295
Oct-Dec	16,396	16,095	430	2,041	4,239	5,801	3,573	301
Nov 99-Jan 2000	16,397	16,102	433	2,047	4,225	5,812	3,585	295
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	16,363	16,071	423	2,040	4,210	5,829	3,570	292
Jan-Mar 2000	16,386	16,090	432	2,038	4,204	5,838	3,578	296
Feb-Apr	16,413	16,115	439	2,046	4,194	5,850	3,586	297
Mar-May (Spr)	16,418	16,127	433	2,044	4,185	5,863	3,602	291
Apr-Jun	16,381	16,097	421	2,028	4,162	5,869	3,617	284
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-5	7	-11	-11	-41	31	39	-12
Percent	0.0	0.0	-2.6	-0.5	-1.0	0.5	1.1	-4.0
Over last 12 months	57	65	-12	2	-110	116	70	-8
Percent	0.3	0.4	-2.8	0.1	-2.6	2.0	2.0	-2.7
Female	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZO	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,434	11,906	392	2,083	3,136	4,441	1,854	528
1993	12,466	11,931	348	1,994	3,219	4,481	1,889	535
1994	12,500	11,970	353	1,872	3,256	4,532	1,957	530
1995	12,528	12,013	365	1,802	3,288	4,561	1,998	514
1996	12,670	12,159	392	1,770	3,320	4,655	2,023	511
1997	12,819	12,277	434	1,711	3,356	4,658	2,119	542
1998	12,867	12,359	423	1,690	3,323	4,695	2,229	508
1999	13,036	12,501	412	1,694	3,310	4,778	2,307	534
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1999	13,038	12,506	405	1,680	3,306	4,790	2,325	532
May-Jul	13,041	12,510	408	1,678	3,306	4,801	2,316	531
Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,060	12,528	410	1,680	3,310	4,797	2,321	532
Jul-Sep	13,081	12,548	411	1,700	3,303	4,798	2,335	534
Aug-Oct	13,071	12,538	412	1,703	3,279	4,801	2,343	533
Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,089	12,551	410	1,704	3,271	4,812	2,353	538
Oct-Dec	13,115	12,568	410	1,708	3,269	4,825	2,356	548
Nov 99-Jan 2000	13,108	12,554	409	1,709	3,268	4,805	2,363	554
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	13,135	12,570	414	1,714	3,250	4,824	2,367	565
Jan-Mar 2000	13,151	12,593	415	1,715	3,242	4,843	2,377	558
Feb-Apr	13,144	12,591	420	1,705	3,228	4,860	2,378	553
Mar-May (Spr)	13,159	12,612	419	1,713	3,229	4,858	2,393	547
Apr-Jun	13,171	12,615	421	1,699	3,220	4,869	2,406	556
Changes								
Over last 3 months	20	22	6	-16	-22	26	28	-2
Percent	0.2	0.2	1.4	-0.9	-0.7	0.5	1.2	-0.4
Over last 12 months	133	109	16	19	-86	79	90	24
Percent	1.0	0.9	4.0	1.2	-2.6	1.7	3.5	4.5

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates by age

Percent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity rates (%) ^a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.3	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.3
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.2	76.2	83.0	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	55.9	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.6	58.1	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	8.0
1997	63.0	78.6	59.5	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.5	8.1
1998	62.8	78.5	58.9	75.7	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
1999	63.2	78.9	58.9	75.6	84.5	84.9	69.3	8.1
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1999	63.2	78.9	58.1	75.4	84.5	85.0	69.4	8.0
May-Jul	63.2	78.8	57.7	75.3	84.6	85.1	69.3	8.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.3	78.9	57.5	75.6	84.8	85.0	69.2	8.1
Jul-Sep	63.3	79.0	58.2	75.8	84.9	84.9	69.3	8.1
Aug-Oct	63.3	78.9	58.1	75.9	84.7	84.9	69.3	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.4	79.0	58.4	76.1	84.9	84.9	69.4	8.1
Oct-Dec	63.4	79.0	58.3	76.1	84.9	85.0	69.4	8.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	63.4	79.0	58.4	76.2	84.9	84.8	69.5	8.3
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	63.4	78.9	58.1	76.2	84.7	85.0	69.3	8.4
Jan-Mar 2000	63.4	79.0	58.8	76.1	84.8	85.1	69.4	8.3
Feb-Apr	63.5	79.1	59.6	76.0	84.7	85.2	69.4	8.3
Mar-May (Spr)	63.5	79.1	59.1	76.0	84.8	85.1	69.7	8.2
Apr-Jun	63.4	79.0	58.5	75.5	84.7	85.2	69.9	8.2
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
Male	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	74.2	86.8	60.7	83.9	95.0	94.5	74.0	8.9
1993	73.2	86.0	53.6	83.8	94.5	93.9	72.8	7.5
1994	72.9	85.6</						

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M)

UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks										Wants job and seeking work but not available to start										
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks					Reasons for not seeking					All			Students		Other					
					Total	Available	Not available	Discouraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other	All	Students	Other							
																			6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15											
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSN	YBVS	YBWC	YCFI	YCFJ	YCFK	YCFL	YCFM	YCFN	YCFO	YCFP	YCFQ	YCFR	YCFU	YCFV	YCFW	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGE	YCGG	YCGH	YCGI	YCGJ
1993	16,836	7,481	5,335	2,146	1,870	873	997	150	414	748	211	346	275	117	159										
1994	16,909	7,564	5,299	2,264	2,036	924	1,112	138	503	792	230	373	229	100	128										
1995	17,023	7,676	5,396	2,280	2,041	925	1,116	109	524	772	240	396	239	120	118										
1996	17,030	7,645	5,328	2,317	2,132	896	1,236	104	579	776	262	411	184	86	59										
1997	17,032	7,663	5,268	2,395	2,188	783	1,405	89	692	746	268	393	207	92	115										
1998	17,201	7,763	5,359	2,404	2,185	735	1,451	72	755	746	248	365	218	92	126										
1999	17,070	7,645	5,319	2,326	2,115	689	1,427	68	756	681	241	369	210	88	123										
3-month averages	Apr-Jun 1999	7,651	5,340	2,311	2,107	672	1,435	67	752	686	243	360	204	88	117										
May-Jul	7,663	5,356	2,307	2,100	689	1,412	64	753	671	244	369	207	87	120											
Jun-Aug (Sum)	7,645	5,369	2,275	2,071	686	1,384	65	736	666	246	367	205	86	119											
Jul-Sep	7,619	5,325	2,294	2,085	705	1,380	66	751	658	247	362	209	93	117											
Aug-Oct	7,645	5,357	2,288	2,074	687	1,387	67	740	653	238	376	214	95	119											
Sep-Nov (Aut)	7,614	5,315	2,299	2,087	690	1,397	66	739	661	227	394	212	94	117											
Oct-Dec	7,603	5,327	2,276	2,069	676	1,394	66	725	658	220	400	207	94	113											
Nov99-Jan2000	7,612	5,339	2,273	2,079	670	1,410	67	727	659	223	404	194	88	106											
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	7,638	5,342	2,296	2,100	656	1,444	68	732	651	235	414	195	88	108											
Jan-Mar 2000	7,607	5,311	2,296	2,105	658	1,448	64	738	656	236	411	191	87	110											
Feb-Apr	7,594	5,291	2,303	2,117	670	1,447	64	756	656	233	407	187	77	109											
Mar-May (Spr)	7,573	5,262	2,312	2,125	670	1,455	64	768	655	239	399	186	75	111											
Apr-Jun	7,611	5,295	2,316	2,124	673	1,451	68	760	644	248	403	192	78	114											
Changes	Over last 3 months	22	4	-15	20	18	15	3	4	22	-12	12	-8	2	-3	4									
Percent	0.1	0.4	-0.3	0.9	0.9	2.3	0.2	5.7	3.0	-1.8	5.1	-1.8	0.8	-3.4	4.0										
Over last 12 months	-42	-39	-44	5	17	1	16	1	9	-42	5	43	-12	-9	-3										
Percent	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	-6.1	2.1	12.1	-5.9	-10.7	-2.3										
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFN	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK										
1993	5,896	2,583	1,807	777	654	307	348	89	259	44	112	150	122	59	65										
1994	5,971	2,657	1,809	847	736	325	411	83	324	49	121	158	112	57	54										
1995	6,065	2,747	1,901	847	737	321	416	64	327	51	129	166	110	58	52										
1996	6,147	2,782	1,882	900	815	340	475	60	362	69	141	183	86	41	45										
1997	6,228	2,839	1,898	941	845	372	573	51	419	70	137	168	96	53	43										
1998	6,362	2,948	1,961	987	880	277	603	44	474	75	129	158	107	54	52										
1999	6,332	2,912	1,968	944	854	273	603	40	464	72	122	157	90	43	47										
3-month averages	Apr-Jun 1999	2,918	1,974	944	855	265	590	39	460	72	125	160	89	45	45										
May-Jul	2,930	1,980	950	858	273	585	37	455	68	126	172	92	45	47											
Jun-Aug (Sum)	2,925	1,981	944	853	273	580	38	443	68	126	177	91	47	44											
Jul-Sep	2,914	1,965	949	855	283	571	39	451	67	125	174	95	50	45											
Aug-Oct	2,925	1,984	941	845	274	571	39	445	66	115	180	95	51	44											
Sep-Nov (Aut)	2,902	1,958	943	845	274	571	41	445	68	109	182	98	52	46											
Oct-Dec	2,904	1,970	933	836	268	568	42	440	68	106	180	97	53	44											
Nov99-Jan2000	2,933	1,972	921	830	264	566	43	439	68	110	171	92	49	43											
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	2,930	1,956	934	846	263	583	44	441	66	118	177	88	48	40											
Jan-Mar 2000	2,918	1,984	933	851	263	588	43	448	61	116	182	83	43	40											
Feb-Apr	2,898	1,960	939	857	267	591	41	459	64	111	183	81	41	40											
Mar-May (Spr)	2,894	1,955	939	860	263	597	36	465	64	114	181	78	40	39											
Apr-Jun	2,929	1,978	952	871	265	606	37	461	66	123	185	80	40	40											
Changes	Over last 3 months	12	18	3	18	3	18	-6	12	5	7	-2	-2	-2	0										
Percent	0.5	0.4	-0.3	1.9	2.4	1.1	3.0	-14.0	2.7	7.4	5.9	1.6	-3.0	-5.6	-0.2										
Over last 12 months	40	12	4	7	17	1	16	-2	1	-6	-2	25	-9	-4	-5										
Percent	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	2.0	0.3	2.7	-4.3	0.2	-8.3	-1.3	15.7	-10.3	-9.2	-11.4										
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFR	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL										
1993	10,949	4,897	3,528	1,369	1,216	566	650	61	155	704	99	196	153	59	94										
1994	10,938	4,907	3,490	1,417	1,300	599	701	55	179	742	109	216	117	43	74										
1995	10,958	4,929	3,496	1,433	1,305	604	700	45	197	721	111	200	129	62	67										
1996	10,883	4,863	3,446	1,417	1,318	556	761	44	218	707	121	228	99	45	54										
1997	10,805	4,824	3,370	1,454	1,343	510	832	38	272	676	131	225	111	39	72										
1998	10,839	4,815	3,398	1,417	1,306	457	848	28	281	671	119	207	112	38	74										
1999	10,738	4,733	3,351	1,382	1,261	416	845	29	292	610	120	211	121	45	76										
3-month averages	Apr-Jun 1999	4,733	3,366	1,367	1,252	408	845	28	292	614	118	200	115	43	72										
May-Jul	4,733	3,377	1,357	1,242	416	826	27	297	604	118	196	115	42	73											
Jun-Aug (Sum)	4,720	3,389	1,332	1,218	413	805	28	293	588	119	191	113	39	75											
Jul-Sep	4,706	3,361	1,345	1,230	421	809	28	300	591	122	189	115	43	72											
Aug-Oct	4,720	3,372	1,347	1,229	413	816	27	295	586	124	186	118	44	75											
Sep-Nov (Aut)	4,712	3,357	1,355	1,241	415	826	25	294	593	118	211	114	42	72											
Oct-Dec	4,700	3,357	1,343	1,233	408	825	24	285	590	114	220	110	42	68											
Nov99-Jan2000	4,719	3,367	1,352	1,250	406	844	24	288	591	113	233	102	39	63											
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	4,679	3,346	1,362	1,255	393	861	23	292	586	117	237	107	39	68											
Jan-Mar 2000	4,690	3,327	1,363	1,255	395	860	21	290	595	119	229	108	38	70											
Feb-Apr	4,696	3,331	1,365	1,259	403	866	23	297	592	123	224	105	36	69											
Mar-May (Spr)	4,680	3,307	1,373	1,265	407	858	28	303	591	125	218	108	35	72											
Apr-Jun	4,682	3,317	1,365	1,252	408	845	31	300	578	125	219	112	38	74											
Changes	Over last 3 months	-7	-8	-9	2	-2	12	-15	10	-17	5	-11	4	0											

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic inactivity rates (%) ^a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	36.7	20.8	40.5	21.7	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.7
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.1	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
1994	37.2	21.4	43.8	23.8	17.0	14.9	31.5	92.1
1995	37.3	21.6	44.1	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
1996	37.2	21.4	41.9	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
1997	37.0	21.4	40.5	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.5	91.9
1998	37.2	21.5	41.1	24.3	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
1999	36.8	21.1	41.1	24.4	15.5	15.1	30.7	91.9
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1999	36.8	21.1	41.9	24.6	15.5	15.0	30.6	92.0
May-Jul	36.8	21.2	42.3	24.7	15.4	14.9	30.7	92.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7	21.1	42.5	24.4	15.2	15.0	30.8	91.9
Jul-Sep	36.7	21.0	41.8	24.2	15.1	15.1	30.7	91.9
Aug-Oct	36.7	21.1	41.9	24.1	15.3	15.1	30.7	92.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.6	21.0	41.6	23.9	15.1	15.1	30.6	91.9
Oct-Dec	36.6	21.0	41.7	23.9	15.1	15.0	30.6	91.7
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36.6	21.0	41.6	23.8	15.1	15.2	30.5	91.7
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36.6	21.1	41.9	23.8	15.3	15.0	30.7	91.6
Jan-Mar 2000	36.6	21.0	41.2	23.9	15.2	14.9	30.6	91.7
Feb-Apr	36.5	20.9	40.4	24.0	15.3	14.8	30.6	91.7
Mar-May (Spr)	36.5	20.9	40.9	23.9	15.2	14.9	30.3	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
Male	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25.8	13.2	39.3	16.1	5.0	5.5	26.0	91.1
1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.2	92.5
1994	27.1	14.4	43.6	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.3
1995	27.4	14.8	43.8	18.2	5.8	6.9	28.5	91.8
1996	27.6	14.9	40.5	17.4	6.6	7.5	28.2	92.4
1997	27.8	15.1	41.8	17.6	6.4	8.0	27.8	92.4
1998	28.2	15.6	41.8	19.2	6.3	8.5	28.1	92.4
1999	27.9	15.4	40.7	19.5	6.5	7.8	27.4	92.1
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1999	28.0	15.4	41.4	19.1	6.5	7.8	27.5	92.1
May-Jul	28.0	15.5	42.7	19.3	6.5	7.7	27.5	92.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.0	15.4	43.4	19.2	6.3	7.7	27.6	92.1
Jul-Sep	27.9	15.4	42.0	19.1	6.1	7.8	27.7	92.0
Aug-Oct	28.0	15.4	42.5	18.9	6.1	7.8	27.8	92.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27.9	15.3	41.6	18.7	5.8	7.9	27.7	92.1
Oct-Dec	27.9	15.3	41.7	18.7	6.0	7.8	27.6	91.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27.8	15.2	41.3	18.5	6.1	7.8	27.5	92.1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	28.0	15.4	42.7	18.8	6.2	7.7	27.9	92.2
Jan-Mar 2000	27.9	15.3	41.4	18.9	6.1	7.7	27.9	92.1
Feb-Apr	27.8	15.2	40.5	18.6	6.1	7.6	27.8	92.0
Mar-May (Spr)	27.8	15.2	41.3	18.7	6.1	7.5	27.5	92.2
Apr-Jun	28.0	15.4	42.9	19.4	6.3	7.6	27.4	92.4
Changes								
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	YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	46.8	29.1	41.8	27.6	30.1	22.8	38.2	92.0
1993	46.8	29.1	46.1	28.3	29.0	23.1	37.8	91.9
1994	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.1	28.8	23.1	36.9	91.9
1995	46.7	29.1	44.3	30.2	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1
1996	46.2	28.6	43.5	28.8	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2
1997	45.7	28.2	39.1	29.3	26.5	23.1	36.7	91.7
1998	45.7	28.0	40.4	29.6	26.2	22.9	35.7	92.2
1999	45.2	27.5	41.6	29.6	24.9	22.4	35.1	91.8
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1999	45.2	27.5	42.5	30.2	24.8	22.3	34.8	91.9
May-Jul	45.2	27.5	42.0	30.3	24.6	22.2	35.1	91.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45.1	27.4	41.7	29.8	24.4	22.4	35.1	91.9
Jul-Sep	45.0	27.3	41.5	29.4	24.4	22.5	34.9	91.8
Aug-Oct	45.1	27.3	41.4	29.4	24.8	22.5	34.7	91.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.0	27.3	41.6	29.4	24.8	22.4	34.6	91.8
Oct-Dec	44.9	27.2	41.7	29.2	24.6	22.3	34.6	91.6
Nov 99-Jan 2000	44.9	27.3	41.8	29.3	24.5	22.7	34.5	91.5
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	44.8	27.2	41.2	29.1	24.7	22.5	34.5	91.4
Jan-Mar 2000	44.8	27.1	40.9	29.1	24.7	22.3	34.3	91.5
Feb-Apr	44.8	27.2	40.3	29.5	24.9	22.1	34.4	91.5
Mar-May (Spr)	44.8	27.1	40.4	29.2	24.7	22.3	34.1	91.6
Apr-Jun	44.7	27.1	40.1	29.8	24.7	22.2	33.9	91.5
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	0.8	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.4	-2.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.9	-0.4

a Denominator—all persons in the relevant age group.

