

**LOAN BAN** EXPIRES - 4 FEB 2001

# Labour Market Trends

Early lessons from  
the evaluation  
of New Deal  
programmes

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LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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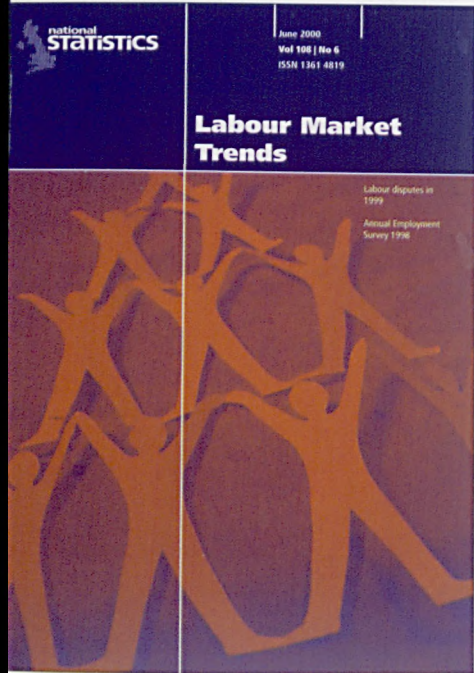


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**Labour Market trends**  
incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**

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You can also find National Statistics at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk).

A recorded announcement of key headline labour market statistics is available on **020 7533 6176**.

The ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline is on **020 7533 6094**,  
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A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS104.

# Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 12 July 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

➊ **Rising employment** indicated by March-May 2000 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

➋ **ILO unemployment rate fell** in March-May 2000 LFS. Fall in June 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 fallen.

Labour Force Survey data for March to May 2000 show that the working age employment rate was 74.6 per cent, up from 74.3 per cent in the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment grew by 126,000 over the quarter and by 346,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.6 per cent, down from 5.8 per cent in the preceding three months and from 6.1 per cent a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 11,900 in June 2000. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 14,200 over the past three months and 11,900 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in May was 4.6 per cent, down from 5.1 per cent in April.

## New this month

March-May 2000: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

June 2000 data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

May 2000 data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes;

Quarter 1 2000: Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

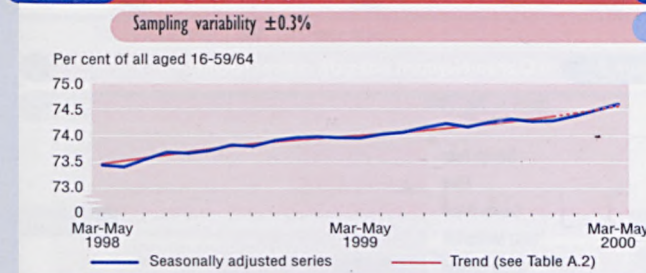


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

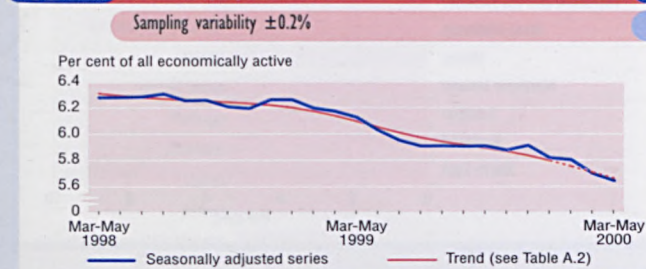


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



## SUMMARY

- ➊ **Employment rate** was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the March-May 2000 period, compared with 74.3 per cent in December 1999-February 2000 and up from 74.0 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ➋ **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.6 per cent in the March-May 2000 period, compared with 5.8 per cent in December 1999-February 2000 and down from 6.1 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- ➌ **Employment** was 27.91 million in March - May 2000, up 346,000 over the year (Table A.1).
- ➍ **Workforce jobs** rose by 171,000 over the year to 27.96 million in March 2000, all of this rise being in female jobs (Table A.3).
- ➎ **ILO unemployment level** was 1.67 million in March-May 2000. This is 130,000 lower than a year ago (Table A.1).
- ➏ **Claimant count** down 11,900 in month to June 2000 to 1.10 million. Claimant count rate in June 2000 was 3.8 per cent, unchanged from the May rate (Table A.3).
- ➐ **Economic activity rate** was 79.1 per cent among people of working age in March-May 2000, compared with 78.9 per cent in December 1999-February 2000 and on a year earlier (Table A.1).
- ➑ **Economic inactivity rate** was 20.9 per cent among people of working age in the March-May 2000 period, compared with 21.1 per cent in December 1999-February 2000 and on a year earlier (Table A.1).
- ➒ **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 4.6 per cent in May 2000, compared to 4.3 per cent a year earlier. This is down 0.5 percentage points from the April rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- ➓ **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** up 23,700 in June 2000 to 222,600 (Table A.3).
- ➔ **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 2,100 in June 2000 to 356,100 (Table G.1).



## EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 77,000 since December 1999-February 2000 to 15.41 million in March-May 2000, and women up 48,000 in the same period to 12.50 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 107,000 since December 1999-February 2000 to 20.97 million in March-May 2000. People in part-time employment up 19,000 over the same period to 6.94 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 95,000 in the three months to May 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 911.6 million during March-May 2000, down 0.3 per cent from March-May 1999. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.3 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 1.6 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 23,000 over the year to 244,000 in March-May 2000 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 64,000 in year to stand at 448,000 in March-May 2000 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 23,000 over the year to stand at 412,000 in March-May 2000 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions down in all regions over the year except Scotland and East Midlands which remained unchanged on the year. The highest rate is in the North East at 8.9 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 3.5 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 246,700 in June 2000 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 245,000 in June 2000, a fall of 33,700 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 6,100 in June 2000, a fall of 6,900 over the year (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	June 2000	Change on year
18-24 over six months	52,193	-15,048
25 and over, more than two years	122,842	-28,153
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,035</b>	<b>-43,201</b>

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.58 million in March-May 2000. Of this total, 16.42 million were men and 13.16 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.57 million in March-May 2000. Of this total 5.26 million people did not want a job and 2.13 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 346,000 in the year to March-May 2000. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 130,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 66,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 150,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.8 per cent in March-May 2000, compared with 84.6 per cent in December 1999-February 2000, while the rate for women was 72.9 per cent for the same period, compared with 72.8 per cent for the December 1999-February 2000 period (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.2 per cent in March-May 2000, compared with 15.4 per cent in December 1999-February 2000, while the rate for women was 27.1 per cent for the same period, compared with 27.2 per cent for the December 1999-February 2000 period (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

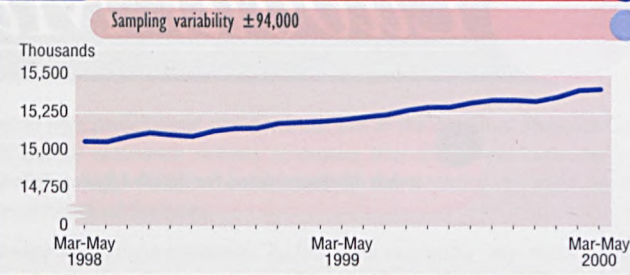


Figure 5 Female employment

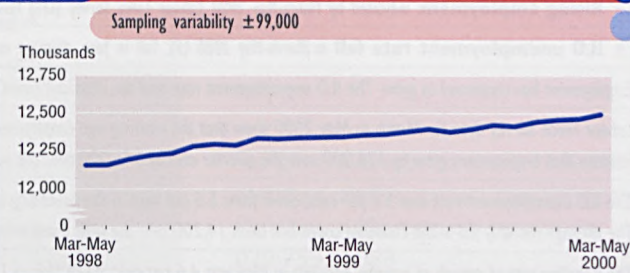


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

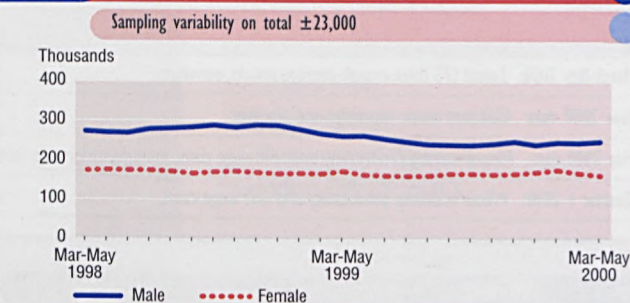


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

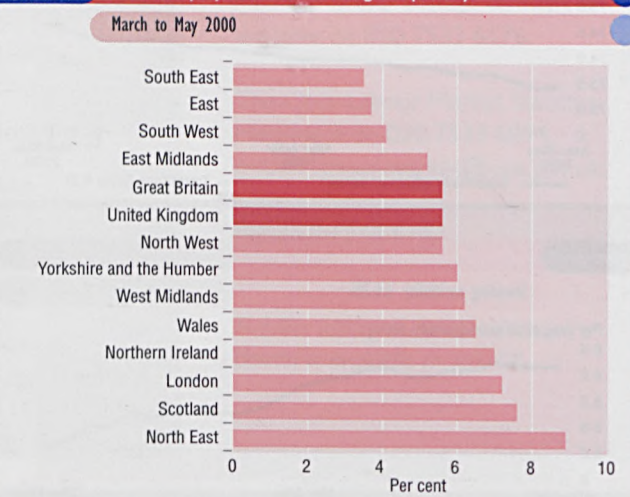


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

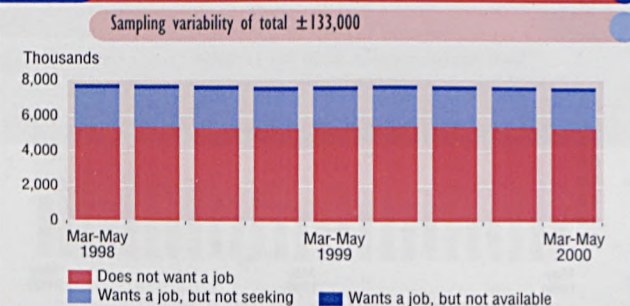


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

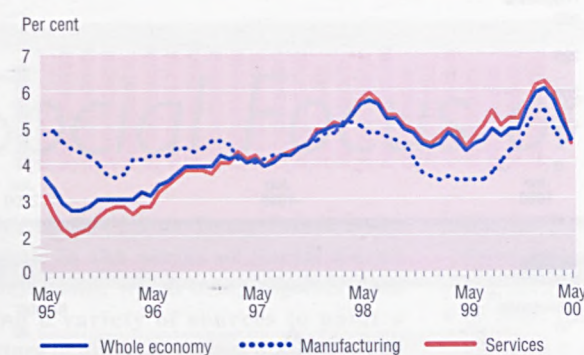


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

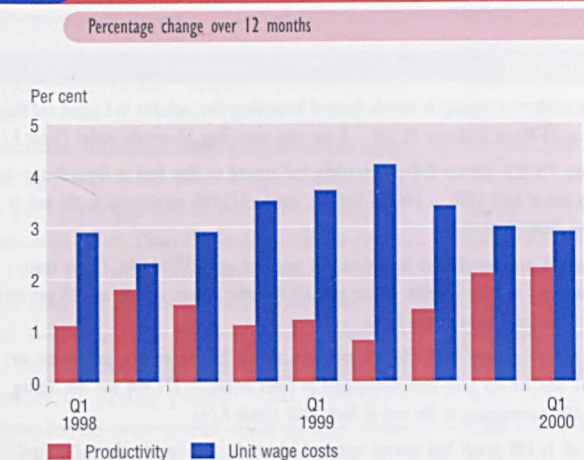
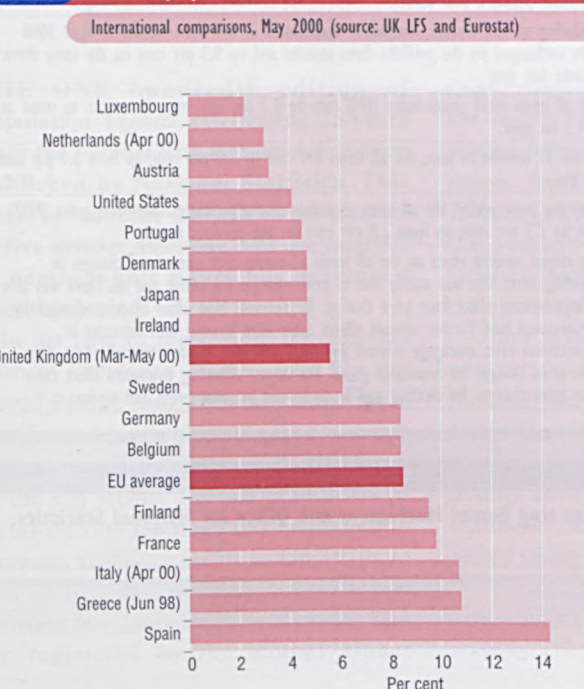


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



## 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).
- 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).

## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to May 2000 was provisionally estimated to be 4.6 per cent, down 0.5 percentage points from the April rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to May 2000 was 3.9 per cent, down 0.5 percentage points from the revised April rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for May 2000 was 4.6 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the revised April rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 4.2 per cent for May 2000, unchanged from the revised April rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 4.5 per cent in May 2000, down 0.8 percentage points from the revised April rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for May 2000 was 3.8 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.4 percentage points from the revised April rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for May 2000 was 4.8 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.6 percentage points from the revised April rate (Table E.1).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 1.8 per cent higher in the three months ending May 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 4.4 per cent higher in the three months ending May 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 0.2 per cent higher in the three months ending May 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 March-May 2000 was 5.6 per cent, below the EU average of 8.5 per cent in May 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 12.8 per cent in March-May 2000 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.7 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to May 2000, compared with 0.5 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.6 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 1.5 per cent.



## VACANCIES

- **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres in June 2000 were 2,900 lower than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres in June 2000 were 51,100 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- **Placings by Jobcentres** up by 6,800 in June 2000 to stand at 108,800 (Table G.1).

## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to May 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 170,000, from 192 stoppages. Some 33 per cent of the days lost were in transport, storage and communication group and 20 per cent were lost in construction.
- Number of working days lost to labour disputes in May 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 9,900, from 19 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

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

- The number of young people in **Work-based training for young people** in England and Wales as at 26 March 2000 was 299,700, 4 per cent higher than 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- Starts on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** have more than doubled over the last year while on **Other Training** they have declined indicating a shift from **Other Training to Foundation Modern Apprenticeships**. **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** now contributes the greatest number of starts on Work-based training for young people and exceeded the target of 100,000 starts by March 2000 (Table F.2).
- There has been a significant improvement on **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships**; achievement of level 3 increased by more than 10 points in the last year from 32 per cent to 43 per cent. Current achievement exceeds the projected improvement published last September (see p489, *Labour Market Trends*) (Table F.1).
- The number participating in **work-based learning for adults** in England and Wales as at 26 March 2000 was 36,500 – 5 per cent more than 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- 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).
- Some 43 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 13 per cent transferred to other benefits, 17 per cent left for other known reasons and 28 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of April 2000, **258,400 people aged 25 or more** had started on New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed in Great Britain – 177,400 had left, leaving 81,000 participating at the end of April 2000 (Table F.11).
- 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

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the first quarter of 2000 grew by 0.5 per cent, down from 0.7 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the first quarter of 1999, GDP has grown by 3.0 per cent.
- **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to May 2000 were 0.2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4.2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to May 2000 was 0.3 per cent higher compared with the previous three months and 1.8 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- The total volume of **construction output** in the first quarter of 2000 was 3.1 per cent higher compared with the previous quarter and was 5.0 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- **Business investment** in the first quarter of 2000 was 0.7 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 2.0 per cent higher than the first quarter of 1999.
- **Government consumption** in the first quarter of 2000 was down 0.6 per cent on the previous quarter and 0.1 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to April 2000 was in deficit by £6.5 billion, down from a deficit of £7.6 billion in the previous three months and down from a deficit of £6.9 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to April 2000 were 3.3 per cent higher than the previous three months and 11.9 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to April 2000 were unchanged on the previous three months and up 9.2 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) rose by 0.2 per cent over the month to stand at 171.1 for June.
- In the 12 months to June, the all items RPI rose by 3.3 per cent, up from 3.1 per cent for May.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.2 per cent, up from 2.0 per cent for the previous month.
- The largest upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in motoring costs. This was mainly due to price changes for petrol and oil. There was also a large upward effect from price changes for seasonal food offset by price changes for non-seasonal food. Further upward effects came from housing with increases in depreciation costs, mortgage interest payments and rent. Another upward effect came from price changes for household goods. The largest offsetting downward effect came from price changes for clothing and footwear and personal goods and services.

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

## Next month

The next Labour Market Update will include the usual monthly labour market statistics.

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

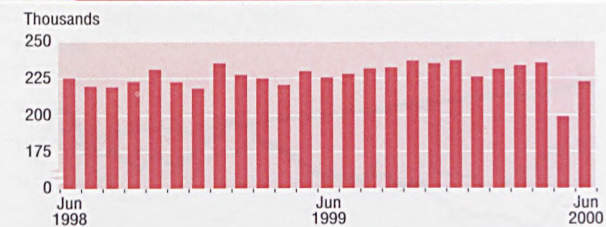
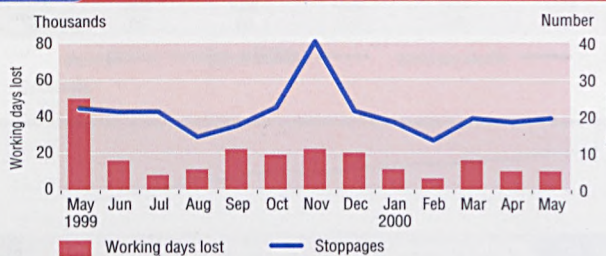


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



## Social Focus on Young People

*SOCIAL FOCUS on Young People* is the eighth in the series of *Social Focus* publications, which bring together data from a variety of sources to paint a picture of different groups in society. The wide-ranging report focuses on the lives of people aged between 13 and 24, and shows the transitions that young people make as they move from childhood to adulthood. In 1998 there were nearly 8.7 million people in this age group in the UK, about 15 per cent of the total population.

The chapter on 'study, learning and work' shows that young people move from education into full-time employment at a later age than in the past. Employment rates for young people not in full-time education fluctuated more than those for older people. In 1999 the unemployment rate for those aged 16 to 24 not in full-time education was over twice that for those aged between 25 and state pensionable age. Despite this, the number of young people who were ILO unemployed was lower than at any time

in the past decade.

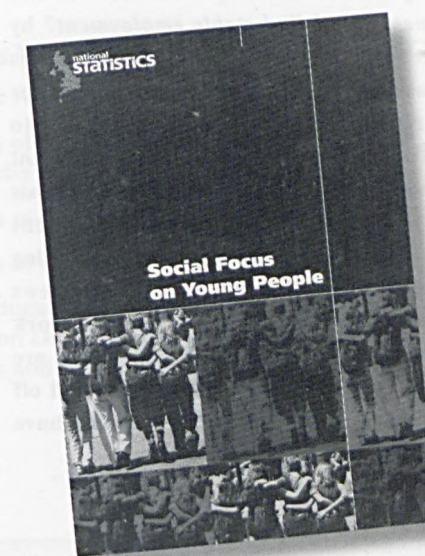
Other facts about the labour market for young people include the following:

- in 1999, 1.6 million young men and over 1.3 million young women aged 16 to 24 who were not in full-time education were in paid work in the UK, representing employment rates of 81 per cent and 71 per cent respectively;
- in spring 1999, of those young people who had a first degree and were economically active, three-fifths were either in managerial, administrative, professional or associate professional and technical occupations;
- at the end of February 2000 around 130,000 young unemployed people aged 18 to 24 were participating in the New Deal for Young People in Great Britain, of whom just under three-quarters were male; and
- in 1998, 20 per cent of 16 to 17-year-olds who had truanted persistently in year 11 were out of work.

The other chapters in *Social Focus on*

*Young People* cover people, homes and families; health and sexual behaviour; savings and expenditure; and leisure, travel and citizenship.

- *Social Focus on Young People*. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 621366 3, £30.



## Population Trends 100

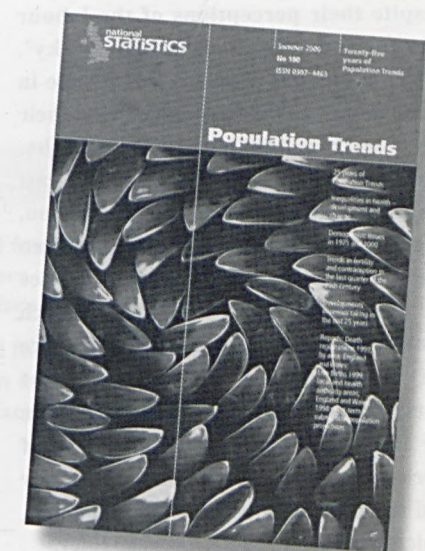
THE ONE hundredth edition of *Population Trends*, celebrating 25 years since the journal first appeared, has been published by National Statistics. This issue, for summer 2000, presents a series of five articles assessing how the analysis of demographic issues has developed over this period.

In the first of the feature articles, '25 years of *Population Trends*', John Fox and David Pearce look at some of the more significant demographic changes covered in various issues of *Population Trends*. Some of the key trends are: the proportion of births outside marriage has continued to increase, from one in 10 in the 1970s to four in 10 today; of those births outside marriage now, only seven to eight per cent are registered by the mother alone;

childlessness has increased, from one in 10 for women born in 1940 to one in five for women born in 1960; the numbers of one-parent families have increased, from 750,000 in 1976 to 1.6 million in 1996; and the number of children in one-parent families increased from 1.3 million to 2.8 million over the same period.

Other articles cover: changes in the analysis and interpretation of health inequalities over the past 25 years; a comparison of topical demographic subjects now and 25 years ago; a review of trends in fertility and contraception since 1976; and significant methodological developments in census taking since 1971.

- *Population Trends 100*. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 62177 6, £20.





## OTHER NEWS

## Job tenure

NEW RESEARCH published by the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) at the University of Essex shows that one in five unemployed people who obtain a job are unemployed again within a year. The ISER working paper, *The search for success: do the unemployed find stable employment?* by Renée Böheim and Mark Taylor uses nationally representative data from the British Household Panel Survey to investigate the impact of unemployment on subsequent job tenure. Their analysis is based on the recent employment histories of over 7,000 people of working age built up through annual interviews during 1991-97. People who find work following a period of unemployment are also four times more likely to be laid off by their employer than those who have simply changed jobs.

The analysis shows that less than half of the jobs that follow unemployment last for 12 months or more - 44 per cent compared with 59 per cent of all jobs. Almost one quarter of the jobs taken by unemployed men are temporary jobs that end within a year. A similar proportion of men are laid off within a year and 14 per cent resign. The pattern is similar for previously unemployed women, although they are more likely to resign than be laid off. The researchers suggest that women were more likely to leave for health or family reasons, or to retire, and men were more likely to accept insecure jobs. Women were around four times as likely as men to enter part-time work from unemployment (35 per cent, compared with 9 per cent), while men were more likely to become self-employed (11 per cent, compared with 3 per cent) or take up a full-time job (80 per cent,

compared with 62 per cent). For unemployed people entering part-time jobs, job tenure lasted an average 14.5 months for women, compared with 11.9 months for men. Job tenure for all jobs increased with the length of time spent previously unemployed up to a maximum of two years unemployment. This suggested that time spent searching for a suitable job could be worthwhile, the research concluded.

• *The search for success: do the unemployed find stable employment?* Renée Böheim and Mark Taylor, Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ. The working paper can be downloaded from the institute's website: [www.iser.essex.ac.uk/pubs/workpaps/wp2000-05.htm](http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/pubs/workpaps/wp2000-05.htm).

## Coping with job loss

A THREE year research project funded by the Economic and Social Research Council says that most people are confident of maintaining their jobs despite their perceptions of the labour market as being increasingly 'risky'. Only 11 per cent of over 1,000 people in work thought that they might lose their jobs within the next 12 months, according to one of the surveys. The vast majority was correct in this prediction, but two in three of those who had been made unemployed had failed to foresee the event. Data sources for the research conducted by a team from the Centre for Research in Social Policy at Loughborough University and the Centre for Housing Policy at the University of York included the ONS Omnibus survey and the British Household Panel Survey, which were followed up one year later.

The people who were most acutely aware

of the possible implications of losing their jobs were single earners, and low-income, dual-earner households with dependent children. People had various strategies in mind in the event of losing their jobs. These included: if one partner were to be made redundant, the other - particularly if female - would seek work or work longer hours; some people said they would realise savings or financial investments - this was mostly among dual-income households in skilled or higher occupations; and others considered that unemployment insurance to cover income loss or mortgage costs was a possibility, although people were often deterred by cost, concern about value for money, or had negative attitudes towards insurance.

People's attitudes towards who should provide protection - the state or private insurance, or a mixture - varied. Those who endorsed private provision in principle

often did not put it into practice, either because they could not afford to or were not confident that it would be effective. Mortgage protection insurance was the most popular form of policy for those who thought that state provision would not be sufficient to meet their needs. However, the researchers found that some people experienced delays in having their claims settled by private insurance, or had them rejected, for example because insurers contested claimants' accounts of the circumstances of their unemployment.

• *Confronting unemployment in an uncertain labour market*, Walker, R. L., Ford, J.R., Stafford, B. Available from Economic and Social Research Council, Polaris House, North Star Avenue, Swindon SN2 1UJ, tel 01793 413122.

Research Programme Quarterly Update provides a report on the progress of projects in the research programmes of the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE), the Employment Service and the Employment Relations Division of the Department of Trade and Industry.

## DfEE

Projects started since 1 April

276/99	Research into methods of funding the community sector and comparison of community champions and the community development learning fund	223/00	Monitoring and evaluation of projects funded from the Partners for Study Support: DfEE Grant Scheme
157/99	Feasibility study and development work for longitudinal study of ethnic minorities and key transition stages to employment	243/00	Evaluation of the Neighbourhood Support Fund - Stage 1
142/99	Learning and training at work 2000: multi-purpose survey of employers	259/99	Continuing Vocational Training Survey (CVTS) 2
127/99	Analysis of the relationship between training and business performance	242/00	Skills audit research
270/99	Basic skills: secondary analysis of National Child Development Survey (NCDS)	221/00	Evaluation of activities leading to the national launch of the University for Industry
222/00	Progress in International Reading Literacy (PIRLS) - field test	130/00	Evaluation of impact of UK Skills
118/00	Conference re: research to inform the development of the Youth Support Service	229/00	Evaluation of millennium volunteers
		233/00	Further education colleges' policies and practices on charging and collecting fees from individuals and employers

Projects completed since 1 April

104/00	Feasibility study to inform a long-term study on the effectiveness of drug education	184/99	Reasons for older worker drop-out from NVQ units and full NVQs
189/97	Evaluation of 'New Start' project	187/99	Delivering key skills effectively
279/99	Construction sector skills dialogue	141/98	Employment of people with disabilities: assessing the extent of participation follow-up work
143/99	Maximising employment policy impact and VFM of Local Employment Strategies	257/99	Financial benchmarking of Investors in People
124/00	An investigation into the interpretation of questions about broad skill levels in the Skills Survey		

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Projects published in quarter ending 30 June

ESR 46	New Deal for Long-Term Unemployed Contact: Carol Beattie, tel. 0114 259 6321	ESR 50	New Deal for Young People: Intensive Gateway Trailblazers Contact: Maria Strudwick, tel. 0114 259 6420
ESR 47	New Deal for Young People: national Follow-Through Contact: Carol Beattie, tel. 0114 259 6321	ESR 51	New Deal for Lone Parents: a review of evaluation evidence Contact: Carol Stanfield, tel. 0114 259 6671
ESR 49	Early lessons from the evaluation of New Deal programmes Contact: Carol Stanfield, tel. 0114 259 6671		

For details of specific ES projects, please contact the names listed after each project. For copies of ES Research and Development Division reports, please telephone 0014 259 6217 or e-mail [lisa.o'garr@employment.gov.uk](mailto:lisa.o'garr@employment.gov.uk).



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Completed projects

Evaluation of initial impact of the working time regulations  
Earnings mobility and dispersion

Costs and benefits of the European works councils directive

Ongoing projects

Third periodic survey of industrial tribunal applications  
Growth in industrial tribunal applications  
Survey on part-time and fixed-term contract work  
Collective bargaining and employability  
Survey of employers' redundancy practices

Awareness and exercise of individual employment rights  
Bargaining structures and workplace performance  
Small firms' awareness, knowledge and access to information on individual employment rights

Future projects

Dismissals, redundancies and job separations

How employers manage absences

Further details on all the DTI research projects and publications are available on the EMAR website (<http://www.dti.gov.uk/er/emar>). The site also includes details of the commissioning process for future projects and the procedure for submitting expressions of interest. Copies of the published reports are available free of charge from the DTI publications order line, tel. 0870 1502500.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline:

020 7533 6094

Fax: 020 7533 6183

e-mail: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto: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 August 2000

- 1 Economic activity of young people (LFS)
- 2 Women in the labour market (LFS)
- 3 Bank holiday working (LFS)
- 4 Nationality of workers in the United Kingdom (LFS)
- 5 The self-employed: their location of work and whether they have employees (LFS)
- 6 Changes to Labour Force Survey questions on sickness absence
- 7 Length of time with current employer (LFS)

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

1 Economic activity of young people (LFS)

Table | Young people by academic age;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Academic age (in years)							Thousands
	All persons				All	Men	Women	
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19	16-19	
<b>In employment</b>								
All	364	453	435	438	1,691	860	831	
Not in FTE	131	219	318	337	1,005	563	443	
In FTE	234	234	116	102	685	297	388	
<b>ILO unemployed</b>								
All	90	65	70	67	293	174	118	
Not in FTE	49	48	58	52	208	129	78	
In FTE	41	17	12	15	85	45	40	
<b>Economically inactive</b>								
All	255	216	202	230	903	436	467	
Not in FTE	22	31	43	62	158	54	103	
In FTE	233	185	160	168	746	382	364	
<b>Total</b>								
All	709	734	707	736	2,887	1,470	1,416	
Not in FTE	202	298	420	452	1,371	746	625	
In FTE	508	436	288	284	1,516	724	792	
<b>Economic activity rate (%)</b>								
All	64.1	70.6	71.4	68.7	68.7	70.3	67.0	
Not in FTE	89.0	89.8	89.8	86.2	88.5	92.7	83.4	
In FTE	54.1	57.5	44.5	41.0	50.8	47.3	54.0	
<b>ILO unemployment rate (%)</b>								
All	19.8	12.5	13.9	13.3	14.8	16.9	12.5	
Not in FTE	27.2	17.9	15.5	13.4	17.1	18.7	15.0	
In FTE	15.0	6.7	9.2	12.9	11.0	13.2	9.3	

<sup>a</sup> Age on previous 31 August

Source: Labour Force Survey

The economic activity of young people is closely linked to their participation in full-time education (FTE). Although young people can be in both employment and education, there is particular interest in whether people of school age (and just over) who are no longer in full-time education choose to participate in the labour market. It is worth noting that these people may participate in part-time study or some other form of non-government-supported training. **Table 1** shows the economic and education status in spring 2000 of people who were aged between 16 and 19 on the previous 31 August.

- 1 Of the 2.9 million people aged 16-19, 1.5 million (53 per cent) were in full-time education.
- 2 Women were more likely than men to be in full-time education (56 per cent compared with 49 per cent).
- 3 Around 88 per cent of young people not in FTE were economically active, of whom 17 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- 4 For those in FTE, 51 per cent were economically active, of whom 11 per cent were ILO unemployed.



## 2 Women in the labour market

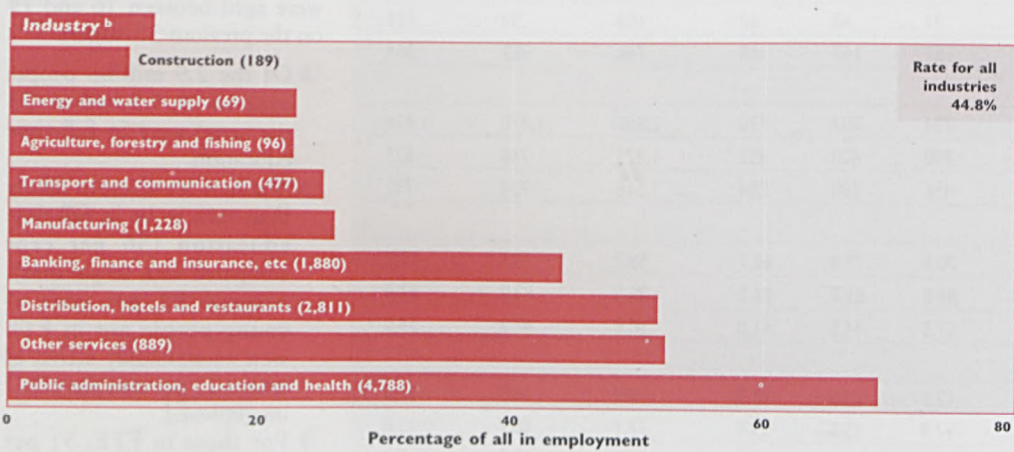
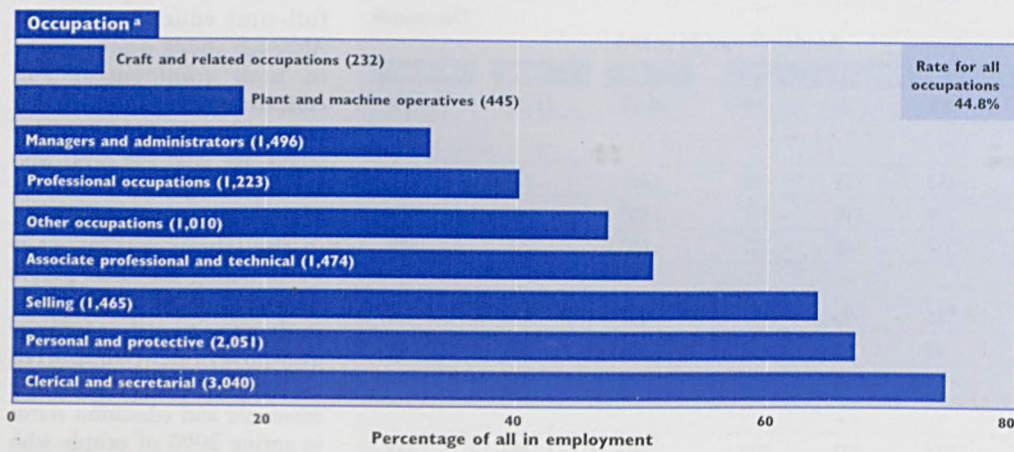
Table 2 Labour market and family status of women, United Kingdom, spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent							
	All women	Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)					No dependent children	All men
		16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15		
<b>All in employment</b>	<b>11,916</b>	<b>4,864</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>7,052</b>	<b>15,049</b>
Full-time	6,768	1,959	584	562	590	223	4,810	13,827
Part-time	5,146	2,904	1,075	1,035	606	187	2,242	1,219
Employees	11,044	4,450	1,506	1,454	1,107	383	6,594	12,758
Temporary employees	843	333	96	122	89	27	510	733
Self-employed	756	372	136	128	83	25	384	2,174
Unpaid family workers	58	33	14	12	*	*	25	27
Home workers	397	230	94	75	47	14	167	200
<b>ILO unemployed</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>984</b>
ILO unemployed one year or more	118	55	12	25	16	*	64	332
<b>All economically active</b>	<b>12,534</b>	<b>5,145</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>7,390</b>	<b>16,034</b>
Economically inactive	4,758	2,334	1,276	608	346	105	2,424	2,987
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,292</b>	<b>7,479</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>9,813</b>	<b>19,020</b>
Employment rate (%)	68.9	65.0	54.4	69.3	75.0	78.2	71.9	79.1
Economic activity rate (%)	72.5	68.8	58.2	73.6	78.3	80.0	75.3	84.3
ILO unemployment rate (%)	4.9	5.5	6.6	6.0	4.2	*	4.6	6.1

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 1 Percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



a Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.  
 b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.  
 ( ) The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of women in employment.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey provides information on the labour market status of and type of employment undertaken by women with different family responsibilities (Table 2).

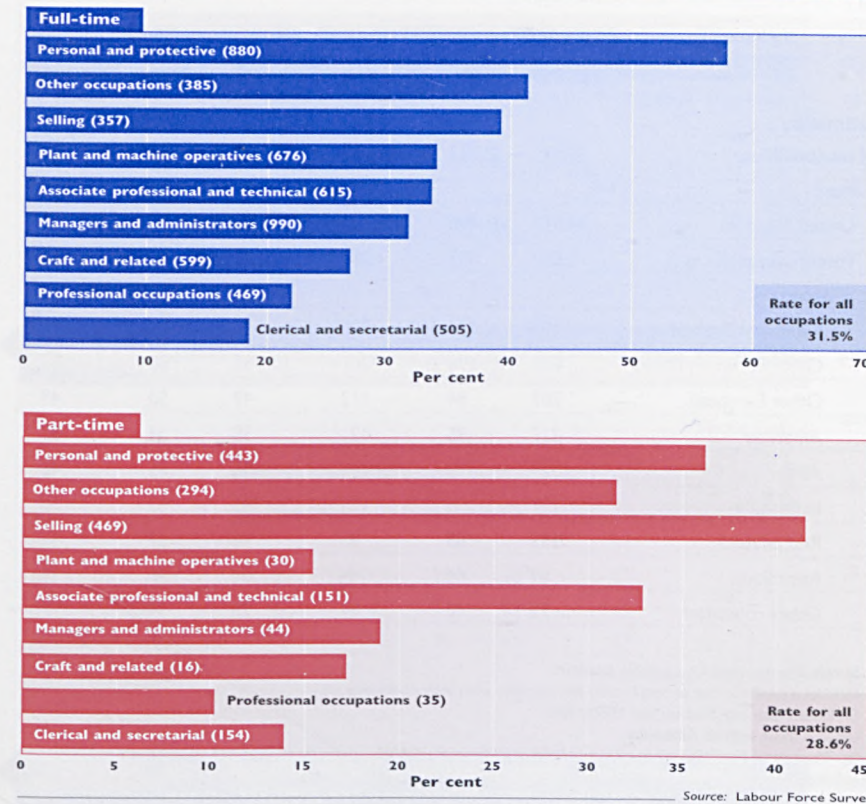
- There were 11.9 million women of working age in employment in spring 2000.
- The employment rate for working-age women was 69 per cent (compared with 79 per cent for working-age men).
- Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was between 0-4 years of age had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (6.6 per cent).

Figure 1 displays the percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry.

- More than half the people who worked in the clerical and secretarial, personal and protective, selling, and other associate professional and technical occupations were women.
- There was a clear distinction between industries such as agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction, transport and communication, energy and water supply and the manufacturing industries where less than one third of all in employment were women, compared with most of the service industries where more than half were women.

## 3 Bank holiday working

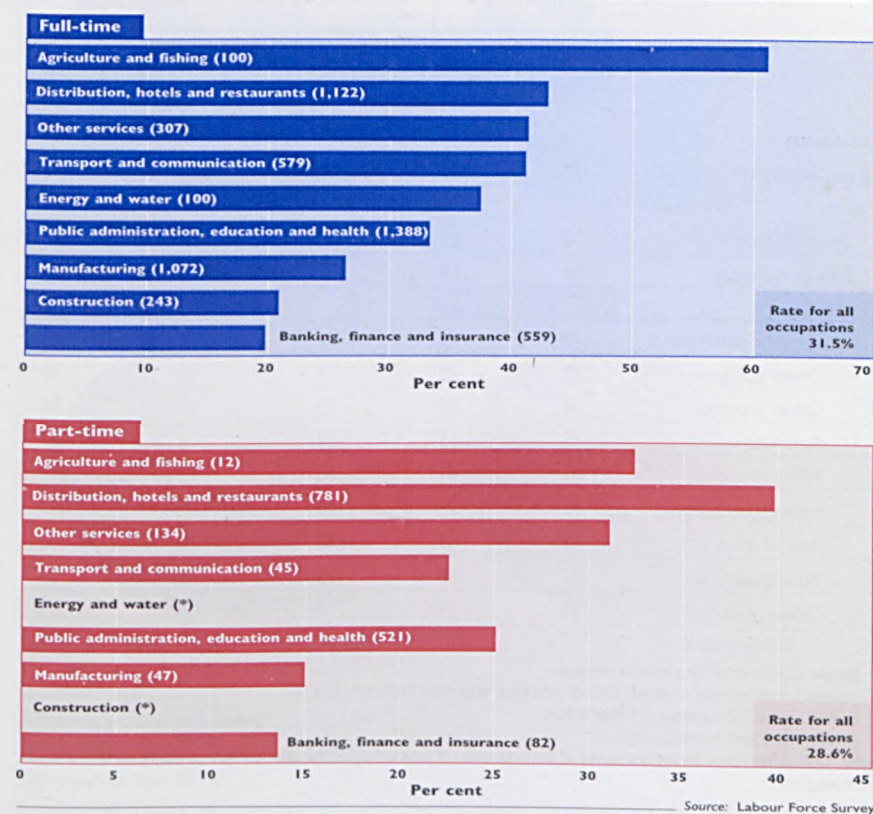
Figure 2 Percentage of full- and part-time employees who worked on bank holidays by occupation; United Kingdom; autumn 1999, not seasonally adjusted



a Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.

( ) The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees who worked on bank holidays.

Figure 3 Percentage of full- and part-time employees who worked on bank holidays by industry; United Kingdom; autumn 1999, not seasonally adjusted



\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

( ) See footnote to Figure 2.

A new set of annual questions about bank holiday working was introduced into the LFS in autumn 1999. This is the first time that the LFS has contained detailed information about bank holidays, in particular, whether people get bank holidays in addition to their annual leave allowance and whether they get paid for working or not working.

Figure 2 shows the proportion of full- and part-time employees who worked on bank holidays by occupation for autumn 1999, and Figure 3 shows this by industry.

- Nearly a third of full-time employees (32 per cent) worked on at least one bank or public holiday during the period 1 December 1998 to 31 August 1999. A slightly higher proportion of men (33 per cent) worked on bank holidays than women (28 per cent).
- The great majority were paid for all bank holidays (95 per cent of those who worked on bank holidays and 81 per cent of those who did not).
- Employees in personal and protective occupations were most likely to work on bank holidays, with 48 per cent of employees working on at least one in the previous year.
- Those in clerical and secretarial occupations were least likely to work on bank holidays (17 per cent).
- Overall, full-time employees were not much more likely than part-time employees to work bank holidays (31 per cent compared with 29 per cent). However, in certain occupation groups there was a marked difference, for example in personal and protective occupations, where 45 per cent of employees work part-time (58 per cent of full-timers compared with 36 per cent of part-timers). However, it should be borne in mind that some part-time workers will not normally work on Mondays, the day on which at least four bank holidays fall.
- Employees in sales occupations were least likely to be paid for bank holidays on which they did not work (59 per cent).
- The proportions of full-time employees working on bank holidays also varied greatly between industries. Some 61 per cent of those in agriculture and fishing worked on at least one bank holiday compared with only 20 per cent of full-time employees in banking, finance and insurance. However, the difference was less among part-time employees, where the proportion working on at least one bank holiday varied from 40 per cent in distribution, hotels and restaurants to 14 per cent in banking, finance and insurance.
- Of employees who did not work on any bank holidays, those in the distribution, hotels and restaurants industry were the least likely to be paid (66 per cent).





#### 4 Nationality of workers in the United Kingdom

There is growing interest in the movement of workers across national boundaries. The LFS is able to provide information on foreign nationals who live and work in the UK. **Table 3** shows the numbers of people aged 16 or over who were living in the UK and their employment rates in winter 1999/2000, by different national groupings.

- 1 In winter 1999/2000 there were 2 million people of foreign nationality aged 16 or over living in the UK.
- 2 Of the 1.1 million foreign people in employment, 18 per cent were from the Republic of Ireland and a further 22 per cent were from other European Union countries (198,000 and 236,000 respectively).
- 3 Of all the different nationality groupings, the Australasians had the highest employment rate, at 83 per cent (compared with 60 per cent for UK nationals).
- 4 For all the different nationalities, the employment rate for men is higher than for women. The largest difference is among people from the Indian subcontinent, where the employment rates are 63 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.

**Table 4** gives employment rates for various nationality groupings for those who were not born in the UK according to when they arrived in the UK. This analysis has been limited to those aged 25 and over to make the groups more comparable, as employment rates vary with age and age distributions vary between nationalities.

- 1 There is marked variation among the employment rates of those who have been here less than five years. The employment rates range from 90 per cent for Australasians to 45 per cent for 'rest of Asia'.
- 2 Employment rates generally tend to increase as time since arrival increases. There is a particularly big increase between those who arrived in the last five years and those who arrived between five and ten years ago. This difference is most marked for Africans (49 per cent compared with 65 per cent).
- 3 The reverse pattern is seen for Australasians where there is a very high employment rate among recent arrivals, possibly because many take temporary jobs and tend to stay in the UK for a relatively short period.
- 4 For those who arrived in the UK more than 20 years ago, the employment rates in some cases are lower than for those who have been in the UK for a shorter period of time. This could be because those who have been here longer are older and more likely to be retired.

**Table 3** Employment of different nationalities in the UK; United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted

Nationality	All persons aged 16+ (000s)			Employment rates (%)		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
<b>All nationalities<sup>a</sup></b>	46,535	22,723	23,812	60	67	52
<i>of whom:</i>						
United Kingdom	44,517	21,790	22,727	60	67	52
Foreign nationals	2,018	933	1,085	54	61	47
<i>of whom:</i>						
Republic of Ireland	399	174	225	50	54	47
Other European Union	375	174	201	63	70	57
Other European	207	94	112	49	50	49
Americas	217	96	121	58	64	53
Africa	229	115	114	56	65	46
Indian subcontinent	277	126	151	45	63	30
Rest of Asia <sup>b</sup>	153	68	85	48	57	41
Australasia	89	44	44	83	90	76
Other countries <sup>c</sup>	72	40	31	28	34	*

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.  
 a Includes a small number of people who did not state what their nationality was.  
 b Excludes Indian subcontinent and Middle East.  
 c Includes those with no nationality.  
 Note: The Labour Force Survey is a survey of the population of private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

**Table 4** Employment rates for people aged 25 and over who were not born in the UK, by nationality and length of time since arrival in the UK; United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted

Nationality	All	Less than five years	Between five and ten years	Between ten and twenty years	Twenty years or more
	<b>All nationalities<sup>a</sup></b>	67	59	60	65
<i>of whom:</i>					
United Kingdom	70	69	65	63	71
Foreign nationals	64	59	65	67	66
<i>of whom:</i>					
Republic of Ireland	68	74	81	79	63
Other European Union	75	70	77	80	76
Other European	58	49	59	59	74
Americas	68	63	74	73	67
Africa	61	49	65	74	*
Indian subcontinent	53	51	58	48	53
Rest of Asia <sup>b</sup>	56	45	58	58	60
Australasia	85	90	79	70	87
Other countries <sup>c</sup>	35	*	*	*	*

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.  
 a Includes a small number of people who did not state what their nationality was.  
 b Excludes Indian subcontinent and Middle East.  
 c Includes those with no nationality.  
 Note: The Labour Force Survey is a survey of the population of private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

#### 5 The self-employed: whether they have employees and their location of work

**Table 5** Self-employed by full- or part-time and whether having employees; United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands					
	All		Men		Women	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
On own, with partner(s) but no employees	1,721	615	1,438	242	284	373
With employees	756	79	610	25	146	54
<b>All self-employed</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>427</b>

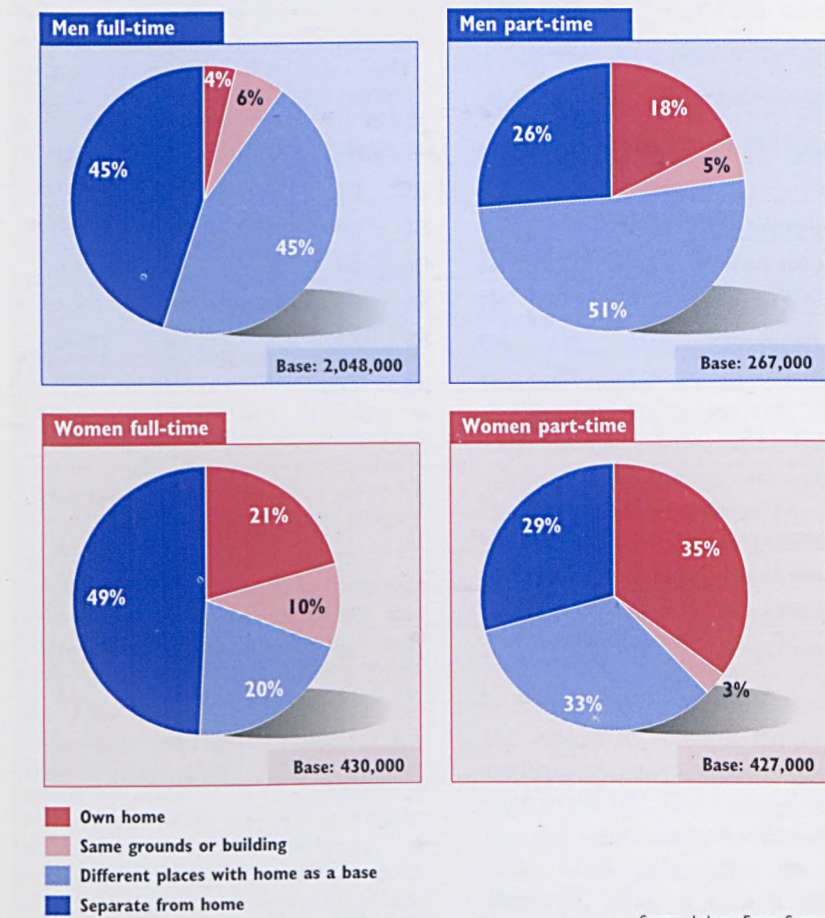
Source: Labour Force Survey

**Table 6** Self-employed by ethnic group and whether having employees; United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands						
	White	All ethnic minority groups	Black	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other origins
On own, with partner(s) but no employees	2,160	1,117	28	36	27	*	21
With employees	742	65	*	29	15	*	*
<b>All self-employed</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31</b>

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.  
 Source: Labour Force Survey

**Figure 4** Work location of self-employed people; United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Base for calculations excludes a small number of people who did not state whether they were full- or part-time, and a few who did not state the location of their work.  
 Source: Labour Force Survey

In winter 1999/2000 there were 3.2 million people in the UK who were self-employed in their main job. There is considerable interest in this section of the labour market, especially in the jobs that they may create by taking on employees.

- 1 Out of the 3.2 million people who were self-employed, 73 per cent were men and 27 per cent were women.
- 2 The majority of men who were self-employed worked full-time (88 per cent), while the full- and part-time split was more even for women (50 per cent).

**Table 5** shows how many full- and part-time self-employed people were employers according to the winter 1999/2000 LFS. **Table 6** shows how many self-employed people from each ethnic group were employers.

- 1 Women who were self-employed part-time were more likely to be employers than their male counterparts (13 per cent compared with 9 per cent).
- 2 Self-employed women working full-time were also slightly more likely than their male counterparts to have employees (34 per cent compared with 30 per cent).
- 3 Because a greater proportion of self-employed men than women worked full-time (with a higher likelihood of having employees), overall self-employed men were slightly more likely than women to have employees working for them (27 per cent and 23 per cent respectively).
- 4 Some of the differences between the sexes may arise from the fact that whereas 46 per cent of self-employed people in the distribution, hotels and restaurants industry had employees, only 16 per cent of those in construction did so.
- 5 Pakistani/Bangladeshi and Indians have higher rates of self-employment (18 and 15 per cent respectively) than Whites (11 per cent) and the Black ethnic group (8 per cent). The former two groups are more likely to have employees than the White and Black groups, with Indians having the highest proportion of employees at 44 per cent.

Another area of interest concerning the self-employed is whether they work at home, in the same grounds or buildings as their home or in different places with home as a base, or somewhere quite separate from home (**Figure 4**).

- 1 Among self-employed people, 58 per cent worked either in their own home, in the same grounds or buildings as their home or in different places with home as a base, and 42 per cent worked somewhere quite separate from home (compared with 5 per cent and 95 per cent respectively for employees).
- 2 There were large variations in working location both by sex and between full- and part-time, ranging from the proportion of part-time self-employed women that worked at home (35 per cent), to the proportion of full-time self-employed men doing so (4 per cent).
- 3 Of those who worked full-time, men were more than twice as likely as women to work in different places with home as a base (45 per cent compared with 20 per cent).



## 6 Changes to Labour Force Survey questions on sickness absence

The LFS collects information on people who have been absent from work due to sickness or injury for at least one day in the reference week. Information on the levels of absence from work by occupation, industry and number of days off is normally published quarterly in the Labour Market Spotlight (May, August, November and February editions).

These results are not published in this month's Spotlight because new questions were introduced from spring 2000, at the request of key users, in order to clarify whether those days which respondents were off sick were in fact days that they were scheduled to work. The red box describes the changes in the questions in more detail.

For any new questions in the LFS, ONS carries out a quality assurance process, evaluating the relevance of data from the new questions and their comparability with the previous questions, before results are made available to the public. For the sickness absence questions, this will be carried out on the spring and summer 2000 LFS datasets.

Providing the data is of sufficient quality, the aim is to publish information on sickness absence for both the spring and summer quarters in the December edition of *Labour Market Trends*.

### Changes to questions on sickness absence

Previously in the LFS, respondents were asked whether they had any days off sick in the reference week because they were sick or injured. They were also asked how many days they were unable to work, including days when they would not normally work. From spring 2000 the questions have been changed to establish first which days of the week the respondent was scheduled to work in the reference week. Respondents are then asked whether they had any days off sick and which days of the week these were. Thus it is now possible to establish whether any days respondents were off sick were days when they were actually scheduled to work.

## 7 Length of time with current employer

A common request from callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is for LFS data on the length of time employees have worked for their current employer. The presence of dependent children is a major influence on women's working patterns, so it is of interest to see how this relates to the length of time women have worked for their current employer.

Table 7 shows the length of time women with and without dependent children and men had worked for their current employer in winter 1999/2000.

Men tended to stay with the same employer for longer than women but the difference is smaller for women without dependent children. Some 36 per cent of men had been with their current employer for over ten years, compared with 25 per cent of women with children and 35 per cent of women without dependent children.

Conversely, 30 per cent of both men and women had been with their employer for less than two years, with the proportion increasing to 36 per cent for women with children aged under 11.

Many women do not leave employment when they have a child, returning to work at the end of their maternity leave. About 40 per cent of women in employment whose youngest child was aged under five had been in their current employment for five years or more.

Table 7 Length of time in current employment by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Women aged 16-59						Men 16-64	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged						
		0-18	0-4	5-11	11-15	16-18		Without dependent children
Thousands								
All in employment <sup>a</sup>	10,401	4,802	1,614	1,591	1,169	427	5,599	14,981
Less than one year	1,885	952	378	335	190	50	933	2,794
One year but less than two years	1,274	624	217	235	133	40	649	1,656
Two years but less than five years	2,264	1,132	362	426	267	78	1,132	2,970
Five years but less than ten years	1,815	892	269	261	273	89	923	2,134
Ten years but less than 20 years	2,321	963	349	245	231	138	1,358	3,190
More than 20 years	810	225	34	86	73	31	585	2,150
Per cent								
Less than one year	18	20	24	21	16	12	17	19
One year but less than two years	12	13	14	15	11	9	12	11
Two years but less than five years	22	24	23	27	23	18	20	20
Five years but less than ten years	18	19	17	16	23	21	17	14
Ten years but less than 20 years	22	20	22	15	20	33	24	21
More than 20 years	8	5	2	5	6	7	11	14

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Includes those who did not state length of time in current employment, but percentages are based on totals that exclude this group.

## Early lessons from the evaluation of New Deal programmes

By Chris Hasluck, Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick

### Key points

- New Deal programmes have been the subject of some of the most comprehensive and rigorous evaluation seen in the UK. There is now a substantial body of information available about the ways in which the New Deal has been delivered and the effect of such interventions on individual participants, employers and the agencies concerned.

- A key feature of New Deal programmes that distinguishes them from previous labour market initiatives is that they seek to offer help that is tailored to the needs of individual jobseekers and to provide such assistance in an integrated manner.

- The greatest volume of evidence to date relates to New Deal for Young People. Over the first two years of operation, up to November 1999, 392,000 clients had been dealt with by the programme and, of these, 133,000 entered sustained jobs (lasting more than 13 weeks). Participants see significant benefits from the programme and most believe that it helped them when seeking work.

- New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed (NDLTU) has yet to establish similar support and identity with its aims. While there are positive messages to be found in the evaluation of NDLTU, these are mixed in with more negative findings. For example, NDLTU appears to have been fairly effective when dealing with discouraged and poorly motivated clients, but less effective with highly motivated jobseekers.

- Evaluation of the New Deal for Lone Parents prototype found that two-thirds of lone parents felt that they had benefited from it and around half were successful in finding work.

- There is a need to provide better and more training for Personal Advisers in the specific needs of their client groups. With the growth of New Deal programmes and their extension to national coverage, the demand for staff with skills in providing advice, guidance, counselling and mentoring has grown proportionately.



During the past two years, extensive evaluation of New Deal programmes has been carried out. Recently, a review of evaluation evidence was undertaken. This article summarises some of the key findings from that review.

### Introduction

THE NEW DEAL is a major labour market intervention intended to contribute to an increase in the sustainable level of employment and a reduction in social exclusion in the UK. The New Deal has been delivered by means of a number of different programmes aimed at different target groups. The principal programmes offered on a national basis are currently New Deal for Young People (NDYP), New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed (NDLTU) and New Deal for Lone Parents (NDLP).

New Deal programmes have been the subject of some of the most comprehensive and rigorous evaluation seen in the UK. The form of evaluation and the stage reached varies from one New Deal programme to another. However, there is now a substantial body of information available about the ways in which the New Deal has been

delivered and the effect of such interventions on individual participants, employers and the agencies concerned.

In view of the growing weight of evaluation evidence, it is timely to draw together such material and establish the current state of knowledge of the programmes and to draw out early lessons. To achieve this, a series of New Deal reviews were commissioned by the Employment Service (ES).<sup>1</sup> This article draws on the findings of these reviews, in particular the fourth review which provided an overall assessment of the common experience of the New Deal programmes identified issues raised by evaluation and highlighted early lessons from monitoring and the evaluation of New Deal. The evidence considered is that available up to the end of 1999 (including that published in early 2000).



## The New Deal

The New Deal is intended to contribute to an increase in the sustainable level of employment and a reduction in social exclusion by:

- helping young and long-term unemployed people, lone parents and disabled people who wish to work into jobs and helping them to stay and progress in employment;
- increasing the long-term employability of young and long-term unemployed people, lone parents and disabled people who wish to work.

A key feature of New Deal programmes that distinguishes them from previous labour market initiatives is that they seek to offer help that is tailored to the needs of individual job-seekers and to provide such assistance in an integrated manner. This is facilitated both by having different programmes for different target groups and by offering a range of provision within each programme. For their part, New Deal clients, especially those claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) must be aware of, and carry out their responsibilities in terms of actively seeking and entering work.

## The evaluation of New Deal programmes

Monitoring and evaluation has been built into New Deal programme designs from the start and is intended to address six research questions (although the emphasis on each question differs from one programme to another). These questions are:

- what is the effect on the employment and unemployment of the client group?
- what is the effect on individuals and employers?
- what is the most effective way of delivering New Deal?
- what is the impact on total unemployment?
- what is the net impact on Exchequer costs?
- what are the wider consequences of New Deal on social exclusion and other social issues?

## Box 1 New Deal for Young People

NDYP is aimed at people aged 18 to 24 who have been claiming JSA continuously for six months or more. Participation is mandatory. Early entry to NDYP is possible where a client has a disability, is an ex-offender, has literacy or numeracy problems or meets other criteria.

There are three key stages to NDYP: the Gateway, Options and Follow-Through. Those entering NDYP first enter a Gateway period intended to last up to four months. During the Gateway young people work with New Deal Personal Advisers (PAs) to improve their employability and to find unsubsidised jobs. Those not finding an unsubsidised job during the Gateway then move to one of four Options. These NDYP Options are:

- a period of subsidised employment (up to 26 weeks),
- a course of full-time education and training (FTET) (up to 52 weeks),
- work with training in the voluntary sector (six months),
- work with training in the environment task force (ETF) (six months).

All on Options continue to be subject to JSA rules, such as the obligation actively to seek work whatever the financial arrangements for the specific Option. If a young person completes or leaves an Option and still has not obtained a job, they enter the Follow-Through period. During Follow-Through they receive further intensive help with jobsearch in order to find a job, re-enter an Option or even, in some cases, return to the Gateway.

## Box 2 New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed

Unemployed people aged 25 or above become eligible for national NDLTU if they have been continuously claiming JSA for at least two years. Other jobseekers can enter national NDLTU after claiming JSA continuously for 12 months where they have disabilities, literacy or numeracy difficulties; if English is their second language; if they are an ex-offender; or if for some other reason they are judged by ES to be at a severe disadvantage in their search for work.

Long-term unemployed adults on national NDLTU first enter an Advisory Interview Process (AIP) intended to allow participants to work with PAs to improve their employability, enhance their jobsearch and find unsubsidised jobs if possible. The AIP is designed to operate for up to six months and involves a series of interviews with PAs. Attendance at the AIP is mandatory.

Participants who do not find employment during the AIP can opt to enter one of a number of alternatives. These are:

- a subsidised employment opportunity (for up to six months);
- an education and training opportunity (up to 12 months);
- transfer to other ES provision, such as Work-Based Learning for Adults or Training for Work;
- a return to normal jobseeker activity on JSA. Such participants would be expected to re-enter NDLTU at their next full-year Restart interview.

Follow-Through is available in the form of additional interviews for those who complete or leave subsidised employment or education/training opportunities or other provision.

There is also a pilot programme operating in 28 areas across the country. The purpose of the pilots is to test out differing eligibility criteria (i.e. entry at 18 or 24 months), delivery arrangements and variations to the programme. While the results of the evaluation of the pilot also inform future delivery of the national programme, this article will not focus on the pilot programme and its evaluation (see Hasluck, C., ESR46, April 2000 for further discussion of the NDLTU pilot).

## Box 3 New Deal for Lone Parents

NDLP attempts to tackle the historical lack of support and information about work and benefits for lone parents and to counter other financial and non-financial barriers to employment. The main approach to helping lone parents move towards, enter, or increase employment is through the provision of an individually tailored package of information and support. PAs are trained specifically for NDLP although they may also be acting in a similar role on other New Deal programmes.

NDLP is a voluntary programme that is open to all lone parents receiving Income Support (IS). The current basis for entry to NDLP is by invitation, referral or self-nomination. All lone parents making a new or repeat IS claim, and whose youngest child is five years and three months or above, receive a letter inviting them to see a PA (though since May 2000 letters are additionally being sent to lone parents whose youngest child is aged three or four – see under 'Programme developments on NDLP').

After an initial interview, lone parents who join NDLP may be invited to further advisory appointments, and can continue to rely on their PA for in-work support after a job has been found. PAs offer a wide range of support and guidance designed to increase motivation to find work (for instance, by use of 'better-off' calculations); identify skills; develop the confidence to seek work as well as practical help with job applications; find childcare; or obtain training. Such support for clients is backed by a comprehensive package that includes access to ES programmes, Work-Based Learning for Adults and short work experience placements. Funding for childcare and/or training course fees and help with travel expenses are also available, as is 'fast-tracking' of in-work benefit claims to help ease the cost of making the transition from benefits to earned income.

## Box 4 The New Deal review

The review upon which this article is based provides a snapshot of what was known from the monitoring and evaluation of New Deal at the end of 1999. For some programmes, more evidence has accrued than others, due in part to the scope of the evaluation being conducted and also due to the different launch dates of the programmes.