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

national STATISTICS

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E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector			
		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
1995=100		LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995)		100.0				100.0			
1996)		103.6				103.0			
1997)	Annual	108.0				105.3			
1998)	averages	113.5				108.6			
1999)		119.0				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	4.1
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	4.7
Jul		119.0	118.9	4.4	4.6	113.6	113.6	4.2	4.6
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	3.9
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	3.7

SIC 1992		Private sector				of which: Private sector services ^b			
		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
1995=100		LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ
1995)		100.0				100.0			
1996)		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
Aug R		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.

a 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.

b For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article in the May 2000 edition of *Labour Market Trends*, pp201-3.

R Revised.
P Provisional.

EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
1995=100		LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
1995)		100.0				100.0			
1996)		104.4				104.4			
1997)	Annual	108.5				108.8			
1998)	averages	113.4				113.7			
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
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
1999 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
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	3.5	3.5
Aug		116.4	118.3	3.8	3.5	117.0	118.9	4.0	3.7
Sep		116.8	118.8	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
2000 Jan		121.1	122.0	5.4	5.1	121.7	122.7	5.6	5.4
Feb		121.6	121.1	4.6	5.1	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	4.7
Jun P		121.8	122.1	4.3	4.3	122.4	122.6	4.4	4.7

SIC 1992		Services (Divisions 50-93)			
		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
1995=100		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995)		100.0			
1996)		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		122.4	122.6	3.6	4.5
Jun P		122.9	123.7	3.4	3.9

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

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manufacturing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery
March 1996=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV
1997) Annual	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1	105.1
1998) averages	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4	109.4
1999)	109.8	110.0	111.3	111.8	114.7	112.8	119.0	113.7	113.1	115.8	109.3	111.8	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	105.6
Jul	105.0	103.8	105.6	105.6	107.1	104.2	105.1	105.5	105.4	108.1	104.8	105.6	105.6
Aug	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7	105.7
Sep	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	105.1	105.2	105.2
Oct	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	105.3	105.2	105.2
Nov	104.8	104.6	106.6	105.2	109.1	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	109.0	106.3	105.7	105.7
Dec	106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.8	106.8
1998 Jan	106.4	105.9	106.4	105.8	110.7	105.8	108.2	107.7	107.7	109.5	106.9	107.0	107.0
Feb	106.8	105.9	105.3	106.5	110.6	105.5	109.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	107.0	107.4	107.4
Mar	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	107.1	107.6	107.6
Apr	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	108.5	108.5
May	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	108.6	109.0	109.0
Jun	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	109.5	109.5
Jul	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.1	110.1
Aug	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.5	110.5
Sep	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	110.4	110.4
Oct	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1	110.1
Nov	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.0	110.0
Dec	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.0	110.0
1999 Jan ^a	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9	109.9
Feb ^a	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7	109.7
Mar	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	109.6	109.6
Apr	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	111.4	108.1	110.1	110.1
May	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	108.7	110.7	110.7
Jun	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	111.3	111.3
Jul	109.4	109.8	111.6	111.4	114.3	112.1	118.7	112.5	113.0	117.0	110.0	111.7	111.7
Aug	109.7	110.0	112.3	111.1	115.0	112.7	119.1	113.3	113.6	117.2	109.8	112.0	112.0
Sep	109.8	110.3	112.5	111.5	116.0	113.4	119.8	114.2	114.1	117.5	110.0	112.0	112.0
Oct	110.3	110.6	113.2	112.1	116.8	114.2	120.3	115.6	114.4	117.3	110.0	112.4	112.4
Nov	110.9	110.8	113.9	113.6	117.7	114.6	121.1	116.8	114.6	118.5	110.7	113.4	113.4
Dec	111.0	111.2	114.6	114.1	118.3	115.2	122.2	117.1	115.2	119.1	110.1	114.3	114.3
2000 Jan	111.3	111.8	113.6	112.0	118.1	114.8	122.9	116.9	116.3	120.6	110.0	114.4	114.4
Feb	111.4	112.4	112.6	110.9	118.3	114.5	123.0	115.5	117.8	120.6	110.0	114.6	114.6
Mar	112.1	113.1	112.0	108.6	118.6	114.1	122.9	115.0	118.5	120.7	110.6	115.1	115.1
Apr	112.1	114.6	112.2	108.7	119.3	114.4	123.3	114.7	119.3	120.6	110.4	116.0	116.0
May R	112.0	115.8	112.8	107.2	119.2	115.0	123.6	115.7	120.2	121.5	110.8	116.3	116.3
Jun P	111.9	116.3	113.6	107.8	119.6	115.2	123.7	116.9	120.6	122.6	111.1	117.1	117.1
Per cent change on the year													
	LNLM	LNLN	LNLO	LNLP	LNLP	LNLP	LNLP	LNLP	LNLP	LNLP	LNLP	LNLP	LNLP
1998 Jun	4.1	4.9	2.3	3.7	5.0	4.0	5.6	5.5	3.7	6.0	4.2	3.7	3.7
Jul	3.5	4.8	2.0	4.0	4.8	4.0	5.9	4.7	4.2	5.8	3.9	4.3	4.3
Aug	3.4	4.2	2.2	4.3	4.6	3.5	6.1	4.4	4.4	6.7	3.9	4.5	4.5
Sep	3.9	4.1	2.3	4.6	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	5.7	3.5	5.0	5.0
Oct	5.1	4.0	2.2	4.4	3.3	3.5	5.9	5.2	3.8	5.6	2.8	4.7	4.7
Nov	5.0	4.2	2.0	4.4	2.5	3.9	6.1	4.7	3.5	4.3	2.0	4.0	4.0
Dec	4.2	4.1	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.4	6.5	4.3	3.0	3.8	1.6	3.0	3.0
1999 Jan ^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	2.7
Feb ^a	2.8	3.5	2.0	3.3	0.5	5.3	6.1	3.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.1	2.1
Mar	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	0.0	4.8	5.9	2.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.9	1.9
Apr	0.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.0	4.0	6.3	1.6	3.0	-0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5
May	0.4	1.4	2.7	1.6	0.0	3.6	6.7	1.2	3.3	0.8	0.1	1.6	1.6
Jun	0.5	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.1	3.5	6.9	1.6	3.3	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.6
Jul	0.9	1.2	3.6	1.5	1.8	3.5	6.6	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.4
Aug	1.2	1.7	3.9	1.3	3.2	3.7	6.6	2.9	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.4
Sep	3.6	1.0	4.3	1.6	4.2	3.7	7.3	2.7	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.4
Oct	7.0	1.0	4.9	2.5	5.3	3.7	7.3	3.7	4.0	2.8	1.7	2.1	2.1
Nov	6.7	0.9	4.8	3.5	5.3	3.5	7.3	4.5	3.9	4.2	2.2	3.1	3.1
Dec	5.0	0.3	5.4	3.9	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.8	4.3	5.1	1.5	3.9	3.9
2000 Jan	3.7	0.5	4.6	1.6	5.8	3.0	6.7	4.6	5.4	7.9	1.3	4.1	4.1
Feb	3.3	1.4	4.8	0.8	6.4	3.0	6.4	3.4	7.0	8.7	1.8	4.4	4.4
Mar	5.1	2.7	4.2	-1.8	6.6	3.1	6.4	3.3	7.2	8.3	2.8	5.0	5.0
Apr	6.0	3.1	5.3	4.0	-1.6	6.7	3.4	5.8	3.0	7.0	7.8	5.3	5.3
May R	8.2	2.6	6.0	3.3	-3.3	5.9	3.4	5.3	3.5	7.1	6.6	5.0	5.0
Jun P	9.7	2.3	6.2	2.7	-2.8	5.5	3.1	4.4	4.2	7.1	6.4	5.2	5.2

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

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.

EARNINGS E.2

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication ^c	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work ^d	Other services ^e	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
March 1996=100	(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
	LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	
1997) Annual	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	104.3	106.7	104.0	101.0	104.6	106.1	1997 (Annual
1998) averages	110.1	106.3	103.9	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	108.3	113.3	110.2	103.5	107.6	114.7	1998 (averages
1999)	116.5	110.7	102.1	115.0	113.8	103.0	117.4	111.4	118.0	115.0	106.0	113.0	121.8	1999)
1997 Jun	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
Jul	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
Aug	106.6	101.2	101.0	103.1	105.2	98.6	106.9	104.4	107.7	104.2	100.5	105.6	105.1	Aug
Sep	106.5	101.5	101.0	103.7	105.5	99.								

E.4 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index:^a main industrial sectors

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992		Whole economy (Division 01-93)				Public sector			
1995=100		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
Index including bonus		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1998	Jun	LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
	Jul	112.6	5.3	4.8	0.5	108.8	4.0	3.8	0.2
	Aug	114.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	109.2	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Sep	112.4	4.7	4.5	0.2	110.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Oct	112.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	110.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Nov	112.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	109.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Dec	113.7	4.5	4.8	-0.3	109.8	3.4	3.4	0.0
	Jan ^a	117.2	4.3	4.2	0.1	110.6	3.1	3.2	-0.1
1999	Jan ^a	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Feb ^a	117.5	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	124.0	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.3	3.7	3.3	0.4	111.6	4.5	3.9	0.6
	May	117.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	113.4	4.7	4.0	0.7
	Jun	118.6	5.4	4.2	1.2	114.5	5.3	4.7	0.6
	Jul	119.0	4.3	3.5	0.8	113.6	4.0	3.4	0.6
	Aug	117.9	4.9	3.7	1.2	114.4	3.4	3.0	0.4
	Sep	117.8	4.5	3.7	0.8	114.1	3.7	3.3	0.4
	Oct	118.4	5.2	3.8	1.4	114.0	4.0	3.6	0.4
	Nov	119.4	5.0	3.6	1.4	114.5	4.3	3.9	0.4
	Dec	124.6	6.3	3.7	2.6	114.7	3.7	3.1	0.6
2000	Jan	123.3	6.5	4.8	1.7	115.2	4.5	4.0	0.5
	Feb	124.1	5.7	5.1	0.6	116.4	4.8	4.8	0.0
	Mar	131.0	5.6	4.7	0.9	115.2	4.2	4.2	0.0
	Apr	122.5	4.4	4.4	0.0	116.6	4.5	4.4	0.1
	May R	122.5	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.1	3.3	3.6	-0.3
	Jun P	122.9	3.6	4.4	-0.8	118.1	3.1	3.2	-0.1

Private sector

of which: Private sector services^b

GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992		Private sector				of which: Private sector services ^b			
1995=100		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
Index including bonus		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1998	Jun	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	JJGF	JJGG	JJJK	JJGN
	Jul	113.5	5.6	5.1	0.5	113.5	5.9	..	..
	Aug	115.2	5.9	5.2	0.7	115.4	6.1	..	..
	Sep	112.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	112.8	5.1	..	..
	Oct	113.4	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.5	5.7	..	..
	Nov	113.3	4.9	4.7	0.2	113.0	5.0	..	..
	Dec	114.7	4.7	5.1	-0.4	114.3	5.0	..	..
	Jan ^a	118.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	119.8	4.8	..	..
1999	Jan ^a	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	118.1	4.9	..	..
	Feb ^a	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	..	..
2000	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	0.9
	Mar	135.1	6.0	4.9	1.1	139.0	6.4	4.9	1.5
	Apr	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	124.6	4.4	4.4	0.0
	May R	123.8	4.0	4.9	-0.9	124.3	3.4	5.1	-1.7
	Jun P	124.1	3.8	4.8	-1.0	124.6	3.1	4.8	-1.7

^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.

^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.
P Provisional.

E.4 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index:^a main industrial sectors

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992		Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
1995=100		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
Index including bonus		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1998	Jun	LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT
	Jul	112.9	4.4	4.2	0.2	113.1	4.5	4.3	0.2
	Aug	114.2	4.8	4.3	0.5	114.6	4.9	4.4	0.5
	Sep	112.2	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.4	4.6	4.6	0.0
	Oct	112.1	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.4	4.3	4.0	0.3
	Nov	113.3	4.4	4.0	0.4	113.7	4.4	3.9	0.5
	Dec	114.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	114.7	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Jan ^a	116.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1
1999	Jan ^a	114.6	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.0	4.1	3.6	0.5
	Feb ^a	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
2000	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 (Divisions 50-93)

GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992		Services (Divisions 50-93)			
1995=100		Change on year (%)			
Index including bonus		Including effect ^a	Excluding bonus	Bonus bonus	
1998	Jun	LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU
	Jul	112.3	5.3	4.8	0.5
	Aug	113.7	5.4	4.9	0.5
	Sep	112.2	4.7	4.4	0.3
	Oct	112.6	5.0	4.6	0.4
	Nov	112.0	4.6	4.6	0.0
	Dec	113.1	4.5	4.9	-0.4
	Jan ^a	117.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
1999	Jan ^a	116.0	4.6	4.5	0.1
	Feb ^a	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: 01928 792442.