The greatest body of evidence available relates to NDYP. However, there are still key elements of the evaluation programme that are yet to report, as the evidence has not yet amassed. For instance, while indicative macroeconomic assessments have reported, the longer-term macroeconomic impact of the programme cannot be assessed until sufficient time has elapsed for such effects to be evident. Again, wider social impacts of the programme will be explored in the survey of participants who are being interviewed 15 months after they started on the programme. This will report in late 2000. Similarly, the survey of employers who recruited through NDYP or NDLTU with a subsidy will report later in 2000, as fieldwork was timed to measure the medium-term impacts of New Deal participation on employers.

The evaluation of Phase I NDLP<sup>4</sup> is almost complete (including an assessment of costs and benefits of the prototype), but an assessment of the longer-term perspective is being sought by means of qualitative interviews with lone parents and PAs involved in the prototype. In contrast, the evaluation of NDLP Phase 3 is at a very early stage and evaluation is limited to qualitative research and monitoring data.

Thus, this most comprehensive of evaluation programmes still has some way to go in terms of data collection and reporting, but a significant body of information has been collected and it is now appropriate to digest and reflect upon the data collected. This review is part of the process of reflection.

At its most comprehensive, New Deal evaluation consists of the following elements (although not all of these elements are present in the evaluation of each programme):

- the New Deal Evaluation Database;<sup>2</sup>
- quantitative and qualitative research with individuals;
- quantitative and qualitative research with employers;
- case studies in delivery; and
- macroeconomic modelling.

DfEE and ES also conduct internal monitoring and evaluation activities. These activities are focused on the operation and delivery of the New Deal programmes and on the setting and measurement of performance measures.

## An overview of the evaluation evidence

The greatest volume of evidence to date relates to NDYP. This evidence points to the large volume of clients dealt with by the programme over the first two years of operation: 392,000 up to November 1999. Of these, 133,000 entered sustained jobs (lasting more than 13 weeks). Large numbers of young people have entered one or other of the Options and obtained valuable work experience or gained a qualification. There is much goodwill towards NDYP among clients, providers and other organisations involved with it. Participants see significant benefits from NDYP and most believe that it helped them when seeking work. Macroeconomic evidence supports this assessment. While the long-term impact of NDYP remains to be seen, there is a common perception that something new and positive is being done to deal with the problem of longer-term unemployment among young people and NDYP appears to have had a profound and largely positive effect on all concerned.

NDLTU has yet to establish similar support and identity with its aims. While there are positive messages to be found in the evaluation of NDLTU, these are mixed in with more negative findings. For some clients the programme has been a helpful intervention with positive outcomes. This was espe-



cially true of those with low expectations of the programme on entry, but who were re-motivated and supported by NDLTU. More highly motivated clients appear to have been frustrated by the inflexibility of provision (or lack of provision) while a body of clients was deeply cynical about all government programmes and resented any compulsion to take part in NDLTU. Clearly, NDLTU faces a major challenge in persuading long-term unemployed adults of its benefits and in encouraging them to identify with the goals and aspirations of the programme.

NDLP is different from the other two programmes. Entry is voluntary and the programme consists of an advisory stage with referral to existing ES provision and other support. Evaluation of the NDLP Prototype showed that in the course of 15 months, almost a quarter of those who were sent an invitation letter attended an initial interview and almost all chose to become full participants in NDLP and have further contact with a PA. Almost half of those who participated in the prototype were successful in finding jobs. More recent qualitative research from NDLP Phase 3 concluded that NDLP is working well and satisfaction was high. Participants felt that PAs provided a good service and treated them well.

### The emerging policy and evaluation issues

The recent review of the evaluation evidence relating to the three main New Deal programmes has highlighted a number of findings that have implications for policy development and the evaluation of programmes. This section briefly considers some of the emerging issues.

### The complexity of the New Deal process

One consequence of the differences that exist between and within the client groups served, the different forms in which the generic New Deal design has been implemented, and the differences in the extent of compulsory participation and local variation in delivery is that broad generalisations about New

Deal and comparisons across different programmes are problematic. There is a risk that attempts to generalise and simplify conclusions from evaluations will be misleading. Even with regard to a single programme, it is important to take account of the differences between clients and the context within which the programme operates when assessing operation and outcomes. For instance, NDLTU appears to have been fairly effective when dealing with discouraged and poorly motivated clients, but less effective with highly motivated jobseekers. The general point is that establishing 'what works and what does not', a common quest in policy evaluation, is a more complex task than is often assumed. What works for some may not work for others, and great care must be exercised when drawing out the lessons from evaluation.

### Differing levels of support for different client groups

While the three programmes considered here share a generic New Deal vision and purpose, they are each aimed at very different groups of clients. Examination of the characteristics of New Deal clients has highlighted the variety of circumstances within such groups, the differences in the barriers to work that each face and the variations in their attitudes and motivation to find work. The different forms of New Deal programmes and the different provision available under each reflect such differences in need, and this can be regarded as one of the strengths of the New Deal initiative.

Nonetheless, while the different client groups undoubtedly have different needs, the different level and form of support across programmes appears greater than might have been expected. Young unemployed people have available to them a wide range of advisory, guidance and support services together with opportunities to enter full-time education or training, subsidised work experience or work experience placements. Long-term unemployed adults have similar but less comprehensive provision. Lone parents, some of whom face major barriers to employment, do not have the range of provision available under either NDYP or

NDLTU. There is evidence from the NDLP prototype and the national programme that lone parents received good general support from NDPAs but little particular help in the process of obtaining specific job vacancies. The interview process does not appear especially intensive (around half of all clients attend only one further interview after their initial interview, although three-quarters said they had the right amount of contact) and while a comprehensive range of support is potentially available to clients, the evaluation evidence suggests that few are referred to other agencies for more specialised help in obtaining paid work. Nevertheless, evaluation of the NDLP prototype found that two-thirds of lone parents felt they had benefited from NDLP and around half were successful in finding work in the timescale of the prototype.

### Voluntary or mandatory entry?

A crucial difference between the two New Deal programmes for JSA clients and NDLP is the voluntary nature of participation in the latter. Mandatory participation and voluntary participation in programmes have both merits and drawbacks. Mandatory participation ensures that all eligible clients do in fact receive the benefit of a programme and are encouraged and helped to find work. Evidence from NDLP shows clearly that those who volunteer tend to be those with the greatest motivation to find work and who face the least barriers to employment. In some respects these are the clients who least need help. Compulsion, on the other hand, will draw in those who are demotivated, feel they have nothing to gain from a programme or who have been put off by previous experience of government programmes. The evidence from NDLTU evaluation is that intervention can have a positive outcome for this group of clients even though they do not recognise this at the outset and would not have participated from choice.

The argument against compulsion is that by compelling all eligible people

to participate, programmes must be on a scale large enough to deal with the entire population of eligible people. This places increased pressure on resources. Since many participants would not have entered voluntarily, PA time and resources will be spent on individuals who are reluctant participants and who are resistant to help. This has the added disadvantage that the apparent capacity of the programme to achieve positive results is likely to be understated. It is notable that on national NDLTU where participation is required only at the initial Advisory Interview Process (AIP), the great majority of participants leave the programme at the earliest opportunity – the end of the AIP – and return to normal jobseeking activity on JSA. There is evidence from interviews with participants on NDLTU that a sizeable minority reacted adversely to compulsion, seeing the programme as irrelevant to their needs or offering nothing new. Voluntary entry would ensure that those who entered a programme were those who wished to participate and, probably, were those who would benefit most. Lone parents interviewed as part of the evaluation of NDLP strongly supported this view.

### Jobs first or 'human capital'?

In broad strategic terms, the New Deal design is aimed at enhancing long-term employability and the ability of clients to enter unsubsidised employment. Such an approach places a greater emphasis on jobsearch during the programme than has been the case on more conventional programmes (which often emphasise an improvement in human capital through training or in some other way). The emphasis on obtaining paid work is particularly prevalent on NDYP and NDLTU, reinforced by the fact that jobseekers on JSA are required by JSA rules to engage in active jobsearch. This approach was further reinforced by a reorientation of NDYP and NDLTU in late 1998 that placed an even greater emphasis on jobsearch activity.

The idea of 'jobs first' is not a view of New Deal that is always fully appreciated or even shared by some unemployed jobseekers and, perhaps, some

providers. Evidence from NDYP suggests that young people often see activities on the programme as ends in their own right. Low levels of jobsearch are reported by clients on the FTET Option. Young people on FTET view the acquisition of their qualification as the objective of the Option. However, significant jobsearch is reported for those in work in the voluntary sector or on the ETF Option, reflecting the widespread belief among clients on these Options that their placement is temporary. There is a tension between enhancing long-term employability by means of placement into a job and more conventional measures of programme performance such as completing a period of work placement or obtaining a qualification.

A similar tension arises in respect of the AIP on NDLTU. It is often not clear to clients whether this stage of the programme is intended to create a period of intensified jobsearch or whether it is to prepare clients for entry to Employment or FTET Opportunities. Since the only experience of NDLTU that most clients have is of the AIP, the strong emphasis on jobsearch runs the risk of leaving clients with the impression that this is the sole purpose of the programme and that it differs little from previous programmes that clients have already experienced.

NDLP Phase 1 can be likened to a 'jobs first' approach, although some training was offered. Phase 3 of NDLP (the national programme) has increased the emphasis on training courses as a means of facilitating entry to jobs. While this increase in training provision is still lesser than or different from that of NDYP and NDLTU, similar issues about the relative role of jobsearch and human capital investment can be expected on the national programme in the future as additional training or work experience opportunities are introduced.

### Variations in the New Deal experience

The early findings from New Deal evaluations point to variations in the New Deal experience. First, there are differences in the clients themselves in terms of the barriers to work they face

and their aspirations. Second, there is little uniformity in the way delivery is managed and operated. Differences in local New Deal provision contributes to differences in opportunities available to clients. In some instances client activities appear to be determined by availability of provision rather than by client needs. Third, differences have emerged in the representation of some groups of clients in specific New Deal activities. For instance, members of ethnic minorities are under-represented on the Subsidised Employment Option of NDYP (and over-represented in FTET). Similarly, clients with little work experience or with no qualifications are over-represented on the ETF. In some instances these differences are the result of client choice but may also reflect factors such as employer discrimination or direction by PAs. Finally, there are differences in outcomes, in terms of entry into unsubsidised employment and client satisfaction. A recent survey of NDLP Phase 3 clients found that participants in London and the South East Region had the lowest proportion of exits to employment (28 per cent compared with, for instance, the highest rate of 48 per cent in Wales) while the same region also had the lowest client satisfaction ratings.

### Issues relating to Personal Advisers

Evaluation evidence from all three programmes indicates that clients have been impressed by the helpfulness of PAs and have found the content of PA support well beyond their previous experience of ES and other government programmes. However, while continuity of PA support is an important feature of the New Deal design, the evidence is that level of PA support often falls off markedly once clients have left the advisory stage (of NDYP and NDLTU) and is very patchy during Follow-Through. NDLTU appears particularly vulnerable to this criticism, although this situation appears to have arisen because of the speed with which national NDLTU was introduced.

A recurrent theme of research findings is the need to provide better and more training for PAs in the specific needs of their client groups. The PA



role, while not unknown within ES, is nonetheless being undertaken on an unprecedented scale. The skills required to provide advice, guidance, counselling and mentoring are not universally held by ES staff. With the growth in number of New Deal programmes and their extension to national coverage, the demand for staff with such competencies has grown proportionately. It is not clear that the supply of PA skills has kept up with the demand.

### Improving the quality of provision

The range of activities and opportunities on programmes has undoubtedly increased since the launch of the New Deal, within the constraints set by individual programme designs. Much of the initial restricted range of provision can be attributed to the speed with which programmes were implemented during 1998. Of particular concern has been the quality of some training provision on NDYP and NDLTU. The issues raised range from concern about local differences in provision during the Gateway and Advisory Interview Process to major concerns about some training provision (or lack of it) in the

three work experience based Options. A further difficulty relates to college-based training where the inability of further education to offer a 'roll-on, roll-off' system of entry to courses has meant that many clients wishing to enter full-time education and training are forced to wait on Gateway until September and October before entering their chosen Option.

Other concerns relate to client's perceptions of the level of pay and conditions of service in subsidised job and work experience placements. Such concerns only relate to NDYP and NDLTU since NDLP does not offer this opportunity. Evidence about levels of pay in subsidised employment placements suggest that pay was low, while clients working in other Options often received little more than their JSA entitlement. This situation may have changed as the result of the introduction of the National Minimum Wage in 1999. Evidence on this will be available when the quantitative surveys of participants and employers report in 2000.

### After the New Deal?

In the case of NDYP and NDLTU, a growing number of clients have moved on to Follow-Through where they have

remained unemployed. The issue then arises as to what should happen to these clients? Normally clients cannot continue on Follow-Through for more than six months after which time they will be referred back to the Gateway or to an Option. Exceptionally, clients may be removed from the New Deal caseload but their PA is required to continue to help them with jobsearch if required. It is a moot point whether recycling very difficult-to-place clients back to the initial advisory stage of the relevant New Deal programme is appropriate, and it may not always be welcomed by clients in this situation. It also raises the question of whether such clients are in need of some type of support or activity that New Deal does not currently provide.

In the case of NDLP the issue arises in a different form. As participation is voluntary and does not require specific activities to be undertaken (while offering continued support after the client has entered a job), it is not clear when participation in the programme is finished. Completion sometimes appears to be subject to negotiation between client and PA and, in some instances, participation simply 'fades away' as contact with the NDLP becomes very

infrequent. While this may be appropriate, it has implications for the monitoring and evaluation of the programmes (not least the measurement of outcomes) and may also affect participant perceptions of programmes.

### The issue of isolating impact

Evaluation seeks to identify the impact of programmes, in particular to assess the extent to which outcomes are different from what would have happened in the absence of programmes (the counterfactual). Identifying the counterfactual is not, however, easy.

Pilot programmes provide opportunities rigorously to test programme performance using comparisons with situations in which no policy is operating (using, for instance, matched comparison areas or random assignment to programmes). Such methods are not practical when programmes are offered on a national scale. In any event, there is also the issue of how far prototypes provide good guidance to the impact of national programmes. A further issue is that New Deal participants may not be typical of the populations from which they are drawn. This is most evident when programme participation is voluntary as this tends to result in a bias towards participants who are most job ready, thus increasing the apparent success of the programme.

The difficulty of isolating the impact of New Deal is being dealt with in several ways. First, evaluation is being undertaken from different perspectives (participant, employer, macroeconomic) using both quantitative and qualitative techniques. This 'triangulation' narrows down the range within which impacts may be expected. Secondly, analytical techniques are to be used to separate out the impacts of personal characteristics, economic and labour market conditions and New Deal effects. This analysis will take place in the latter stages of the evaluation programme when sufficient time has elapsed for impacts to be evident.

The proliferation of recent labour market interventions in the UK also hinders the isolation of impact of any one programme. With a number of

New Deals operating side by side it is difficult to distinguish the effects of one from another since programmes may have had reinforcing or offsetting effects. An early proposal to measure the impact of NDYP by comparing young unemployed people with older unemployed people was undermined by the launch of NDLTU which would be expected to make the latter group a less appropriate comparison group. This particular problem may be intractable as the needs of New Deal clients and the importance of introducing a programme of appropriate labour market interventions may, ultimately, be more important than engineering good situations for programme evaluation.

### The limited knowledge of impact on employers

The evaluation of New Deal has provided a considerable amount of evidence relating to jobseekers and New Deal clients. It has, however, provided only a patchy picture of the impact on employers. Evaluation of NDYP has been informed by two qualitative studies of employers. This qualitative research has provided a valuable insight into the attitudes of employers to the New Deal's unemployed client groups and of employers' recruitment practices. No employer-focused research was undertaken for the NDLP Phase 1 Prototype but qualitative research will be conducted during 2000 as part of the evaluation of NDLP Phase 3.

The results of qualitative research will be greatly enhanced when the results of a large-scale employer survey (covering both NDYP and NDLTU employers) become available in 2000. However, this quantitative survey relates only to employers who provided subsidised employment placements. No other quantitative employer surveys have been undertaken in respect of other New Deal programmes. Consequently, there are gaps in current knowledge of employers and New Deal. This is especially so in regard to the impact of New Deal on employers other than those offering subsidised employment, namely those who recruit from New Deal explicitly, or less consciously, to unsubsidised jobs.

### Policy responses to key issues

New Deal programmes are actively managed and developed in the light of operational experience and evaluation evidence. Many of the issues identified above are well known to ES, the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE), the Department for Social Security and the Benefits Agency (BA) and steps have been or are being taken to address problems and to improve programmes. Most responses are specific to individual programmes. A response that is common to all programmes is that ES is conducting a review of the training available for PAs. Training products have been developed with the intention of working toward NVQ Level 3 qualifications for PAs.

### Programme developments on NDYP

In the light of evaluation evidence, the DfEE has identified four main priorities for NDYP in the future. These are:

- to improve the Gateway in order to reduce the number overstaying, increase the number moving into unsubsidised jobs and tackle basic and soft skills needs;
- to improve the quality of Options, with a greater take-up of the Employment Option and an increased focus on jobsearch and job broking during the Option period;
- to intensify Follow-Through;
- to ensure greater equality of outcomes across NDYP clients.

In order to bring about the desired changes, a number of revisions to NDYP operations have been introduced. A Client Progress Kit (an instrument for consistent and structured assessment and caseload management) has been introduced for use in the Gateway period. Second, Intensive Gateway 'trailblazers' were introduced in 12 areas to test ways of increasing the effectiveness of the Gateway. In these areas young people receive an increased number of interviews with PAs and are required to attend a full-time course aimed at enhancing self-



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confidence, self-presentation and job-search in the second month of the Gateway. The Intensive Gateway will be put into place across the country from summer 2000. Finally, the fourth month of the Gateway has been intensified to ensure that all participants are ready to move into work or an Option by the end of that month.

At the Options stage, developments include the tightening of sanctions during Options, making more innovative use of the subsidy on the Subsidised Employment Option, placing more emphasis on jobsearch during Options and involving ES and other job-broking organisations with Option providers. Better links will be promoted between Option providers and employers.

Developments relating to Follow-Through include making the employment subsidy available to young people who enter Follow-Through and identifying ways of intensifying the help provided during Follow-Through in order to address continuing barriers to employment.

The aim of ensuring a greater equality of outcomes will be addressed by, among other measures, introducing the Ethnic Minority Toolkit, which is designed to improve outcomes for ethnic minority participants and by use of the Innovation Fund to develop provision that addresses the needs of ex-offenders, homeless people and others facing severe disadvantage in the job market.

### Programme developments on NDLTU

In the light of operational experience and the emerging evaluation evidence, a number of improvements to the NDLTU programme are to be introduced during 2000/2001. In broad terms these changes are intended to:

- enhance the national NDLTU in combination with an increased emphasis on the responsibility of clients to seek work;
- provide additional, geographically targeted, provision.

A number of enhancements were made to national NDLTU from April 2000. These changes focused on the

AIP and were intended to intensify AIP, increase the emphasis on supported jobsearch and placement in unsubsidised jobs, and improve the range of help on offer. In many respects the enhancements represented an introduction of features found to be operating successfully on the NDYP Gateway and on the NDLTU Pilot programme. Specifically, the enhancements included:

- a renewed emphasis on client responsibilities and additional case conferences to facilitate meaningful action plans and their effective implementation;
- improved assessment and diagnosis of basic skills needs and barriers to employment;
- an extension of specialist careers guidance and mentoring services (currently available through NDYP) to national NDLTU.

Additional specialist and other externally contracted provision not currently available through the programme (but currently available through NDYP) will be offered. Such provision will be aimed at meeting the needs of the most disadvantaged clients, such as homeless people, those with drug or alcohol problems or in need of short motivational training. Finally, the jobseeker's grant will be made available to participants on NDLTU. This discretionary grant (normally up to a maximum of £200 or, exceptionally, up to £300) is designed to help jobseekers be more active in their jobsearch and meet some of the costs of returning to work.

In order to inject pace and purpose into the AIP, it is intended to introduce a number of 'milestones'. There will be a review of progress at three months in order to ensure that all options for employment and the enhancement of employability were being actively pursued. Clients entering NDLTU for a second time would be subject to a more thorough and rigorous interview and action plan development process.

The variation in NDLTU provision and the differences in client's experiences of the programme have already been noted. In order to address this issue, some ES offices will be permitted to develop additional provision. Such additional provision will be tar-

geted on deprived areas. Examples of additional provision are likely to include:

- an extension of some of the Intensive Gateway trailblazers in NDYP to cover the NDLTU client group;
- use of work experience provided through NDYP Voluntary Sector and Environment Task Force Options as an Opportunity for NDLTU clients;
- the implementation of a number of activities intended to reduce social exclusion, tackle high unemployment in deprived localities and meet the needs of ethnic minorities.

The national NDLTU programme will be extensively revised and relaunched in 2001. A revision at that time will allow the lessons learnt from monitoring and evaluation to inform the redesign process. The enhancements to the national programme in 2000 may be seen as a step in that direction.

### Programme developments on NDLP

Since its introduction on a national basis in October 1998, the form and content of NDLP has evolved with, in particular, enhanced support of work-focused training, improved guidance from PAs and the facility, where necessary, to pay for course fees, childcare and travel costs incurred by lone parents undertaking training.

In response to monitoring and evaluation, a number of significant additions to the NDLP programme are being piloted. During the second half of 1999 ten innovative pilots were established across the country, with each pilot running for approximately 12 months. The main objective of these pilots is to increase participation in NDLP and/or to improve lone parents' prospects within the labour market. In addition, In-Work Training Grants are being piloted in selected ES districts for a 12-month period starting in early 2000. Employers who recruit eligible lone parents may be able to claim up to £750 towards the costs of accredited training.

Further to these pilots, a number of significant changes were announced in November 1999 and are being intro-

duced during the course of 2000/01. These changes are designed to: increase the proportion of lone parents who take up the programme; improve the range of provision available; and extend the range of lone parents who are sent initial NDLP invitation letters.

Revisions to existing NDLP delivery include:

- initial NDLP letters, formerly issued only to lone parents with children aged five or over, to additionally be sent to lone parents whose youngest child is aged three or four. This extra provision has been prompted by the significant level of NDLP participation among lone parents with children aged under five;
- NDLP advisers are encouraged to undertake telephone 'follow-ups' to the initial letters to further encourage participation;
- tailored invitation letters to be issued by BA to lone parents whose youngest child is aged 14 or 15, pointing out that their Income Support entitlement is likely to end once their child is 16, and to encourage take up;
- BA staff in two Pathfinder areas will undertake visits to lone parents whose youngest child is aged 14 or 15 in order to encourage participation in NDLP;

● provision will in future be made through ES programme centres so as to be more closely tailored to the specific needs of lone parents;

● Jobseeker's Grant will be made available to participants on NDLP; and

● an NDLP Innovation Fund will be introduced to explore new and innovative ways of helping and encouraging lone parents to take up work, to improve their work-readiness, or to participate in NDLP.

Further developments to NDLP were announced in the March 2000 Budget. These developments included the introduction of point-of-claim and annual work-focused interviews for all lone parents claiming IS whose youngest child is aged five or over. These interviews will act as the Gateway for the NDLP programme, although participation in NDLP itself will remain voluntary. Such interviews will be introduced in two Pathfinder areas from October 2000 and rolled out nationally for new and repeat claims from April 2001. Interviews for those currently claiming IS will be phased in gradually from April 2001 to March 2004. In a further development, a £15 Training Premium will be introduced for NDLP clients taking up an approved training course. From April 2001, PAs will be

given access to resources to provide help with childcare for lone parents on IS who take up work of less than 16 hours a week. These developments are likely, over time, to have a significant impact on the take-up and effectiveness of the national NDLP programme.

### Conclusion

The New Deal programmes covered in this review have been, and continue to be, the subject of one of the most intensive evaluations of active labour market programmes ever undertaken in the UK. This has meant that the process of developing the New Deal has been very transparent, with the strengths and weaknesses of the programmes laid bare for all to see. Inevitably this process has provided ammunition for critics of New Deal. However, the evaluation has also provided overwhelming evidence that New Deal programmes are having a positive impact on participants and in broader labour market terms. Where issues have been identified by evaluation it is also clear that such findings have precipitated significant changes and redevelopment of the programmes. Policy and programme implementation are, as should always be the case, being driven by evidence.

### Note

- 1 Hasluck, C., *The New Deal for Young People: Two Years On*, ESR41, Employment Service, February 2000.  
Hasluck, C., *The New Deal for the Long-term Unemployed: A Summary of Progress*, ESR46, Employment Service, April 2000.  
Hasluck, C., *The New Deal for Lone Parents: A Review of Evaluation Evidence*, ESR51, Employment Service, June 2000.  
Hasluck, C., *Early Lessons from the Evaluation of New Deal Programmes*, ESR49, Employment Service, June 2000.
- 2 The NDED is described in greater detail in 'New Deal Statistics and the New Deal Evaluation Database', *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.
- 3 Advisers are able to provide lone parents with advice on how much better off they can be in work, by calculating their potential income from wages and in-work benefits such as Working Families Tax Credit.
- 4 The NDLP programme has three phases: Phase 1 – launched July 1977 in eight prototype areas, four delivered through ES and four through BA; Phase 2 – from April 1998 NDLP was introduced nationally for lone parents making new or repeat claims for IS with a youngest child aged over five years and three months; and Phase 3 – from October 1998 NDLP was extended to all existing lone parents on IS.

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## Research brief

# Young people not in education, employment or training

By Joan Payne, Policy Studies Institute

**Results from the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study have been analysed to estimate the amount of time spent not in education, employment or training during the first two years after compulsory schooling.**

### Key points

- In the first two years after the end of compulsory education, 6 per cent of young people were not in education, employment or training (NEET) for more than six months in total, and 4 per cent had more than one NEET spell.
- Females spent more time NEET in total than males and were more likely than males to be economically inactive rather than unemployed, but males were more likely than females to have more than one NEET spell.
- The risk of spending time NEET varied with region, ethnic group and home background. It was much increased by poor GCSE results and a history of truancy.
- Most young people who spent time NEET moved into and out of NEET status rather than remaining continuously NEET. Only 1 per cent of the cohort were NEET throughout the first two post-compulsory years.
- Young people who reached school leaving age in 1995 were less likely to experience unemployment than those who reached school leaving age a decade earlier, but were more likely to be economically inactive.
- Young people who spent time NEET during the first two post-compulsory years were more likely to leave that state if they were male rather than female, if they had been unemployed rather than economically inactive, and if they had good GCSE results.

### Introduction

THE SOCIAL Exclusion Unit's report, *Bridging the Gap: New Opportunities for 16-18 Year Olds not in Education, Employment or Training (July 1999)* explored the problems faced by young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET), and set out a number of proposals to tackle these problems. The present report was one of several studies commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment to provide background information for the Unit's work.

Using Cohort 8 of the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study (YCS), who reached minimum school leaving age in summer 1995, it estimates the amount of time spent NEET during the first two years after compulsory schooling. It goes on to explore the factors that increased the probability of being NEET, the pattern of movement in and out of NEET states, and outcomes by age 18/19, and compares the 1995 cohort with young people who reached the end of compulsory education a decade earlier.

### Methods and definitions

The results are based on an analysis of data from Cohorts 8 and 3 of the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study (YCS), which is funded by the DfEE. Since the mid-1980s, YCS has followed a succession of large, nationally representative samples of young people over the first few years after the end of compulsory education, using postal questionnaires to collect information.

In the analysis, NEET spells were defined as one or more adjacent months, identified in the diaries in which cohort members recorded their activities, when they were either 'unemployed' or 'doing something else'. The latter refers to states other than education, work, training and unemployment, and is interpreted as economic inactivity. To avoid confusion with time spent on holiday (which was not separately identified in the diary), NEET spells that both started and finished in the summer months of June-September were excluded from all calculations of time spent NEET.

### A profile of time spent NEET

During the first two years after the end of compulsory education (September 1995 to June 1997), 16 per cent of young people had at least one NEET spell, 4 per cent had more than one NEET spell, and 6 per cent were NEET for more than six months in total. Females spent more time NEET in total than males, but males were slightly more likely than females to have more than one NEET spell. Compared to males, females were more likely to have both very short and very long NEET spells. By June 1997, the mean length of first NEET spells (a quarter of which were still continuing at that date) was 4.7 months for males and 5.7 months for females.

Three-quarters of males who spent time NEET were unemployed throughout all their NEET spells, but this was true of only just over half of females who spent time NEET. This probably reflected the greater incidence of caring responsibilities among young women. In addition, young women tended to have more separate spells of economic inactivity than young men, while young men tended to have more separate spells of unemployment than young women.

A fifth of first NEET spells had already begun by September 1995, and a further third began immediately after leaving full-time education in Year 12 or 13. Thus in total more than half of first NEET spells started on leaving full-time education. Another fifth of first NEET spells began on leaving a full-time job, and 15 per cent began on leaving government-supported training (GST). Nearly a quarter of first NEET spells were still continuing in June 1997, while another 30 per cent ended with entry to a full-time job, 12 per cent ended with entry to a part-time job, 17 per cent ended with entry to GST, and 16 per cent ended with a return to full-time education.

### Risk factors for time spent NEET

Though YCS sample numbers for minority ethnic groups were very small, the limited evidence available suggested that young



black people and young people of Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin were more likely to spend time NEET than the White majority, while young people of Indian origin were less likely than Whites to be NEET.

Young people in inner London were much more likely to spend time NEET than their counterparts in outer London. NEET time was also more common in regions with a history of high unemployment – the North, the North West, Yorkshire and Humberside and Wales – than in regions where unemployment had remained comparatively low, including the South East and East Anglia.

There was a strong association between poor GCSE results and time spent NEET, and a strong link with truancy in Year 11. Young people from independent and grammar schools had a reduced risk of spending time NEET, while for those from secondary moderns and comprehensives without sixth forms the risk was raised. Young people were also more likely to spend time NEET if their parents had low skill occupations, were not in full-time work, or were not owner-occupiers. In addition, the risk of being NEET was increased for children living in one-parent families or in very large families.

Sex, GCSE results, ethnicity, household tenure and truancy were all statistically significant predictors in a logistic regression model for spending substantial time NEET (six months or more between September 1995 and June 1997).

### Movements into and out of NEET status

In each of the first two years after the end of compulsory schooling, 90 per cent of young people were in education, employment or training (EET) continuously from October to May. Only 1 per cent of young people were continuously NEET in the first year, though in the second year this proportion rose to 3 per cent. There was a further rise in the third post-compulsory year, which probably reflected the gap year phenomenon. As time went by, the proportion of continuously NEET young people who were economically inactive rather than unemployed increased to reach 50 per cent by the February of the third post-compulsory year.

In each of these first two years, around 3 per cent of young people dropped out of EET, in the sense that they were in EET in October but not in EET in May. In the first year, over half of 'drop-outs' were in full-time education in October and over a fifth were in GST, while less than one in eight had a full-time job. In the second year, near-

ly two-fifths of drop-outs started the year in full-time education and another two-fifths started the year in a full-time job, while one fifth started the year in GST. In both years, around 70 per cent of drop-outs were unemployed rather than economically inactive in May.

In both years, the drop-out rate from full-time education (2 per cent) was lower than the drop-out rate from GST (8 per cent in the first year and 6 per cent in the second) and from full-time jobs (6 per cent in the first year and 8 per cent in the second).

Around 2 per cent of young people in the first post-compulsory year 'dropped in' to EET, in the sense that they were NEET in October but in EET in May. In the second post-compulsory year this figure was around 1 per cent. Drop-ins were more likely than those who remained NEET to have started the year as unemployed rather than economically inactive, and were more likely to have taken a job than to have returned to full-time education or to have entered GST.