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; Great Britain; April 2000

Occupation	All employees on adult rates			
	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
Other occupations	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
All occupations	1-9	459.4	346.9	417.9

	Male	Female	All
Manual	1.0252	1.0648	1.0312
Non-manual	1.0408	1.0588	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 code	Male			Female			Male and female		
		Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	279.3	417.1	309.9	211.9	279.0	244.1	272.3	373.7	300.0
Mining and quarrying	C	406.0	672.6	531.2				404.8	601.0	510.8
Manufacturing	D	363.5	563.7	440.9	246.7	361.6	310.3	344.1	504.7	412.9
Manufacture of food products	DA	346.9	627.8	431.8	259.2	362.8	303.0	325.2	532.5	395.9
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 products; publishing and printing	DE	407.2	569.0	485.9	279.8	396.0	369.9	387.3	496.9	450.8
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	337.6	554.1	445.0	246.6	375.2	304.3	310.6	509.3	407.2
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	411.9	599.2	478.5	302.2	382.6	352.3	406.8	563.6	467.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	451.6	628.1	546.8				388.0	453.2	511.1
Construction	F	360.2	529.3	416.0				324.5	323.9	361.9
Wholesale and retail trade	G	306.9	462.9	410.3	229.3	292.8	287.1	296.7	355.8	278.0
Hotels and restaurants	H	236.3	421.0	308.5	192.2	295.0	242.6	216.9	355.8	278.0
Transport, storage and communication	I	368.7	551.6	439.6	331.7	372.7	365.2	366.8	486.3	424.3
Financial intermediation	J	387.4	714.1	704.2				400.7	556.0	552.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	320.2	601.3	523.7	235.9	390.7	378.4	307.5	511.4	469.6
Public administration and defence	L	315.3	479.6	455.3	247.4	352.3	349.8	306.2	423.6	411.7
Education	M	292.4	505.1	457.7	237.5	409.0	397.5	274.3	444.0	420.7
Health and social work	N	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	O	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 female		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
North East	333.8	467.8	399.4	220.8	327.1	307.9	314.6	396.6	365.1
North West (including Merseyside)	341.0	507.7	431.0	235.9	333.7	318.1	323.2	424.2	389.2
North West (excluding Merseyside)	338.7	508.8	430.7	236.7	333.4	317.0	320.9	426.5	389.4
Merseyside	353.0	501.7	432.7	229.8	335.1	323.0	335.5	413.2	388.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	329.6	487.2	411.0	223.5	336.3	316.5	312.0	415.4	377.0
East Midlands	329.6	487.2	411.0	223.5	336.3	316.5	312.0	415.4	377.0
West Midlands	338.0	486.6	413.6	222.7	327.3	304.6	317.8	417.3	377.8
South Western	336.5	517.3	430.5	231.1	340.2	319.8	318.6	436.8	392.3
East	323.4	496.5	418.4	227.4	333.8	316.4	306.8	420.3	381.1
London	349.8	529.3	452.8	236.5	361.2	344.1	333.0	453.0	414.2
South East	386.4	691.7	606.9	278.1	464.9	449.2	367.3	587.7	543.1
Great Britain	355.9	568.8	489.3	251.0	380.5	362.3	336.4	484.6	442.0
England	344.5	553.8	465.3	237.8	371.4	351.2	326.3	469.7	423.4
Wales	334.6	468.1	398.8	223.1	338.5	316.9	316.5	404.1	369.3
Scotland	336.9	495.0	421.6	230.2	336.4	316.3	315.3	417.6	381.1
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 Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 1999 Part A (available from ONS Direct, Room D140, Government Offices, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP10 8XG, tel 01633 812078).

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products & beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastics	Manufacture of other non-metallic products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	SIC 1992	MALE
1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK		Weekly earnings (£s)
1989	217.9	234.7	231.1	200.9	162.1	286.1	225.0	185.7	263.6	243.0	217.6	228.9	232.6	228.5	1989	190.3
1990	217.9	234.7	231.1	200.9	162.1	286.1	225.0	185.7	263.6	243.0	217.6	228.9	232.6	228.5	1990	206.6
1991	237.2	254.4	250.5	217.3	179.0	311.1	247.4	205.3	276.8	240.3	243.7	243.7	248.8	247.2	1991	230.0
1992	253.1	269.4	263.2	236.8	192.5	357.4	269.3	213.9	293.6	287.7	247.8	258.4	258.0	252.6	1992	239.5
1993	268.4	287.6	280.8	250.6	203.0	375.5	280.3	233.1	308.4	310.6	264.0	265.7	276.2	275.7	1993	246.1
1994	274.4	293.9	288.8	257.6	213.7	355.4	288.2	245.9	318.9	322.8	275.3	272.3	283.1	285.1	1994	250.2
1995	279.9	301.9	297.9	262.3	217.7	334.8	294.0	248.4	335.6	332.3	285.7	286.3	295.7	296.0	1995	259.4
1996	291.0	315.8	312.4	269.3	235.7	350.8	304.7	258.8	344.1	344.1	295.6	300.4	315.8	319.4	1996	264.4
1997	301.3	327.4	323.6	277.3	241.9	367.8	315.3	270.6	361.8	346.8	298.9	303.8	326.4	326.1	1997	280.2
1998	314.3	340.9	337.5	289.3	252.1	400.5	319.2	276.9	377.9	381.8	318.9	325.2	345.3	344.4	1998	289.0
1999	328.5	355.9	352.6	302.6	260.9	408.3	330.7	275.5	394.3	392.8	324.0	340.7	358.7	356.5	1999	300.8
1999	358.3	358.3	358.3	313.0	272.8	396.0	338.4	276.3	397.4	397.4	329.2	343.7	356.4	358.3		
Hours worked																
1989	45.3	45.3	45.4	45.1	46.8	46.4	46.2	43.9	43.9	43.8	45.6	46.6	46.2	45.9	1989	43.6
1990	45.3	45.1	45.2	45.2	47.4	46.9	46.5	44.1	43.6	43.5	44.9	46.1	45.9	45.5	1990	43.4
1991	44.4	43.7	43.6	44.9	47.8	48.0	46.2	43.2	42.7	42.9	43.8	45.3	43.9	43.1	1991	42.6
1992	44.5	44.0	43.9	44.8	46.9	48.7	45.9	43.8	42.7	42.8	43.8	44.9	44.7	43.6	1992	43.2
1993	44.3	43.7	43.7	44.7	46.8	48.3	45.5	44.3	43.0	43.0	44.3	44.6	44.4	43.6	1993	44.2
1994	44.7	44.0	44.1	45.1	46.9	49.4	45.6	44.3	43.1	43.1	44.8	45.0	44.8	43.8	1994	44.0
1995	45.2	44.8	44.8	45.3	47.9	51.9	46.2	43.9	43.6	43.2	45.7	45.3	45.9	45.4	1995	44.2
1996	44.8	44.2	44.2	45.1	47.5	50.8	45.0	44.1	43.7	42.6	44.5	44.6	45.4	44.3	1996	44.0
1997	45.1	44.6	44.5	45.2	47.8	52.0	45.6	44.3	43.9	42.6	45.1	44.8	45.6	44.9	1997	44.8
1998	45.0	44.4	44.3	45.2	46.9	50.1	45.4	43.5	43.7	42.3	45.2	44.6	45.5	44.0	1998	44.8
1999	44.4	43.6	43.5	44.7	47.4	51.7	45.0	42.6	43.5	41.8	44.0	44.3	44.4	43.1	1999	44.8
Hourly earnings (£s)																
1989	4.81	5.17	5.08	4.47	3.45	6.02	4.86	4.21	5.97	5.52	4.77	4.92	5.04	4.98	1989	4.37
1990	5.25	5.62	5.53	4.83	3.76	6.45	5.30	4.65	6.31	6.23	5.34	5.26	5.43	5.43	1990	4.77
1991	5.70	6.14	6.02	5.29	4.02	7.26	5.84	4.96	6.81	6.69	5.94	5.87	5.87	5.87	1991	5.25
1992	6.05	6.53	6.39	5.62	4.37	7.89	6.08	5.33	7.24	7.03	6.03	5.88	6.17	6.32	1992	5.73
1993	6.21	6.60	6.46	5.87	4.70	8.62	6.42	5.60	7.39	7.43	6.19	6.00	6.37	6.54	1993	5.74
1994	6.30	6.85	6.75	6.02	4.56	9.57	6.82	5.62	7.69	7.69	6.36	6.22	6.61	6.74	1994	5.89
1995	6.44	7.05	6.97	6.24	4.92	10.45	7.00	5.90	8.01	7.97	6.47	6.22	6.88	7.04	1995	6.03
1996	6.70	7.37	7.29	6.13	5.08	11.15	7.15	6.00	8.30	8.09	6.70	6.32	7.18	7.35	1996	6.33
1997	6.97	7.64	7.58	6.40	5.27	12.00	7.00	6.25	8.59	8.59	7.04	6.72	7.50	7.67	1997	6.47
1998	7.30	8.02	7.96	6.70	5.56	12.84	7.28	6.34	9.02	9.29	7.13	6.84	7.88	8.11	1998	6.72
1999	7.54	8.23	8.15	7.01	5.76	13.66	7.52	6.49	9.12	9.51	7.46	7.16	8.03	8.31	1999	6.72
Hourly earnings (£s)																
1989	135.1	138.4	138.1	131.8	118.9	179.2	146.1	120.1	161.0	155.3	138.7	135.6	134.6	134.4	1989	121.4
1990	148.1	153.0	152.9	143.7	134.0	190.0	164.8	131.3	175.1	171.9	149.3	152.6	147.7	147.7	1990	132.5
1991	159.2	162.4	162.2	156.3	142.1	200.0	176.8	137.2	185.0	181.9	156.1	168.2	165.2	165.5	1991	139.5
1992	170.1	174.8	174.6	166.4	150.4	200.4	191.3	147.4	196.7	194.0	168.9	176.5	169.2	169.2	1992	141.7
1993	177.1	182.0	181.8	173.2	156.2	..	199.5	152.8	210.4	203.4	176.0	183.2	176.8	176.8	1993	159.5
1994	182.0	187.2	187.0	177.8	171.9	..	200.6	156.5	214.5	213.2	183.1	198.9	193.7	193.7	1994	161.2
1995	188.3	199.0	198.8	179.8	179.4	..	214.3	167.5	228.2	234.2	200.0	214.2	195.7	216.0	1995	176.0
1996	195.2	205.0	205.0	187.9	177.9	..	217.5	179.7	238.2	263.2	226.0	228.4	206.2	225.9	1996	178.1
1997	201.1	214.2	214.1	191.7	186.9	..	229.4	180.3	238.2	263.2	219.6	216.3	237.7	237.7	1997	197.4
1998	210.8	224.2	224.2	201.6	187.8	..	239.9	188.2	250.1	262.2	219.6	216.3	237.7	237.7	1998	197.4
1999	221.9	232.0	231.7	215.7	200.1	..	243.4	194.8	262.8	272.8	224.2	225.0	236.1	236.1	1999	197.4
Hours worked																
1989	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.2	41.0	39.4	41.5	39.4	40.3	40.1	41.8	40.3	41.0	41.0	1989	39.7
1990	39.8	40.5	40.5	39.0	41.1	39.4	41.6	39.5	40.3	40.7	41.5	40.5	41.1	41.2	1990	39.2
1991	39.8	40.0	40.0	39.4	42.3	38.5	41.5	39.1	39.8	40.0	40.8	40.8	40.1	39.2	1991	39.8
1992	39.8	40.2	40.2	39.5	40.7	40.2	41.5	39.2	39.7	39.9	41.3	40.6	40.5	40.2	1992	39.5
1993	39.8	40.3	40.3	39.3	41.9	..	41.5	39.3	40.6	40.1	41.0	40.4	40.8	40.2	1993	39.6
1994	40.1	40.6	40.6	39.6	42.2	..	41.7	39.5	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.0	1994	39.6
1995	40.3	40.9	40.9	39.7	42.2	..	41.8	39.5	40.5	41.7	42.2	41.0	40.9	40.8	1995	39.7
1996	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	41.3	..	41.8	39.6	40.8	41.6	42.0	40.1	41.4	41.0	1996	39.6
1997	40.2	40.7	40.8	39.8	40.9	..	41.5	39.4	40.8	40.5	42.4	40.0	41.0	40.9	1997	39.6
1998	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	42.3	..	41.5	39.4	40.8	40.5	42.4	40.0	41.0	40.9	1998	39.6
1999	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.5	41.9	..	41.5	39.3	40.4	40.7	41.6	40.2	40.6	39.9	1999	39.8
Hourly earnings (£s)																
1989	3.39	3.42	3.42	3.36	2.94	..	3.53	3.04	4.00	3.85	3.33	3.29	3.29	3.75	1989	3.10
1990	3.78	3.77	3.77	3.68	3.32	..	3.97	3.33	4.22	4.22	3.60	3.79	3.59	3.99	1990	3.40
1991	4.01	4.06	4.06	3.97	3.39	..	4.27	3.51	4.65	4.56	3.84	4.13	3.79	4.25	1991	3.53
1992	4.23	4.35	4.34	4.23	3.74	..	4.60	3.75	4.94	4.86	4.10	4.32	4.18	4.55	1992	3.69
1993	4.43	4.53	4.52	4.34	3.76	..	4.81	3.91	5.08	5.08	4.30	4.54	4.35	4.75	1993	3.89
1994	4.53	4.61	4.60	4.46	4.15	..	5.11	4.27	5.60	5.29	4.41	4.69	4.33	4.95	1994	4.04
1995	4.64	4.87	4.87	4.47	4.27	..	5.24	4.42	5.62	5.24	4.53	5.24	4.79	5.29	1995	4.17
1996	4.81	5.04	5.04	4.63	4.33	..	5.49	4.56	5.86	5.32	4.93	5.70	4.98	5.52	1996	4.39
1997	4.99	5.26	5.26	4.79	4.50	..	5.78	4.78	6.15	6.47	5.18	5.26	5.81	6.27	1997	4.

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1989	323.9	337.0	333.6	319.7	258.4	425.9	334.6	307.4	348.5	359.9	310.7	308.9	315.6	314.0
1990	355.1	369.7	366.1	350.4	289.9	474.1	369.6	335.1	392.9	390.6	346.5	324.9	339.9	343.8
1991	375.7	388.3	382.4	371.7	302.9	512.9	380.9	332.0	404.0	416.2	353.2	355.2	366.9	355.1
1992	400.8	412.8	404.5	398.0	298.5	562.1	424.5	353.3	426.6	455.5	363.7	362.9	364.1	375.0
1993	418.9	431.7	424.9	416.4	306.5	565.1	450.8	364.5	450.3	475.2	383.6	373.6	378.9	391.0
1994	430.1	443.6	436.2	427.7	323.9	606.7	456.5	375.6	462.3	497.8	400.4	365.4	396.2	410.2
1995	445.4	461.2	453.5	442.4	347.9	591.3	474.4	379.5	474.7	525.5	411.6	402.6	427.3	438.5
1996	464.0	487.3	479.6	458.9	363.8	...	536.8	397.6	515.0	537.2	439.3	417.0	446.5	456.5
1997	483.5	497.0	489.2	482.7	387.8	621.0	522.1	417.4	506.6	564.3	449.5	440.5	443.5	483.8
1998	506.1	532.2	525.9	500.6	388.2	684.4	575.9	420.2	601.4	470.8	473.0	497.0	508.4	474.2
1999	525.5	547.6	541.6	518.5	404.1	646.2	603.2	429.7	546.7	635.1	513.9	...	491.4	505.4
Hours worked														
1989	38.8	39.5	39.6	38.4	40.7	39.2	38.5	39.4	38.1	38.4	39.5	38.9	40.2	39.9
1990	38.7	39.5	39.6	38.3	40.5	39.6	38.7	39.1	38.1	38.4	39.7	39.1	40.1	39.8
1991	38.7	39.4	39.4	38.3	42.0	40.3	39.7	39.8	38.3	38.8	39.7	39.6	39.8	39.4
1992	38.7	39.4	39.5	38.3	41.8	41.5	39.5	40.1	38.5	38.8	40.1	39.1	39.7	39.8
1993	38.6	39.3	39.4	38.3	40.5	40.2	39.6	40.0	38.2	38.8	40.2	39.4	39.9	39.6
1994	38.8	39.6	39.7	38.5	41.4	39.2	39.9	...	38.6	38.7	40.2	40.0	39.8	39.6
1995	39.1	39.9	40.0	38.7	43.1	40.3	39.8	40.6	38.8	38.8	40.6	40.6	40.1	40.1
1996	38.8	39.8	39.9	38.8	42.6	40.3	39.6	40.3	38.6	38.9	40.6	40.9	39.8	40.2
1997	39.1	39.7	39.8	38.8	43.0	40.3	39.5	40.3	38.9	38.6	40.9	39.8	40.3	40.2
1998	39.1	39.8	39.8	38.8	42.8	41.3	39.9	39.1	38.1	40.9	39.6	40.3	40.1	40.1
1999	39.0	39.5	39.6	38.7	...	39.9	39.7	39.8	38.9	38.2	40.3	...	39.9	39.9
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1989	8.24	8.40	8.28	8.21	...	10.96	8.56	7.56	8.80	9.31	7.85	7.90	7.54	7.60
1990	9.02	9.20	9.09	8.99	...	11.78	9.37	8.29	9.81	10.11	8.33	8.35	8.22	8.40
1991	9.55	9.69	9.52	9.53	...	12.85	9.43	8.24	9.94	10.04	8.66	8.74	8.77	8.84
1992	10.21	10.28	10.06	10.24	6.67	13.42	10.81	8.41	10.41	11.64	8.76	9.05	8.89	9.19
1993	10.68	10.78	10.59	10.71	7.45	13.61	11.22	8.72	11.21	12.16	9.24	9.10	9.03	9.77
1994	10.94	11.02	10.82	10.97	8.19	14.97	11.52	9.37	11.68	12.52	9.78	8.81	9.44	10.13
1995	11.37	11.52	11.30	11.40	8.84	...	11.92	8.20	13.58	10.03	9.99	10.52	10.85	10.85
1996	11.83	12.16	11.95	11.80	8.62	...	13.59	9.75	13.07	13.76	10.60	10.96	11.34	11.34
1997	12.33	12.50	12.28	12.40	15.47	...	13.22	9.98	13.03	14.56	11.09	11.11	10.95	11.98
1998	12.90	13.33	13.17	12.86	8.96	16.52	13.17	10.95	14.05	15.55	11.48	11.98	12.28	12.66
1999	13.49	13.85	13.68	13.40	...	16.27	15.18	10.73	14.07	16.62	12.72	...	12.21	12.63
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1989	195.2	186.0	183.9	197.3	164.9	234.2	177.2	154.2	203.2	205.5	160.4	161.8	164.6	166.1
1990	215.8	206.2	204.0	218.0	176.4	257.2	197.5	174.0	230.7	227.7	173.7	184.0	180.9	182.5
1991	236.8	226.9	223.3	239.2	195.7	282.1	215.7	192.3	248.7	254.0	201.5	200.3	187.7	201.3
1992	256.5	243.1	238.6	259.2	222.3	298.0	228.6	210.9	261.8	279.0	218.8	208.8	201.5	213.9
1993	265.2	258.5	254.0	271.8	216.7	290.1	258.1	218.0	282.1	299.5	224.2	211.5	221.5	225.5
1994	278.9	268.4	264.0	281.3	230.6	...	276.6	230.9	304.9	304.1	241.6	228.2	244.3	258.8
1995	289.0	281.9	276.7	290.6	...	...	297.8	243.3	310.3	310.3	258.3	230.9	253.4	262.2
1996	302.4	285.0	280.4	304.0	...	...	324.1	303.0	324.1	333.0	262.6	227.8	243.6	264.2
1997	317.8	305.4	300.0	321.5	253.3	...	303.5	261.4	344.7	326.1	235.4	260.8	275.6	276.6
1998	330.1	321.6	317.2	332.2	250.2	...	322.1	273.0	358.8	344.2	273.6	269.5	298.4	292.4
1999	346.9	344.1	341.5	347.6	268.2	...	342.6	283.8	374.0	407.0	282.9	280.2	276.4	314.4
Hours worked														
1989	36.9	37.6	37.6	36.8	37.8	37.0	37.4	37.7	36.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	37.6	38.1
1990	36.9	37.6	37.6	36.8	38.1	37.2	37.3	37.8	36.6	37.5	37.7	37.6	37.5	37.7
1991	36.8	37.7	37.6	36.7	38.7	37.2	37.6	38.1	36.7	37.5	37.9	37.8	37.4	37.5
1992	36.8	37.7	37.7	36.6	37.6	37.3	37.7	38.2	36.8	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.8
1993	36.9	37.7	37.7	36.8	37.5	37.3	37.5	38.1	36.9	37.6	38.0	37.7	37.8	37.9
1994	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	37.9	37.6	38.0	38.5	37.8	37.6	38.2	38.0	37.7	38.5
1995	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	37.9	37.1	38.2	38.1	36.9	37.6	38.8	37.8	37.8	38.6
1996	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	37.9	37.9	38.2	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.2	37.4	37.4	38.4
1997	37.1	37.8	37.8	36.9	37.9	37.9	38.1	38.1	37.0	37.6	38.4	38.3	37.7	38.5
1998	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	39.0	...	38.1	38.1	37.0	37.6	38.4	38.3	37.7	38.5
1999	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	39.4	...	38.2	38.1	37.2	37.6	38.4	38.3	37.5	38.2
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1989	5.22	4.91	4.85	5.29	...	6.39	4.74	4.10	5.45	5.50	4.27	4.29	4.24	4.35
1990	5.76	5.41	5.34	5.84	4.59	6.90	5.27	4.55	6.17	5.99	4.60	4.55	4.67	4.75
1991	6.38	6.00	5.90	6.47	5.09	7.72	5.73	5.01	6.69	6.92	5.23	5.01	4.98	5.30
1992	6.90	6.42	6.29	6.99	5.72	8.03	6.06	5.52	7.00	7.41	5.88	5.21	5.38	5.58
1993	7.23	6.83	6.71	7.32	5.85	...	6.81	5.64	7.64	7.94	5.76	5.57	5.54	5.80
1994	7.45	7.09	6.96	7.53	6.15	...	6.95	5.66	8.09	8.25	6.11	5.65	5.77	5.89
1995	7.79	7.46	7.32	7.86	...	...	7.41	6.17	8.46	8.40	6.67	6.01	6.12	6.57
1996	8.16	7.79	7.64	8.22	...	...	7.81	6.39	8.81	8.79	6.78	5.97	6.46	6.85
1997	8.56	8.08	7.94	8.69	...	...	8.02	6.84	9.36	8.68	6.25	6.94	7.19	7.19
1998	8.90	8.49	8.38	8.99	6.42	...	8.45	7.17	9.15	7.24	6.62	7.15	7.48	7.48
1999	9.37	9.09	9.02	9.42	6.78	...	8.98	7.45	10.04	10.83	7.50	7.30	7.38	8.25
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1989	265.2	291.4	288.5	257.5	234.0	383.5	276.3	238.0	289.5	312.4	268.7	257.1	276.5	277.4
1990	291.4	320.1	317.0	282.9	261.1	424.9	306.9	256.0	325.3	338.5	293.7	272.2	288.0	304.9
1991	312.5	341.0	336.3	304.2	277.8	458.5	324.6	272.8	341.6	365.3	311.2	305.7	316.2	319.2
1992	334.8	363.3	356.9	327.7	275.0	500.6	355.5	278.8	403.6	403.6	322.0	319.5	323.6	339.1
1993	350.0	380.2	375.2	343.1	279.0	496.7	382.5	303.4	422.8	422.8	333.7	326.5	338.0	354.1
1994	360.5	390.9	385.5	354.0	294.3	533.5	388.2	313.8	439.4	439.4	349.8	321.1	353.9	367.7
1995	373.3	408.9												

E.14 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a

Average earnings and hours of all full-time employees by industry group

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agr. culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1989	269.6	270.0	266.0	275.3	175.7	330.4	257.0	216.1	298.2	297.2	242.6	246.4	253.2	258.3
1990	295.8	294.9	290.5	301.3	195.2	365.0	283.4	239.3	324.2	327.0	268.6	272.7	272.7	281.3
1991	318.9	316.7	310.4	325.7	214.2	410.5	308.3	252.8	344.2	354.1	283.3	284.8	287.2	294.2
1992	340.3	347.0	329.0	347.6	223.7	443.1	328.8	271.1	363.5	385.7	296.1	292.9	300.9	315.5
1993	353.9	348.3	341.8	363.2	233.9	439.1	341.6	282.9	380.5	405.1	308.6	300.0	310.1	328.7
1994	363.0	357.1	350.8	372.3	240.5	459.4	346.3	288.2	396.0	419.9	320.5	308.0	323.0	342.3
1995	376.3	370.7	364.8	384.8	258.4	461.8	353.6	296.0	407.0	432.9	332.8	325.8	346.3	364.4
1996	391.3	386.4	380.0	399.3	265.5	496.4	385.6	308.4	431.7	445.6	342.4	337.8	358.8	374.3
1997	407.8	398.8	392.7	419.4	281.7	495.1	378.7	320.9	436.7	482.8	355.2	355.1	369.8	397.9
1998	427.1	422.7	416.8	436.0	289.2	530.5	402.7	322.8	466.5	508.8	368.3	374.7	397.8	416.2
1999	442.4	430.8	424.6	452.2	300.2	511.5	415.8	329.8	467.9	532.7	386.5	400.5	395.4	417.7
Hours worked														
1989	42.3	43.3	43.5	41.1	46.3	44.2	44.2	42.9	41.7	41.3	44.1	45.0	44.8	43.9
1990	42.2	43.2	43.3	41.0	46.7	44.6	44.5	42.9	41.5	41.2	43.7	44.7	44.6	43.6
1991	41.5	42.0	42.0	40.7	47.0	45.5	44.1	42.2	40.8	40.8	42.5	43.8	42.8	41.7
1992	41.4	42.2	42.3	40.6	46.0	46.2	43.9	42.8	40.9	40.8	42.7	43.4	43.5	42.2
1993	41.3	42.0	42.1	40.6	45.7	45.1	43.7	43.0	40.9	40.7	43.1	43.2	43.2	42.0
1994	41.5	42.4	42.4	40.8	45.9	44.8	43.9	43.9	41.1	40.8	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.4
1995	41.9	43.0	43.0	40.9	47.0	46.6	44.2	42.9	41.4	40.9	44.1	44.1	44.5	43.5
1996	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.9	46.6	46.1	43.3	43.0	41.4	40.6	43.3	43.4	44.1	42.8
1997	41.8	42.8	42.8	41.0	46.8	46.9	43.8	43.2	41.6	40.4	44.0	43.5	44.2	43.1
1998	41.7	42.6	42.6	40.9	46.0	46.2	43.8	42.3	41.6	40.0	43.9	43.3	44.0	42.5
1999	41.4	42.0	42.0	40.6	46.3	46.3	43.5	41.6	41.3	39.8	42.9	43.2	43.1	41.8
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1989	6.28	6.14	6.03	6.59	4.04	7.96	6.23	5.41	7.51	7.86	6.00	5.80	6.01	6.34
1990	6.88	6.71	6.59	7.20	4.04	7.96	6.23	5.41	7.51	7.86	6.00	5.80	6.01	6.34
1991	7.55	7.41	7.27	7.86	4.74	9.46	7.41	6.15	8.54	9.39	6.81	6.62	6.81	7.35
1992	8.07	7.85	7.66	8.41	4.74	9.46	7.41	6.15	8.54	9.39	6.81	6.62	6.81	7.35
1993	8.16	8.02	7.87	8.41	4.74	9.46	7.41	6.15	8.54	9.39	6.81	6.62	6.81	7.35
1994	8.63	8.33	8.16	9.02	5.19	9.88	7.81	6.37	9.50	10.10	7.30	6.75	7.01	7.99
1995	8.95	8.61	8.45	9.36	5.48	9.88	8.09	6.85	9.75	10.78	7.52	7.41	7.78	8.37
1996	9.34	9.01	8.86	9.72	5.67	10.31	8.89	7.15	10.88	11.63	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.72
1997	9.74	9.31	9.16	10.19	5.95	10.56	9.63	7.32	10.49	11.91	8.07	8.16	8.34	9.19
1998	10.20	9.89	9.75	10.61	6.23	11.43	9.20	7.55	11.21	12.61	8.35	8.65	9.01	9.79
1999	10.68	10.25	10.10	11.11	6.48	11.06	9.56	7.90	11.33	13.40	8.99	9.28	9.15	9.97
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1989	182.4	162.3	159.6	188.8	135.6	229.0	159.6	126.2	190.2	186.6	147.4	149.1	151.1	161.8
1990	201.7	180.5	177.7	208.1	150.1	249.6	178.5	139.1	213.6	206.8	160.2	169.0	167.0	176.1
1991	222.4	197.8	193.9	229.4	164.3	273.8	196.4	149.4	242.1	234.1	174.1	184.6	181.5	189.4
1992	241.0	211.8	207.1	248.4	178.9	299.9	207.7	160.3	242.1	250.2	192.3	198.8	195.5	207.4
1993	253.0	224.3	219.3	260.3	189.0	292.7	225.3	167.2	263.0	268.0	199.7	195.1	197.6	211.2
1994	261.7	231.0	226.1	269.1	204.1	226.0	169.9	278.5	276.4	209.8	202.1	201.3	217.7	217.7
1995	270.7	241.7	236.8	277.2	216.8	238.5	182.5	290.2	279.8	214.8	218.0	217.9	240.2	240.2
1996	283.0	251.8	246.7	292.8	212.5	248.5	190.1	299.5	294.7	223.5	221.0	225.3	246.7	246.7
1997	297.2	264.0	258.8	306.4	219.2	260.3	197.9	318.6	300.0	231.7	231.9	240.2	258.1	258.1
1998	309.6	279.3	274.5	316.6	217.2	272.2	208.6	332.8	323.8	246.9	236.5	278.5	278.5	278.5
1999	326.5	296.5	292.1	332.2	232.5	285.2	218.9	348.2	366.2	254.8	257.0	252.4	291.8	291.8
Hours worked														
1989	37.6	39.0	39.1	37.1	39.9	37.2	39.8	39.1	37.8	38.4	40.2	38.9	39.1	39.1
1990	37.5	39.1	39.1	37.1	40.1	37.4	39.9	39.2	37.7	38.8	39.9	39.0	39.1	38.9
1991	37.4	38.7	38.8	37.0	40.9	37.3	39.9	39.9	37.7	38.4	39.4	39.3	38.6	38.2
1992	37.3	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.1	37.5	39.9	39.9	37.7	38.4	39.2	38.7	38.7	38.5
1993	37.4	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.5	37.3	39.8	39.0	37.9	38.4	39.6	39.3	39.0	38.5
1994	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.2	39.8	37.0	40.1	39.3	37.7	38.5	40.0	39.1	39.2	39.0
1995	37.6	39.3	39.4	37.2	40.4	38.1	39.3	38.8	37.8	38.4	39.9	39.4	39.4	39.5
1996	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.3	39.7	37.1	40.2	39.2	37.8	38.2	40.6	39.5	39.0	39.4
1997	37.6	39.2	39.2	37.3	39.5	38.1	40.4	39.2	37.9	38.7	40.1	39.8	38.9	39.3
1998	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.3	40.7	39.1	39.7	39.1	38.9	38.9	40.1	39.5	39.1	39.3
1999	37.5	39.0	39.0	37.2	40.7	40.1	39.0	38.0	38.5	40.0	39.1	38.6	38.6	38.7
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1989	4.81	4.14	4.05	5.03	3.73	6.66	4.46	3.54	5.55	5.28	4.01	4.16	4.18	4.46
1990	5.31	4.58	4.49	5.55	3.73	6.66	4.46	3.54	5.55	5.28	4.01	4.16	4.18	4.46
1991	5.91	5.08	4.99	6.16	4.77	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1992	6.40	5.42	5.28	6.67	4.77	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1993	6.71	5.75	5.60	6.97	4.81	7.74	5.60	4.27	6.91	6.95	4.98	5.00	5.02	5.42
1994	6.90	5.88	5.74	7.16	5.21	7.74	5.62	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54
1995	7.18	6.15	6.01	7.42	5.27	7.74	5.93	4.64	7.64	7.17	5.41	5.52	5.53	6.07
1996	7.51	6.42	6.27	7.76	5.40	7.74	6.16	4.85	7.92	7.48	5.51	5.67	5.79	6.26
1997	7.88	6.74	6.60	8.17	5.50	7.74	6.49	5.04	8.33	7.95	5.81	5.96	6.15	6.58
1998	8.23	7.14	7.01	8.49	5.33	7.74	6.88	5.34	8.78	8.45	6.15	6.00	6.31	6.88
1999	8.71	7.62	7.49	8.93	5.67	7.74	7.12	5.62	9.16	9.51	6.43	6.56	6.55	7.55
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1989	239.8	245.3	240.7	238.4	170.9	321.2	229.3	168.0	267.2	269.8	223.1	228.1	239.3	244.1
1990	263.2	268.8	263.8	261.1	190.0	354.1	253.3	181.3	291.4	293.4	246.1	254.4	258.4	265.9
1991	284.7	282.7	282.7	283.6	207.9	395.3	274.1	199.4	309.0	320.5	261.1	266.1	271.6	281.6
1992	304.8	308.1	300.3	304.7	218.6	426.7	293.2	214.3	327.9	352.3	273.6	274.9	285.8	298.4
1993	317.3	319.5	313.0	318.3	227.2	421.2	307.6	224.3	345.2	370.2	284.4	280.3	295.3	311.3
1994	326.1	327.3	321.1	327.6	234.9	438.7	311.3	229.0	360.8	381.9	294.2	287.3	307.7	323.1
1995	337.6	340.9	334.7	338.0	252.6	443.9	325.2	239.5	372.2	395.9	307.3	306.1	329.8	346.5
1996	351.5	355.7	349.2	351.4	258.8	474.9	349.1	249.9	317.2	314.6	312.7	314.6	342.7	356.3
1997	367.6	367.8	361.7	370.1	272.5	474.1	344.6	262.2	400.6	428.9	331.1	330.5	354.0	377.8
1998	384.5	380.2	384.5	384.6	277.5	506.5	364.5	268.6	426.5	453.8	343.0	346.5	380.0	397.2
1999	401.1	401.2	395.3	400.4	289.2	489.1	379.1	277.4	431.6	486.4	360.0	373.6	378.6	401.5
Hours worked														
1989	40.7	42.3	42.5	39.4	45.5	43.5	42.9	40.9	40.4	40.6	43.2	43.8	44.0	43.2
1990	40.5	42.2	42.3	39.										