### Comparison with young people reaching school-leaving age in 1986

The introduction of the GCSE examination, the withdrawal of social security benefits from most people aged under 18, the launch of new full-time vocational courses for 16 to 18-year-olds and a continuing reduction in the demand for youth labour led to a very rapid rise in the late 1980s and early 1990s in the proportion of young people staying on in full-time education after the legally minimum age. To examine how these changes affected the probability of spending time NEET, YCS Cohort 8 was compared with YCS Cohort 3, who reached minimum school leaving age in summer 1986.

Unfortunately, this comparison was limited by differences in the way that data were collected in the two cohorts, and the following conclusions must be regarded as tentative. The data suggested that Cohort 3 was more likely to experience unemployment than Cohort 8, and that long durations of unemployment were also more common in Cohort 3 than in Cohort 8. However, the likelihood of experiencing multiple spells of unemployment (rather than none or just one spell) appeared similar in the two cohorts. Differences in unemployment experience were counter-balanced by the fact that economic inactivity was probably more common in Cohort 8 than Cohort 3. This meant that similar proportions of both cohorts

spent no time NEET, and similar proportions spent more than six months in total NEET during the first two post-compulsory years.

In the first two years after the end of compulsory education, patterns of movement between EET and NEET status appeared to be similar in the two cohorts. In the third year after the end of compulsory education, it was more common to be not in education, employment or training long-term in Cohort 8 than in Cohort 3. This was possibly due to the growth in the popularity of the gap year among young people intending to enter higher education.

### Outcomes for young people with early NEET experience

The most recent data available for members of Cohort 8 refer to their position in February 1998, in the third post-compulsory year. The analysis of outcomes by this date for young people with early NEET experience was limited by the very small sample numbers available for young people who spent a lot of time NEET during the first two years.

However, statistical modelling suggested that young people with early NEET experience were more likely to be in EET in February 1998 if they were male rather than female, if they had been unemployed rather than economically inactive during the first two post-compulsory years, and if they had better GCSE results.

Young People not in Education, Employment or Training. *DfEE research report RR201. ISBN 1 84185 260 0, £4.95. Available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ (tel. 0845 6022260). Cheques should be made payable to "DfEE Priced Items". Further information about this research can be obtained from Katrina Reid, Room W613, DfEE, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mail katrina.reid@dfee.gov.uk.*



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# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All people aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGSL</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGSC</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>MGWG</b>	<b>MGSR</b>	<b>MG SX</b>	<b>YBTC</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,699	25,868	2,831	16,611	63.3	57.1	10.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,565	25,568	2,997	16,836	62.9	56.3	9.5	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	58.9	6.3	37.2
1999	46,431	29,361	27,563	1,798	17,070	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	46,253	29,052	27,229	1,824	17,201	62.8	58.9	6.3	37.2
Apr-Jun	46,272	29,054	27,230	1,824	17,218	62.8	58.8	6.3	37.2
May-Jul	46,291	29,132	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
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	37	79	126	-47	-42	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.5	-2.8	-0.2				
Over last 12 months	150	216	346	-130	-66	0.3	0.6	-0.5	-0.3
Percent	0.3	0.7	1.3	-2.8	-0.4				
<b>All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)</b>	<b>YBTF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBSE</b>	<b>YBSH</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>MGSO</b>	<b>MGSU</b>	<b>YBTI</b>	<b>YBTL</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	78.2	70.4	10.7	21.2
1994	35,337	27,773	25,002	2,771	7,564	78.6	70.8	10.0	21.4
1995	35,483	27,807	25,308	2,499	7,676	78.7	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	7,663	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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	36,026	28,263	26,460	1,803	7,763	78.5	73.4	6.4	21.5
Apr-Jun	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
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	34	98	141	-42	-65	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.5	-2.5	-0.8				
Over last 12 months	135	207	334	-127	-71	0.3	0.6	-0.5	-0.3
Percent	0.4	0.7	1.2	-7.1	-0.9				

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

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

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

## Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Males aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGSM</b>	<b>MGSG</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGSD</b>	<b>MG SJ</b>	<b>MGWH</b>	<b>MGSS</b>	<b>MG SY</b>	<b>YBTD</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	75.8	68.9	9.1	24.2
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,265	14,372	1,893	5,659	74.2	65.6	11.6	25.8
1993	21,985	16,099	14,085	2,014	5,886	73.2	64.1	12.5	26.8
1994	22,049	16,078	14,224	1,854	5,971	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,156	16,090	14,451	1,639	6,065	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,283	16,136	14,562	1,574	6,147	72.4	65.3	9.8	27.6
1997	22,412	16,184	14,857	1,328	6,228	72.2	66.3	8.2	27.9
1998	22,547	16,185	15,069	1,117	6,362	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
1999	22,657	16,325	15,213	1,112	6,332	72.1	67.1	6.8	27.9
<b>3-month averages</b>									



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSN</b>	<b>MGSH</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGSE</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>MGWI</b>	<b>MGST</b>	<b>MGSZ</b>	<b>YBTE</b>
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	52.2	47.8	8.5	47.8
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	53.2	49.5	7.1	46.8
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6
1992	23,396	12,434	11,496	938	10,952	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8
1993	23,415	12,466	11,483	982	10,949	53.2	49.0	7.9	46.8
1994	23,438	12,500	11,556	943	10,938	53.3	49.3	7.5	46.7
1995	23,486	12,528	11,649	879	10,958	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,553	12,670	11,850	820	10,883	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.2
1997	23,624	12,819	12,060	760	10,805	54.3	51.0	5.9	45.7
1998	23,707	12,867	12,160	707	10,839	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
1999	23,774	13,036	12,350	686	10,738	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
<b>3-month average Mar-May 1998 (Spr)</b>	<b>23,707</b>	<b>12,867</b>	<b>12,160</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>10,839</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>45.7</b>
Apr-Jun	23,714	12,874	12,162	712	10,839	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
May-Jul	23,721	12,913	12,200	713	10,808	54.4	51.4	5.5	45.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,728	12,939	12,227	712	10,789	54.5	51.5	5.5	45.5
Jul-Sep	23,733	12,934	12,239	694	10,799	54.5	51.6	5.4	45.5
Aug-Oct	23,738	12,976	12,286	691	10,762	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,743	12,988	12,300	689	10,755	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Oct-Dec	23,748	12,981	12,293	687	10,768	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,753	13,030	12,339	691	10,724	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,759	13,032	12,336	696	10,726	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1
Jan-Mar 1999	23,764	13,039	12,343	696	10,724	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1
Feb-Apr	23,769	13,043	12,347	696	10,725	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1
<b>Mar-May (Spr)</b>	<b>23,774</b>	<b>13,036</b>	<b>12,350</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>10,738</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>45.2</b>
Apr-Jun	23,779	13,038	12,362	675	10,741	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2
May-Jul	23,784	13,041	12,368	675	10,743	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,789	13,060	12,385	675	10,729	54.9	52.1	5.2	45.1
Jul-Sep	23,793	13,081	12,402	679	10,712	55.0	52.1	5.2	45.0
Aug-Oct	23,797	13,071	12,384	688	10,726	54.9	52.0	5.3	45.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,801	13,089	12,402	687	10,713	55.0	52.1	5.2	45.0
Oct-Dec	23,805	13,115	12,430	686	10,690	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	23,810	13,108	12,422	685	10,702	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.9
<b>Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)</b>	<b>23,814</b>	<b>13,135</b>	<b>12,451</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>10,679</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>44.8</b>
Jan-Mar 2000	23,818	13,151	12,465	686	10,667	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8
Feb-Apr	23,822	13,144	12,471	673	10,678	55.2	52.4	5.1	44.8
<b>Mar-May (Spr)</b>	<b>23,826</b>	<b>13,159</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>10,667</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>44.8</b>
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-71</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-3.9</i>	<i>-0.7</i>				
<b>Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>YBTH</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBSG</b>	<b>YBSJ</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>MGSQ</b>	<b>MGSW</b>	<b>YBTK</b>	<b>YBTN</b>
1988	16,602	11,663	10,661	1,001	4,939	70.2	64.2	8.6	29.8
1989	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	28.8
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	7.5	28.4
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.7	29.1
1992	16,792	11,906	10,984	922	4,885	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,828	11,931	10,969	961	4,897	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1994	16,877	11,970	11,043	928	4,907	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1995	16,942	12,013	11,145	869	4,929	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1
1996	17,022	12,159	11,348	811	4,863	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6
1997	17,101	12,277	11,530	748	4,824	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998	17,174	12,359	11,663	696	4,815	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
1999	17,234	12,501	11,826	675	4,733	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
<b>3-month average Mar-May 1998 (Spr)</b>	<b>17,174</b>	<b>12,359</b>	<b>11,663</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>28.0</b>
Apr-Jun	17,181	12,365	11,664	701	4,816	72.0	67.9	5.7	28.0
May-Jul	17,187	12,397	11,694	703	4,789	72.1	68.0	5.7	28.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,193	12,420	11,719	702	4,772	72.2	68.2	5.6	27.8
Jul-Sep	17,197	12,415	11,730	685	4,782	72.2	68.2	5.5	27.8
Aug-Oct	17,202	12,445	11,764	681	4,757	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,207	12,458	11,778	680	4,748	72.4	68.5	5.5	27.6
Oct-Dec	17,211	12,443	11,764	679	4,768	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.7
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,216	12,497	11,814	683	4,719	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,220	12,504	11,817	688	4,716	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Jan-Mar 1999	17,225	12,516	11,830	686	4,709	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Feb-Apr	17,230	12,513	11,827	686	4,717	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
<b>Mar-May (Spr)</b>	<b>17,234</b>	<b>12,501</b>	<b>11,826</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>4,733</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>27.5</b>
Apr-Jun	17,239	12,506	11,841	665	4,733	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5
May-Jul	17,244	12,510	11,848	662	4,733	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,248	12,528	11,865	664	4,720	72.6	68.8	5.3	27.4
Jul-Sep	17,253	12,548	11,881	667	4,706	72.7	68.9	5.3	27.3
Aug-Oct	17,258	12,538	11,861	677	4,720	72.7	68.7	5.4	27.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,263	12,551	11,877	674	4,712	72.7	68.8	5.4	27.3
Oct-Dec	17,268	12,568	11,896	672	4,700	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,273	12,554	11,883	671	4,719	72.7	68.8	5.3	27.3
<b>Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)</b>	<b>17,277</b>	<b>12,570</b>	<b>11,902</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>27.2</b>
Jan-Mar 2000	17,282	12,593	11,919	674	4,690	72.9	69.0	5.4	27.1
Feb-Apr	17,287	12,591	11,930	661	4,696	72.8	69.0	5.3	27.2
<b>Mar-May (Spr)</b>	<b>17,292</b>	<b>12,612</b>	<b>11,963</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>4,680</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>27.1</b>
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-2.7</i>	<i>-0.6</i>				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-53</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-3.8</i>	<i>-1.1</i>				

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: all, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGTY</b>	<b>MGTS</b>	<b>MGTM</b>	<b>MGTP</b>	<b>MGTV</b>		<b>MGUE</b>	<b>MGUK</b>	
1988	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	63.3	57.7	8.8	36.7
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	64.0	59.3	7.2	36.0
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	64.1	59.7	6.8	35.9
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.4
1994	45,641	28,455	25,717	2,738	17,032	62.6	56.5	9.6	37.6
1995	45,835	28,486	26,026	2,460	17,155	62.4	57.0	8.2	37.5
1996	45,835	28,663	26,323	2,340	17,172	62.5	57.4	8.2	37.5
1997	46,036	28,852	26,814	2,037	17,184	62.7	58.2	7.1	37.3
1998	46,253	28,892	27,116	1,776	17,361	62.5	58.6	6.1	37.5
1999	46,431	29,194	27,442	1,752	17,237	62.9	59.1	6.0	37.1



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment <sup>a</sup>		ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	All	2	3	4						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGTZ</b>	<b>MGTT</b>	<b>MGTN</b>	<b>MGTQ</b>	<b>MGTW</b>		<b>MGUF</b>	<b>MGUL</b>		
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	
<b>3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)</b>	<b>22,547</b>	<b>16,096</b>	<b>14,999</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>6,450</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>28.6</b>	
Apr-Jun	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	
<b>Mar-May (Spr)</b>	<b>22,657</b>	<b>16,234</b>	<b>15,138</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>6,423</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>28.4</b>	
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	
<b>Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)</b>	<b>22,730</b>	<b>16,289</b>	<b>15,264</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>6,441</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>28.1</b>	
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	
<b>Mar-May (Spr)</b>	<b>22,754</b>	<b>16,327</b>	<b>15,336</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>6,427</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	
<b>Changes Over last 12 months Per cent</b>	<b>97 0.4</b>	<b>94 0.6</b>	<b>197 1.3</b>	<b>-104 -9.5</b>	<b>4 0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	
<b>Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>YBSX</b>	<b>YBSR</b>	<b>YBSU</b>	<b>YBTA</b>	<b>MGUC</b>	<b>MGUI</b>				
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	75.3	11.5	14.8	
1995	18,541	15,713	14,109	1,604	2,828	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3	
1996	18,641	15,776	14,238	1,538	2,866	84.6	76.4	9.7	15.4	
1997	18,744	15,818	14,523	1,294	2,926	84.4	77.5	8.2	15.6	
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	
<b>3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)</b>	<b>18,852</b>	<b>15,813</b>	<b>14,725</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	
Apr-Jun	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	14,917	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	
<b>Mar-May (Spr)</b>	<b>18,943</b>	<b>15,937</b>	<b>14,851</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>	
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	16,078	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	
<b>Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)</b>	<b>19,001</b>	<b>16,001</b>	<b>14,981</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	
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	
<b>Mar-May (Spr)</b>	<b>19,020</b>	<b>16,034</b>	<b>15,049</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>	
<b>Changes Over last 12 months Per cent</b>	<b>78 0.4</b>	<b>97 0.6</b>	<b>198 1.3</b>	<b>-102 -9.4</b>	<b>-19 -0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	

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

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

## Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment <sup>a</sup>		ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	All	2	3	4						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGUA</b>	<b>MGTU</b>	<b>MGTO</b>	<b>MGTR</b>	<b>MGTX</b>		<b>MGUG</b>	<b>MGUM</b>		
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	
<b>3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)</b>	<b>23,707</b>	<b>12,796</b>	<b>12,117</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>10,911</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>46.0</b>	
Apr-Jun	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				



# 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 Mar-May 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 (000s)	Sample variability	Change on quarter	Sample variability	Change on year	Sample variability
In employment	27,909	±159	126	±115	346	±203
Employment rate	74.6%	±0.3%	0.3%	±0.3%	0.6%	±0.4%
ILO unemployment	1,668	±53	-47	±55	-130	±73
ILO unemployment rate	5.6%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.2%	-0.5%	±0.2%
Economically active	29,577	±156	79	±113	216	±200
Economic activity rate	79.1%	±0.3%	0.2%	±0.2%	0.3%	±0.4%

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

# A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

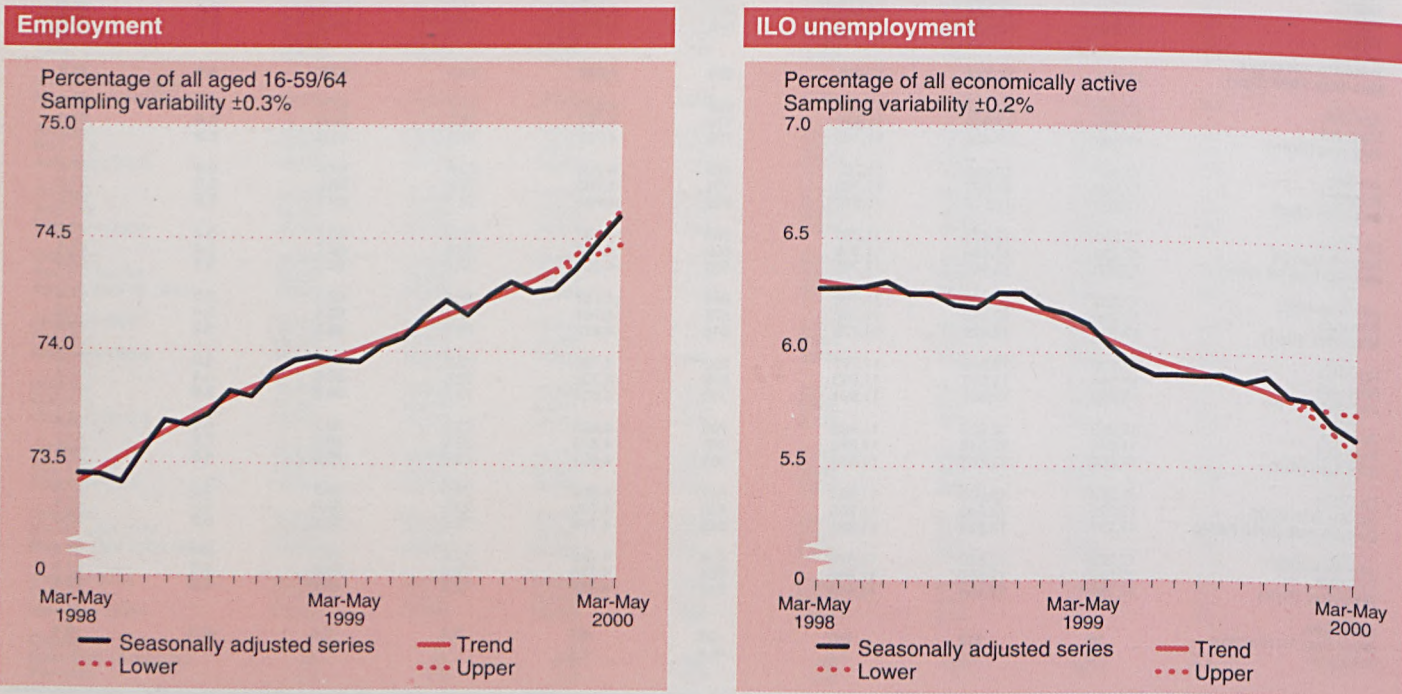
## Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this case, the recommended method is to apply a 13-term Henderson moving average, augmented by two stages of outlier detection and ARIMA modelling, to the seasonally adjusted series. For more information, see *An Investigation of Trend Estimation Methods*, available from the Time Series Analysis Branch (020 7533 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 <sup>a</sup>	Employment <sup>b</sup>		ILO unemployment <sup>c</sup>	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
<b>3-month averages</b>				
Mar-May 1992	25,822	71.1	2,819	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,804	71.0	2,831	9.9
May-Jul	25,781	71.0	2,847	9.9
Jun-Aug	25,754	70.9	2,866	10.0
Jul-Sep	25,725	70.8	2,888	10.1
Aug-Oct	25,694	70.7	2,913	10.2
Sep-Nov	25,662	70.6	2,940	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,631	70.5	2,966	10.4
Nov 92-Jan 93	25,605	70.4	2,988	10.5
Dec 92-Feb 93	25,582	70.4	3,003	10.5
Jan-Mar 1993	25,567	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	25,564	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	25,644	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	2,858	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,753	70.7	2,833	9.9
Mar-May	25,780	70.8	2,806	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,778	9.7
May-Jul	25,832	70.9	2,748	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,857	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,881	71.0	2,684	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,904	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,927	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	2,547	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,031	71.2	2,534	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,061	71.2	2,523	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	2,497	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,197	71.5	2,488	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,231	71.6	2,479	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,262	71.6	2,469	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,291	71.7	2,459	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,315	71.8	2,448	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,336	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	26,420	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	2,134	7.3
Mar-May	26,920	72.9	2,104	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,961	73.0	2,075	7.1
May-Jul	26,998	73.0	2,046	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,030	73.1	2,017	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,057	73.1	1,987	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,081	73.2	1,956	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,102	73.2	1,927	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,122	73.2	1,901	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,141	73.3	1,879	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,163	73.3	1,861	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,186	73.4	1,848	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,212	73.4	1,838	6.3
Mar-May	27,241	73.5	1,832	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,271	73.5	1,828	6.3
May-Jul	27,303	73.6	1,826	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,335	73.6	1,826	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,368	73.7	1,826	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,400	73.7	1,826	6.3
Sep-Nov	27,432	73.8	1,826	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,461	73.8	1,826	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,488	73.9	1,824	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,512	73.9	1,819	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,534	73.9	1,812	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,555	74.0	1,802	6.1
Mar-May	27,575	74.0	1,790	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,596	74.0	1,776	6.1
May-Jul	27,617	74.1	1,764	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,639	74.1	1,755	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,663	74.1	1,747	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,687	74.2	1,741	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,712	74.2	1,736	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,739	74.3	1,730	5.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,767	74.3	1,722	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,798	74.4	1,712	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,832	74.4	1,701	5.8
Feb-Apr	27,867	74.5	1,689	5.7
Mar-May	27,904	74.6	1,676	5.7

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.

<sup>c</sup> 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	27,958	15,041	12,916
Change on quarter		-35	-53	18
Percent		-0.1	-0.4	0.1
Change on year		171	0	171
Percent		0.6	0.0	1.3

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count <sup>a</sup>			Rates (%) <sup>b</sup>		
		Levels			All		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1999	June	1,264.1	967.6	296.5	4.3	6.0	2.3
	July	1,235.1	948.8	286.3	4.2	5.9	2.2
	August <sup>d</sup>	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 <sup>d</sup>	1,200.8	918.2	282.6	4.1	5.7	2.2
	November	1,189.9	908.4	281.5	4.1	5.7	2.2
2000	December	1,169.2	891.4	277.8	4.0	5.6	2.1
	January <sup>d</sup>	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 <sup>d</sup>	1,117.6	852.7	264.9	3.8	5.3	2.0
	May R	1,109.9	845.4	264.5	3.8	5.3	2.0
2000	June P	1,098.0	836.6	261.4	3.8	5.2	2.0
	Change on period	-11.9	-8.8	-3.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Percent		-1.1	-1.0	-1.2			
Change on year		-166.1	-131.0	-35.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3
Percent		-13.1	-13.5	-11.8			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies	
		Average Earnings Index <sup>a</sup>	Headline rate (3-month average) <sup>c</sup>			Level	
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW	
1999	May	117.9R	4.3	1999	June	225.5	
	June	119.0	4.5		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	
2000	November	121.1	4.9	December	237.0		
	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	122.7R	5.1	May R	198.9		
2000	May P	122.6	4.6	June P	222.6		
	Change on month	-0.1	-0.5			23.7	
Change on year		4.7	0.3			-2.9	

Sources: Employer surveys, DIFE 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.

This month all national claimant count rates have been revised back to January 1996.

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Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (March to May 2000)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over																
	Economically active					LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	All	All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female	
Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	2,033	1,203	74.9	668	535	1,095	68.1	599	72.1	496	63.8	107	8.9	69	10.3	39	7.2
North West	5,363	3,321	77.6	1,863	1,458	3,134	73.2	1,750	78.6	1,385	67.1	187	5.6	113	6.1	74	5.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,959	2,486	78.7	1,386	1,100	2,336	73.9	1,289	78.0	1,046	69.2	150	6.0	96	6.9	54	4.9
East Midlands	3,308	2,148	81.4	1,191	957	2,036	77.0	1,125	81.7	911	71.9	112	5.2	66	5.6	46	4.8
West Midlands	4,171	2,616	78.5	1,455	1,160	2,453	73.6	1,361	78.3	1,092	68.2	162	6.2	95	6.5	68	5.8
East	4,268	2,785	81.5	1,549	1,235	2,681	78.4	1,487	84.1	1,194	72.1	104	3.7	63	4.1	41	3.3
London	5,638	3,658	76.9	2,038	1,620	3,395	71.3	1,882	77.0	1,513	65.2	263	7.2	156	7.6	107	6.6
South East	6,328	4,257	83.8	2,350	1,907	4,109	80.8	2,269	86.2	1,840	74.9	148	3.5	80	3.4	68	3.5
South West	3,904	2,493	82.4	1,368	1,125	2,390	78.9	1,308	83.4	1,082	73.9	103	4.1	61	4.5	42	3.8
England	38,972	24,966	79.8	13,868	11,098	23,629	75.4	13,069	80.5	10,560	69.9	1,337	5.4	799	5.8	538	4.8
Wales	2,308	1,338	74.6	745	592	1,251	69.7	692	74.0	559	64.9	86	6.5	53	7.2	33	5.5
Scotland	4,037	2,534	78.3	1,381	1,153	2,342	72.3	1,259	75.7	1,083	68.6	191	7.6	122	8.8	69	6.0
Great Britain	45,317	28,837	79.4	15,995	12,843	27,223	74.9	15,020	79.7	12,203	69.5	1,615	5.6	975	6.1	640	5.0
Northern Ireland <sup>c</sup>	1,264	731	69.9	418	312	680	64.9	384	71.4	296	58.0	51	7.0	34	8.1	17	5.4
United Kingdom	46,581	29,577	79.1	16,418	13,159	27,909	74.6	15,409	79.5	12,500	69.2	1,668	5.6	1,009	6.1	659	5.0

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

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over																
	Economically active					LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	All	All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female	
Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
North East	0	15	1.1	15	0	8	0.6	12	1.4	-3	-0.3	7	0.5	3	0.3	4	0.7
North West	1	15	0.3	5	10	39	0.9	32	1.4	7	0.4	-25	-0.8	-28	-1.5	3	0.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	22	0.6	8	14	29	0.8	11	0.6	18	1.0	-7	-0.3	-3	-0.3	-4	-0.4
East Midlands	4	18	0.5	8	10	17	0.5	6	0.3	11	0.8	1	0.0	2	0.2	-2	-0.2
West Midlands	2	-8	-0.1	-8	0	-5	0.0	-7	-0.3	2	0.3	-2	-0.1	-1	0.0	-2	-0.2
East	6	6	-0.1	7	-1	12	0.2	8	0.3	3	0.0	-6	-0.2	-1	-0.1	-5	-0.4
London	3	-11	-0.4	-3	-8	-6	-0.3	-4	-0.5	-2	0.0	-6	-0.1	0	0.0	-6	-0.3
South East	9	6	0.3	3	4	16	0.5	6	0.4	10	0.6	-10	-0.2	-4	-0.2	-6	-0.3
South West	6	9	0.4	4	5	9	0.3	3	0.2	6	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.0	-1	-0.1
England	33	71	0.2	38	33	119	0.4	67	0.4	52	0.4	-48	-0.2	-30	-0.2	-19	-0.2
Wales	2	2	0.1	5	-3	5	0.3	7	0.9	-2	-0.3	-3	-0.2	-3	-0.4	-1	-0.1
Scotland	0	12	0.4	11	1	9	0.3	2	0.2	7	0.4	3	0.1	8	0.5	-6	-0.5
Great Britain	35	85	0.2	53	31	133	0.4	77	0.4	56	0.4	-49	-0.2	-24	-0.2	-25	-0.2
Northern Ireland <sup>c</sup>																	
United Kingdom	37	79	0.2	54	24	126	0.3	77	0.3	48	0.3	-47	-0.2	-23	-0.2	-24	-0.2

**Change on year**

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over																
	Economically active					LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	All	All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female	
Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
North East	0	31	1.9	20	10	40	2.5	24	3.2	16	1.8	-9	-1.0	-4	-0.9	-5	-1.2
North West	3	56	1.1	34	22	79	1.7	61	2.7	18	0.6	-23	-0.8	-27	-1.6	4	0.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	10	39	0.6	8	31	49	0.9	18	0.7	31	1.1	-9	-0.5	-9	-0.7	0	-0.1
East Midlands	17	41	1.0	22	19	39	0.9	22	0.9	17	0.8	2	0.0	0	-0.1	2	0.1
West Midlands	7	-29	-1.0	-21	-8	-11	-0.5	-7	-0.4	-4	-0.5	-18	-0.6	-14	-0.9	-4	-0.3
East	24	10	-0.3	-3	13	24	0.2	3	-0.2	21	0.6	-14	-0.5	-7	-0.4	-7	-0.6
London	14	-15	-0.7	-14	-1	8	-0.2	7	-0.2	2	-0.3	-23	-0.6	-20	-0.9	-2	-0.1
South East	36	49	0.6	18	31	58	0.8	17	0.0	41	1.7	-9	-0.3	1	0.0	-10	-0.6
South West	23	3	-0.1	3	0	21	0.5	14	0.5	7	0.5	-18	-0.7	-11	-0.8	-7	-0.6
England	134	185	0.2	66	118	306	0.6	158	0.6	148	0.6	-121	-0.5	-92	-0.7	-30	-0.3
Wales	6	6	0.4	0	5	16	1.0	13	1.5	4	0.4	-11	-0.8	-12	-1.6	1	0.2
Scotland	1	41	1.3	25	16	35	1.1	23	1.4	12	0.9	6	0.1	2	0.0	4	0.3
Great Britain	142	231	0.3	92	139	357	0.7	194	0.7	164	0.7	-126	-0.5	-102	-0.7	-25	-0.2
Northern Ireland <sup>c</sup>	8	-16	-1.9	0	-16	-13	-1.7	1	-0.4	-15	-3.0	-3	-0.2	-1	-0.3	-1	-0.2
United Kingdom	150	216	0.3	92	124	346	0.6	196	0.7	150	0.6	-130	-0.5	-104	-0.7	-27	-0.3

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

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.  
 b Denominator = total economically active.  
 c Estimates for Northern Ireland are not seasonally adjusted. The quarterly series starting in 1995 provides insufficient data to do this reliably. Quarterly changes are therefore not shown.  
 d Quarter to quarter changes at regional level are particularly subject to sampling variability and should be interpreted in the context of changes over several quarters rather than in isolation.

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

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys						Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system					
	Civilian workforce jobs (March 2000); not seasonally adjusted						Claimant count (June 2000)						Jobcentre vacancies* (June 2000)					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies			
Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
North East	1,009	514	496	73.5	6.7	58.8	9.9	14.7	2.9	9.8	18.2	10.1						
North West	2,976	1,563	1,413	138.0	4.4	108.1	6.3	29.9	2.1	27.3	40.9	27.8						
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,247	1,188	1,059	108.0	4.5	83.7	6.3	24.3	2.3	20.1	32.3	19.0						
East Midlands	1,879	1,013	866	69.8	3.5	52.5	4.8	17.3	2.0	14.3	23.3	13.7						
West Midlands	2,479	1,324	1,155	108.2	4.2	82.4	5.7	25.8	2.2	22.7	36.4	22.2						
East	2,480	1,362	1,118	65.0	2.5	48.1	3.3	16.9	1.5	16.8	25.3	17.1						
London	4,187	2,302	1,885	175.9	4.0	129.7	5.4	46.2	2.3	23.8	36.5	22.7						
South East	3,923	2,094	1,828	79.9	2.0	60.3	2.7	19.6	1.1	26.1	43.5	24.4						
South West	2,301	1,252	1,049	63.6	2.6	46.9	3.5	16.7	1.5	21.8	34.3	21.4						
England	23,481	12,612	10,870	881.9	3.6	670.4	4.9	211.5	1.9	182.6	290.6	178.5						
Wales	1,175	628	547	57.5	4.6	44.4	6.4	13.1	2.4	13.0	18.9	13.0						
Scotland	2,267	1,165	1,102	116.8	4.8	90.1	6.9	26.7	2.4	23.6	37.7	23.8						
Great Britain	26,923	14,405	12,518	1,056.2	3.7	804.9	5.2	251.3	2.0	219.2	347.2	215.3						
Northern Ireland <sup>c</sup>	712	380	332	41.8	5.4	31.7	7.3	10.1	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A						
United Kingdom	27,636	14,786	12,850	1,098.0	3.8	836.6	5.2	261.4	2.0	222.6	356.1	218.7						

**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 May 2000)						Jobcentre vacancies* (change on May 2000)						
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies				
Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	10	11	12	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
North East	-19	-17	-2	-0.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.8	-0.8	0.8						
North West	-44	-43	-1	-1.6	0.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	3.3	-0.5	3.6							
Yorkshire and the Humber	-5	-23	18	-1.4	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	2.1	0.7	1.4							
East Midlands	-35	-17	-18	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.3							
West Midlands	-29	-31	1	-0.6	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0	4.3	0.3	2.7							
East	-21	-9	-12	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0	1.6	-0.3	2.0							
London	-39	14	-53	-2.2	0.0	-1.7	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	3.8	0.6	0.6							
South East	-35</																		



# B.1 EMPLOYMENT

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment												Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs
	Total workers	Employees	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGRN</b>	<b>MGRQ</b>	<b>MGRS</b>	<b>MGRW</b>	<b>YCBE</b>	<b>YCBH</b>	<b>YCBK</b>	<b>YCBN</b>	<b>YCBQ</b>	<b>YCBT</b>	<b>YCBW</b>							
1992	25,568	21,877	3,228	181	376	19,850	6,018	16,934	5,150	2,680	548	973							
1993	25,780	21,877	3,185	150	355	19,473	6,095	16,667	5,210	2,603	582	1,042							
1994	26,100	22,313	3,302	146	335	19,526	6,255	16,648	5,350	2,691	611	1,149							
1995	26,412	22,731	3,363	140	284	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,430	2,733	630	1,293							
1996	26,916	23,219	3,304	127	250	19,866	6,546	17,043	5,688	2,655	645	1,297							
1997	27,229	23,661	3,357	119	221	20,219	6,697	17,393	5,827	2,667	690	1,258							
1998	27,563	24,089	3,211	101	161	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	5,998	2,521	690	1,284							
<b>3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)</b>	<b>27,563</b>	<b>24,089</b>	<b>3,211</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>20,723</b>	<b>6,840</b>	<b>18,091</b>	<b>5,998</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>1,284</b>							
Apr-Jun	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							
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-30</b>							
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>-4.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-2.5</i>							
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-89</b>							
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>-8.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-7.0</i>							
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGRO</b>	<b>MGRR</b>	<b>MGRU</b>	<b>MGRX</b>	<b>YCBF</b>	<b>YCBI</b>	<b>YCBL</b>	<b>YCBN</b>	<b>YCBR</b>	<b>YCBU</b>	<b>YCBX</b>							
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	733	2,185	203	471							
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	50	219	13,124	1,100	10,737	703	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	12,188	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	966	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							
<b>3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)</b>	<b>15,213</b>	<b>12,685</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>13,838</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>11,640</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>547</b>							
Apr-Jun	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							
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-13</b>							
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-10.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-2.5</i>							
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>-83</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-98</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-39</b>							
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>-16.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>-4.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>-7.2</i>							
<b>Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGRP</b>	<b>MGRS</b>	<b>MGRV</b>	<b>MGRY</b>	<b>YCBG</b>	<b>YCBJ</b>	<b>YCBM</b>	<b>YCBP</b>	<b>YCBS</b>	<b>YCBV</b>	<b>YCBY</b>							
1992	11,496	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	531							
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	82	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							
<b>3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)</b>	<b>12,350</b>	<b>11,404</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6,885</b>	<b>5,465</b>	<b>6,451</b>	<b>4,953</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>737</b>							
Apr-Jun	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	4,956	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	6,480	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							
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-17</b>							
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-2.4</i>							
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-50</b>							
<i>Percent</i>																			



# 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
<b>In employment</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>YBSE</b>	<b>YBTO</b>	<b>YBTR</b>	<b>YBTU</b>	<b>YBTX</b>	<b>MGUW</b>	<b>MGUZ</b>
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	25,868	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	25,308	607	3,390	7,048	9,463	4,799	792
1996	26,412	25,645	660	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	798
1997	26,916	26,118	699	3,256	7,247	9,724	5,154	799
1998	27,229	26,460	666	3,266	7,225	9,875	5,398	769
1999	27,563	26,754	680	3,276	7,157	10,054	5,587	809
<b>3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)</b>	<b>27,563</b>	<b>26,754</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>7,157</b>	<b>10,054</b>	<b>5,587</b>	<b>809</b>
Apr-Jun	27,592	26,788	670	3,279	7,145	10,082	5,612	805
May-Jul	27,613	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	809
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
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-15</b>
Percent	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.1	-0.1	0.7	1.1	-1.8
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>-123</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>12</b>
Percent	1.3	1.2	-0.7	2.1	-1.7	2.4	2.7	1.5
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>YBSF</b>	<b>YBTP</b>	<b>YBTS</b>	<b>YBTV</b>	<b>YBTY</b>	<b>MGUX</b>	<b>MGVA</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	14,372	14,072	346	2,033	3,847	4,976	2,871	300
1993	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	255
1994	14,224	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	4,096	5,289	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
<b>3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)</b>	<b>15,213</b>	<b>14,928</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>4,026</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>285</b>
Apr-Jun	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
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-2</b>
Percent	0.5	0.5	2.6	-0.2	0.0	0.7	1.1	-0.9
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-1</b>
Percent	1.3	1.3	0.2	2.3	-1.6	2.8	2.0	-0.4
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>YBSG</b>	<b>YBTQ</b>	<b>YBTT</b>	<b>YBTW</b>	<b>YBTZ</b>	<b>MGUY</b>	<b>MGVB</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	11,496	10,984	327	1,840	2,870	4,185	1,762	511
1993	11,483	10,969	286	1,724	2,946	4,232	1,781	514
1994	11,556	11,043	286	1,637	3,000	4,275	1,845	514
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	1,455	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
<b>3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)</b>	<b>12,350</b>	<b>11,826</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>3,131</b>	<b>4,595</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>524</b>
Apr-Jun	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	339	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
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-13</b>
Percent	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	-0.3	0.7	1.0	-2.3
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>13</b>
Percent	1.2	1.2	-1.6	1.9	-1.8	1.9	3.9	2.5

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

# EMPLOYMENT

## Employment rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
<b>Employment rates (%)<sup>a</sup></b>								
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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	66.6	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
<b>3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Apr-Jun	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)	59.6	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
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSS</b>	<b>MGSV</b>	<b>YBUB</b>	<b>YBUE</b>	<b>YBUH</b>	<b>YBUK</b>	<b>YBUN</b>	<b>YBUQ</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	65.6	76.6	48.8	67.8	83.7	86.5	66.3	8.5
1993	64.1	75.1	42.5	66.0	83.0	85.3	64.2	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.3	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.							



# B.3 EMPLOYMENT All in employment by occupation

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment <sup>a</sup>	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators 1	Professional 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Clerical and secretarial 4	Craft and related 5	Personal and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operatives 8	Other 9
All												
Spring 1992	25,812	10,519	14,927	3,888	2,584	2,290	3,987	3,585	2,482	2,047	2,430	2,265
Spring 1993	25,511	10,273	14,925	3,975	2,560	2,332	3,921	3,390	2,547	1,993	2,998	2,222
Spring 1994	25,717	10,300	15,135	4,057	2,616	2,436	3,888	3,377	2,570	2,002	2,981	2,227
Spring 1995	26,026	10,424	15,333	4,204	2,673	2,405	3,900	3,291	2,699	2,027	2,491	2,202
Spring 1996	26,323	10,461	15,589	4,163	2,805	2,517	3,908	3,255	2,788	2,084	2,509	2,152
Spring 1997	26,814	10,557	16,060	4,310	2,724	2,723	4,016	3,319	2,865	2,158	2,480	2,142
Spring 1998	27,116	10,766	16,181	4,366	2,848	2,698	4,063	3,307	2,954	2,121	2,542	2,159
Spring 1999	27,442	10,618	16,635	4,355	3,011	2,805	4,134	3,284	2,999	2,220	2,483	2,090
Summer 1999	27,778	10,818	16,789	4,394	2,959	2,843	4,194	3,315	3,064	2,289	2,529	2,136
Autumn 1999	27,807	10,807	16,821	4,398	2,988	2,865	4,166	3,339	3,037	2,299	2,525	2,127
Winter 1999/2000	27,693	10,714	16,798	4,459	3,007	2,800	4,127	3,284	3,065	2,298	2,471	2,142
Spring 2000	27,793	10,662	16,960	4,516	3,042	2,894	4,086	3,307	3,063	2,290	2,441	2,137
Changes Spr 99 - Spr 2000	350	44	326	161	31	90	-38	-26	64	70	-42	48
Spr 99 - Spr 2000 (%)	1.3	0.4	2.0	3.7	1.0	3.2	-0.9	-0.8	2.1	3.2	-1.7	2.3
Male												
Spring 1992	14,321	7,034	7,013	2,643	1,594	1,166	969	3,188	844	750	1,922	1,087
Spring 1993	14,005	6,821	6,968	2,658	1,559	1,191	944	3,010	869	715	1,898	1,069
Spring 1994	14,173	6,860	7,095	2,743	1,549	1,231	952	3,044	871	732	1,888	1,058
Spring 1995	14,397	6,927	7,251	2,826	1,597	1,235	967	2,958	921	731	2,000	1,070
Spring 1996	14,503	6,938	7,351	2,805	1,678	1,251	982	2,933	956	746	2,006	1,057
Spring 1997	14,792	7,053	7,573	2,899	1,625	1,354	1,001	3,030	947	805	1,999	1,078
Spring 1998	14,999	7,175	7,673	2,934	1,721	1,350	1,032	3,010	971	766	2,062	1,111
Spring 1999	15,138	7,110	7,870	2,911	1,789	1,411	1,052	3,018	985	802	2,029	1,103
Summer 1999	15,367	7,262	7,960	2,934	1,774	1,412	1,091	3,053	1,017	844	2,069	1,136
Autumn 1999	15,364	7,252	7,964	2,941	1,774	1,416	1,084	3,085	1,001	849	2,070	1,104
Winter 1999/2000	15,264	7,146	7,966	2,988	1,784	1,377	1,075	3,014	992	837	2,031	1,126
Spring 2000	15,336	7,133	8,063	3,020	1,819	1,420	1,056	3,026	1,012	825	1,997	1,127
Changes Spr 99 - Spr 2000	197	23	193	109	31	9	4	8	27	23	-32	24
Spr 99 - Spr 2000 (%)	1.3	0.3	2.5	3.7	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.7	2.8	-1.6	2.2
Female												
Spring 1992	11,491	3,485	7,914	1,255	989	1,124	3,018	397	1,638	1,298	507	1,178
Spring 1993	11,476	3,452	7,957	1,318	1,000	1,142	2,976	370	1,678	1,278	500	1,153
Spring 1994	11,544	3,440	8,040	1,314	1,066	1,205	2,936	333	1,699	1,269	493	1,169
Spring 1995	11,629	3,497	8,062	1,377	1,076	1,170	2,933	333	1,779	1,296	491	1,131
Spring 1996	11,820	3,523	8,238	1,357	1,127	1,267	2,926	322	1,832	1,339	503	1,096
Spring 1997	12,022	3,504	8,487	1,411	1,099	1,369	3,015	289	1,917	1,362	480	1,064
Spring 1998	12,117	3,591	8,508	1,432	1,128	1,348	3,031	297	1,983	1,365	480	1,048
Spring 1999	12,304	3,508	8,764	1,445	1,223	1,394	3,082	266	2,014	1,417	455	987
Summer 1999	12,411	3,557	8,829	1,460	1,185	1,430	3,103	262	2,047	1,445	460	1,000
Autumn 1999	12,443	3,555	8,856	1,457	1,213	1,449	3,082	253	2,036	1,450	455	1,023
Winter 1999/2000	12,430	3,567	8,832	1,471	1,223	1,423	3,053	250	2,072	1,461	440	1,016
Spring 2000	12,457	3,529	8,897	1,496	1,223	1,474	3,040	232	2,051	1,465	445	1,010
Changes Spr 99 - Spr 2000	153	21	133	52	0	81	-42	-34	37	48	-10	24
Spr 99 - Spr 2000 (%)	1.2	0.6	1.5	3.6	0.0	5.8	-1.4	-12.8	1.8	3.4	-2.2	2.4

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

a Includes people who did not state their occupation.

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) <sup>e</sup>	HM Forces <sup>b</sup>	Government-supported trainees <sup>d</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>a</sup>
	Male		Female					
	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>				
All								
Not seasonally adjusted								
1996 Jun	11,385	1,346	11,347	5,304	22,732	3,615	221	
Sep	11,481	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,850	3,679	189	
Dec	11,564	1,395	11,452	5,346	23,017	3,640	190	
1997 Mar	11,614	1,356	11,309	5,186	22,923	3,624	175	
Jun	11,842	1,426	11,426	5,227	23,268	3,609	159	
Sep	11,898	1,435	11,490	5,220	23,388	3,639	171	
Dec	12,038	1,513	11,659	5,329	23,697	3,555	163	
1998 Mar	12,029	1,466	11,614	5,231	23,643	3,562	153	
Jun	12,108	1,456	11,654	5,158	23,762	3,487	112	
Sep	12,244	1,430	11,728	5,129	23,972	3,504	121	
Dec	12,288	1,488	11,811	5,230	24,099	3,484	114	
1999 Mar	12,194	1,493	11,688	5,199	23,882	3,467	110	
Jun	12,251	1,512	11,774	5,228	24,025	3,513	102	
Sep	12,375	1,540	11,827	5,245	24,203	3,432	101	
Dec	12,431	1,573	11,947	5,346	24,378	3,424	97	
2000 Mar	12,284	1,560	11,845	5,319	24,129	3,412	96	
Seasonally adjusted								
1996 Jun	11,396	1,347	11,332	5,295	22,728	3,623	222	
Sep	11,427	1,355	11,372	5,313	22,799	3,650	191	
Dec	11,508	1,368	11,369	5,284	22,877	3,651	181	
1997 Mar	11,684	1,375	11,373	5,211	23,057	3,632	170	
Jun	11,867	1,430	11,438	5,237	23,305	3,616	173	
Sep	11,854	1,440	11,495	5,246	23,349	3,613	171	
Dec	11,983	1,486	11,579	5,268	23,562	3,565	155	
1998 Mar	12,094	1,483	11,674	5,251	23,768	3,570	149	
Jun	12,131	1,459	11,674	5,171	23,798	3,493	125	
Sep	12,207	1,438	11,734	5,156	23,941	3,481	119	
Dec	12,235	1,461	11,734	5,171	23,968	3,495	108	
1999 Mar	12,255	1,509	11,744	5,215	23,999	3,473	106	
Jun	12,272	1,514	11,788	5,241	24,060	3,516	114	
Sep	12,343	1,549	11,835	5,275	24,177	3,412	99	
Dec	12,381	1,551	11,877	5,292	24,258	3,434	92	
2000 Mar	12,345	1,569	11,894	5,326	24,240	3,420	90	
GREAT BRITAIN								
Not seasonally adjusted								
1996 Jun	11,100	1,303	11,054	5,170	22,154	3,530	165	
Sep	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,593	170	
Dec	11,273	1,349	11,152	5,206	22,425	3,555	171	
1997 Mar	11,325	1,311	11,011	5,047	22,335	3,539	158	
Jun	11,545	1,379	11,127	5,088	22,672	3,518	145	
Sep	11,599	1,388	11,188	5,079	22,787	3,548	154	
Dec	11,736	1,463	11,352	5,183	23,088	3,464	146	
1998 Mar	11,728	1,417	11,309	5,086	23,037	3,471	111	
Jun	11,806	1,406	11,348	5,012	23,155	3,399	98	
Sep	11,941	1,381	11,422	4,985	23,363	3,416	106	
Dec	11,982	1,437	11,499	5,082	23,482	3,397	100	
1999 Mar	11,891	1,443	11,378	5,052	23,269	3,379	97	
Jun	11,947	1,462	11,465	5,081	23,411	3,427	91	
Sep	12,068	1,491	11,516	5,098	23,584	3,346	93	
Dec	12,121	1,521	11,630	5,194	23,751	3,338	90	
2000 Mar	11,976	1,509	11,531	5,170	23,507	3,326	85	
GREAT BRITAIN								
Seasonally adjusted								
1996 Jun	11,110	1,304	11,039	5,160	22,149	3,538	179	
Sep	11,141	1,311	11,076	5,178	22,217	3,565	171	
Dec	11,218	1,322	11,072	5,144	22,290	3,565	162	
1997 Mar	11,392	1,329	11,074	5,073	22,466	3,546	153	
Jun								







# B.13 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	March 1999			March 2000			1999 2000					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr P	May P
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>3,089.5</b>	<b>1,194.6</b>	<b>4,284.1</b>	<b>3,032.5</b>	<b>1,144.3</b>	<b>4,176.8</b>	<b>4,225.6</b>	<b>4,194.8</b>	<b>4,189.4</b>	<b>4,176.8</b>	<b>4,159.5</b>	<b>4,152.6</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>68.1</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.6	7.3	43.9	33.6	5.8	39.4	38.6	38.9	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.6
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.5	3.8	30.3	26.0	2.5	28.5	30.4	28.7	28.5	28.5	28.4	28.5
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,921.5</b>	<b>1,145.4</b>	<b>4,066.9</b>	<b>2,872.0</b>	<b>1,098.0</b>	<b>3,970.0</b>	<b>4,017.0</b>	<b>3,988.9</b>	<b>3,983.1</b>	<b>3,970.0</b>	<b>3,953.9</b>	<b>3,947.5</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	304.9	164.7	469.6	290.7	170.4	461.1	472.5	464.7	462.9	461.1	460.7	459.2
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	135.4	161.0	296.4	121.7	149.6	271.4	277.6	277.5	275.6	271.4	266.7	264.3
of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	17	97.5	68.7	166.2	89.2	68.8	158.0	160.3	159.9	159.0	158.0	156.6	155.8
	18	37.9	92.3	130.2	32.5	80.8	113.3	117.4	117.6	116.6	113.3	110.0	108.5
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	17.8	10.8	28.6	14.1	12.0	26.1	26.4	26.9	26.5	26.1	25.9	25.8
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	68.9	13.0	81.9	70.7	16.2	86.9	84.5	85.6	85.4	86.9	86.8	87.0
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	289.7	186.4	476.2	293.7	175.7	469.4	471.1	471.5	470.4	469.4	468.8	469.7
	21	78.0	33.2	111.2	78.1	26.3	104.5	105.2	105.9	105.0	104.5	104.0	104.0
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	211.8	153.2	365.0	215.6	149.3	364.9	365.8	365.6	365.4	364.9	364.9	365.7
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.5	5.9	30.4	15.8	2.3	18.0	29.3	18.2	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.1
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	174.5	83.9	258.4	174.2	78.5	252.7	256.1	253.9	253.2	252.7	251.7	251.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	179.4	60.5	239.9	173.0	60.6	233.6	236.9	235.8	236.4	233.6	232.9	232.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	111.0	29.5	140.5	112.0	29.6	141.6	139.7	141.5	142.2	141.6	142.6	142.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	438.9	86.7	525.6	440.6	82.2	522.7	520.9	517.9	520.1	522.7	520.6	520.7
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	105.0	19.9	124.9	106.9	12.9	119.7	120.2	119.9	119.9	119.7	119.0	118.7
	28	333.9	66.8	400.7	333.7	69.3	403.0	400.6	398.0	400.2	403.0	401.6	402.0
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	316.6	72.5	389.1	312.0	63.9	375.9	380.1	379.1	377.9	375.9	374.7	373.3
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL	366.0	157.8	513.8	348.3	153.7	502.0	503.6	502.8	502.8	502.0	499.9	500.0
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	30	39.4	17.2	56.6	38.4	16.1	54.5	55.2	54.7	54.8	54.5	54.2	54.1
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	31	122.3	56.9	179.2	122.8	52.3	175.1	174.2	175.8	175.5	175.1	174.1	173.8
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	32	89.4	38.0	127.4	83.4	44.2	127.5	127.5	127.2	127.3	127.5	127.6	128.2
	33	104.9	45.7	150.6	103.7	41.2	144.9	146.7	145.0	145.3	144.9	144.1	143.8
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM	353.2	47.8	401.0	343.2	44.7	387.9	393.1	390.9	389.5	387.9	385.6	382.8
	34	194.5	29.9	224.4	189.4	27.1	216.5	218.9	217.4	217.2	216.5	215.7	214.0
	35	158.7	17.8	176.6	153.9	17.5	171.4	174.2	173.5	172.3	171.4	169.9	168.8
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	150.4	65.1	215.4	162.0	58.7	220.7	225.3	222.4	222.0	220.7	218.9	219.5
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>142.9</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>139.6</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>137.6</b>	<b>137.0</b>

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

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# B.16 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs by region and industry<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

Government Office Region	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted			Not seasonally adjusted					SIC 1992	
	Male		Female		Total <sup>b</sup>	Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time										
<b>North East</b>														
1999 Mar R	394	51	242	219	907	448	464	911	246	197	187	655	6	
Jun R	392	51	241	220	904	443	462	905	241	195	184	657	6	
Sep R	394	52	242	222	910	444	465	910	240	194	183	663	6	
Dec R	392	55	246	223	916	446	465	911	242	192	182	668	6	
2000 Mar	382	54	244	220	901	440	465	905	233	184	174	662	6	
<b>North West</b>														
1999 Mar R	1,166	146	706	590	2,608	1,320	1,307	2,620	645	532	514	1,942	21	
Jun R	1,164	150	709	597	2,620	1,314	1,308	2,622	646	529	511	1,952	22	
Sep R	1,181	149	717	598	2,645	1,326	1,318	2,644	653	525	507	1,969	23	
Dec R	1,180	153	723	608	2,664	1,328	1,322	2,650	654	523	505	1,989	21	
2000 Mar	1,156	149	730	592	2,627	1,314	1,325	2,640	635	512	495	1,969	23	
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>														
1999 Mar	900	117	492	455	1,963	1,019	950	1,969	525	427	408	1,417	21	
Jun	907	119	497	453	1,976	1,026	949	1,976	527	428	409	1,426	23	
Sep R	915	119	497	457	1,985	1,033	955	1,988	529	425	407	1,435	23	
Dec R	902	119	499	474	1,995	1,018	972	1,989	523	421	404	1,450	21	
2000 Mar	877	116	499	487	1,979	999	987	1,985	521	417	400	1,435	23	
<b>East Midlands</b>														
1999 Mar	765	97	435	340	1,638	867	778	1,645	510	429	414	1,100	27	
Jun	759	99	440	345	1,643	860	787	1,646	499	426	411	1,100	29	
Sep R	752	99	445	355	1,650	848	796	1,645	492	421	407	1,128	30	
Dec R	751	104	441	363	1,661	854	801	1,656	493	421	407	1,139	27	
2000 Mar	740	107	423	368	1,639	850	795	1,644	490	417	403	1,118	30	
<b>West Midlands</b>														
1999 Mar	1,016	119	579	460	2,174	1,137	1,043	2,180	642	561	540	1,508	24	
Jun R	1,018	120	580	463	2,180	1,138	1,047	2,185	641	553	533	1,514	26	
Sep R	1,022	119	577	475	2,194	1,143	1,055	2,198	638	551	531	1,530	26	
Dec R	1,030	123	589	486	2,229	1,148	1,064	2,213	648	550	530	1,556	24	
2000 Mar	1,009	123	584	488	2,204	1,136	1,075	2,210	636	542	522	1,541	27	
<b>East</b>														
1999 Mar R	944	134	549	458	2,085	1,085	1,013	2,098	474	362	345	1,568	42	
Jun R	949	138	558	464	2,109	1,092	1,021	2,114	474	360	343	1,589	46	
Sep R	962	142	565	457	2,127	1,100	1,024	2,124	477	360	344	1,603	47	
Dec R	967	147	566	469	2,150	1,107	1,030	2,137	479	358	342	1,628	43	
2000 Mar	954	148	555	469	2,127	1,109	1,030	2,139	475	355	339	1,604	48	
<b>London</b>														
1999 Mar R	1,631	246	1,099	673	3,648	1,881	1,777	3,658	395	289	276	3,250	3	
Jun R	1,633	242	1,106	672	3,653	1,882	1,783	3,665	389	287	274	3,261	4	
Sep R	1,653	249	1,109	666	3,677	1,903	1,779	3,682	393	287	275	3,280	4	
Dec R	1,681	255	1,112	675	3,723	1,929	1,768	3,697	402	287	275	3,317	3	
2000 Mar	1,692	256	1,086	649	3,683	1,948	1,743	3,691	405	286	274	3,275	4	
<b>South East</b>														
1999 Mar R	1,456	227	905	727	3,316	1,695	1,641	3,337	635	480	456	2,635	46	
Jun R	1,465	233	916	737	3,350	1,705	1,652	3,357	636	479	455	2,663	50	
Sep R	1,481	241	921	732	3,374	1,717	1,654	3,370	646	480	457	2,677	51	
Dec R	1,486	245	919	747	3,396	1,718	1,657	3,375	645	478	455	2,704	47	
2000 Mar	1,467	247	904	748	3,365	1,724	1,661	3,385	639	474	451	2,673	53	
<b>South West</b>														
1999 Mar R	825	134	494	457	1,910	964	960	1,924	413	326	306	1,461	36	
Jun	840	137	503	461	1,940	973	963	1,936	422	328	308	1,481	38	
Sep R	852	141	504	466	1,961	989	964	1,953	429	328	309	1,493	39	
Dec R	854	137	501	466	1,958	993	962	1,956	429	327	308	1,493	35	
2000 Mar	863	137	487	462	1,948	1,005	958	1,963	438	329	310	1,470	39	
<b>England</b>														
1999 Mar R	9,092	1,271	5,510	4,382	20,255	10,410	9,938	20,348	4,486	3,604	3,448	15,542	227	
Jun R	9,128	1,288	5,558	4,411	20,385	10,435	9,980	20,415	4,474	3,583	3,428	15,666	244	
Sep R	9,213	1,311	5,580	4,426	20,530	10,505	10,015	20,520	4,493	3,573	3,419	15,788	249	
Dec R	9,248	1,340	5,599	4,510	20,697	10,540	10,042	20,582	4,516	3,558	3,407	15,953	228	
2000 Mar	9,141	1,337	5,512	4,482	20,473	10,524	10,037	20,561	4,473	3,517	3,368	15,746	254	
<b>Wales</b>														
1999 Mar	462	59	264	223	1,009	525	490	1,015	274	219	209	717	17	
Jun	469	59	266	222	1,016	528	490	1,018	279	217	207	718	18	
Sep R	476	60	271	222	1,029	531	492	1,023	283	219	208	727	19	
Dec R	467	58	277	224	1,026	525	498	1,023	281	217	207	728	17	
2000 Mar	454	55	277	223	1,009	516	501	1,017	276	216	206	715	19	
<b>Scotland</b>														
1999 Mar R	895	113	558	446	2,012	1,017	1,012	2,028	462	349	304	1,513	37	
Jun R	889	115	568	448	2,020	1,006	1,015	2,020	457	345	301	1,525	39	
Sep R	890	119	571	450	2,030	1,001	1,019	2,020	454	342	300	1,537	39	
Dec R	887	123	563	459	2,032	1,007	1,020	2,027	454	339	297	1,541	36	
2000 Mar	871	117	571	465	2,025	997	1,041	2,038	451	334	292	1,535	39	
<b>Great Britain</b>														
1999 Mar R	10,448	1,443	6,333	5,052	23,269	11,951	11,434	23,384	5,222	4,173	3,962	17,766	282	
Jun R	10,485	1,462	6,384	5,081	23,411	11,967	11,477	23,444	5,210	4,146	3,936	17,900	301	
Sep R	10,578	1,491	6,418	5,098	23,584	12,036	11,522	23,558	5,235	4,133	3,927	18,042	307	
Dec R	10,600	1,521	6,435	5,194	23,751	12,073	11,564	23,636	5,251	4,114	3,911	18,219	281	
2000 Mar	10,467	1,509	6,361	5,170	23,507	12,037	11,580	23,617	5,199	4,066	3,865	17,997	312	
<b>Northern Ireland</b>														
1999 Mar R	253	50	163	147	613	304	310	614	140	111	105	457	16	
Jun R	254	50	162	147	613	305	311	616	141	111	105	458	15	
Sep R	257	50	164	147	619	306	312	620	142	112	106	461	15	
Dec R	258	52	164	152	627	308	313	622	143	112	106	468	15	
2000 Mar	257	51	165	149	621	308	315	623	141	111	105	464	15	
<b>United Kingdom</b>														
1999 Mar R	10,701	1,493	6,489	5,199	23,882	12,255	11,744	23,999	5,362	4,284	4,067	18,223	298	
Jun R	10,739	1,512	6,547	5,228	24,025	12,272	11,788	24,060	5,350	4,257	4,041	18,358	317	
Sep R	10,835	1,540	6,582	5,245	24,203	12,343	11,835	24,177	5,376	4,245	4,032	18,504	322	
Dec R	10,858	1,573	6,600	5,346	24,378	12,381	11,877	24,258	5,394	4,226	4,017	18,687	297	
2000 Mar	10,724	1,560	6,525	5,319	24,129	12,345	11,894	24,240	5,340	4,177	3,970	18,461	327	

<sup>a</sup> See footnotes to Table B.11.

<sup>b</sup> The industry totals across a region may not sum to the regional total given. The total employment in any region should be taken from this column.

<sup>c</sup> Revised.

Note: Please note that the Government Office Regions data series began in September 1995, prior to this date figures for Standard Statistical Regions (SSR) were produced. Please contact us on our helpline number for further information.

# EMPLOYMENT B.16

## Employee jobs by region and industry<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

Government Office Region	Not seasonally adjusted														SIC 1992
	Mining and quarrying C	Manufacturing D	Electricity, gas and water supply E	Construction F	Wholesale, retail trade and repairs G	Hotels and restaurants H	Transport storage and communication I	Financial intermediation J	Real estate renting and business activities K	Public admin. and defence; compulsory social security L	Education M	Health and social work N	Other community, social and personal activities O-Q	Government Office Region	



# B.17 EMPLOYMENT

## Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities	Sport and other recreation activities	All tourism-related industries		
							All	of which:	
								employee jobs <sup>c</sup>	self-employment jobs
SIC 1992	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927			
<b>Employee jobs and self-employment jobs<sup>a,b</sup></b>									
1994 Mar	321.8	352.7	396.4	76.2	76.6	344.3	1,568.1	1,361.0	207.0
1994 Jun	375.3	372.2	399.1	83.7	77.3	355.7	1,663.3	1,455.5	207.8
1994 Sep	377.1	378.0	411.8	83.2	80.7	358.2	1,689.0	1,484.4	204.6
1994 Dec	335.8	374.0	414.3	81.8	75.9	346.4	1,628.2	1,409.5	218.7
1995 Mar	338.8	369.5	429.4	84.0	75.6	351.9	1,649.1	1,427.6	221.5
1995 Jun	385.9	386.2	445.1	90.7	80.2	363.5	1,751.6	1,536.6	215.0
1995 Sep	364.6	406.1	420.9	95.2	79.7	363.7	1,730.3	1,509.5	220.9
1995 Dec	326.8	391.5	427.8	88.9	74.7	349.6	1,659.2	1,438.6	220.6
1996 Mar	317.3	375.0	417.6	88.4	75.3	352.7	1,626.3	1,411.2	215.1
1996 Jun	370.9	394.9	438.1	97.6	78.4	356.0	1,736.0	1,518.9	217.0
1996 Sep	365.1	402.1	442.7	94.4	78.4	370.8	1,753.5	1,521.7	231.8
1996 Dec	330.7	391.3	463.9	99.8	77.4	365.0	1,728.1	1,511.8	216.3
1997 Mar	328.0	389.1	460.4	101.8	74.3	350.4	1,704.2	1,489.5	214.6
1997 Jun	344.0	410.3	479.9	108.8	80.0	363.3	1,786.4	1,568.2	218.2
1997 Sep	345.5	415.8	497.1	105.8	81.5	368.5	1,814.0	1,585.9	228.1
1997 Dec	326.3	416.8	500.3	99.6	76.6	365.9	1,785.4	1,573.3	212.1
1998 Mar	334.6	419.4	475.4	97.6	71.9	358.3	1,757.2	1,563.9	193.3
1998 Jun	357.1	420.2	479.2	104.0	79.3	351.1	1,790.8	1,605.8	185.0
1998 Sep	367.8	421.4	481.3	108.2	78.5	357.5	1,814.8	1,636.2	178.6
1998 Dec	344.8	415.9	470.9	107.8	73.2	347.4	1,760.1	1,607.5	152.6
1999 Mar	345.1	416.2	460.3	111.0	72.4	348.7	1,753.6	1,603.6	150.1
1999 Jun	378.1	423.2	465.8	113.7	77.8	361.4	1,819.9	1,659.9	160.0
1999 Sep	372.2	419.8	462.3	118.0	78.3	364.6	1,815.2	1,666.3	148.9
1999 Dec	351.5	417.2	468.9	114.1	76.9	361.8	1,790.4	1,626.9	163.5
2000 Mar	349.6	419.9	459.5	113.2	79.1	360.0	1,781.3	1,617.2	164.1
<b>Changes:</b>									
Mar 1999-2000	4.6	3.6	-0.7	2.2	6.7	11.3	27.7	13.6	14.0
Percent	1.3	0.9	-0.2	2.0	9.2	3.2	1.6	0.9	9.3

Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sport: 020 7611 6393.

a The figures above are calculated by summing employee jobs and self-employment jobs (including self-employed as second job).  
 b Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. Labour Force Survey data have been regressed. Information from the Labour Force Survey on industries based on the SIC 1992 Classification is not available prior to 1994.  
 c The employee jobs figures are comparable with the estimates for the individual tourism-related industries shown in Table B.15 in last month's *Labour Market Trends*.