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS^a

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy		
SIC 1992 1995=100	LNNQ	LOUW Percent change from a year earlier	LNNK	LOJE Percent change from a year earlier		
1992	95.0	0.2	99.0	2.8		
1993	94.8	-0.2	99.0	0.1		
1994	95.3	0.5	98.5	-0.5		
1995	100.0	4.9	100.0	1.5		
1996	105.4	5.4	101.7	1.7		
1997	109.2	3.7	104.7	2.9		
1998	114.6	4.9	107.8	2.9		
1999	115.0	0.4	111.6	3.6		
1997	Q2	108.9	3.8	104.4	2.9	
	Q3	109.5	3.1	104.9	3.0	
	Q4	111.7	4.5	105.7	2.9	
1998	Q1	113.5	6.3	106.8	2.9	
	Q2	114.0	4.7	106.8	2.3	
	Q3	115.1	5.1	107.9	2.9	
	Q4	115.7	3.5	109.4	3.5	
1999	Q1	115.9	2.1	110.7	3.7	
	Q2	115.1	0.9	111.3	4.2	
	Q3	114.1	-0.9	111.6	3.4	
	Q4	115.0	-0.6	112.7	3.0	
2000	Q1	116.4	0.4	113.9	2.9	
	Q2	115.6	0.5	..	..
1997	Nov	112.4	5.5	..	..
	Dec	112.2	4.3	..	..
1998	Jan	113.2	6.8	..	..
	Feb	113.5	6.7	..	..
	Mar	113.9	5.6	..	..
	Apr	113.9	5.5	..	..
	May	114.3	4.7	..	..
	Jun	113.8	4.0	..	..
	Jul	114.4	5.6	..	..
	Aug	115.2	4.9	..	..
	Sep	115.6	4.9	..	..
	Oct	115.7	4.6	..	..
	Nov	115.7	3.0	..	..
	Dec	115.6	3.0	..	..
1999	Jan	116.2	2.7	..	..
	Feb	116.2	2.3	..	..
	Mar	115.4	1.3	..	..
	Apr	115.4	1.3	..	..
	May	114.8	0.5	..	..
	Jun	115.1	1.1	..	..
	Jul	114.0	-0.3	..	..
	Aug	114.1	-1.0	..	..
	Sep	114.1	-1.3	..	..
	Oct	115.1	-0.6	..	..
	Nov	114.2	-1.3	..	..
	Dec	115.7	0.1	..	..
2000	Jan	117.2	0.9	..	..
	Feb	116.3	0.1	..	..
	Mar	115.7	0.3	..	..
	Apr	116.0	0.5	..	..
	May	116.0	1.0	..	..
	Jun P	115.0	-0.1	..	..
Three months ending	1998	Mar	113.5	6.3	..	..
		Apr	113.8	5.9	..	..
		May	114.0	5.3	..	..
		Jun	114.0	4.7	..	..
		Jul	114.2	4.8	..	..
		Aug	114.5	4.8	..	..
		Sep	115.1	5.1	..	..
		Oct	115.5	4.8	..	..
		Nov	115.7	4.1	..	..
		Dec	115.7	3.5	..	..
1999	Jan	115.8	2.9	..	..
	Feb	116.0	2.7	..	..
	Mar	115.9	2.1	..	..
	Apr	115.7	1.6	..	..
	May	115.2	1.0	..	..
	Jun	115.1	0.9	..	..
	Jul	114.6	0.4	..	..
	Aug	114.4	-0.1	..	..
	Sep	114.1	-0.9	..	..
	Oct	114.4	-0.9	..	..
	Nov	114.5	-1.0	..	..
	Dec	115.0	-0.6	..	..
2000	Jan	115.7	-0.1	..	..
	Feb	116.4	0.4	..	..
	Mar	116.4	0.4	..	..
	Apr	116.0	0.3	..	..
	May	115.9	0.6	..	..
	Jun P	115.6	0.5	..	..

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

^a Wages and salaries per unit of output.

P Provisional

Note: 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.

EARNINGS E.31

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

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (l)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	Italy (i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Nether-lands (i)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (c)
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	102.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	104.1	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	106.9	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	106.3	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	109.8	104.3	108.2	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	118.3	108.0	106.4	..	110.3	109.8	..	..	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0
Quarterly averages														
1998	Q1	112.3	105.0	106.4	110.4	106.7	105.6	121.3	107.7	108.3	105.5	106.8	112.0	113.6
	Q2	113.2	106.0	107.2	112.1	107.4	107.2	124.0	109.8	109.6	104.8	107.5	112.1	116.6
	Q3	114.3	106.0	105.4	113.3	108.0	107.2	124.4	109.7	110.3	104.0	109.1	112.7	114.9
	Q4	115.0	106.0	106.2	114.2	108.2	108.0	115.5	112.4	111.0	104.3	109.2	113.7	116.1
1999	Q1	116.4	107.0	106.6	116.0	108.8	108.2	..	..	111.5	105.0	109.8	114.5	116.5
	Q2	117.1	108.0	106.1	116.6	109.5	109.8	..	..	111.9	103.6	110.7	115.3	118.1
	Q3	118.8	109.0	106.0	117.4	110.9	110.1	..	..	112.8	103.7	112.7	115.5	116.3
	Q4	120.8	109.0	107.1	..	111.9	111.2	..	..	113.0	104.0	112.7	116.6	118.6
2000	Q1	122.1	109.0	110.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.2	113.4	..	115.0
	Q2	122.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
1998	Jan	111.7	..	106.6	..	..	105.6	..	..	107.8	108.6	106.6	..	114.0
	Feb	112.4	..	105.9	..	..	..	..	..	107.9	105.1	106.8	..	112.8
	Mar	112.8	..	106.9	..	..	..	..	..	109.2	105.0	106.9	..	114.0
	Apr	112.9	..	107.2	..	..	107.2	..	..	109.5	104.6	107.4	..	116.3
	May	113.1	..	106.5	..	..	..	..	..	109.6	104.8	107.5	..	117.6
	Jun	113.5	106.0	107.8	..	..	..	..	..	109.7	105.0	107.5	..	116.1
	Jul	114.0	..	106.1	..	..	107.2	..	..	109.9	103.3	109.0	..	114.9
	Aug	114.3	..	105.0	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	103.3	109.0	..	114.5
	Sep	114.5	106.0	105.1	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	104.7	108.0	..	115.3
	Oct	115.0	..	105.6	..	..	108.0	..	..	110.9	105.3	109.3	..	115.5
	Nov	115.0	..	105.4	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	107.1	109.2	..	116.1
	Dec	115.1	106.0	107.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	100.7	109.0	..	116.8
1999	Jan	116.2	..	107.5	..	..	108.2	..	..	111.5	106.1	109.6	..	117.1
	Feb	116.2	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	106.6	109.6	..	116.3
	Mar	116.7	107.0	105.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.5	109.9	..	115.9
	Apr	117.0	..	105.0	..	..	109.8	..	..	111.9	105.4	110.7	..	117.9
	May	117.1	..	105.8	116.6	..	..	..	..	111.9	104.8	110.7	..	119.4
	Jun	117.4	108.0	107.7	..	..	..	..	..	111.8	100.5	110.8	..	117.0
	Jul	118.0	..	106.2	..	..	..	..	..	112.8	100.7	112.7	..	116.8
	Aug	118.9	..	106.2	117.4	..	..	..	..	112.8	104.1	112.7	..	115.6
	Sep	119.4	109.0	104.1	..	..	..	..	..	112.8	106.2	112.7	..	116.6
	Oct	120.2	..	106.2	..	..	111.2	..	..	113.0	106.2	112.7	..	117.9
	Nov	120.4	..	106.3	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	106.3	112.7	..	118.5
	Dec	121.8	109.0	108.7	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	99.4	112.8	..	119.5
2000	Jan	122.7	..	109.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	106.8	113.1	..	120.4
	Feb	121.6	..	110.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.1	113.4	..	119.8
	Mar	121.9	109.0	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.7	113.6	..	115.0
	Apr	122.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.8	..	..	116.0
	May R	123.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jun P	122.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	3	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	0	..	3	3	..	..	2	-1	3	3	2	3
Quarterly averages														
1998	Q2	5	2	3	4	2	6	6	3	0	3	2	4	3
	Q3	5	2	3	5	2	5	5	3	-2	4	3	4	3
	Q4	4	2	1	..	2	0	5	3	-1	3	2	3	2
1999	Q1	4	2	0	5	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	3	2
	Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	..	..	2	-1	3	3	1	3
	Q3	4	3	1	4	3	..	..	2	0	3	2	1	4
	Q4	5	3	1	..	3	..	..	2	0	3	3	2	4
2000	Q1	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	4
	Q2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
1998	Jan	5	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	-1	3	..	5
	Feb	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	3	..	3
	Mar	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	3	..	3
	Apr	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	0	0	3	..	3
	May	5												

F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Thousands

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM*									
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	41.5	38.4	16.1	54.5
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	41.2	37.9	15.9	53.8
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
Mar 2000	93.2	34.6	127.9	13.9	6.1	20.1	19.0	7.0	26.0
Apr 2000	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

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

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter/month.
- b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
- c Those who have left during Gateway either to go into an unsubsidised job or for some other reason, plus those who have left an option without returning to ES.
- d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
- e 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 pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-May 2000^f

Thousands

	Total	Gateway ^a	Options				Follow-Through ^b	
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector		Environment Task Force
GREAT BRITAIN								
All ^c	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 ^e	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.

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

Thousands

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options				Other			
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d
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
Apr-Jun 1999	50.5	13.70	19.96	3.90	6.88	4.64	4.54	3.98	3.77	9.04
Jul-Sep 1999	58.5	15.19	23.63	3.33	11.26	4.61	4.43	4.20	5.60	9.89
Oct-Dec 1999	47.4	12.60	17.90	2.70	7.20	4.10	4.00	3.70	4.50	8.80
Jan-Mar 2000	57.8	15.53	19.62	2.79	7.28	4.92	4.63	4.62	5.41	12.64
Apr 2000	15.2	3.68	4.90	1.02	1.52	1.16	1.20	0.67	1.17	4.76
May 2000	17.9	5.59	5.52	1.01	1.91	1.35	1.25	1.31	1.76	3.75
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
Apr 2000	11.1	2.72	3.62	0.73	1.12	0.67	1.10	0.36	0.88	3.49
May 2000	4.2	0.05	4.09	0.72	1.39	0.81	1.17	0.03	0.03	0.03
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
Apr 2000	4.1	0.96	1.28	0.28	0.40	0.49	0.10	0.31	0.30	1.27
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: 0114 259 6365.

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

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

Thousands

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
GREAT BRITAIN					
All New Deal leavers					
Oct-Dec 1998	32.27	13.82	4.82	4.66	8.98
Jan-Mar 1999	38.72	15.21	5.76	6.17	11.58
Apr-Jun 1999	45.80	19.13	5.32	8.01	13.34
Jul-Sep 1999	58.64	23.48	5.90	13.12	16.14
Oct-Dec 1999	53.30	20.10	5.20	12.90	15.10
Jan-Mar 2000	64.22	23.36	6.61	14.20	20.04
Apr 2000	17.48	5.89	1.33	3.27	6.99
May 2000	20.49	8.22	1.94	4.03	6.31
Those leaving before having a first interview					
Oct-Dec 1998	4.13	1.36	0.38	0.78	1.62
Jan-Mar 1999	4.79	1.66	0.46	0.79	1.88
Apr-Jun 1999	5.09	1.97	0.44	0.72	1.97
Jul-Sep 1999	6.23	2.21	0.47	1.03	2.52
Oct-Dec 1999	5.20	1.60	0.50	1.04	2.30
Jan-Mar 2000	7.09	2.25	0.59	1.04	3.21
Apr 2000	1.63	0.36	0.07	0.24	0.96
May 2000	2.16	0.77	0.18	0.31	0.90
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview					
Oct-Dec 1998	23.60	10.56	3.80	3.09	6.14
Jan-Mar 1999	24.20	10.09	4.19	3.13	6.79
Apr-Jun 1999	25.52	11.77	3.56	3.09	7.10
Jul-Sep 1999	30.05	13.68	3.80	4.77	7.79
Oct-Dec 1999	24.30	11.00	3.20	3.60	6.50
Jan-Mar 2000	31.11	13.28	4.05	4.37	9.42
Apr 2000	8.65	3.32	0.61	0.93	3.79
May 2000	10.25	4.82	1.13	1.45	2.85
Those leaving having started an option^a					
Oct-Dec 1998	2.89	1.29	0.42	0.31	0.89
Jan-Mar 1999	4.86	1.91	0.53	0.35	2.07
Apr-Jun 1999	6.35	2.46	0.57	0.40	2.92
Jul-Sep 1999	8.01	2.83	0.58	0.73	3.87
Oct-Dec 1999	8.50	2.90	0.70	0.70	4.40
Jan-Mar 2000	9.37	3.02	0.76	0.78	4.80
Apr 2000	3.40	1.02	0.46	0.23	1.69
May 2000	3.02	1.03	0.24	0.12	1.63

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

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

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

F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal^a

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f							
Oct-Dec 1998	16.56	13.64	2.92	7.41	7.13	0.29	
Jan-Mar 1999	17.86	14.97	2.89	5.73	5.44	0.28	
Apr-Jun 1999	21.71	18.92	2.78	7.30	7.02	0.29	
Jul-Sep 1999	24.85	22.08	2.76	9.03	8.73	0.31	
Oct-Dec 1999	22.69	20.09	2.60	10.66	10.33	0.33	
Jan-Mar 2000	26.42	23.36	3.06	5.34	5.11	0.23	
Apr 2000	7.01	5.89	1.12	0.88	0.82	0.06	
May 2000	8.75	7.76	0.99	1.28	1.17	0.11	
Male							
Oct-Dec 1998	12.01	9.90	2.11	5.75	5.53	0.21	
Jan-Mar 1999	13.26	11.11	2.15	4.50	4.30	0.20	
Apr-Jun 1999	16.09	14.03	2.06	5.68	5.46	0.21	
Jul-Sep 1999	18.48	16.40	2.09	7.21	6.98	0.23	
Oct-Dec 1999	16.51	14.64	1.87	8.09	6.15	0.19	
Jan-Mar 2000	19.69	17.41	2.28	3.95	0.18	0.00	
Apr 2000	5.23	4.42	0.82	0.61	0.05	0.00	
May 2000	6.52	5.80	0.72	0.89	0.07	0.00	
Female							
Oct-Dec 1998	4.55	3.74	0.81	1.67	1.59	0.08	
Jan-Mar 1999	4.60	3.85	0.74	1.22	1.14	0.08	
Apr-Jun 1999	5.62	4.90	0.72	1.63	1.56	0.07	
Jul-Sep 1999	6.36	5.69	0.68	1.87	1.79	0.08	
Oct-Dec 1999	6.18	5.45	0.73	2.51	2.42	0.09	
Jan-Mar 2000	6.73	5.95	0.78	1.20	1.15	0.05	
Apr 2000	1.77	1.47	0.31	0.23	0.21	0.01	
May 2000	2.22	1.95	0.27	0.31	0.28	0.04	
People from ethnic minority groups^g							
Oct-Dec 1998	2.21	1.93	0.28	0.93	0.91	0.03	
Jan-Mar 1999	1.97	1.70	0.27	0.69	0.66	0.03	
Apr-Jun 1999	2.31	2.06	0.25	0.74	0.72	0.02	
Jul-Sep 1999	2.66	2.42	0.24	0.98	0.95	0.03	
Oct-Dec 1999	2.82	2.59	0.23	1.21	1.02	0.00	
Jan-Mar 2000	2.79	2.59	0.21	0.57	0.01	0.00	
Apr 2000	0.71	0.60	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.00	
May 2000	0.84	0.77	0.07	0.11	0.00	0.00	

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

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

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

F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 25+ summary figures

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Quarter/month	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All^{d}
Oct-Dec 1998	52.5	9.5	62.1	32.8	6.1	38.9	7.4	1.6	9.1
Jan-Mar 1999	64.2	11.4	75.6	30.7	5.7	36.4	19.0	3.8	22.8
Apr-Jun 1999	67.3	12.1	79.4	28.9	5.5	34.4	25.8	4.7	30.6
Jul-Sep 1999	68.0	12.4	80.4	27.2	5.3	32.5	26.5	5.0	31.5
Oct-Dec 1999	72.5	13.0	85.5	31.8	5.8	38.3	27.4	5.3	32.9
Jan 2000	72.0	12.9	84.9	32.7	6.2	38.9	27.4	5.3	32.9
Feb 2000	72.3	13.2	85.5	32.7	6.2	38.9	27.4	5.3	32.9
Mar 2000	77.7	14.1	91.8	34.1	6.6	40.7	28.8	5.7	34.5
Apr 2000	67.7	12.5	80.2	31.8	5.8	38.3	27.4	5.3	32.9
May 2000	63.8	11.9	75.7	30.9	5.9	36.8	27.4	5.3	32.9

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

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

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

F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-May 2000

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
All^d	76.4	59.8	5.16	2.22	8.29	1.00
Male	63.8	49.8	4.40	1.88	6.92	0.86
Female	11.9	9.4	0.69	0.32	1.33	0.13
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	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.