# EMPLOYMENT B.18

## Workforce jobs<sup>a</sup> by industry: 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 admin education and health	Other services	Total services																						
												SIC 92 sections		Agriculture and fishing		Energy and water		Manufacturing		Construction		Distribution, hotels and restaurants		Transport and communications		Finance and business services		Public admin education and health		Other services		Total services	
												A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q											
<b>All jobs</b>																																	
1994 Mar	26,173	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ																						
1994 Jun	26,198	598	281	4,302	1,798	5,720	1,516	4,238	6,339	1,383	19,195																						
1994 Sep	26,358	603	271	4,317	1,805	5,725	1,529	4,232	6,335	1,381	19,202																						
1994 Dec	26,434	592	260	4,327	1,803	5,733	1,539	4,362	6,348	1,385	19,377																						
1995 Mar	26,445	570	248	4,366	1,790	5,798	1,535	4,400	6,338	1,401	19,471																						
1995 Jun	26,492	567	245	4,378	1,786	5,798	1,532	4,431	6,338	1,417	19,517																						
1995 Sep	26,499	561	244	4,387	1,776	5,790	1,527	4,509	6,332	1,403	19,531																						
1995 Dec	26,639	565	249	4,459	1,751	5,774	1,520	4,560	6,354	1,410	19,615																						
1996 Mar	26,614	557	239	4,453	1,749	5,761	1,508	4,536	6,382	1,430	19,617																						
1996 Jun	26,789	563	238	4,428	1,767	5,823	1,525	4,577	6,394	1,454	19,773																						
1996 Sep	26,858	563	237	4,449	1,737	5,836	1,543	4,572	6,428	1,493	19,872																						
1996 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																						
1997 Jun	27,305	578	238	4,483	1,740	5,981	1,584	4,824	6,364	1,515	20,267																						
1997 Sep	27,344	581	232	4,461	1,761	6,031	1,562	4,858	6,341	1,517	20,309																						
1997 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																						
1998 Jun	27,625	566	227	4,515	1,796	6,057	1,574	4,969	6,372	1,531	20,523																						
1998 Sep	27,751	544	227	4,491	1,781	6,129	1,591	5,034	6,409	1,545	20,708																						
1998 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	20,864																						
1999 Jun	27,899	522	223	4,347	1,811	6,114	1,638	5,159	6,480	1,605	20,996																						
1999 Sep	27,897	504	223	4,299	1,808	6,104	1,666	5,192	6,489	1,603	21,064																						
1999 Dec	27,993	516	219	4,288	1,812	6,159	1,696	5,207	6,498	1,608	21,158																						
2000 Mar	27,958	538	217	4,274	1,823	6,144	1,696	5,151	6,479	1,637	21,106																						
<b>Change on quarter</b>																																	
Percent	-35	21	-2	-14	11	-15	0	-56	-9	28	-52																						
	-0.1	4.1	-1.1	-0.3	0.6	-0.2	0.0	-1.7	-0.1	1.8	-0.2																						
<b>Change on year</b>																																	
Percent	171	15	-7	-104	25	42	71	30	24	75	242																						
	0.6	2.9	-2.4	-2.4	1.4	0.7	4.4	0.6	0.4	4.8	1.2																						
<b>Male jobs</b>																																	
1994 Mar	LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK																						
1994 Jun	14,176	466	223	3,005	1,594	2,754	1,147	2,212	2,121	654	8,888																						
1994 Sep	14,201	471	215	3,025	1,594	2,759	1,161	2,196	2,122	660	8,897																						
1994 Dec	14,297	463	207	3,030	1,596	2,764	1,171	2,270	2,130	666	9,021																						
1995 Mar	14,335	455	202	3,055	1,594	2,786	1,163	2,264	2,127	689	9,029																						
1995 Jun	14,340	451	199	3,076	1,587	2,799	1,173	2,257	2,115	682	9,027																						
1995 Sep	14,366	448	197	3,066	1,590	2,801	1,175	2,270	2,103	687	9,035																						
1995 Dec	14,365	446	197	3,108	1,584	2,764	1,172	2,314	2,100	680	9,030																						
1996 Mar	14,416	450	201	3,171	1,556	2,741	1,164	2,347	2,110	676	9,037																						
1996 Jun	14,334	442	194	3,168	1,546	2,743	1,152	2,310	2,104	675	8,985																						
1996 Sep	14,404	449	194	3,156	1,562	2,756	1,164	2,329	2,114	679	9,043																						
1996 Dec	14,448	444	192	3,174	1,560	2,770	1,177	2,303	2,132	695	9,077																						
1997 Mar	14,513	460	188	3,175	1,541	2,829	1,190	2,309	2,126	696	9,148																						
1997 Jun	14,650	433	180	3,173	1,562	2,881	1,200	2,407	2,105	700	9,292																						
1997 Sep	14,739	462	180	3,195	1,565	2,915	1,191	2,460	2,107	713	9,386																						
1997 Dec	14,780	442	184	3,172	1,564	2,959	1,171	2,482	2,082	723	9,418																						
1998 Mar	14,864	433	183	3,193	1,591	2,969	1,161	2,526	2,067	740	9,463																						
1998 Jun	14,956	429	181	3,228	1,603	2,967	1,172	2,568	2,056	753	9,516																						
1998 Sep	14,932	431	178	3,217	1,591	2,966	1,168	2,595	2,044	743	9,516																						
1998 Dec	14,983	409	176	3,207	1,573	3,012	1,175	2,634	2,051	745	9,617																						
1999 Mar	15,024	394	176	3,170	1,599	2,989	1,200	2,681	2,061	754	9,685																						
1999 Jun	15,041	391	173	3,142	1,599	3,005	1,201	2,684	2,084	761	9,736																						
1999 Sep	15,090	389	173	3,131	1,598	3,020	1,214	2,693	2,095	777	9,800																						
1999 Dec	15,066	377	172	3,101	1,605	3,005	1,228	2,714	2,089	774	9,810																						
2000 Mar	15,095	385	170	3,095	1,607	3,031	1,244	2,706	2,083	775	9,839																						
2000 Mar	15,041	389	168	3,087	1,608	3,028	1,245	2,660	2,070	787	9,791																						
<b>Change on quarter</b>																																	
Percent	-53	4	-2	-8	1	-2	1	-46	-13	12	-48																						
	-0.4	1.1	-1.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-1.7	-0.6	1.5	-0.5																						
<b>Change on year</b>																																	
Percent	1	-3	-5	-56	8	23	43	-24	26	55	55																						
	0.0	-0.7	-2.7	-1.8	0.5	0.8	4	-0.9	-0.7	3.5	0																						
<b>Female jobs</b>																																	
1994 Mar	LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLW	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI																							



# B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>a</sup>	All workers <sup>a</sup>			
		YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB
<b>All</b>					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	850.3	33.0	37.9	14.7	10.6
1993	838.8	33.0	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	853.4	33.3	38.5	15.0	9.2
1995	871.5	33.5	38.7	15.1	9.2
1996	878.8	33.4	38.7	15.1	8.9
1997	892.0	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
1998	901.0	33.2	38.5	15.1	9.1
1999	914.7	33.3	38.5	15.4	9.1
3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	914.7	33.3	38.5	15.4	9.1
Apr-Jun	910.6	33.1	38.3	15.4	9.0
May-Jul	912.4	33.1	38.4	15.4	9.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	911.1	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
Jul-Sep	912.9	33.0	38.3	15.3	8.9
Aug-Oct	909.7	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	906.4	32.7	37.9	15.3	9.2
Oct-Dec	913.1	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	909.9	32.8	38.0	15.3	9.2
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	908.7	32.8	38.0	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 2000	905.9	32.6	37.8	15.3	9.1
Feb-Apr	913.1	32.8	38.0	15.4	9.0
Mar-May (Spr)	911.6	32.7	37.9	15.4	9.0
Changes Over last 3 months	2.9	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.1
Percent	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	1.1	-0.9
Over last 12 months	-3.1	-0.5	-0.6	0.1	-0.1
Percent	-0.3	-1.6	-1.6	0.4	-0.9
<b>Male</b>					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	551.2	38.6	39.9	14.3	11.9
1993	540.4	38.6	40.0	14.3	10.8
1994	550.6	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.8
1995	564.0	39.2	40.9	14.6	9.9
1996	566.7	39.1	40.8	14.8	9.6
1997	574.4	38.8	40.6	14.8	10.7
1998	581.4	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
1999	585.0	38.5	40.4	15.1	9.6
3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	585.0	38.5	40.4	15.1	9.6
Apr-Jun	582.3	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.7
May-Jul	584.1	38.4	40.3	15.2	10.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	583.9	38.3	40.2	15.1	9.8
Jul-Sep	584.6	38.3	40.2	15.0	9.7
Aug-Oct	582.9	38.2	40.1	15.0	9.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	580.1	37.9	39.8	15.1	10.0
Oct-Dec	585.3	38.2	40.2	15.1	10.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	583.3	38.1	40.0	15.0	10.1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	582.2	38.1	40.0	14.8	9.7
Jan-Mar 2000	590.2	37.9	39.7	14.9	9.7
Feb-Apr	584.6	38.0	40.0	15.2	9.5
Mar-May (Spr)	583.0	37.9	39.9	15.1	9.3
Changes Over last 3 months	0.7	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.4
Percent	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	2.1	-3.9
Over last 12 months	-2.0	-0.6	-0.5	0.0	-0.3
Percent	-0.3	-1.7	-1.3	0.3	-3.2
<b>Female</b>					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	299.1	26.1	34.1	14.7	9.3
1993	298.4	26.1	34.2	14.8	9.0
1994	302.9	26.3	34.5	15.1	8.6
1995	307.6	26.5	34.5	15.2	8.6
1996	312.1	26.4	34.7	15.1	8.3
1997	317.7	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.4
1998	319.6	26.3	34.4	15.2	8.6
1999	329.7	26.7	34.8	15.4	8.6
3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	329.7	26.7	34.8	15.4	8.6
Apr-Jun	328.2	26.6	34.6	15.4	8.5
May-Jul	328.3	26.6	34.5	15.5	8.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	327.1	26.4	34.4	15.3	8.4
Jul-Sep	328.3	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.5
Aug-Oct	326.8	26.4	34.3	15.4	8.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	326.3	26.4	34.1	15.3	8.6
Oct-Dec	327.8	26.4	34.2	15.4	8.6
Nov 99-Jan 2000	326.6	26.3	34.1	15.3	8.5
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	326.4	26.3	34.0	15.4	8.6
Jan-Mar 2000	325.6	26.2	33.9	15.4	8.7
Feb-Apr	328.5	26.4	34.1	15.5	8.8
Mar-May (Spr)	328.6	26.3	34.1	15.5	8.8
Changes Over last 3 months	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Percent	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.6
Over last 12 months	-1.1	-0.4	-0.7	0.1	0.1
Percent	-0.3	-1.5	-1.9	0.6	1.6

a Main and second jobs.  
b Main job only.

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.22

Usual weekly hours of work<sup>a</sup>

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Usual weekly hours of work <sup>a</sup>									
	Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
<b>All</b>	YCDM	LUAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	484	1.9	2,081	8.0	3,463	13.4	13,537	52.3	6,302	24.4
1993	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 Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	491	1.8	2,147	7.8	4,289	15.6	13,864	50.3	6,771	24.6
Apr-Jun	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
Changes Over last 3 months	-23		10		5		99		35	
Percent	-4.7		0.5		0.1		0.7		0.5	
Over last 12 months	-15		-5		119		168		80	
Percent	-3.1		-0.2		2.8		1.2		1.2	
<b>Male</b>	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 Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	130	0.9	469	3.1	893	5.9	8,222	54.0	5,499	36.1
Apr-Jun	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
Changes Over last 3 months	-2		9		-15		52		33	
Percent	-1.8		1.9		-1.6		0.6		0.6	
Over last 12 months	-12		25		-10		81		111	
Percent	-9.3		5.3		-1.1		1.0		2.0	
<b>Female</b>	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					



# B.32 EMPLOYMENT

## Indices of output,<sup>a</sup> employment and output per filled job

Section	Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)										
	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries							Construction	
			Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	
	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	F	
<b>Output</b>											
1992	91.1	94.0	92.8	98.9	102.0	93.1	89.2	94.8	82.9	102.6	98.3
1993	93.2	94.9	94.1	98.8	101.6	96.0	90.9	95.1	86.0	100.5	97.1
1994	97.4	98.3	98.5	101.5	102.8	98.5	95.1	99.9	93.3	100.7	100.8
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.1	100.4	101.0	99.6	98.0	100.7	98.0	104.0	105.7	101.5
1997	106.0	102.1	101.7	104.6	97.4	98.2	102.4	95.8	105.9	109.5	104.7
1998	109.1	102.9	102.2	101.9	89.2	98.8	103.8	95.8	112.4	115.8	106.1
1999	111.4	103.4	102.2	101.2	82.9	98.8	107.7	90.0	121.5	117.6	106.4
1995 Q3	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.4	98.6	100.3	100.3	99.6	101.4	99.9	99.5
1995 Q4	100.7	100.2	100.1	100.0	98.5	99.1	100.2	100.8	104.0	97.8	100.2
1996 Q1	101.6	101.0	100.4	101.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	98.5	104.2	102.7	100.5
1996 Q2	102.1	100.8	99.9	101.7	99.7	97.3	100.0	98.7	103.6	104.0	100.6
1996 Q3	102.8	101.2	100.3	99.6	100.4	97.3	100.9	98.0	104.1	107.4	101.6
1996 Q4	103.6	101.5	100.9	100.9	99.6	97.7	101.8	96.9	103.9	108.8	103.2
1997 Q1	104.6	102.0	101.7	104.9	100.0	96.3	102.8	96.4	103.8	109.3	103.5
1997 Q2	105.5	101.9	101.4	103.9	97.5	97.8	101.6	95.8	106.6	107.6	104.7
1997 Q3	106.5	102.6	101.9	104.5	97.5	99.9	103.4	95.6	106.0	109.5	104.4
1997 Q4	107.2	102.0	101.8	105.2	94.4	98.6	101.8	95.3	107.4	111.6	106.3
1998 Q1	108.1	102.3	102.3	102.6	92.1	98.5	103.5	98.3	110.6	113.4	109.0
1998 Q2	109.1	103.4	102.7	102.1	91.0	100.0	104.7	95.8	111.0	115.7	105.3
1998 Q3	109.6	103.3	102.4	101.8	89.3	98.3	104.2	94.9	113.2	118.1	105.0
1998 Q4	109.7	102.6	101.4	101.3	84.4	98.6	102.9	94.0	114.7	115.9	105.1
1999 Q1	110.1	102.0	101.1	100.8	83.0	98.3	103.1	90.2	118.6	116.9	105.5
1999 Q2	110.8	102.8	101.4	101.2	83.2	98.8	105.8	89.9	118.5	116.5	106.1
1999 Q3	111.9	104.3	102.9	101.5	83.1	99.4	109.4	90.1	123.1	117.7	106.6
1999 Q4	112.8	104.4	103.3	101.0	82.2	98.5	112.3	89.9	125.8	119.2	107.3
2000 Q1	113.3	103.6	102.8	100.8	79.2	98.6	110.6	87.3	125.8	118.2	110.5
<b>Workforce jobs</b>	LNNM	LNOJ	LNOK	LNOI	LOIS	LOIM	LOIN	LOIP	LOIQ	LOIR	LOIU
1992	99.3	101.2	101.2	106.2	106.7	98.3	104.4	105.7	94.3	108.0	106.4
1993	98.3	99.2	97.8	103.7	105.3	97.7	101.2	96.4	90.7	96.6	100.9
1994	99.1	98.6	98.1	101.1	104.1	100.0	98.8	95.7	93.8	95.1	100.9
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.0	101.2	101.4	101.0	97.9	101.4	98.9	100.6	105.6	104.4	98.1
1997	102.8	101.7	102.1	105.2	95.0	100.4	99.5	99.4	108.1	106.0	99.1
1998	104.5	102.3	103.0	106.3	91.5	102.4	102.0	99.6	109.8	110.7	101.7
1999	105.2	98.8	99.4	104.1	82.2	100.8	101.0	96.1	104.7	107.0	102.4
1995 Q3	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.2	99.2	99.7	100.5	100.3	100.9	101.0	100.6
1995 Q4	100.3	101.0	101.1	100.5	98.8	100.7	100.1	101.1	101.3	102.0	98.9
1996 Q1	100.4	101.3	101.1	101.6	97.4	101.7	99.3	101.8	104.4	103.2	97.5
1996 Q2	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.2	96.9	101.5	99.3	101.6	105.6	104.8	98.0
1996 Q3	101.2	101.2	101.7	99.9	98.8	101.2	98.7	99.8	105.7	104.8	98.8
1996 Q4	101.5	101.3	101.7	101.2	98.3	101.1	98.3	99.3	106.5	104.6	98.1
1997 Q1	102.0	101.4	101.6	102.8	97.1	100.9	98.8	99.5	106.7	105.0	98.1
1997 Q2	102.7	101.7	102.2	104.9	96.0	100.4	99.3	99.5	107.4	105.6	98.2
1997 Q3	103.1	101.7	102.1	106.2	94.3	100.1	98.8	99.4	108.5	105.7	99.2
1997 Q4	103.5	101.8	102.6	106.7	92.7	100.3	100.1	99.4	109.7	107.8	100.7
1998 Q1	104.2	102.6	103.5	107.0	92.6	101.6	101.1	99.8	111.3	109.7	101.7
1998 Q2	104.3	102.8	103.5	106.9	92.6	102.6	101.7	99.5	111.1	111.3	102.0
1998 Q3	104.5	102.4	103.1	106.1	91.9	103.0	102.4	99.5	109.4	111.6	101.6
1998 Q4	104.8	101.4	102.0	105.3	88.8	102.4	102.6	99.5	107.5	110.4	101.5
1999 Q1	104.8	100.1	100.7	104.6	85.8	101.6	101.6	98.3	106.5	108.3	101.7
1999 Q2	105.1	99.1	99.6	104.4	82.8	101.3	101.1	96.8	105.0	107.1	102.4
1999 Q3	105.2	98.3	98.8	104.0	80.4	101.0	100.6	95.1	103.4	106.5	102.8
1999 Q4	105.5	97.7	98.3	103.5	79.8	99.3	100.6	94.3	103.9	105.9	102.5
2000 Q1	105.5	97.2	97.8	102.8	77.8	99.5	99.6	93.8	104.3	104.8	102.8
<b>Output per filled job</b>	LNNN	LNNW	LNNX	LNNY	LNOG	LNOA	LNOB	LNOE	LNOF	LNOI	
1992	91.8	90.8	91.7	93.1	95.7	94.7	84.6	89.8	88.0	95.1	
1993	94.8	95.7	96.2	95.3	96.5	98.2	89.8	98.7	94.8	104.1	
1994	98.3	99.7	100.5	100.3	98.8	98.6	96.3	104.4	99.5	105.9	
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1996	101.5	99.9	99.0	100.0	101.8	96.6	101.8	97.4	98.5	101.3	
1997	103.0	100.4	99.6	99.5	102.4	97.8	102.9	96.3	103.3	105.7	
1998	104.5	100.6	99.2	95.9	97.5	96.5	101.8	96.2	104.5	104.3	
1999	105.9	104.7	102.8	97.2	100.9	98.0	106.6	93.7	116.1	109.9	
1995 Q3	100.2	100.1	100.5	100.2	99.5	100.6	99.8	99.3	100.5	98.9	
1995 Q4	100.4	99.3	99.0	99.5	99.7	98.4	100.1	99.7	102.6	95.8	
1996 Q1	101.2	99.7	99.3	100.1	101.3	97.8	100.7	96.7	99.8	99.5	
1996 Q2	101.3	99.9	98.9	100.5	102.8	95.9	100.7	97.2	98.1	103.1	
1996 Q3	101.6	100.1	98.7	99.7	101.6	96.1	102.2	98.2	102.5	102.9	
1996 Q4	102.1	100.1	99.1	99.6	101.3	96.6	103.5	97.6	97.6	104.0	
1997 Q1	102.6	100.6	100.1	102.0	102.9	95.4	104.1	96.9	97.3	104.0	
1997 Q2	102.7	100.1	99.2	99.0	96.2	97.5	102.3	96.2	99.2	101.9	
1997 Q3	103.3	100.9	99.8	98.3	103.4	99.8	103.6	96.2	97.7	103.6	
1997 Q4	103.6	100.2	99.2	98.6	101.8	98.4	101.7	95.9	97.8	103.6	
1998 Q1	103.7	99.7	98.9	95.9	99.5	97.0	102.4	98.5	99.4	103.4	
1998 Q2	104.6	100.6	99.3	95.5	98.2	97.5	102.9	96.3	99.9	104.0	
1998 Q3	104.8	100.9	99.3	95.9	97.2	95.1	101.7	95.4	103.4	105.8	
1998 Q4	104.7	101.2	99.4	96.2	95.1	96.3	100.3	94.4	106.8	105.0	
1999 Q1	105.0	102.0	100.4	96.4	96.7	96.8	101.5	91.8	111.4	107.9	
1999 Q2	105.4	103.7	101.8	97.0	100.5	97.5	104.7	92.9	112.9	108.7	
1999 Q3	106.4	106.2	104.1	97.6	103.4	98.4	108.8	94.7	119.1	110.5	
1999 Q4	106.9	106.8	105.0	97.6	103.0	99.3	111.7	95.3	121.1	112.6	
2000 Q1	107.4	106.5	105.1	98.0	101.8	99.1	111.0	93.0	120.7	112.8	

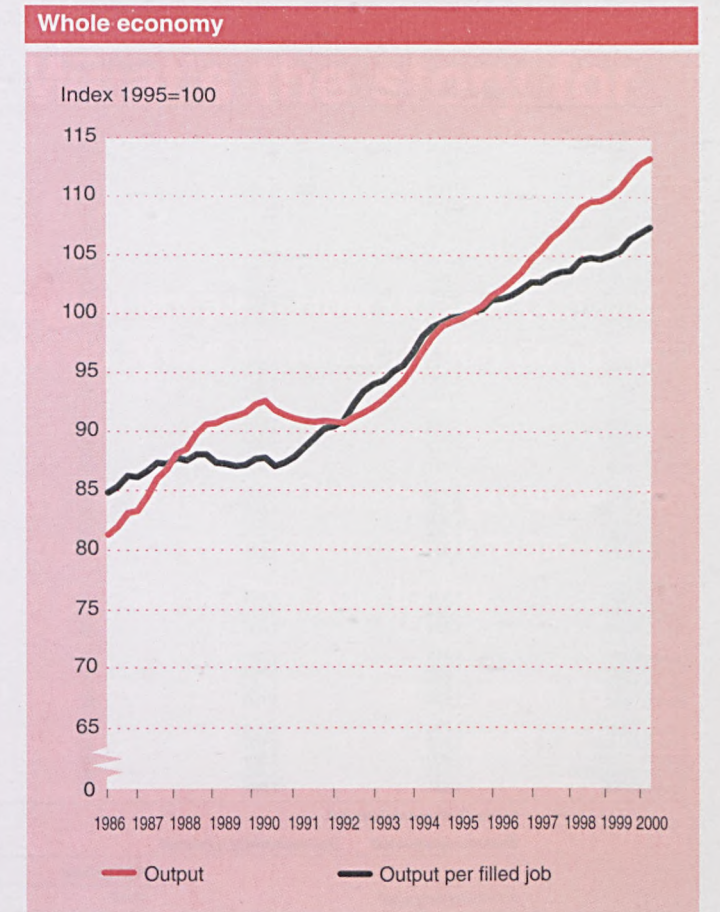
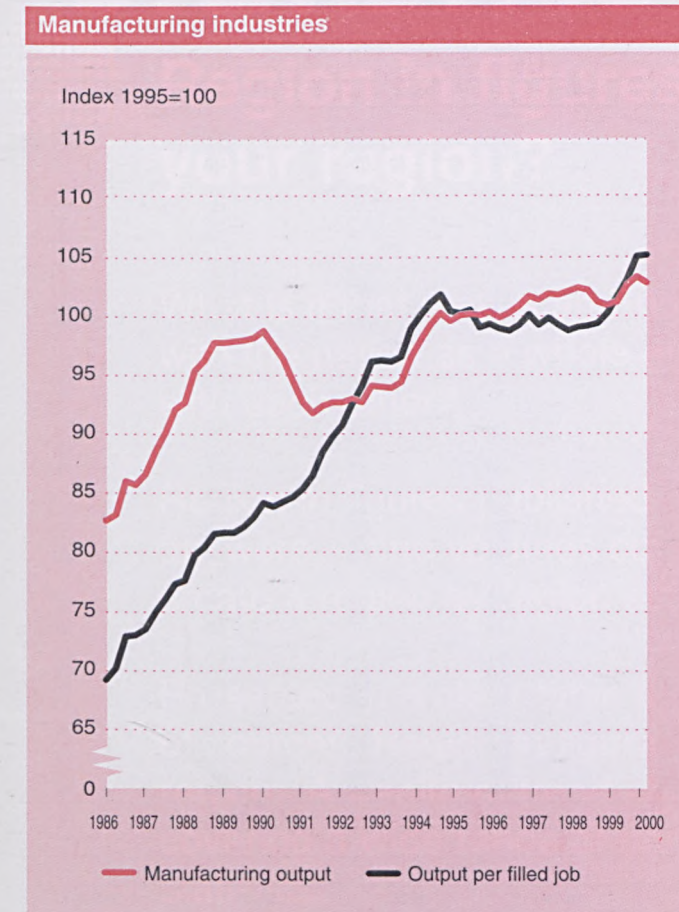
<sup>a</sup> Industries are grouped according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

Note: The indices have been rebased from 1990=100 to 1995=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1990=100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, August 1998. The workforce jobs index for both the production and manufacturing industries in both tables is based on unpublished employment estimates consistent with the output estimates but which are different from employment estimates published elsewhere in *Labour Market Trends*.

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.32

## Indices of employment and output per filled job



Section	Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)								
	Whole economy	Production industries			Manufacturing industries			Construction	
	Output <sup>a</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job
SIC1992		LNNM	LNNN	LNOJ	LNOK	LNOI	LNOA	LNOB	LNOE
1991	90.9	LNNM	LNNN	LNOJ	LNOK				



# B.41 EMPLOYMENT

## Job-related training received by employees

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks		Age groups							
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	All of working age <sup>a</sup>							
			16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64		
<b>All</b>										
Spring 1992	2,881	3,124	94	723	816	936	1,082	291		
Spring 1993	2,874	3,114	79	689	788	957	1,108	281		
Spring 1994	3,099	3,332	81	696	777	1,078	1,158	319		
Spring 1995	2,864	3,088	69	598	667	1,009	1,100	314		
Spring 1996	3,051	3,271	103	656	759	1,052	1,154	306		
Spring 1997	3,255	3,472	137	700	837	1,089	1,190	355		
Spring 1998	3,365	3,599	127	708	835	1,111	1,248	405		
Spring 1999	3,513	3,723	132	730	862	1,093	1,313	456		
Summer 1999	3,545	3,199	90	609	699	960	1,131	410		
Autumn 1999	3,557	3,683	138	689	827	1,052	1,333	462		
Winter 1999/2000	3,472	3,456	130	700	830	967	1,231	428		
Spring 2000	3,605	3,833	137	768	905	1,079	1,363	485		
<b>Male</b>										
Spring 1992	1,510	1,636	51	380	431	514	536	155		
Spring 1993	1,480	1,601	40	369	410	511	530	150		
Spring 1994	1,568	1,682	37	344	381	581	560	160		
Spring 1995	1,452	1,557	32	307	340	538	523	157		
Spring 1996	1,542	1,643	57	343	400	567	530	147		
Spring 1997	1,611	1,709	67	354	421	590	547	161		
Spring 1998	1,711	1,806	64	373	438	582	596	190		
Spring 1999	1,739	1,830	68	380	447	566	604	214		
Summer 1999	1,752	1,599	46	320	366	498	541	194		
Autumn 1999	1,749	1,821	75	355	430	583	600	224		
Winter 1999/2000	1,728	1,707	68	361	429	502	577	199		
Spring 2000	1,774	1,872	70	390	461	555	634	221		
<b>Female</b>										
Spring 1992	1,371	1,489	43	342	385	422	546	135		
Spring 1993	1,394	1,513	38	320	358	446	578	131		
Spring 1994	1,531	1,650	44	352	396	497	598	159		
Spring 1995	1,412	1,531	36	291	327	470	577	157		
Spring 1996	1,508	1,628	47	312	353	485	625	159		
Spring 1997	1,643	1,763	71	346	417	529	643	174		
Spring 1998	1,674	1,793	62	335	397	529	652	215		
Spring 1999	1,774	1,893	64	350	415	527	709	242		
Summer 1999	1,793	1,600	44	289	333	482	590	215		
Autumn 1999	1,809	1,862	63	334	407	494	733	238		
Winter 1999/2000	1,744	1,749	62	339	400	466	654	228		
Spring 2000	1,831	1,961	66	378	444	524	729	264		

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent of all employees <sup>b</sup>		Age groups					
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	All of working age <sup>a</sup>					
			16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
<b>All</b>								
Spring 1992	13.4	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	7.5
Spring 1993	13.5	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	7.4
Spring 1994	14.5	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.8	8.3
Spring 1995	13.2	14.2	14.9	19.5	18.9	16.2	13.7	8.1
Spring 1996	13.8	14.8	19.0	21.6	21.2	16.6	14.1	7.7
Spring 1997	14.4	15.4	23.8	23.1	23.2	16.8	14.4	8.5
Spring 1998	14.7	15.6	21.4	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	9.2
Spring 1999	14.9	15.9	22.7	23.9	23.7	16.9	15.1	9.9
Summer 1999	15.0	13.5	15.2	18.7	18.2	14.8	12.9	8.8
Autumn 1999	15.0	15.5	22.4	21.6	21.7	16.5	15.1	9.8
Winter 1999/2000	14.6	14.6	21.6	22.3	22.2	15.1	14.0	9.1
Spring 2000	15.1	16.1	23.3	24.6	24.4	16.8	15.3	10.2
<b>Male</b>								
Spring 1992	13.2	14.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	16.1	13.6	6.9
Spring 1993	13.1	14.3	21.6	22.0	21.9	15.7	13.4	7.0
Spring 1994	13.8	14.9	17.6	21.5	21.1	17.4	14.0	7.5
Spring 1995	12.6	13.6	14.7	19.5	18.9	15.9	12.7	7.2
Spring 1996	13.1	14.1	20.9	22.2	22.0	16.4	12.7	6.5
Spring 1997	13.4	14.3	24.5	22.3	22.6	15.8	12.9	7.7
Spring 1998	13.8	14.7	22.4	23.4	23.2	16.4	13.6	7.7
Spring 1999	13.9	14.7	24.2	23.7	23.8	16.1	13.5	8.2
Summer 1999	13.9	12.6	16.3	18.6	18.3	14.1	11.9	7.4
Autumn 1999	13.8	14.3	25.4	21.0	21.6	16.1	13.1	8.5
Winter 1999/2000	13.6	13.5	23.6	21.9	22.2	14.3	12.6	7.6
Spring 2000	13.8	14.7	24.6	23.6	23.8	15.7	13.7	8.3
<b>Female</b>								
Spring 1992	13.7	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5
Spring 1993	13.9	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.4	16.3	15.1	8.1
Spring 1994	15.1	16.4	20.4	22.7	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5
Spring 1995	13.8	15.0	15.2	19.5	18.9	16.4	14.8	9.2
Spring 1996	14.5	15.6	17.2	21.0	20.4	16.8	15.5	9.2
Spring 1997	15.5	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	15.9	9.6
Spring 1998	15.6	16.7	20.5	23.4	22.9	17.9	15.9	11.2
Spring 1999	16.2	17.3	21.3	24.1	23.6	17.9	16.9	12.0
Summer 1999	16.3	14.5	14.1	18.9	18.1	15.7	14.0	10.6
Autumn 1999	16.4	16.9	19.7	22.3	21.8	16.9	17.3	11.5
Winter 1999/2000	15.8	15.9	19.8	22.8	22.3	16.1	15.5	11.0
Spring 2000	16.5	17.8	22.1	25.7	25.1	18.1	17.0	12.5

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

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.  
b Employees receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group.

Note: Data for summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods.

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# B.51 EMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

		United Kingdom <sup>a,b,d</sup>	Australia <sup>b,c</sup>	Austria <sup>b,c,g</sup>	Belgium <sup>d,g</sup>	Canada <sup>b,h</sup>	Denmark <sup>d</sup>	Finland <sup>b</sup>	France <sup>b,c,g</sup>	Germany <sup>b</sup>	Greece <sup>d,e,h</sup>	Ireland <sup>e</sup>
		R						R				
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>												
<b>Thousands</b>												
<b>Civilian labour force</b>												
1997	Q2	29,068	9,191	3,878	..	15,119	..	2,511	..	39,469	..	..
	Q3	29,043	9,165	3,887	..	15,196	..	2,459	..	39,541	..	..
	Q4	29,025	9,278	3,898	..	15,261	..	2,476	..	39,532	..	..
1998	Q1	29,039	9,261	3,893	..	15,305	..	2,474	..	39,464	..	..
	Q2	29,054	9,326	3,894	..	15,358	..	2,523	..	39,465	..	..
	Q3	29,177	9,363	3,873	..	15,452	..	2,499	..	39,531	..	..
	Q4	29,261	9,386	3,894	..	15,551	..	2,497	..	39,627	..	..
1999	Q1	29,358	9,398	3,923	..	15,631	..	2,527	..	39,613	..	..
	Q2	29,362	9,432	3,902	..	15,714	..	2,569	..	39,666	..	..
	Q3	29,434	9,488	3,906	..	15,754	..	2,548	..	39,638	..	..
	Q4	29,502	9,531	..	..	15,787	..	2,546	..	39,605	..	..
2000	Q1	29,538	9,593	..	..	15,907	..	2,563	..	..	..	..
	Q2	..	9,688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Civilian employment</b>												
1997	Q2	26,982	8,389	3,685	..	13,712	..	2,160	22,084	35,582	..	..
	Q3	27,055	8,376	3,681	..	13,849	..	2,166	22,138	35,590	..	..
	Q4	27,117	8,501	3,694	..	13,925	..	2,187	22,213	35,570	..	..
1998	Q1	27,188	8,509	3,690	..	13,987	..	2,190	22,292	35,585	..	..
	Q2	27,230	8,578	3,682	..	14,084	..	2,202	22,334	35,715	..	..
	Q3	27,352	8,611	3,684	..	14,184	..	2,224	22,437	35,925	..	..
	Q4	27,448	8,638	3,701	..	14,299	..	2,238	22,596	36,085	..	..
1999	Q1	27,540	8,703	3,753	..	14,395	..	2,267	22,720	36,161	..	..
	Q2	27,592	8,731	3,716	..	14,484	..	2,280	22,822	36,186	..	..
	Q3	27,696	8,810	3,731	..	14,562	..	2,299	22,940	36,159	..	..
	Q4	27,769	8,880	..	..	14,689	..	2,302	23,097	36,164	..	..
2000	Q1	27,824	8,961	..	..	14,826	..	2,297	23,281	..	..	..
	Q2	..	9,033	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1999 unless stated</b>												
<b>Thousands</b>												
<b>Civilian labour force</b>												
Male		16,418	5,339	2,214	2,383	8,534	1,499	1,327	14,013	22,392	2,612	979
Female		13,159	4,092	1,674	1,877	7,187	1,315	1,221	11,715	17,239	1,682	642
All		29,577	9,431	3,888	4,260	15,721	2,814	2,548	25,728	39,631	4,294	1,621
<b>Civilian employment</b>												
Male		15,409	4,945	2,091	2,151	7,866	1,431	1,197	12,630	20,526	2,439	900
Female		12,500	3,802	1,598	1,565	6,865	1,228	1,090	10,183	15,641	1,415	595
All		27,909	8,747	3,689	3,715	14,531	2,659	2,287	22,813	36,167	3,854	1,495
<b>Civilian employment by sector</b>												
<b>Per cent</b>												
Male:	Agriculture	2.6	6.0	6.0	3.0	4.8	..	8.2	..	3.2	..	..
	Industry	32.5	30.1	42.8	36.5	31.9	..	40.2	..	46.4	..	..
	Services	64.9	63.8	51.2	60.4	63.3	..	51.6	..	50.4	..	..
Female:	Agriculture	1.0	3.5	7.3	1.6	2.2	..	4.2	..	2.4	..	..
	Industry	11.5	10.2	14.2	11.4	11.4	..	14.3	..	18.9	..	..
	Services	87.4	86.2	78.4	87.1	86.5	..	81.5	..	78.7	..	..
All:	Agriculture	1.9	5.0	6.6	2.4	3.6	3.6	6.3	4.2	2.8	19.8	9.1
	Industry	22.9	21.5	30.4	26.1	22.5	27.0	27.9	24.8	34.5	22.5	29.2
	Services	75.3	73.6	63.0	71.5	73.9	69.4	65.9	71.0	62.6	57.7	62.3

Sources: ONS, OECD Labour Force Statistics 1978-1998 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

- a The quarterly time series and annual sex breakdown of the civilian labour force and civilian employment are taken from the LFS and count all people living in private households. Civilian employment percentages by sector are calculated from workforce jobs data on the number of jobs, excluding HM Forces. Industry refers to production and construction industries. Government-supported trainees are allocated to the services sector. Annual civilian labour force and civilian employment refer to spring. Annual civilian employment by sector refers to June.
- b All persons aged 16 years and over in the United Kingdom and United States; 15 years and over in Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Switzerland; 15-74 years in Finland and the Netherlands; 16-64 years in Sweden; 16-74 in Norway; 14 years and over in Spain; 14 years and over since 1992 and 15 years and over since 1998 in Portugal.
- c Quarterly figures for Australia relate to February, May, August and November; for Austria to March, June, September and December; for France to end-March, June, September and December; for Italy to January, April, July and October; for Portugal up to 1997 to February, May, August and November and from 1998 to calendar quarters.
- d Annual figures for Belgium relate to 1998; for Greece and Luxembourg to 1997; for Austria, Ireland, Netherlands and Denmark to 1998; for United Kingdom to 2000; for Switzerland, civilian labour force refers to 1998 and civilian employment refers to 1999.
- e Annual figures for Greece refer to Q2; for Ireland to April.
- f Quarterly data for the US from 1997 Q1, and for Norway from 1999 Q2, are not comparable with data for previous periods.
- g Figures include apprentices in professional training in Belgium and France; permanent military personnel in Switzerland; certain categories of permanent military personnel in Sweden; foreign commuters working in Luxembourg; armed forces in Japan. Employment (and not labour force figures) include armed forces in Austria.
- h Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services in Canada; repair services are included in industry and excluded from services in Greece.

R Revised

# EMPLOYMENT B.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

		Italy <sup>b,c</sup>	Japan <sup>b,g</sup>	Luxembourg <sup>d,g</sup>	Netherlands <sup>b,d</sup>	Norway <sup>b,f</sup>	Portugal <sup>b,c</sup>	Spain <sup>b</sup>	Sweden <sup>b,g</sup>	Switzerland <sup>b,g</sup>	United States <sup>f</sup>
		R					R	R	R		
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>											
<b>Thousands</b>											
<b>Civilian labour force</b>											
1997	Q2	22,732	67,879	..	..	2,267	4,592	16,097	4,276	3,965	136,107
	Q3	22,689	67,889	..	..	2,255	4,636	16,130	4,258	3,972	136,541
	Q4	22,757	67,952	..	..	2,271	4,645	16,203	4,223	3,978	136,835
1998	Q1	22,873	68,025	..	..	2,290	4,717	16,198	4,236	3,989	137,274
	Q2	22,963	67,931	..	..	2,308	4,732	16,258	4,243	3,991	137,331
	Q3	22,998	67,855	..	..	2,282	4,720	16,305	4,272	3,989	137,732
	Q4	23,113	67,920	..	..	2,299	4,759	16,298	4,274	3,983	138,321
1999	Q1	23,136	67,848	..	..	2,303	4,772	16,299	4,292	3,990	139,058
	Q2	23,125	67,674	..	..	2,317	4,795	16,352	4,310	3,987	139,144
	Q3	23,184	67,753	..	..	2,291	4,803	16,445	4,301	..	139,394
	Q4	23,202	67,905	..	..	2,323	4,805	16,595	4,327	..	139,880
2000	Q1	23,242	67,659	..	..	2,333	4,838	16,758	4,346	..	140,981
	Q2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Civilian employment</b>											
1997	Q2	20,057	65,636	..	..	2,169	4,281	12,695	3,913	3,796	129,330
	Q3	20,039	65,585	..	..	2,159	4,318	12,799	3,926	3,807	129,927
	Q4	20,052	65,551	..	..	2,184	4,346	12,935	3,922	3,818	130,448
1998	Q1	20,190	65,497	..	..	2,218	4,448	13,044	3,946	3,836	130,861
	Q2	20,193	65,169	..	..	2,231	4,500	13,148	3,958	3,849	131,256
	Q3	20,250	64,986	..	..	2,207	4,490	13,263	3,991	3,854	131,526
	Q4	20,337	64,924	..	..	2,225	4,534	13,365	4,018	3,853	132,208
1999	Q1	20,410	64,681	..	..	2,244	4,554	13,556	4,048	3,864	133,077
	Q2	20,441	64,468	..	..	2,247	4,560	13,759	4,074	3,864	133,214
	Q3	20,509	64,573	..	..	2,212	4,590	13,887	4,065	3,868	133,526
	Q4	20,611	64,773	..	..	2,234	4,611	14,068	4,081	3,897	134,153
2000	Q1	20,632	64,378	..	..	2,252	4,631	14,267	4,110	3,918	135,247
	Q2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1999 unless stated</b>											
<b>Thousands</b>											
<b>Civilian labour force</b>											
Male		14,225	40,243	147.0	4,460	1,226	2,595	9,893	2,254	2,309	74,512
Female		8,937	27,553	85.9	3,301	1,082	2,198	6,530	2,054	1,680	64,855
All		23,162	67,794	232.9	7,761	2,308	4,794	16,423	4,308	3,989	139,368
<b>Civilian employment</b>											
Male		12,959	38,307	143.0	4,305	1,184	2,492	8,791	2,121	2,249	71,446
Female		7,533	26,317	83.5	3,120	1,050	2,087	5,027	1,946	1,624	62,042
All		20,493	64,623	226.5	7,425	2,233	4,579	13,817	4,067	3,873	133,488
<b>Civilian employment by sector</b>											
<b>Per cent</b>											
Male:	Agriculture	6.0	4.8	..	..	6.4	11.0	8.5	3.7	5.6	3.6
	Industry	39.7	38.3	..	..	33.6	45.3	40.4	37.5	34.9	32.4
	Services	54.3	56.9	..	..	59.9	43.7	51.0	58.7	59.5	64.1
Female:	Agriculture	4.7	5.7	..	..	2.5	14.6	5.2	1.3	3.4	1.4
	Industry	21.4	22.0	..	..	9.4	24.2	13.8	11.7	13.3	12.3
	Services	73.9	72.2	..	..	88.0	61.2	80.9	87.1	83.3	86.2
All:	Agriculture	5.5	5.2	..	3.3	4.6	12.6	7.3	2.6	4.7	2.6
	Industry	32.9	31.6	..	21.7	22.2	35.7	30.7	25.1	25.8	23.1
	Services	61.5	63.2	..	75.0	73.1	51.7	61.9	72.2	69.5	74.4



# 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 (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGSC	MGXS	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWX	YBXA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	2,831	9.9	1,249	585	997	35.2	466	2,799	10.0	1,238	581	960	35.0	453
1993	2,997	10.5	1,155	577	1,255	42.2	651	2,963	10.7	1,141	571	1,250	42.2	641
1994	2,798	9.8	1,000	467	1,251	44.7	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	623
1995	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	669	2,499	9.0	1,032	400	1,068	42.7	663
1996	2,394	8.3	1,060	404	930	38.9	585	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														
Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	1,798	6.1	1,020	267	512	28.4	302	1,778	6.2	1,010	264	504	28.3	297
Apr-Jun	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	261	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	299	1,717	6.0	962	259	496	28.9	294
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,740	5.9	972	263	506	29.0	295	1,720	6.0	963	260	497	28.9	291
Oct-Dec	1,733	5.9	971	260	502	28.9	291	1,712	6.0	961	258	493	28.8	287
Nov 99-Jan 2000	1,744	5.9	967	265	491	28.2	281	1,722	6.0	977	262	483	28.0	278
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (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	26.7	247
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-47	-0.2	1	-21	-28	-0.9	-21	-42	-0.2	4	-20	-26	-0.9	-22
Percent	-2.8		0.1	-7.8	-5.8		-7.9	-2.5		0.4	-7.7	-5.6		-8.2
Over last 12 months	-130	-0.5	-43	-23	-64	-1.6	-50	-127	-0.5	-42	-23	-63	-1.6	-49
Percent	-7.2		-8.8	-8.8	-12.4		-16.6	-7.1		-4.1	-8.6	-12.4		-16.5
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWV	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	472
1997	1,328	8.2	553	190	595	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577	43.8	380
1998	1,117	6.9	535	165	416	37.3	276	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														
Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	1,112	6.8	573	166	372	33.5	229	1,103	6.9	569	165	369	33.4	227
Apr-Jun	1,094	6.7	551	172	372	34.0	226	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
Nov 99-Jan 2000	1,058	6.5	543	155	360	34.1	221	1,051	6.5	540	154	367	34.0	221
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,032	6.3	533	149	350	33.9	214	1,026	6.4	531	148	347	34.0	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
Change														
Over last 3 months	-23	-0.2	3	-6	-20	-1.2	-20	-24	-0.2	3	-7	-21	-1.3	-21
Percent	-2.2		0.6	-4.3	-5.7		-9.3	-2.4		0.6	-4.5	-6.0		-10.1
Over last 12 months	-104	-0.7	-37	-23	-43	-0.8	-36	-101	-0.7	-35	-23	-43	-0.9	-35
Percent	-9.3		-6.5	-14.1	-11.5		-15.5	-9.2		-6.2	-14.0	-11.5		-15.4
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWO	YBWT	YBWW	YBWZ	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	982	7.9	455	202	325	33.1	153	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	31.1	148
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														
Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	686	5.3	446	101	139	20.3	72	675	5.4	441	99	135	20.0	70
Apr-Jun	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	135	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	696	5.2	445	108	133	19.4	61	672	5.3	438	107	128	19.0	59
Nov 99-Jan 2000	685	5.2	444	110	131	19.1	60	671	5.3	437	109	125	18.6	57
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (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
Change														
Over last 3 months	-24	-0.2	-2	-14	-8	-0.5	-2	-18	-0.2	1	-14	-5	-0.3	-1
Percent	-3.5		-0.4	-12.5	-6.3		-2.6	-2.7		0.1	-12.0	-4.3		-1.2
Over last 12 months	-27	-0.3	-											



# C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over											
	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	
			1	2	3	4						5	6	7	8				9
	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI					
All																			
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																			
1992	1503	8.6	628	313	561	37.3	266	454	7.7	141	91	222	49.0	127					
1993	1557	8.9	551	296	709	45.6	373	517	8.8	151	95	270	52.2	162					
1994	1483	8.4	532	242	710	47.8	427	487	8.2	128	73	286	58.7	187					
1995	1350	7.6	492	211	647	47.9	417	403	6.7	117	53	234	57.9	158					
1996	1280	7.1	504	223	553	43.2	361	377	6.2	119	56	202	53.7	147					
1997	1079	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	289	4.5	103	32	154	53.2	111					
1999	906	5.0	462	140	304	33.5	177	287	4.3	121	36	130	45.4	97					
3-month averages Mar-May (Spr) 1999	906	5.0	462	140	304	33.5	177	287	4.3	121	36	130	45.4	97					
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					
Nov 99-Jan 2000	872	4.8	435	145	292	33.5	170	286	4.2	122	37	127	44.3	88					
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	850	4.7	423	136	291	34.2	175	280	4.1	125	40	115	41.1	78					
Jan-Mar 2000	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					
Changes Over last 3 months	-44	-0.2	2	-12	-34	-2.4	-24	-7	-0.1	-9	3	-1	0.7	-6					
Percent	-5.1		0.5	-8.5	-11.8		-13.9	-2.5		-7.4	8.2	-1.0		-7.9					
Over last 12 months	-99	-0.6	-37	-15	-47	-1.7	-26	-14	-0.3	-5	7	-16	-3.6	-25					
Percent	-11.0		-8.0	-10.8	-15.5		-14.8	-5.0		-4.1	18.9	-12.4		-25.8					
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	1035	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 Mar-May (Spr) 1999	544	5.4	243	84	217	39.9	132	204	5.3	80	24	100	49.3	77					
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	524	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					
Nov 99-Jan 2000	514	5.1	221	81	212	41.3	134	201	5.2	77	24	99	49.5	70					
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	502	5.0	215	75	212	42.1	135	194	5.0	77	25	91	47.1	63					
Jan-Mar 2000	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					
Changes Over last 3 months	-29	-0.3	1	-5	-26	-2.8	-20	-3	-0.1	-4	4	-3	-0.9	-6					
Percent	-5.9		0.4	-6.0	-12.2		-14.9	-1.4		-5.3	17.5	-3.3		-10.0					
Over last 12 months	-71	-0.7	-26	-14	-31	-0.6	-17	-13	-0.4	-6	6	-12	-3.1	-20					
Percent	-13.1		-10.8	-14.1	-14.5		-12.8	-6.3		-8.2	24.5	-12.2		-26.1					
Women																			
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 Mar-May (Spr) 1999	362	4.5	220	56	87	23.9	45	84	2.9	41	13	30	35.8	21					
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					
Nov 99-Jan 2000	357	4.4	215	63	80	22.3	36	86	2.9	45	13	27	32.0	18					



# C.4 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates<sup>a</sup> by previous occupation

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ILO unemployed <sup>b</sup>	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators 1	Professional 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Clerical and secretarial 4	Craft and related 5	Personal and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operatives 8	Other 9
<b>All</b>												
Spring 1992	9.7	12.6	5.1	4.6	2.6	5.0	6.6	13.1	7.9	7.9	13.2	14.0
Spring 1993	10.3	13.2	5.6	4.9	3.5	5.0	7.3	14.3	8.1	9.1	13.3	14.4
Spring 1994	9.6	12.2	5.1	4.8	2.8	4.5	6.1	12.8	7.9	8.8	12.9	13.3
Spring 1995	8.6	10.5	4.7	3.9	2.7	4.0	5.8	10.2	7.4	8.4	10.7	12.9
Spring 1996	8.2	10.0	4.3	3.8	2.4	4.1	5.4	9.4	6.6	7.3	10.0	12.9
Spring 1997	7.1	8.3	3.6	3.2	1.9	3.0	4.7	7.3	5.9	6.2	8.4	11.0
Spring 1998	6.1	7.2	3.0	2.4	1.6	2.5	4.1	5.9	5.3	5.9	8.3	9.1
Spring 1999	6.0	7.1	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.7	3.5	6.0	5.0	5.7	8.1	9.2
Summer 1999	6.1	6.6	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.5	3.7	5.4	5.0	5.3	7.4	8.5
Autumn 1999	5.9	6.4	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	7.1	7.8
Winter 1999/2000	5.7	6.4	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.5	3.6	5.5	4.7	5.2	7.0	8.1
Spring 2000	5.5	6.2	2.7	2.0	1.3	2.5	3.7	5.5	4.5	5.4	7.1	7.4
<b>Changes Spr 99 - Spr 2000</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
<b>Male</b>												
Spring 1992	11.5	14.5	5.5	5.1	3.0	6.8	10.1	13.3	10.4	9.1	13.0	20.4
Spring 1993	12.4	15.4	6.2	5.2	4.0	6.4	12.1	14.7	11.4	11.3	13.2	20.5
Spring 1994	11.4	14.1	5.6	5.1	3.2	5.8	9.0	13.2	11.0	10.8	12.6	19.0
Spring 1995	10.1	12.1	5.0	4.1	3.1	5.0	9.2	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.7	18.4
Spring 1996	9.6	11.5	4.8	4.1	2.9	5.3	8.9	9.5	8.7	9.1	10.1	18.6
Spring 1997	8.1	9.3	3.7	3.2	2.0	4.0	7.4	7.3	7.7	6.9	8.6	15.2
Spring 1998	6.8	7.9	3.0	2.4	1.4	2.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.8	8.1	12.7
Spring 1999	6.7	7.8	3.1	2.4	2.1	3.3	5.9	5.8	6.7	6.1	7.8	12.0
Summer 1999	6.7	7.1	2.9	2.2	1.9	3.0	5.3	5.2	6.9	6.3	7.1	10.8
Autumn 1999	6.3	6.8	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	5.5	5.0	6.7	6.3	6.9	10.1
Winter 1999/2000	6.3	7.0	3.2	2.6	2.2	3.1	5.4	5.4	6.3	6.1	6.8	10.4
Spring 2000	6.1	6.8	2.9	2.0	1.6	3.2	5.9	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.9	9.4
<b>Changes Spr 99 - Spr 2000</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
<b>Female</b>												
Spring 1992	7.3	8.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	3.0	5.5	11.0	6.5	7.2	14.0	7.0
Spring 1993	7.6	8.6	5.0	4.2	2.7	3.5	5.6	10.4	6.2	7.9	13.9	7.8
Spring 1994	7.3	8.3	4.7	4.3	2.2	3.1	5.1	9.1	6.3	7.6	13.8	7.4
Spring 1995	6.8	7.2	4.4	3.4	2.0	2.9	4.6	8.2	5.9	7.5	10.8	7.1
Spring 1996	6.3	6.9	3.8	3.2	1.6	2.9	4.2	8.3	5.5	6.3	9.6	6.7
Spring 1997	5.7	6.0	3.4	3.0	1.6	2.0	3.8	6.6	4.9	5.8	7.9	6.2
Spring 1998	5.3	5.7	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	3.4	6.0	4.7	5.4	9.2	5.0
Spring 1999	5.1	5.7	2.8	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.7	7.2	4.1	5.5	9.1	5.9
Summer 1999	5.4	5.5	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	3.1	7.8	4.1	4.7	8.4	5.7
Autumn 1999	5.3	5.6	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.1	3.3	7.5	4.6	4.6	8.3	5.1
Winter 1999/2000	5.1	5.1	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.9	6.4	4.0	4.7	7.9	5.5
Spring 2000	4.8	5.1	2.6	2.0	0.9	1.8	2.9	6.9	3.8	4.8	7.9	5.1
<b>Changes Spr 99 - Spr 2000</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>

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

a Denominators are all persons in employment in relevant occupation plus ILO unemployed who last worked in relevant occupation.  
b Includes those who did not state their current or previous occupation.

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# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD	DPAD	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI			
1995	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,289.7	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	368.6	5.5	7.6	2.9			
1998	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	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 Jun 11	1,322.8	1,013.4	309.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,344.3	1,026.3	318.0	4.6	6.4	2.4			
Jul 9	1,368.3	1,030.2	338.1	4.7	6.5	2.6	1,339.3	1,021.8	317.5	4.6	6.4	2.4			
Aug 13	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,335.5	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	1,011.6	310.9	4.6	6.3	2.4			
Oct 8	1,296.4	976.1	310.3	4.4	6.1	2.4	1,321.7	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	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	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	1,000.6	309.3	4.5	6.3	2.4			
Feb 11	1,379.1	1,066.4	322.7	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,308.8	1,001.0	307.8	4.5	6.3	2.4			
Mar 11	1,346.6	1,033.8	312.7	4.6	6.5	2.4	1,305.7	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	985.6	302.4	4.4	6.2	2.3			
May 13	1,275.6	982.0	293.6	4.4	6.1	2.2	1,274.2	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	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	948.8	286.3	4.2	5.9	2.2			
Aug 12	1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.3	5.9	2.4	1,217.6	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	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	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	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	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	885.5	275.9	4.0	5.5	2.1			
Feb 10	1,227.0	937.3	289.7	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,156.5	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	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	852.7	264.9	3.8	5.3	2.0			
May 11 R	1,108.2	849.9	258.3	3.8	5.3	2.0	1,109.9	845.4	264.5	3.8	5.3	2.0			
Jun 8 P	1,077.2	824.6	252.6	3.7	5.2	1.9	1,098.0	836.6	261.4	3.8	5.2	2.0			
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG			
1995	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	356.1	5.4	7.5	2.8			
1998	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.6	6.4	2.5	1,290.4	984.6	305.8	4.6	6.4	2.4			
1999	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 Jun 10	1,194.4	917.2	277.2	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,212.8	927.7	285.1	4.3	6.0	2.2			
Jul 8	1,210.6	917.5	293.1	4.3	5.9	2.3	1,185.5	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	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	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	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	873.3	270.8	4.0	5.6	2.1			
Dec 9	1,098.1	842.5	255.7	3.9	5.4	2.0	1,124.3	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	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	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	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	820.5	254.6	3.8	5.3	2.0			
May 11 R	1,067.3	818.4	248.9	3.8	5.3	2.0	1,067.5	813.3	254.2	3.8	5.2	2.0			
Jun 8 P	1,036.6	793.6	243.0	3.7	5.1	1.9	1,056.2	804.9	251.3	3.7	5.2	2.0			
North East	DPCF	DPDA	DPDG	DPDA	DPDG	DPDG	DPDG	DPDG	DPDG	DPDG	DPDG	DPDG			
1995	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	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	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 Jun 10	80.3	64.2	16.1	7.3	10.8	3.2	81.3	65.0	16.3	7.4	10.9	3.2			
Jul 8	81.1	64.0	17.2	7.4	10.8	3.4	79.8	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	59.1	14.5	6.7	10.0	2.9			
May 11 R	74.8	60.0	14.8	6.8	10.1	2.9	74.1	59.3	14.8	6.7	10.0	2.9			
Jun 8 P	72.5	58.0	14.4	6.6	9.8	2.8	73.5	58.8	14.7	6.7	9.9	2.9			
North West	IBWB	DPDB	IBWA	DPDB	IBWA	IBWA	IBWA	IBWA	IBWA	IBWA	IBWA	IBWA			
1995	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	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	156.0	121.8	34.2	4.9	7.1	2.4	153.8	120.5	33.3	4.9	7.0	2.3			
1999 Jun 10	154.0	120.9	33.1	4.9	7.0	2.3	155.3	121.4	33.9	4.9	7.1	2.4			
Jul 8	156.9	121.7	35.2	5.0	7.1	2.5	152.7	119.9	32.8	4.8	7.0	2.3			
Aug 12	156.8	120.5	36.4	5.0	7.0	2.5	150.4	118.4	32.0	4.8	6.9	2.2			
Sep 9	151.8	117.2	34.7	4.8	6.8										



# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
<b>London</b>	<b>DPCJ</b>			<b>DPDE</b>			<b>DPDK</b>			<b>DPDQ</b>					
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	390.0	..	..	290.1	99.9	9.4	12.4	5.5	
1996) Annual averages	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 Jun 10	203.3	150.7	52.7	4.7	6.3	2.7	203.3	-2.8	-2.7	150.0	53.3	4.7	6.3	2.7	
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 R	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 P	175.0	129.7	45.3	4.0	5.4	2.3	175.9	-2.2	-3.2	129.7	46.2	4.0	5.4	2.3	
<b>South East</b>	<b>DPCK</b>			<b>DPDF</b>			<b>DPDL</b>			<b>DPDR</b>					
1995)	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	225.7	..	..	172.2	53.5	8.1	8.1	3.1	
1996) Annual averages	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 Jun 10	93.0	71.5	21.5	2.3	3.2	1.2	96.7	-1.3	-1.2	73.8	22.9	2.4	3.3	1.2	
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	84.3	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	82.8	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 R	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 P	76.3	58.1	18.3	1.9	2.6	1.0	79.9	-0.9	-1.3	60.3	19.6	2.0	2.7	1.1	
<b>South West</b>	<b>BCKF</b>			<b>DPAQ</b>			<b>DPBB</b>			<b>DPBM</b>					
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	163.5	..	..	122.7	40.8	9.2	3.8		
1996) Annual averages	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 Jun 10	73.0	54.9	18.1	3.0	4.1	1.7	77.4	-0.3	-0.8	57.6	19.8	3.2	4.3	1.8	
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 R	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 P	59.5	44.5	15.0	2.4	3.3	1.4	63.6	-0.4	-0.7	46.9	16.7	2.6	3.5	1.5	
<b>England</b>															
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) Annual averages	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	969.2	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 Jun 10	997.3	764.2	233.1	4.0	5.6	2.1	1,014.2	-8.3	-10.7	773.7	240.5	4.1	5.7	2.2	
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	990.7	-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 R	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 P	864.0	659.8	204.2	3.5	4.9	1.8	881.9	-9.3	-11.5	670.4	211.5	3.6	4.9	1.9	

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

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



# C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages							18-24						
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All 1998 Jun 11	1,316.1	443.2	244.8	260.2	166.2	27.9	201.6	326.2	136.1	70.0	70.5	34.6	15.2	15.0
Jul 9	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	299.8	158.5	64.1	46.4	22.2	10.3	8.6
Dec 10	1,282.7	508.2	222.0	213.8	165.0	26.4	173.9	296.8	160.5	64.6	45.1	19.1	8.9	7.5
1999 Jan 14	1,374.6	552.1	249.8	229.8	170.7	24.9	172.2	324.6	176.3	71.9	52.0	17.7	7.5	6.8
Feb 11	1,366.1	535.9	257.6	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
Male 1998 Jun 11	1,008.7	322.0	182.4	201.5	132.4	30.0	170.4	230.7	94.2	49.1	50.8	25.2	15.9	11.4
Jul 9	1,025.8	344.7	182.7	195.2	135.2	29.6	168.0	245.2	112.8	47.8	48.0	25.5	14.9	11.2
Aug 13	1,024.5	354.4	173.0	195.9	136.6	29.4	164.6	247.3	119.7	45.2	47.0	24.9	14.3	10.5
Sep 10	997.5	342.9	167.7	189.3	136.8	29.8	160.9	234.0	114.8	43.8	42.2	23.5	14.2	9.6
Oct 8	966.0	332.5	165.1	179.4	133.7	29.9	155.5	214.2	105.3	45.1	35.8	20.0	13.1	8.0
Nov 12	972.0	356.8	160.8	172.0	131.9	29.1	150.6	209.7	109.1	44.3	33.6	16.3	10.9	6.5
Dec 10	987.4	376.3	162.8	167.8	133.0	28.4	147.5	210.6	113.8	44.5	32.7	14.0	9.3	5.7
1999 Jan 14	1,054.6	406.7	184.8	178.9	138.0	26.9	146.1	229.4	124.1	50.0	37.2	12.9	7.9	5.1
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	139.9	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	357.7	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
Female 1998 Jun 11	307.4	121.2	62.3	58.7	33.8	21.2	31.2	95.4	41.9	20.9	19.7	9.3	13.5	3.5
Jul 9	336.1	152.0	62.3	56.1	34.7	19.5	31.0	112.0	60.4	19.9	18.6	9.6	11.7	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
May 11	256.2	111.9	54.9	46.8	23.8	16.7								