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

F.18

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				On JSA ^a	Still on New Deal		
		Left JSA	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c		Not known ^d	Left JSA	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TIW	On JSA Education and training opportunities
Quarter/month of leaving									
All									
Oct-Dec 1998	12.7	2.10	1.60	0.50	2.50	2.00	1.40	1.80	0.70
Jan-Mar 1999	26.3	3.50	3.30	1.20	2.40	10.60	1.60	2.70	0.90
Apr-Jun 1999	32.2	4.00	3.30	1.30	2.80	18.10	1.80	2.40	0.60
Jul-Sep 1999	33.2	4.30	3.30	1.40	2.90	15.40	1.70	2.60	1.50
Oct-Dec 1999	33.8	4.00	3.20	1.30	3.00	17.40	1.60	2.50	0.80
Jan-Mar 2000	39.6	4.90	4.10	1.50	3.20	20.70	1.50	3.00	0.70
Apr 2000	12.3	1.00	0.60	0.20	1.40	7.60	0.50	0.80	0.10
May 2000	13.4	1.60	1.10	0.50	1.00	7.70	0.40	0.90	0.20
Male									
Oct-Dec 1998	10.4	1.70	1.20	0.40	2.10	1.70	1.20	1.50	0.60
Jan-Mar 1999	22.0	3.00	2.60	1.00	1.90	9.00	1.40	2.30	0.80
Apr-Jun 1999	27.2	3.40	2.70	1.10	2.30	13.80	1.50	2.00	0.60
Jul-Sep 99	27.9	3.70	2.70	1.10	2.40	13.10	1.50	2.20	1.30
Oct-Dec 1999	28.2	3.30	2.60	1.00	2.40	14.90	1.30	2.10	0.70
Jan-Mar 2000	33.3	4.00	3.40	1.20	2.60	17.60	1.30	2.60	0.60
Apr 2000	10.3	0.80	0.40	0.20	1.10	6.50	0.40	0.60	0.10
May 2000	11.2	1.40	0.90	0.40	0.90	6.50	0.40	0.70	0.10
Female									
Oct-Dec 1998	2.2	0.40	0.30	0.10	0.50	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.10
Jan-Mar 1999	4.3	0.60	0.60	0.20	0.40	1.60	0.20	0.40	0.10
Apr-Jun 1999	5.0	0.60	0.60	0.30	0.50	2.30	0.20	0.40	0.10
Jul-Sep 1999	5.3	0.70	0.60	0.30	0.50	2.30	0.20	0.50	0.20
Oct-Dec 1999	5.4	0.70	0.60	0.30	0.60	2.60	0.20	0.40	0.10
Jan-Mar 2000	6.0	0.80	0.70	0.30	0.50	3.10	0.20	0.40	0.10
Apr 2000	1.9	0.20	0.10	0.00	0.30	1.10	0.10	0.10	0.00
May 2000	2.1	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.20	1.10	0.10	0.10	0.00

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+^a

F.19

Thousands

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

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level
1996	224.9			223.3		217.2		153.5		
1997	283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0		
1998	295.8			218.3		217.2		115.5		
1999	306.8			227.6		224.4		119.6		
1998 Jul	303.5	3.4	4.6	219.7	-1.2	218.2	0.8	114.4	-0.6	
1998 Aug	302.7	-0.8	1.6	219.2	2.9	219.8	6.0	115.6	2.7	
1998 Sep	301.5	-1.2	0.5	222.8	-0.8	218.3	-0.9	118.0	1.1	
1998 Oct	301.3	-0.2	-0.7	231.1	3.8	228.8	3.5	122.1	2.6	
1998 Nov	303.2	1.9	0.2	222.6	1.1	220.3	0.2	118.0	0.8	
1998 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	
1999 Feb	301.4	-4.4	-0.6	227.4	1.6	231.2	3.6	122.0	1.3	
1999 Mar R	298.0	-3.4	-1.6	225.0	2.3	225.2	-0.4	119.1	0.4	
1999 Apr	298.4	0.4	-2.5	220.6	-4.9	218.1	-5.8	118.9	-0.6	
1999 May	304.8	6.4	3.3	229.9	0.8	223.4	-2.6	121.8	-0.1	
1999 Jun	305.0	0.2	2.3	225.5	0.2	223.6	-0.5	119.2	0.0	
1999 Jul	308.6	3.6	3.4	228.0	2.5	223.9	1.9	120.0	0.4	
1999 Aug	315.2	6.6	3.5	231.7	0.6	225.3	0.6	121.0	-0.3	
1999 Sep	314.3	-0.9	3.1	232.3	2.3	230.4	2.3	123.7	1.5	
1999 Oct	333.2	18.9	8.2	236.8	2.9	220.9	-1.0	121.8	0.6	
1999 Nov	338.3	5.1	7.7	235.1	1.1	233.0	2.6	123.8	0.9	
1999 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	
2000 Feb	343.4	0.3	1.7	231.2	-1.3	232.7	-0.1	117.9	-2.0	
2000 Mar	346.9	3.5	-0.2	233.5	-1.2	229.9	-1.9	118.3	-2.2	
2000 Apr	355.9	9.0	4.3	235.3	3.1	224.0	-5.4	116.1	-2.3	
2000 May	354.0	-1.9	3.5	198.9	-10.8	205.5	-9.1	102.0	-5.3	
2000 Jun	357.4	3.4	3.5	222.2	-3.8	217.4	-4.2	108.3	-3.3	
2000 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.

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

P R 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 Table G.3.

An error occurred in this table in August 2000 - please see p387.

G.2 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	12.1	43.2	23.6	20.7	31.5	24.8	28.2	34.7	26.2	245.0	18.4	30.9	294.3	9.2	303.5
1998 Aug	11.2	43.6	23.6	20.2	33.4	24.4	27.4	34.7	25.6	244.1	18.0	31.2	293.3	9.4	302.7
1998 Sep	10.8	42.7	23.6	20.3	34.7	24.2	27.8	34.0	25.3	243.4	17.8	30.9	292.1	9.4	301.5
1998 Oct	10.8	42.8	23.5	20.2	35.5	24.4	27.8	33.5	25.4	243.9	17.3	30.5	291.7	9.6	301.3
1998 Nov	10.8	41.4	23.4	20.1	37.2	25.7	28.2	34.1	25.6	246.5	17.0	30.0	293.5	9.7	303.2
1998 Dec	10.3	40.7	24.0	19.8	37.7	25.2	28.5	34.2	25.7	246.1	16.8	30.2	293.1	9.7	302.8
1999 Jan	11.1	39.9	24.7	20.0	38.0	24.5	28.6	35.9	26.2	248.9	16.9	30.8	296.6	9.2	305.8
1999 Feb	11.5	38.6	24.1	20.0	38.1	23.9	28.1	34.3	26.1	244.7	16.9	30.9	292.5	8.9	301.4
1999 Mar	11.3	37.7	24.2	20.0	37.3	23.6	27.3	34.2	26.2	241.8	16.8	30.5	289.1	n/a	298.0
1999 Apr	12.1	36.1	21.6	19.3	36.1	24.2	31.6	35.5	25.6	242.1	16.3	31.1	289.5	n/a	298.4
1999 May	14.6	35.8	22.4	21.2	35.6	24.0	31.8	36.4	26.0	247.8	16.3	31.8	295.9	n/a	304.8
1999 Jun	15.1	35.6	22.6	21.3	34.7	23.6	32.0	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.0	296.1	n/a	305.0
1999 Jul	16.2	35.2	23.1	21.4	33.9	23.5	32.3	37.4	27.6	250.6	16.5	32.6	299.7	n/a	308.6
1999 Aug	18.4	35.5	23.7	21.9	33.8	24.1	32.7	38.3	28.6	257.0	16.6	32.7	306.3	n/a	315.2
1999 Sep	18.7	35.7	23.8	21.4	33.6	23.3	31.9	38.3	28.9	255.6	16.3	33.5	305.4	n/a	314.3
1999 Oct	20.2	36.9	25.2	22.3	36.5	24.3	34.6	40.7	30.3	271.0	17.9	35.4	324.3	n/a	333.2
1999 Nov	21.0	38.2	26.3	22.6	35.2	24.2	35.2	40.9	30.7	274.3	18.7	36.4	329.4	n/a	338.3
1999 Dec	21.8	40.2	27.2	23.0	36.0	24.2	37.3	41.3	31.0	282.0	19.3	37.4	338.7	n/a	347.6
2000 Jan	21.8	39.1	27.7	22.6	34.4	24.4	35.4	40.9	31.0	277.3	19.3	37.6	334.2	n/a	343.1
2000 Feb	21.5	39.7	28.0	22.3	33.3	24.4	36.0	41.0	31.2	277.4	19.2	37.9	334.5	n/a	343.4
2000 Mar	20.6	40.0	29.4	22.3	35.4	24.1	36.2	40.4	32.4	280.8	19.2	37.9	338.0	n/a	346.9
2000 Apr	19.8	41.3	31.7	22.4	35.9	25.4	36.3	41.6	34.9	289.3	19.8	38.0	347.0	n/a	355.9
2000 May	19.0	41.4	31.6	22.9	36.1	25.6	35.9	42.3	33.9	288.5	18.9	37.6	345.1	n/a	354.0
2000 Jun R	18.2	40.9	32.6	23.2	36.2	25.5	36.8	43.9	34.4	291.7	19.0	37.8	348.5	n/a	357.4
2000 Jul P	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

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

a See footnote 'a' to Table G.1.

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

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 occurred in this table in August 2000 - please see p387.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.3

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and careers offices: not 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
Vacancies at Jobcentres^{a,b}																
1996		8.1	26.8	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	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	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	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	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	249.1	16.8	31.7	297.6	n/a	n/a	
1999 Aug		19.4	35.8	24.2	20.7	32.9	23.9	31.3	38.3	255.1	16.5	32.8	304.4	n/a	n/a	
1999 Sep		21.7	39.5	26.2	22.3	35.9	25.4	33.4	40.6	276.0	17.2	36.6	329.9	n/a	n/a	
1999 Oct		24.9	44.5	29.8	27.9	44.6	29.4	40.7	46.9	336.2	20.1	40.5	383.0	n/a	n/a	
1999 Nov		23.1	43.2	28.4	27.2	41.7	27.8	39.7	45.2	316.6	19.9	39.8	367.6	n/a	n/a	
1999 Dec		20.5	39.6	26.1	24.1	37.1	24.4	38.3	40.8	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	256.6	17.3	34.5	296.6	n/a	n/a	
2000 Feb		17.8	35.9	25.2	20.0	30.7	21.4	33.6	36.2	274.4	17.6	35.2	301.0	n/a	n/a	
2000 Mar		17.5	36.5	27.0	19.7	32.2	22.1	33.6	37.4	256.4	18.2	36.3	311.0	n/a	n/a	
2000 Apr		17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	n/a	n/a	
2000 May		18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	n/a	n/a	
2000 Jun		18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	n/a	n/a	
2000 Jul		18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	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

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1999	200	205	140	141	242	57
1997 Jun	19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
Jul	15	18	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
Aug	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
Oct	21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6	3.7
Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8	1.4
1998 Jan	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.1	6.3
Mar	19	26	14.4	15.6	32.6	1.2
Apr	14	23	3.9	7.1	13.7	2.9
May	15	23	2.9	3.8	7.2	1.0
Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5	2.4
Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9	7.3
Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4	1.6
Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9	1.2
Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	1.5
Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999 Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0	10.1
Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8	20.2
Apr	12	1	2.5	2.7	4.3	2.2
May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2	1.9
Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
Jul	16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6	1.8
Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.8	1.0
Sep	13	17	13.5	14.2	22.1	1.1
Oct	15	22	12.5	15.0	18.7	4.5
Nov	35	40	21.7	23.0	21.5	2.6
Dec	15	21	11.4	12.5	20.3	0.5
2000 Jan	15 R	20 R	5.0 R	6.4 R	10.8 R	0.4
Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
Mar	18 R	21 R	5.8 R	6.1 R	16.3 R	0.4
Apr	11	18	3.7	4.9	10.3	1.0
May	18 R	22 R	7.8 R	8.8 R	12.9 R	2.8 R
Jun	6	9	1.4	2.3	6.4	0.4

Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands										
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities O,P,Q
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	11	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1999	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	7
1997 Jun	-	-	6.5	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	-
Jul	-	-	4.7	-	-	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	-	-	-	0.2
Sep	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	3.7	5.3	-	1.0	7.4	0.2	-	-	0.9
Nov	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Dec	-	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
1998 Jan	-	-	8.9	1.5	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2	-	0.2
Feb	-	-	6.3	9.4	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-	1.2
Mar	-	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.9
Apr	-	-	2.9	0.3	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	1.8
May	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	1.1
Jun	-	-	2.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.7
Jul	-	0.2	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.6
Aug	-	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.8
Sep	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
Oct	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	5.3
Nov	-	-	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	3.7
Dec	-	-	0.1	0.3	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	2.8
1999 Jan	-	-	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	-	3.0
Feb	-	-	10.1	0.6	1.1	10.2	1.3	0.3	-	1.8	1.6
Mar	-	-	20.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.4
Apr	-	-	2.2	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	0.9	0.1	-
May	-	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	20.8	-	0.1
Jun	-	-	11.1	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	-
Jul	-	-	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	1.0	0.8	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	0.1
Sep	-	-	1.1	16.0	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	4.5	0.3	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nov	-	-	2.6	1.0	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-
Dec	-	-	0.5	1.7	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-
2000 Jan	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7 R	-	2.2	0.4	3.2	-
Feb	-	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	-	-	-	0.8	1.4	-
Mar	-	-	0.4	3.7 R	0.7	5.0	-	-	6.3	-	0.2
Apr	-	0.2	1.0	4.2	0.5	4.5	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	2.8 R	0.9	-	8.0 R	-	-	1.0 R	0.5	0.1
Jun	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.3	-	-	-	0.1	0.4

a See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2000 are provisional.

R Revised.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes

G.12

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to June 1999			12 months to June 2000		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
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 products;	-	-	-	1	200	400
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	1	-	500
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	300	500	-	-	-
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	1	1,500	800
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	2	200	300	-	-	-
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	3	500	1,500	2	400	2,200
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	1	200	100	2	400	900
electrical and optical equipment;	2	300	1,100	1	100	100
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	16	19,100	53,400	19	17,200	11,900
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	200	300	1	300	300
Construction	1	1,200	200	1	500	1,000
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9	5,600	27,000	23	15,900	34,700
Hotels and restaurants	2	1,100	10,300	3	500	8,600
Transport, storage and communication	66	34,000	73,700	90	41,800	59,700
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	5	2,000	7,600	1	100	200
Public administration and 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 and personal service activities	12	11,700	20,400	6	1,200	1,100
All industries and services	162 ^a	114,800	265,200	189 ^a	98,700	164,000

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.

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	6	1,400 ^a	3,000
Continuing from earlier months	3	900	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.

Stoppages in progress: cause

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 measures	28	7,800	12,300
All causes	189	98,700	164,000

Prominent stoppages in the 6-month period January 1 2000 to June 30 2000

Industry and location	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved ^a		Number of working days lost in period	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly		
Hotels and restaurants						
London	20.11.98	22.04.00	-	-	2,500	Over pay and conditions. (total days lost 16,400)
Transport, storage and communication						
Scotland	11.03.00	19.04.00	700	-	5,300	Over pay 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.

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

* Less than 50 workers involved.

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

April to June 2000

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive		
	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LEVELS												
All persons	16-17	789	294	496	642	225	417	148	68	79	650	590
	18-24	3,651	3,032	619	3,275	2,712	562	376	320	56	1,287	787
	All under 25	4,440	3,326	1,114	3,916	2,937	979	524	389	135	1,937	1,377
Male	16-17	394	173	221	314	135	180	80	39	41	343	311
	18-24	1,991	1,699	293	1,757	1,495	262	234	203	31	525	399
	All under 25	2,386	1,872	514	2,071	1,630	441	315	242	72	867	709
Female	16-17	395	120	275	327	90	237	67	30	38	308	280
	18-24	1,660	1,334	326	1,518	1,217	301	142	117	25	762	388
	All under 25	2,055	1,454	601	1,845	1,307	538	209	146	63	1,070	668
RATES(%)^c												
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
	18-24	73.9	85.8	44.0	66.3	76.8	40.0	10.3	10.6	9.1	26.1	14.2
	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
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
	18-24	79.1	93.1	42.3	69.8	81.9	37.9	11.8	12.0	10.6	20.9	6.9
	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
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
	18-24	68.5	78.1	45.6	62.7	71.3	42.1	8.5	8.7	7.7	31.5	21.9
	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
CHANGES ON YEAR												
LEVELS												
All persons	16-17	0	-19	20	9	-12	21	-9	-8	-2	-4	5
	18-24	6	-4	10	43	16	27	-36	-20	-16	19	25
	All under 25	7	-23	30	52	5	48	-46	-28	-18	15	30
Male	16-17	-15	-18	3	-1	-8	7	-14	-10	-4	13	5
	18-24	-5	7	-11	18	21	-2	-23	-9	-9	16	23
	All under 25	-19	-12	-8	18	13	5	-37	-24	-13	29	28
Female	16-17	15	-1	16	10	-4	14	5	2	3	-17	1
	18-24	11	-10	21	24	-5	29	-13	-6	-8	4	1
	All under 25	26	-12	38	35	-8	43	-9	-3	-5	-13	2
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
	18-24	-0.3	-0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.8	-1.0	-0.7	-2.8	0.3	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
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
	18-24	-0.5	-1.2	-0.4	0.4	-0.2	0.7	-1.1	-0.9	-2.4	0.5	1.2
	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
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
	18-24	0.0	-0.2	1.5	0.6	0.1	2.8	-0.9	-0.4	-3.0	0.0	0.2
	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

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

a This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.
 b Full-time education.
 c Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for ILO unemployment.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 1=4+7; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12.

G.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

6,482^a

a This figure includes non-Jobcentre jobs from New Deal 25+ pilots and placings from Employment Service call centres. The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output												
	GDP 1995 prices			GDP market prices			Index of output UK				Index of production OECD Countries		
	1995=100	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)
1993	YBEZ	ABMI	2.5	CKYW	2.2	CKYV	1.4	GDQS	3.1	97.1	-1.2	GDQB	..
1994	93.2	665.4	2.5	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	92.5	3.1	100.8	3.8	..	
1995	97.3	694.6	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	96.8	4.6	100.0	-0.8	100.0	
1996	100.0	714.0	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	3.3	101.5	1.5	103.0	
1997	102.6	732.2	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	103.3	3.3	104.7	3.2	108.2	
1998	103.2	757.9	3.5	102.1	1.0	101.7	1.3	107.8	4.4	104.7	1.3	110.2	
1999	109.0	777.9	2.6	102.9	0.8	102.2	0.5	112.3	4.2	106.1	1.3	113.5	
2000	111.3	794.4	2.1	103.4	0.5	102.2	0.0	115.6	2.9	106.4	0.3	113.5	
1999 Q1	109.9	196.1	1.6	102.0	-0.3	101.1	-1.2	114.2	3.2	105.5	-3.2	111.2R	
1999 Q2	110.7	197.6	1.7	102.8	-0.6	101.4	-1.3	115.0	2.7	106.1	0.8	112.4R	
1999 Q3	111.8	199.6	2.3	104.3	1.0	102.9	0.5	116.0	2.7	106.6	1.5	114.4	
1999 Q4	112.6	201.0	2.8	104.4	1.8	103.3	1.9	117.2	3.4	107.3	2.1	116.2R	
2000 Q1	113.2	202.0	3.0	103.6	1.6	102.8	1.7	117.9	3.2	110.5	4.7	117.5	
2000 Q2	114.2	..	..	105.0	2.1	103.2	1.8	119.1	3.6	..	..	..
	Income			Prices				Inventories					
	Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies ^d	RPI		RPIX		Producer Price Index ^{a,c,d,l}				Changes on year 1995 prices ^a	
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion
1993	OSXS	3.0	CAED	9.0	CZBH	1.6	CDKQ	3.0	PLKW	4.5	3.6	2.6	4.0
1994	96.2	102.1	102.1	9.0	1.6	3.0	90.2	4.5	3.6	2.6	2.2	2.5	
1995	97.4	117.4	117.4	15.0	2.4	2.3	91.9	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.2	4.8	
1996	100.0	123.3	123.3	7.6	3.5	2.9	100.0	8.8	9.5	4.2	4.1	4.5	
1997	102.2	134.8	134.8	6.7	2.4	3.0	98.8	-1.2	-4.3	2.0	2.6	1.8	
1998	106.1	146.6	146.6	8.8	3.1	2.8	90.6	-8.3	-6.4	0.2	1.0	3.8	
1999	106.3	151.6	151.6	3.4	3.4	2.6	82.5	-8.9	-4.1	-0.1	0.6	4.2	
2000	109.9	150.8	150.8	-0.5	1.5	2.3	83.7	1.5	-3.3	-0.4	1.2	-1.4	
1999 Q1	107.3	36.9	36.9	-2.4	2.2	2.5	80.3	-5.9	-5.1	-0.5	0.2	0.3	
1999 Q2	110.9	37.7	37.7	-0.8	1.4	2.3	81.9	-1.6	-4.5	-0.8	1.0	-1.4	
1999 Q3	109.4	38.1	38.1	-0.7	1.2	2.2	84.6	4.3	-2.8	-0.6	1.4	-0.6	
1999 Q4	112.0	38.1	38.1	1.9	1.5	2.2	88.0	9.7	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.4	
2000 Q1	110.9	37.9	37.9	2.8	2.3	2.1	90.6	12.8	1.6	0.5	2.4	0.7	
2000 Q2	..	..	..	..	3.1	2.1	91.2	11.4	3.8	0.9	2.6	..
	Expenditure			Fixed investments				General government final consumption					
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume	Retail sales value ^a		All industries ^e		Manufacturing industries ^f		Service industries		General government final consumption (1995 prices)	
	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	
1993	ABJR	2.5	EAPS	3.1	EAFY	5.4	NPEL	3.1	APIN	3.1	APIT	NMRY	
1994	420.1	95.3	95.3	3.7	93.0	4.7	98.4	-3.1	..	..	..	137.0
1995	431.5	98.8	98.8	3.7	96.3	4.7	99.3	3.6	..	..	..	138.9
1996	438.5	100.0	100.0	1.2	100.0	3.8	76.4	17.6	17.3	55.9	5.2	141.1	
1997	454.7	103.1	103.1	3.1	105.4	5.4	83.2	8.8	17.8	1.1	65.4	11.2	
1998	472.7	108.6	108.6	5.3	112.0	6.3	93.0	11.8	19.8	11.3	73.2	11.9	
1999	491.4	111.7	111.7	2.9	116.4	3.9	105.9	13.8	20.7	4.4	85.2	16.4	
2000	512.9	115.6	115.6	3.5	120.3	3.4	113.9	7.6	17.7	-14.7	96.2	13.0	
1999 Q1	126.3	113.4	113.4	1.6	110.9	3.7	28.1	9.5	4.6	-14.4	23.5	15.7	
1999 Q2	127.5	114.6R	114.6R	3.0	115.0	2.5	28.5	9.1	4.3	-16.9	24.1	15.6	
1999 Q3	128.5	115.8	115.8	3.3	116.2	3.1	28.5	6.6	4.3	-15.7	24.2	11.9	
1999 Q4	130.5	117.5	117.5	4.8	139.1	3.8	28.8	5.3	4.5	-11.8	24.4	9.2	
2000 Q1	131.3	119.1	119.1	5.0	114.3	3.1	28.6	2.0	4.7	3.2	23.9	1.8	
2000 Q2	..	119.5	119.5	4.3	119.0	3.5	..	..	..	

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
	CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI
1999 Jul	165.1	1.3	164.1	2.2	156.7	1.6	158.6	1.8
Aug	165.5	1.1	164.5	2.1	157.2	1.4	158.9	1.6
Sep	166.2	1.1	165.2	2.1	157.8	1.3	159.6	1.6
Oct	166.5	1.2	165.4	2.2	158.1	1.5	159.6	1.6
Nov	166.7	1.4	165.6	2.2	158.3	1.7	159.7	1.7
Dec	167.3	1.8	165.9	2.2	158.6	1.8	160.1	1.6
2000 Jan	166.6	2.0	165.2	2.1	157.9	1.8	159.1	1.5
Feb	167.5	2.3	165.8	2.2	158.6	1.8	159.7	1.5
Mar	168.4	2.6	166.4	2.0	159.2	2.1	160.5	1.3
Apr	170.1	3.0	167.5	1.9	159.4	1.6	161.3	1.4
May	170.7	3.1	168.0	2.0	160.0	1.7	161.7	1.4
Jun	171.1	3.3	168.4	2.2	160.4	2.0	162.0	1.8
Jul	170.5	3.3	167.7	2.2	159.7	1.9	161.2	1.6

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for July 18 2000

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over		
			1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months	
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	170.5	-0.4	3.3		0	8.1	
Food and catering	CHBS	157.7	0.7	1.7	Tobacco	CHBE	273.7	0
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	211.4	0.0	3.5	Cigarettes	DOBN	279.6	8
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	176.7	0.0	5.9	Tobacco	DOBO	218.6	6
Personal expenditure	CHBV	133.1	-4.0	-2.8	Housing	CHBF	216.9	0.4
Travel and leisure	CHBW	171.5	-0.1	3.1	Rent	DOBP	238.6	10.3
Consumer durables	CHBY	104.5	-4.4	-4.7	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	242.1	31
Seasonal food	CHBP	130.1	4.9	10.6	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	146.4	13
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	147.1	0.1	-0.7	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	189.4	6
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	171.5	-0.5	3.1	Water and other payments	DOBS	257.8	-9
All items excluding food	CHAY	175.2	-0.5	3.6	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	219.9	7
Other indices					Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	153.5	-1
All items excluding:					Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	207.7	7
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	167.7	-0.4	2.2	Fuel and light	CHBG	122.5	0.1
Housing	CHAZ	161.2	-0.5	1.6	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	130.8	1
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)^a	CBZW	159.7	-0.4	1.9	Electricity	DOBX	127.8	-3
mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	166.8	-0.4	2.0	Gas	DOBY	114.4	-3
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	166.4	-0.4	1.8	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	154.0	34
Food	CHBA	144.6	0.8	0.9	Household goods	CHBH	138.3	-1.6
Bread	DOAA	137.1	2	2	Furniture	DOCA	144.2	0
Cereals	DOAB	137.8	-2	-2	Furnishings	DOCB	142.2	-1
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	157.7	-1	-1	Electrical appliances	DOCC	88.1	-7
Beef	DOAD	134.1	0	0	Other household equipment	DCCC	138.7	2
Lamb	DOAE	153.3	2	2	Household consumables	DOCE	162.2	0
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	160.8	2	2	Pet care	DOCF	151.5	0
Pork	DOAG	133.4	5	5	Household services	CHBI	157.2	0.5
Bacon	DOAH	157.0	3	3	Postage	DOCG	157.6	3
Poultry	DOAJ	110.0	-3	-3	Telephone, telex messages etc	DOCH	97.1	-3
Other meat	DOAK	132.4	0	0	Domestic services	DOCI	210.6	6
Fish	DOAL	152.0	2	2	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	193.4	7
of which, fresh fish	DOAM	163.1	7	7	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	106.7	-7.1
Butter	DOAN	165.8	1	1	Men's outerwear	DOCK	104.5	-5
Oil and fats	DOAO	135.8	-2	-2	Women's outerwear	DOCL	86.0	-9
Cheese	DOAP	155.1	-2	-2	Children's outerwear	DOCM	106.5	-4
Eggs	DOAQ	152.5	0	0	Other clothing	DOCN	153.0	-3
Milk fresh	DOAR	139.1	-1	-1	Footwear	DOCO	112.4	-2
Milk products	DOAS	153.0	-8	-8	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	185.1	0.2
Tea	DOAT	116.1	-6	-6	Personal articles	DOCP	122.5	0
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAU	188.3	1	1	Chemists goods	DOCQ	190.5	-2
Soft drinks	DOAV	132.6	-6	-6	Personal services	DOCR	267.5	5
Sugar and preserves	DOAW	158.3	2	2	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	184.1	-0.2
Sweets and chocolates	DOAX	171.7	10	10	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	127.0	-6
Potatoes	DOAY	185.1	39	39	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	210.9	4
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAZ	108.9	3	3	Petrol and oil	DOCU	244.5	17
Vegetables	DOBA	95.9	4	4	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	251.5	9
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBB	133.6	7	7	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	185.3	0.1
Fruit	DOBC	129.4	7	7	Rail fares	DOCW	206.3	2
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBD	151.5	0	0	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	206.3	4
Other foods					Other travel costs	DOCY	161.1	3
Catering	CHBC	204.1	0.3	3.5	Leisure goods	CHBL	111.2	-0.9
Restaurant meals	DOBE	200.3	3	3	Audio-visual equipment	DOCC	39.6	-15
Canteen meals	DOBF	234.8	7	7	Tapes and discs	DODA	108.5	-5
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	197.8	3	3	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	110.0	-5
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	187.7	-0.1	1.4	Books and newspapers	DODC	200.3	3
Beer	DOBH	202.5	2	2	Gardening products	DODD	147.7	6
on sales	DOBI	210.8	2	2	Leisure services	CHBM	208.1	0.4
off sales	DOBJ	160.8	1	1	Television licences and rentals	DODE	134.6	1
Wines and spirits	DOBK	167.6	1	1	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	258.3	5
on sales	DOBL	197.4	3	3	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	136.2	6
off sales	DOBM	151.1	-1	-1	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	123.5	5

a The taxes excluded are Council Tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

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.

See general notes under Table H.13.

RETAIL PRICES H.13

Average retail prices of selected items

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

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets. The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the price ranges in the final column below. These show the range within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

Average prices on July 18 2000

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				Cheese, per kg			
Best beef mince	CZPI 626	415	218-596	Cheddar type	CZNW 175	499	319-649
Topside	CZPH 528	617	489-799	Eggs			
Rump steak ^a	CZPF 586	887	771-1189	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV 148	169	125-238
Stewing steak	CZPE 537	462	299-748	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU 161	137	98-199
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD 543	874	648-1179	Pasteurised, per pint ^b	CZNT 215	34	26-34
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC 374	343	238-449	Tea			
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Loose, per 125g	CZNR 195	81	62-99
Loin (with bone)	CZPA 103	539	335-658	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNO 225	140	99-179
Leg (with bone)	CZCZ 118	423	374-465	Coffee			
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP 218	187	158-232
Loin (with bone)	CZOX 541	443	335-550	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO 204	175	99-245
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN 363	301	229-397	Sugar			
Bacon, per kg				Granulated, per kg	CZNN 177	55	45-78
Streaky ^a	CZOB 506	416	295-716	Fresh vegetables			
Gammon ^a	CZOU 542	550	414-723	Potatoes, old loose, per kg ^c	CZNM 364	77	44-99
Back ^a	DOIF 604	599	404-1036	Potatoes, new loose, per kg ^c	CZNK 482	66	39-136
Ham				Tomatoes, per kg ^c	CZNJ 543	141	97-165
Ham (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR 717	86	49-125	Cabbage, hearted, per kg ^c	CZNH 439	61	39-89
Sausages, per kg^c				Cauliflower, each	CZNG 494	59	39-79
Pork	CZOQ 577	307	218-395	Brussels sprouts, per kg ^c	CZNF 554	53	48-65
Canned meats				Carrots, per kg ^c	CZNE 550	66	50-70
Comed beef, 340g	CZOO 205	99	87-119	Onions, per kg ^c	CZND 539	261	220-330
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Mushrooms, per kg ^c	CZNC 485	60	49-78
Frozen	CZON 155	166	118-206	Cucumber, each	CZNB 522	52	44-69
Fresh or chilled	CZOM 600	221	174-260	Lettuce-iceberg, each	CZNA 452	157	106-199
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Leeks, per kg ^c	DOHJ 453	120	83-179
Cod fillets	CZOL 359	849	659-1069	Fresh fruit			
Rainbow trout	CZOK 313	486	353-626	Apples, cooking, per kg ^c	CZMZ 509	106	88-129
Bread				Apples, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMY 544	114	97-129
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH 215	52	35-85	Pears, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMX 506	136	108-149
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG 170	70	59-92	Oranges, each	CZMW 544	22	15-29
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE 168	51	28-65	Bananas, per kg ^c	CZMV 583	98	78-109
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD 131	74	59-96	Grapes, per kg ^c	CZMU 529	266	216-349
Flour				Avocado pear, each	DOHT 324	68	45-99
Self raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC 208	60	38-85	Grapesfruit, each	DOHN 522	31	24-38
Butter				Items other than food			
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB 216	81	69-89	Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT 539	178	151-210
Imported, per 250g	DOHX 218	87	79-99	Draught lager, per pint	CZMS 545	200	176-230
Margarine				Whisky per nip	CZMR 544	143	120-170
Margarine/Low fat spread per 500g	DOIB 213	79	39-109	Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP 679	396	339-433
				Coal, per 50kg	CZMO 116	724	630-965
				Smokeless fuel, per 50kg	CZMN 117	954	820-1295
				Lead replacement petrol, per litre ^d	CZMM 523	89	87-90
				Low sulphur diesel, per litre	CZML 533	83	82-85
				Unleaded petrol ord., per litre	CZMK 534	85	83-87

a Or Scottish equivalent.

b Average price estimates include prices of delivered milk and shop-bought milk. However, 80 per cent price range includes only shop-bought milk.

c From February 1999, prices for these items are quoted as per kg. In order to calculate the price per lb (the previously published measure), divide the given price per kg by 2.203. In the case of mushrooms, in order to calculate the price per 4oz (the previously published measure), divide the given price by 8.812.

d From February 2000, 4-star petrol and deriv 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*.

H.14 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987=100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food ^a	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries ^b	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink										
								All	Seasonal ^a	Non- seasonal ^a												
													CZGU	CZGV	CZGX	CZGY	CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	CZHB	CZHC	CZHD
Weights																						
1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76										
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78										
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83										
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	-	132	158	24	134	47	77										
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	-	128	151	24	127	47	77										
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	-	127	152	22	130	47	80										
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	-	127	144	21	123	45	78										
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	-	127	142	20	122	45	76										
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	-	123	139	22	117	45	77										
1996	1,000	857	978	810	958	-	116	143	22	121	48	78										
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961	-	122	136	19	117	49	80										
1998	1,000	870	982	803	955	-	121	130	18	112	48	71										
1999	1,000	872	980	807	958	-	127	128	20	118	51	69										
2000	1,000	882	982	805	960	-	126	118	18	100	52	65										
Annual averages																						
1987	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7										
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9										
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9										
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	119.9	-	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8										
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	-	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2										
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	134.3	-	115.5	128.3	136.4	130.6	147.9	148.1										
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7										
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5										
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	-	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5										
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2										
1997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.9										
1998	162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	156.6	-	115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.3	179.8										
1999	165.4	169.4	166.5	158.9	164.3	-	112.3	143.8	124.3	147.4	196.6	184.5										
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0										
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7										
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9										
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3										
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	-	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7										
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	-	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9										
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	-	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0										
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	-	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9										
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	-	113.2	134.1	125.3	135.3	165.7	161.3										
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	-	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0										
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	-	114.2	141.0	125.0	144.7	179.2	171.1										
1998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	-	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.5										
1998 Jul 21	163.0	166.7	164.1	155.8	160.5	-	113.1	143.1	120.6	147.1	189.6	180.7										
1998 Aug 18	163.7	167.3	164.6	156.4	161.1	-	114.2	144.6	129.4	147.2	190.6	181.0										
1998 Sep 15	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	161.8	-	116.8	144.1	124.3	147.6	191.1	181.2										
1998 Oct 20	164.5	168.3	165.5	157.1	161.9	-	115.6	144.4	126.6	147.5	191.7	181.6										
1998 Nov 17	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	162.0	-	116.7	144.1	127.4	147.0	192.3	181.0										
1998 Dec 15	164.4	168.0	165.2	157.6	162.4	-	118.0	145.2	135.2	146.8	192.8	181.0										
1999 Jan 19	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8	-	110.6	145.8	133.1	147.9	193.2	182.9										
1999 Feb 16	163.7	167.0	164.5	157.4	162.3	-	112.3	146.0	133.4	148.1	193.8	183.4										
1999 Mar 16	164.1	167.7	165.0	158.4	163.2	-	114.2	145.1	129.6	147.9	194.2	183.3										
1999 Apr 20	165.2	169.1	166.3	159.0	164.3	-	113.1	144.2	125.1	147.7	195.5	183.7										
1999 May 18	165.6	169.5	166.5	159.4	164.7	-	114.0	144.9	130.0	147.5	196.2	184.6										
1999 Jun 15	165.6	169.6	166.6	159.2	164.7	-	113.1	144.2	124.5	147.8	196.5	185.4										
1999 Jul 20	165.1	169.1	166.3	158.6	164.1	-	109.6	143.3	117.6	148.1	197.2	185.1										
1999 Aug 17	165.5	169.7	166.8	158.9	164.5	-	110.5	142.6	116.2	147.6	197.8	185.3										
1999 Sep 14	166.2	170.6	167.4	159.6	165.2	-	112.7	142.4	117.1	147.2	198.1	185.3										
1999 Oct 19	166.5	171.0	167.7	159.6	165.4	-	111.6	142.1	119.8	146.3	198.7	185.5										
1999 Nov 16	166.7	171.1	167.8	159.7	165.6	-	112.3	142.7	122.2	146.5	198.9	185.0										
1999 Dec 14	167.3	171.8	168.4	160.1	165.9	-	113.2	142.9	122.4	146.7	199.3	184.5										
2000 Jan 18	166.6	171.0	167.8	159.1	165.2	-	106.3	142.9	122.4	146.7	200.1	185.8										
2000 Feb 15	167.5	172.0	168.7	159.7	165.8	-	108.4	142.9	121.2	146.9	200.9	185.9										
2000 Mar 14	168.4	173.2	169.7	160.5	166.4	-	109.6	142.0	117.6	146.6	201.3	186.2										
2000 Apr 11	170.1	175.3	171.5	161.3	167.5	-	110.0	141.8	117.5	146.4	201.9	186.7										
2000 May 16	170.7	175.7	171.9	161.7	168.0	-	110.1	143.1	121.8	147.0	203.1	187.6										
2000 Jun 13	171.1	176.1	172.3	162.0	168.4	-	109.3	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.4	187.9										
2000 Jul 18	170.5	175.2	171.5	161.2	167.7	-	104.5	144.6	130.1	147.1	204.1	187.7										

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

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights											
												CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZHJ	CZHK	CZHL	CZHM	CZHN	CZHQ
1987	38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987										
1988	36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988										
1989	36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989										
1990	34	185	50	71																		

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	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
		CZBH	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	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	Jan 16	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
1997	Jan 14	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
1998	Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
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
	Sep 15	3.2	1.4	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.6	1.2	2.1	-0.4	4.8	2.3	2.0	-3.0	3.9
	Oct 20	3.1	1.5	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.4	0.9	2.9	-1.1	5.2	1.7	1.5	-3.0	3.8
	Nov 17	3.0	1.8	4.0	3.4	7.6	7.7	-2.1	1.1	2.8	-1.5	4.9	1.4	1.9	-2.9	3.8
	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	3.7
1999	Jan 19	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.6	8.0	4.2	-1.0	1.4	2.8	-1.9	5.2	0.6	2.3	-2.9	3.6
	Feb 16	2.1	2.9	4.0	3.1	7.9	3.4	-1.4	1.1	2.8	-1.9	3.9	0.2	2.4	-3.6	3.6
	Mar 16	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.6	11.8	1.9	-1.3	1.1	2.9	-2.2	3.4	2.2	2.4	-3.5	3.6
	Apr 20	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	3.9
	Jul 20	1.3	0.1	4.0	2.4	13.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	-1.7	3.1	2.5	3.3	-4.3	4.0
	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	4.1
	Sep 14	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	4.2
	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
	Nov 16	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	4.6
2000	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
	Feb 15	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
	Apr 11	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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H.21 RETAIL PRICES

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a

1996=100	European Union (15) ^c	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
	CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
Annual averages								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	101.7	101.8	101.2	101.5	101.9	101.2	101.3	101.5
1998	103.0	103.4	102.0	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.1
1999	104.3	104.8	102.5	103.6	105.4	103.9	102.5	102.8
Monthly								
1998	Jun	103.3	103.7	101.9	102.8	103.7	102.3	102.4
	Jul	103.2	103.1	101.9	103.0	103.3	101.9	102.7
	Aug	103.2	103.5	101.9	102.6	103.2	102.0	102.6
	Sep	103.3	104.0	101.7	102.5	103.6	102.1	102.2
	Oct	103.3	103.9	101.9	102.5	103.5	102.0	102.0
	Nov	103.3	104.0	102.0	102.5	103.6	101.9	102.0
	Dec	103.4	104.3	102.2	102.4	103.4	102.0	102.0
1999	Jan	103.2	103.7	102.1	102.8	103.6	101.6	101.9
	Feb	103.4	103.9	102.3	103.0	104.1	102.8	102.1
	Mar	103.8	104.4	102.4	103.1	104.7	103.0	102.3
	Apr	104.2	104.9	102.4	103.5	105.0	103.9	102.7
	May	104.3	105.2	102.5	103.7	105.4	104.2	102.6
	Jun	104.3	105.1	102.1	103.5	105.7	104.2	102.8
	Jul	104.3	104.4	102.2	103.7	105.4	103.9	103.3
	Aug	104.4	104.8	102.2	103.5	105.7	104.0	102.5
	Sep	104.6	105.2	102.3	103.8	106.1	104.5	102.7
	Oct	104.6	105.1	102.7	103.9	106.2	104.6	102.8
	Nov	104.8	105.3	103.0	104.1	106.4	104.6	102.9
	Dec	105.1	105.5	103.9	104.5	106.6	103.4	103.4
2000	Jan	105.0	104.5	103.5	104.7	106.5	104.8	103.8
	Feb	105.4	104.9	104.3	105.2	107.0	105.6	104.2
	Mar	105.8	105.1	104.4	105.7	107.8	106.3	104.4
	Apr	106.0	105.5	104.2	105.9	108.0	106.5	104.3
	May	106.1	105.7	104.1	106.2	108.4	107.0	104.2
	Jun	106.5P	105.9	104.5P	106.6	108.8	107.4	104.5P
Percentage change on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
1996	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.5
1998	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6
1999	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.6
Monthly								
1999	Jan	1.0	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.3
	Feb	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.3
	Mar	1.1	1.7	0.2	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.4
	Apr	1.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.5
	May	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.4
	Jun	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.4
	Jul	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.6
	Aug	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.5
	Sep	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.6
	Oct	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.6	0.8
	Nov	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.0
	Dec	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.2	1.4
2000	Jan	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.7
	Feb	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.5
	Mar	1.9	0.7	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.2	1.7
	Apr	1.7	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.9	2.5	1.4
	May	1.7	0.5	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.6
	Jun	2.1P	0.8	2.4P	3.0	2.9	3.1	1.9P

a Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht Treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were published in a Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release.

b Figures for Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.

c Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

R Revised.
P Provisional.
E Estimate.

RETAIL PRICES H.21

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic ^b	Italy ^c	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
Annual averages								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998	110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
1999	112.6	106.0	105.7	103.4	105.8	106.4	106.0	103.4
Monthly								
1998	Jun	111.7	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	103.4	103.2
	Jul	109.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	103.9	102.9
	Aug	109.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	102.3
	Sep	111.6	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	102.9
	Oct	111.6	104.1	104.3	102.5	104.5	104.7	103.2
	Nov	111.5	104.1	104.4	102.6	104.5	105.3	103.0
	Dec	112.1	104.4	104.5	102.5	104.1	105.7	102.9
1999	Jan	110.6	103.6	104.6	100.8	104.1	105.3	102.5
	Feb	109.8	104.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	105.3	102.6
	Mar	112.5	104.6	105.0	102.8	105.9	105.7	103.2
	Apr	113.9	105.2	105.2	103.3	106.2	106.4	103.4
	May	113.6	105.9	105.9	103.6	106.2	106.5	103.7
	Jun	113.4	106.2	105.5	103.5	105.7	106.7	103.6
	Jul	111.0	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1	106.7	103.1
	Aug	110.9	106.4	105.8	103.9	105.8	106.5	103.1
	Sep	113.1	106.9	106.1	104.1	106.3	106.4	104.0
	Oct	113.5	107.0	106.3	104.4	106.4	106.6	104.2
	Nov	113.7	107.2	106.5	104.5	106.6	107.3	103.8
	Dec	114.7	108.5	106.7	104.9	106.1	107.5	104.1
2000	Jan	113.2	108.2	106.9	104.3	105.8	107.3	103.5
	Feb	112.7	109.1	107.3	105.4	106.4	107.0	104.0
	Mar	115.6	109.8	107.7	105.9	107.6	107.2	104.6
	Apr	116.3	110.5	107.7	106.6	108.0	108.4	104.4
	May	116.6	111.3	108.1	106.6	108.3	109.1	105.0
	Jun	115.9	111.9	108.4	108.1	108.3P	109.7	105.0
Percentage change on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA	
1996	7.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
1998	4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
1999	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.6
Monthly								
1999	Jan	3.3	2.1	1.5	-1.4	2.1	2.5	1.5
	Feb	3.1	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.8
	Mar	3.0	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.8	2.1
	Apr	2.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.3
	May	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Jun	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Jul	1.6	1.9	1.7	-0.3	1.8	1.9	2.1
	Aug	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.3
	Sep	1.3	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.5
	Oct	1.7	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4
	Nov	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.7
	Dec	2.3	3.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.8
2000	Jan	2.4	4.4	2.2	3.5	1.6	1.9	2.9
	Feb	2.6	4.6	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.6	3.0
	Mar	2.8	5.0	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.0
	Apr	2.1	5.0	2.4	3.2	1.7	1.9	3.0
	May	2.6	5.1	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.2
	Jun	2.2	5.4	2.7	4.4	2.5P	2.8	3.5

Source: ONS/Eurostat

Statistical enquiry points

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maggie.o'neill@sfsh-sheffield.dti.gov.uk

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