# C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at June 8 2000

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>
<b>NORTH EAST</b>																
13 or less	6,964	10,273	2,892	20,680	2,487	2,692	754	6,259	5,132	10,135	2,989	18,535	2,176	3,425	1,277	7,120
Over 13 and up to 26	3,325	6,096	1,644	11,213	1,293	1,354	426	3,178	2,070	4,943	1,522	8,613	903	1,482	627	3,068
26 and up to 52	2,841	6,683	1,711	11,264	934	1,193	467	2,615	1,472	5,141	1,488	8,122	610	1,365	625	2,619
52 and up to 104	269	5,111	1,342	6,724	97	781	361	1,240	90	3,264	1,036	4,393	49	744	399	1,193
Over 104	22	5,355	2,488	7,865	4	681	399	1,074	14	2,819	1,682	4,515	8	492	407	907
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	31.2	38.0	25.3	2.1	21.8	31.3	16.1	1.2	23.1	31.2	20.2	1.5	16.5	24.2	14.1
<b>All</b>	<b>13,421</b>	<b>33,518</b>	<b>10,077</b>	<b>57,746</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>6,701</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>14,366</b>	<b>8,778</b>	<b>26,302</b>	<b>8,717</b>	<b>44,178</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>7,508</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>14,907</b>
<b>NORTH WEST</b>																
13 or less	13,378	21,612	4,889	40,809	5,216	5,655	1,902	13,443	72,056	131,649	32,777	240,645	30,314	41,263	13,517	88,255
Over 13 and up to 26	6,402	12,070	2,642	21,375	2,492	2,642	875	6,203	34,002	72,954	17,779	125,912	14,746	20,292	6,910	42,937
26 and up to 52	4,906	12,939	2,712	20,623	1,822	2,523	836	5,247	26,063	80,430	18,430	125,236	10,898	19,112	6,791	37,063
52 and up to 104	504	9,252	2,227	11,988	222	1,569	677	2,474	2,988	61,335	15,717	80,063	1,306	12,412	5,345	19,086
Over 104	42	8,361	3,529	11,932	21	1,179	639	1,839	336	57,866	25,248	83,450	154	9,234	5,858	15,246
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	27.4	36.0	22.4	2.5	20.3	26.7	14.8	2.5	29.5	37.3	25.0	2.5	21.2	29.2	16.9
<b>All</b>	<b>25,232</b>	<b>64,234</b>	<b>15,999</b>	<b>106,727</b>	<b>9,773</b>	<b>13,568</b>	<b>4,929</b>	<b>29,206</b>	<b>135,445</b>	<b>404,234</b>	<b>109,951</b>	<b>655,306</b>	<b>57,418</b>	<b>102,313</b>	<b>38,421</b>	<b>202,587</b>
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>																
13 or less	9,987	16,154	3,914	30,670	3,955	4,476	1,394	10,259	5,898	8,429	2,080	16,687	2,304	2,471	771	5,746
Over 13 and up to 26	4,621	9,014	2,208	15,984	1,942	2,346	801	5,205	2,564	4,521	1,071	8,215	990	1,093	388	2,503
26 and up to 52	3,620	10,229	2,387	16,276	1,424	2,113	791	4,361	1,913	5,137	1,272	8,339	701	1,009	400	2,120
52 and up to 104	292	7,409	1,827	9,532	110	1,290	589	1,989	126	3,578	937	4,641	57	624	289	971
Over 104	26	6,247	2,897	9,170	8	879	595	1,482	13	3,354	1,593	4,960	5	454	363	822
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	27.8	35.7	22.9	1.6	19.5	28.4	14.9	1.3	27.7	36.4	22.4	1.5	19.1	29.5	14.7
<b>All</b>	<b>18,546</b>	<b>49,053</b>	<b>13,233</b>	<b>81,632</b>	<b>7,439</b>	<b>11,104</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>23,296</b>	<b>10,514</b>	<b>25,019</b>	<b>6,953</b>	<b>42,842</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>5,651</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>12,162</b>
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>																
13 or less	6,005	10,445	2,949	19,706	2,647	3,636	1,307	7,853	11,101	18,512	4,590	35,666	4,345	5,625	1,693	12,711
Over 13 and up to 26	2,967	5,713	1,616	10,400	1,209	1,612	644	3,554	5,026	9,912	2,461	17,814	1,882	2,623	867	5,631
26 and up to 52	2,112	5,966	1,479	9,578	878	1,445	582	2,918	3,197	10,252	2,595	16,171	1,061	2,172	837	4,156
52 and up to 104	151	4,344	1,295	5,790	81	910	460	1,452	249	7,782	2,220	10,268	101	1,487	681	2,288
Over 104	12	3,912	1,870	5,794	7	555	429	991	21	6,860	3,383	10,264	7	926	714	1,647
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	1.4	27.2	34.4	22.6	1.8	18.0	26.0	14.6	1.4	27.5	36.7	22.8	1.5	18.8	29.1	14.9
<b>All</b>	<b>11,247</b>	<b>30,380</b>	<b>9,209</b>	<b>51,268</b>	<b>4,822</b>	<b>8,158</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>16,768</b>	<b>19,594</b>	<b>53,318</b>	<b>15,249</b>	<b>90,183</b>	<b>7,396</b>	<b>12,833</b>	<b>4,792</b>	<b>26,433</b>
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>																
13 or less	9,524	15,279	4,029	29,326	3,894	4,815	1,728	10,821	89,055	158,590	39,447	292,998	36,963	49,359	15,981	106,712
Over 13 and up to 26	4,363	8,110	2,018	14,633	2,019	2,277	844	5,257	41,592	87,387	21,311	151,941	17,818	24,008	8,165	51,071
26 and up to 52	3,515	9,082	2,116	14,747	1,651	2,110	785	4,581	31,173	95,819	22,297	149,746	12,660	22,293	8,028	43,339
52 and up to 104	624	8,232	2,089	10,946	262	1,450	656	2,371	3,363	72,695	18,874	94,972	1,464	14,523	6,315	22,345
Over 104	90	8,516	3,429	12,035	32	1,290	836	2,158	370	68,080	30,224	98,674	166	10,614	6,935	17,715
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	3.9	34.0	40.3	28.1	3.7	22.9	30.8	18.0	2.3	29.2	37.2	24.6	2.4	20.8	29.2	16.6
<b>All</b>	<b>18,116</b>	<b>49,219</b>	<b>13,681</b>	<b>81,687</b>	<b>7,858</b>	<b>11,942</b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>25,188</b>	<b>165,553</b>	<b>482,571</b>	<b>132,153</b>	<b>788,331</b>	<b>68,871</b>	<b>120,797</b>	<b>45,424</b>	<b>241,182</b>
<b>EAST</b>																
13 or less	5,014	10,070	2,975	18,381	2,284	3,456	1,412	7,397	3,272	4,343	840	8,493	1,835	1,598	418	3,872
Over 13 and up to 26	2,200	5,095	1,533	8,909	995	1,664	684	3,447	1,743	2,945	625	5,322	765	809	276	1,861
26 and up to 52	1,452	5,256	1,508	8,243	599	1,322	654	2,600	1,558	3,529	746	5,837	686	798	326	1,814
52 and up to 104	169	3,894	1,253	5,320	66	848	495	1,413	491	3,482	866	4,839	198	622	306	1,126
Over 104	26	3,543	1,807	5,376	9	635	524	1,168	49	4,269	1,885	6,203	15	536	299	850
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	26.7	33.7	23.1	1.9	18.7	27.0	16.1	7.6	41.7	55.4	36.0	6.1	26.5	37.2	20.7
<b>All</b>	<b>8,861</b>	<b>27,858</b>	<b>9,076</b>	<b>46,229</b>	<b>3,953</b>	<b>7,925</b>	<b>3,769</b>	<b>16,025</b>	<b>7,113</b>	<b>18,568</b>	<b>4,962</b>	<b>30,694</b>	<b>3,499</b>	<b>4,363</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>9,523</b>
<b>LONDON</b>																
13 or less	10,060	24,624	4,260	39,326	5,103	8,916	2,209	16,575	92,327	162,933	40,287	301,491	38,798	50,957	16,399	110,584
Over 13 and up to 26	5,585	15,450	2,649	23,809	2,882	4,961	1,261	9,234	43,335	90,332	21,936	157,263	18,383	24,817	8,441	52,932
26 and up to 52	4,461	18,262	3,097	25,811	2,299	5,416	1,385	9,136	32,731	99,348	23,043	155,583	13,346	23,091	8,354	45,153
52 and up to 104	726	15,125	3,080	18,935	366	3,848	1,238	5,447	3,854	76,177	19,740	99,811	1,662	15,145	6,621	23,471
Over 104	85	14,949	5,215	20,249	55	2,798	1,437	4,290	419	72,349	32,109	104,877	181	11,150	7,234	18,565
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	3.9	34.0	45.3	30.6	3.8	25.6	35.5	21.8	2.5	29.6	37.8	25.0	2.5	21.0	29.4	16.8
<b>All</b>	<b>20,917</b>	<b>88,410</b>	<b>18,301</b>	<b>128,190</b>	<b>10,695</b>	<b>25,939</b>	<b>7,530</b>	<b>44,682</b>	<b>172,666</b>	<b>501,139</b>	<b>137,115</b>	<b>819,025</b>	<b>72,370</b>	<b>125,160</b>	<b>47,049</b>	<b>250,705</b>
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																
13 or less	5,992	13,057	3,880	23,212	2,552	4,192	1,534	8,528								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,469	6,463	1,947	10,976	1,011	1,954	748	3,791								
26 and up to 52	1,684	6,872	1,932	10,512	681	1,625	666	2,986								
52 and up to 104	163	4,704	1,568	6,435	63	972	470	1,507								
Over 104	19	4,164	2,331	6,514	10	725	602	1,337								
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	1.8	25.2	33.4	22.5	1.7	17.9	26.7	15.7								
<b>All</b>	<b>10,327</b>	<b>35,260</b>	<b>11,658</b>	<b>57,649</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>9,468</b>	<b>4,020</b>	<b>18,149</b>								

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

<sup>a</sup> 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 June 8 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
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>		<b>819.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>250.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,069.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>819.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>250.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,069.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	24.4	3.0	5.6	2.3	30.0	2.8	26.1	3.2	6.3	2.5		



# C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at June 8 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate <sup>b</sup>		Rate <sup>b</sup>		
							Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants			
<b>ENGLAND</b>											
Alnwick and Amble	521	168	689	6.1	4.7	Holworthy	100	46	146	5.1	3.6
Andover	367	141	508	1.3	1.1	Horncastle	146	67	213	2.9	2.3
Appleby	54	18	72	1.8	1.4	Huddersfield	3,436	1,006	4,442	5.0	4.3
Ashford	761	241	1,002	2.6	2.1	Hull	9,028	2,689	11,717	6.3	5.7
Axminster	106	34	140	2.1	1.5	Huntingdon	844	296	1,140	1.8	1.5
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,184	600	2,784	1.5	1.3	Ilfracombe	278	87	365	5.4	4.2
Banbury	494	175	669	1.3	1.1	Ipswich	2,652	833	3,485	2.8	2.4
Barnard Castle	154	44	198	3.3	2.7	Isle of Wight	1,924	509	2,433	5.5	4.8
Barnsley	4,338	1,219	5,557	7.2	6.3	Keighley and Skipton	1,522	478	2,000	4.0	3.4
Barnstaple	658	284	942	3.8	2.9	Kendal	262	101	363	1.7	1.4
Barrow-in-Furness	1,525	374	1,899	6.4	5.6	Keswick	34	6	40	1.1	0.8
Basingstoke	625	237	862	1.0	0.8	Kettering and Corby	1,319	441	1,760	2.7	2.5
Bath	1,286	435	1,721	2.1	1.8	Kidderminster	914	351	1,265	3.0	2.6
Bedford	1,838	616	2,454	3.0	2.5	King's Lynn	1,095	480	1,575	3.4	2.9
Berwick-upon-Tweed	355	111	466	5.0	4.4	Kingsbridge	114	53	167	2.7	2.1
Bideford	558	253	811	5.5	3.9	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,168	550	2,718	5.2	4.3
Birmingham	37,434	11,144	48,578	5.9	5.4	Launceston	219	72	291	3.7	2.9
Bishop Auckland	3,153	995	4,148	7.3	6.3	Leeds	11,578	3,127	14,705	4.0	3.6
Blackburn	3,824	1,063	4,887	3.8	3.3	Leek	248	99	347	2.1	1.6
Blackpool	3,489	876	4,365	3.7	3.1	Leicester	8,086	2,786	10,872	3.8	3.4
Bolton	4,357	1,180	5,537	5.0	4.3	Leominster	216	63	279	3.4	2.8
Boston	449	183	632	2.7	2.3	Lincoln	2,129	672	2,801	3.9	3.4
Bournemouth	3,023	855	3,878	3.2	2.7	Liskeard	365	162	527	4.8	3.6
Bradford	10,345	2,659	13,004	5.6	5.0	Liverpool	26,588	7,150	33,738	9.1	8.1
Bridgwater	853	350	1,203	3.8	3.0	London	128,702	45,146	173,848	4.4	3.9
Bridlington and Driffield	1,060	346	1,406	7.1	6.0	Loughborough	1,193	450	1,643	3.2	2.7
Bridport	146	61	207	2.1	1.7	Louth	417	159	576	5.4	4.3
Brighton	6,052	2,141	8,193	4.9	4.1	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,921	630	2,551	6.1	5.0
Bristol	7,461	2,389	9,850	2.7	2.3	Ludlow	220	74	294	3.3	2.1
Bude	202	79	281	5.5	4.5	Luton	3,379	1,073	4,452	3.3	3.0
Burnley	1,077	309	1,386	3.5	3.2	Maidstone and North Kent	6,761	2,272	9,033	3.7	3.1
Burton on Trent	1,892	599	2,491	3.4	3.0	Malton	157	77	234	2.0	1.6
Bury St Edmunds	456	186	642	1.7	1.4	Malvern	425	134	559	2.4	2.0
Buxton	475	153	628	3.0	2.5	Manchester	29,219	7,704	36,923	3.9	3.5
Calderdale	3,080	812	3,892	4.6	4.1	Mansfield	4,405	1,362	5,767	5.4	4.7
Cambridge	1,915	650	2,565	1.6	1.3	Matlock	461	148	609	2.1	1.7
Camelford	79	39	118	5.2	4.3	Melton Mowbray and Oakham	231	110	341	2.1	1.6
Canterbury	1,472	439	1,911	3.1	2.7	Middlesbrough and Stockton	13,392	3,195	16,587	8.8	7.9
Carlisle	1,499	475	1,974	4.0	3.5	Mildenhall	250	125	375	2.5	2.1
Chard	120	48	168	1.5	1.2	Milton Keynes	1,822	653	2,475	1.7	1.6
Cheltenham	1,524	489	2,013	2.5	2.2	Minehead	285	90	375	5.0	3.3
Cherfield	3,466	1,001	4,467	6.3	6.3	Morpeth and Ashington	2,906	799	3,705	7.3	6.5
Chichester	1,213	414	1,627	1.9	1.5	Nelson and Colne	1,089	325	1,414	4.9	4.2
Chippenham	311	128	439	1.5	1.1	Newark	598	259	857	3.7	3.1
Cinderford	562	254	816	4.1	3.4	Newbury	365	130	495	0.9	0.8
Cirencester	225	75	300	1.2	0.9	Newquay	532	156	688	6.0	5.1
Clacton	980	276	1,256	6.5	4.6	Newton Abbot	509	168	677	2.6	2.0
Colchester	2,300	894	3,194	2.5	2.0	Northallerton and Thirsk	323	137	460	1.7	1.3
Coventry	7,033	2,198	9,231	4.0	3.6	Northampton	2,615	920	3,535	2.5	2.2
Crawley	1,795	601	2,396	1.0	0.9	Norwich	4,265	1,342	5,607	3.4	3.0
Crewe	2,377	773	3,150	3.3	2.9	Nottingham	12,313	3,656	15,969	4.9	4.3
Cromer	612	161	773	4.4	3.3	Okehampton	178	101	279	3.4	2.5
Darlington	2,080	524	2,604	5.8	5.4	Oswestry	436	228	664	3.7	3.1
Dartmouth	53	18	71	2.3	1.8	Oxford	2,373	687	3,060	1.4	1.2
Derby	5,289	1,537	6,826	4.6	4.1	Paignton and Totnes	914	332	1,246	4.7	4.0
Devizes	221	92	313	2.0	1.3	Penrith	125	40	165	1.2	0.9
Diss	271	133	404	2.4	2.0	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	1,065	363	1,428	7.2	5.9
Doncaster	5,641	1,671	7,312	6.8	6.0	Peterborough	2,039	657	2,696	3.1	2.7
Dorchester and Weymouth	905	285	1,190	2.6	2.0	Pickering	107	56	163	2.0	1.6
Dover	1,239	368	1,607	5.5	5.0	Plymouth	4,590	1,504	6,094	4.5	3.7
Dudley and Sandwell	9,209	2,829	12,038	5.3	4.9	Poole	1,278	424	1,702	1.9	1.6
Eastbourne	1,401	403	1,804	3.4	2.8	Portsmouth	4,919	1,576	6,495	3.0	2.5
Evesham	314	120	434	1.7	1.4	Preston	3,937	1,042	4,979	3.4	3.0
Exeter	2,151	737	2,888	2.4	2.1	Reading	2,863	913	3,776	1.4	1.2
Fakenham	238	111	349	3.2	2.5	Redruth and Camborne	944	289	1,233	6.6	4.8
Falmouth	814	185	999	8.2	6.6	Retford	531	211	742	4.8	4.1
Folkestone	1,400	392	1,792	5.5	4.6	Richmond	183	100	283	2.8	1.6
Gainsborough	656	206	862	6.9	5.7	Rochdale	2,661	731	3,392	5.6	4.8
Gloucester	1,941	587	2,528	3.4	3.0	Rugby	722	271	993	2.5	2.2
Goole and Selby	1,004	380	1,384	4.5	3.8	Salisbury	573	172	745	1.6	1.2
Grantham	545	192	737	2.9	2.4	Scarborough	1,290	364	1,654	5.0	4.3
Great Yarmouth	2,412	687	3,099	7.8	7.0	Scunthorpe	1,964	633	2,597	4.0	3.6
Grimby	4,069	1,151	5,220	7.0	6.2	Settle	86	34	120	2.2	1.7
Guildford and Aldershot	1,905	583	2,488	1.1	0.9	Shaftesbury	282	104	386	1.9	1.4
Haltwhistle	134	46	180	6.2	4.7	Sheffield and Rotherham	15,576	4,281	19,857	6.1	5.6
Harlow	1,659	578	2,237	1.8	1.5	Shrewsbury	1,157	361	1,518	2.5	2.1
Harrogate and Ripon	871	330	1,201	1.8	1.4	Skegness and Mablethorpe	606	155	761	4.1	3.3
Hartlepool	2,671	573	3,244	9.8	8.6	Steafor	264	104	368	2.5	1.8
Harwich	348	121	469	8.5	6.0	Slough and Woking	11,041	3,846	14,887	2.0	1.8
Hastings	2,257	582	2,839	5.7	4.8	South Molton	75	46	121	3.1	2.3
Haverhill and Sudbury	556	210	766	2.5	2.0	Southampton and Winchester	4,510	1,332	5,842	2.0	1.8
Hawes and Leyburn	35	22	57	1.9	1.1	Southern	7,376	2,595	9,971	4.3	3.6
Helston	316	142	458	6.6	4.9	Spalding and Holbeach	375	182	557	1.9	1.6
Hereford	1,042	396	1,438	2.8	2.3	St Austell	672	245	917	3.6	3.0
Hexham	298	102	400	3.2	2.6	Stafford	1,287	389	1,676	2.8	2.4

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at June 8 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate <sup>b</sup>		Rate <sup>b</sup>		
							Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants			
<b>ENGLAND</b>											
Stamford	322	147	469	1.7	1.3	<b>SCOTLAND</b>					
Stevenage	2,121	706	2,827	1.8	1.6	Aberdeen	3,697	1,121	4,818	2.5	2.2
Stoke	5,471	1,776	7,247	3.9	3.5	Annan	310	129	439	5.5	4.5
Stroud	660	235	895	2.7	2.3	Argyll Islands	121	42	163	6.6	5.0
Sunderland and Durham	9,693	2,568	12,261	7.0	6.3	Ayr	1,889	601	2,490	5.7	5.0
Swindon	1,821	585	2,406	1.9	1.7	Badenoch	133	36	169	3.6	3.1
Taunton	850	288	1,138	2.3	2.0	Banff	281	132	413	4.9	3.8
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,207	763	2,970	3.1	2.7	Berwickshire	214	81	295	5.7	4.6
Thanet	2,556	735	3,291	9.3	8.3	Brechin and Montrose	718	296	1,014	7.7	6.4
Thetford	382	167	549	2.3	2.0	Campbeltown	273	73	346	10.5	7.9
Tiverton	336	125	461	3.0	2.3	Crief	138	54	192	3.3	2.8
Torquay	998	301	1,299	4.9	4.3	Dingwall	656	149	805	6.4	5.5
Trowbridge and Warminster	557	230	787	1.7	1.4	Dufftown	91	31	122	3.9	2.8
Truro	756	272	1,028	3.4	2.9	Dumbarton	1,762	520	2,282	7.9	6.7
Tunbridge Wells	1,053	338	1,391	1.4	1.2	Dumfries	1,472	479	1,951	6.5	5.3
Tyneside	22,921	5,387	28,308	7.1	6.4	Dundee	5,230	1,509	6,739	8.0	7.2
Wadebridge and Bodmin	337	136	473	3.3	2.7	Dunfermline	2,181	625	2,806	5.4	4.9
Wakefield	4,741	1,355	6,096	4.9	4.2	Dunoon and Rothesay	424	107	531	7.9	6.0
Warrington	4,678	1,420	6,098	4.0	3.6	East Ayrshire	2,992	939	3,931	12.0	10.5
Warwick	1,473	467	1,940	1.9	1.6	Edinburgh	9,892	2,704	12,596	3.	



# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at June 8 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>						
Darlington UA	2,072	525	2,597	5.8	5.4	
Hartlepool UA	2,671	573	3,244	9.8	8.6	
Middlesbrough UA	4,981	1,124	6,105	9.6	8.9	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,569	842	4,411	10.4	9.3	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	4,672	1,171	5,843	7.5	6.7	
<b>County Durham</b>	<b>8,070</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>10,531</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	
Chester-le-Street	792	222	1,014	9.9	7.7	
Derwentside	1,399	395	1,794	8.3	6.9	
Durham	1,168	389	1,557	3.8	3.4	
Easington	1,498	457	1,955	9.2	8.3	
Sedgefield	1,590	517	2,107	6.3	5.6	
Teesdale	268	79	347	4.7	3.9	
Wear Valley	1,355	402	1,757	8.6	7.2	
<b>Northumberland</b>						
Alnwick	408	136	544	5.8	4.3	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	380	122	502	5.0	4.4	
Blyth Valley	1,567	436	2,003	8.0	6.7	
Castle Morpeth	603	193	796	3.4	3.1	
Tynedale	615	161	776	4.0	3.2	
Wansbeck	1,472	405	1,877	10.9	9.9	
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met County)</b>						
Gateshead	3,762	891	4,653	5.6	5.2	
Newcastle upon Tyne	6,864	1,535	8,399	5.6	5.1	
North Tyneside	4,390	1,030	5,420	7.8	7.0	
South Tyneside	4,980	1,107	6,087	12.7	11.4	
Sunderland	6,973	1,722	8,695	7.7	7.0	
<b>NORTH WEST</b>						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,477	629	3,106	4.8	4.4	
Blackpool UA	2,296	518	2,814	4.7	4.0	
Halton UA	2,544	671	3,215	6.5	6.0	
Warrington UA	2,012	695	2,707	2.7	2.5	
<b>Cheshire</b>						
Chester	5,562	1,682	7,244	2.5	2.2	
Congleton	976	265	1,241	2.0	1.7	
Crewe and Nantwich	542	212	754	2.5	2.0	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,058	343	1,401	3.4	3.0	
Macclesfield	894	234	1,128	3.3	3.0	
Valley Royal	901	245	1,146	1.5	1.3	
Cumbria	1,201	383	1,584	3.6	3.2	
Allerdale	6,493	1,815	8,308	4.5	3.7	
Allerdale	1,552	398	1,950	6.5	5.1	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,341	313	1,654	7.3	6.6	
Carlisle	1,381	429	1,810	3.9	3.4	
Copeland	1,483	419	1,902	6.5	5.9	
Eden	221	75	296	1.6	1.2	
South Lakeland	515	181	696	1.8	1.4	
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>						
Bolton	3,887	1,040	4,927	4.8	4.1	
Bury	1,553	479	2,032	3.4	2.8	
Manchester	11,227	2,852	14,079	5.0	4.7	
Oldham	3,286	923	4,209	5.4	4.6	
Rochdale	3,314	903	4,217	5.7	4.9	
Salford	3,310	734	4,044	3.6	3.3	
Stockport	2,525	623	3,148	2.9	2.5	
Tameside	2,614	771	3,385	4.8	4.0	
Trafford	2,352	661	3,013	2.7	2.4	
Wigan	4,094	1,235	5,329	5.5	4.9	
<b>Lancashire</b>						
Burnley	1,011	288	1,299	3.6	3.3	
Chorley	954	278	1,232	3.9	3.3	
Fylde	323	107	430	1.2	1.0	
Hyndburn	788	211	999	3.6	3.1	
Lancaster	2,111	535	2,646	5.6	4.6	
Pendle	1,134	343	1,477	5.0	4.3	
Preston	2,160	490	2,650	3.5	3.2	
Ribble Valley	191	71	262	1.2	1.0	
Rossendale	570	211	781	3.4	2.9	
South Ribble	727	244	971	2.8	2.4	
West Lancashire	1,572	468	2,040	5.2	4.1	
Wyre	933	269	1,202	4.4	3.6	
<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>						
Knowsley	4,448	1,236	5,684	12.7	11.4	
Liverpool	15,097	4,006	19,103	9.4	8.5	
Sefton	5,435	1,433	6,868	7.6	6.6	
St. Helens	3,444	945	4,389	7.2	6.4	
Wirral	6,900	2,037	8,937	8.8	7.6	
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,508	1,280	4,788	4.4	3.7	
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	7,246	2,017	9,263	7.6	7.1	
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,853	1,064	4,917	7.4	6.6	
North Lincolnshire UA	2,053	678	2,731	3.9	3.6	
York UA	1,704	533	2,237	2.5	2.3	
<b>North Yorkshire</b>						
Craven	312	114	426	1.9	1.5	
Hambleton	549	227	776	2.1	1.7	
Harrogate	758	292	1,050	1.9	1.4	
Richmondshire	237	125	362	2.6	1.5	
Ryedale	293	143	436	2.0	1.6	
Scarborough	1,586	447	2,033	5.2	4.5	
Selby	661	262	923	3.5	3.1	
<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>						
Barnsley	3,935	1,118	5,053	7.0	6.1	
Doncaster	5,218	1,549	6,767	6.7	5.9	
Rotherham	4,787	1,295	6,082	7.1	6.4	
Sheffield	10,966	2,976	13,942	6.0	5.5	
<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>						
Bradford	9,484	2,450	11,934	6.0	5.4	
Calderdale	3,080	812	3,892	4.6	4.1	
Kirklees	5,580	1,608	7,188	4.7	4.0	
Leeds	11,571	3,112	14,683	3.9	3.6	
Wakefield	4,658	1,310	5,968	4.9	4.2	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						
Derby UA	4,351	1,216	5,567	5.0	4.5	
Leicester UA	5,947	1,913	7,860	5.1	4.7	
Nottingham UA	7,270	1,950	9,220	5.0	4.7	
Rutland UA	88	53	141	1.2	0.9	
<b>Derbyshire</b>						
Amber Valley	1,371	442	1,813	3.7	3.3	
Bolsover	1,164	363	1,527	9.4	8.6	
Chesterfield	2,112	603	2,715	5.9	5.4	
Derbyshire Dales	497	156	653	2.2	1.7	
Erewash	1,339	446	1,785	5.0	4.2	
High Peak	729	232	961	3.1	2.6	
North East Derbyshire	1,380	411	1,791	7.3	6.2	
South Derbyshire	650	211	861	4.0	3.4	
<b>Leicestershire</b>						
Blaby	595	208	803	2.1	1.8	
Charnwood	1,386	547	1,933	3.4	2.8	
Harborough	294	157	451	1.5	1.2	
Hinckley and Bosworth	724	395	1,119	2.7	2.3	
Melton	249	115	364	2.2	1.6	
North West Leicestershire	618	237	855	2.2	1.9	
Oadby and Wigston	482	169	651	3.1	2.7	
<b>Lincolnshire</b>						
Boston	420	176	596	2.6	2.3	
East Lindsey	1,243	404	1,647	4.3	3.5	
Lincoln	1,561	431	1,992	3.9	3.6	
North Kesteven	583	245	828	3.0	2.1	
South Holland	409	202	611	2.0	1.7	
South Kesteven	835	306	1,141	2.6	2.2	
West Lindsey	950	331	1,281	5.9	4.8	
<b>Northamptonshire</b>						
Corby	665	182	847	2.6	2.3	
Daventry	300	160	460	1.7	1.4	
East Northamptonshire	469	186	655	3.2	2.7	
Kettering	625	245	870	2.6	2.4	
Northampton	2,205	728	2,933	2.8	2.5	
South Northamptonshire	263	112	375	1.7	1.2	
Wellingborough	727	272	999	2.9	2.6	
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>						
Ashfield	1,812	541	2,353	5.6	5.0	
Bassetlaw	1,575	557	2,132	4.6	4.0	
Broxtowe	1,049	374	1,423	4.9	3.9	
Gedling	1,234	415	1,649	5.1	4.0	
Mansfield	1,083	486	2,069	6.1	5.1	
Newark and Sherwood	1,596	427	2,023	4.4	3.7	
Rushcliffe	742	272	1,014	3.1	2.4	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						
Herefordshire, County of UA	1,358	406	1,854	2.8	2.4	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,861	1,219	5,080	4.4	4.0	
Telford and Wrekin UA	1,799	617	2,416	3.1	2.9	
<b>Shropshire</b>						
Bridgnorth	373	136	509	3.3	2.3	
North Shropshire	412	156	568	3.0	2.2	
Oswestry	373	208	581	3.7	3.1	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	778	213	991	2.3	2.0	
South Shropshire	268	89	357	3.3	2.0	
<b>Staffordshire</b>						
Cannock Chase	973	360	1,333	4.5	4.0	
East Staffordshire	1,246	379	1,625	3.5	3.1	
Lichfield	676	246	922	2.6	2.1	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,080	346	1,426	3.4	2.9	
South Staffordshire	950	347	1,297	4.5	3.5	
Stafford	1,118	346	1,464	2.2	1.9	
Staffordshire Moorlands	585	240	825	3.1	2.4	
Tamworth	835	385	1,220	3.5	3.0	
<b>Warwickshire</b>						
North Warwickshire	483	191	674	2.5	1.9	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,169	422	1,591	4.7	4.1	
Rugby	765	268	1,033	2.4	2.1	
Stratford-on-Avon	538	190	728	1.5	1.2	
Warwick	1,090	343	1,433	2.2	2.0	
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>						
Birmingham	27,804	7,676	35,480	7.1	6.6	
Coventry	4,869	1,320	6,189	4.5	4.0	
Dudley	5,041	1,658	6,699	5.4	4.9	
Sandwell	6,928	2,011	8,939	6.6	6.2	
Solihull	2,138	706	2,844	3.2	2.9	
Walsall	4,714	1,443	6,157	5.4	5.0	
Wolverhampton	5,358	1,650	7,008	7.2	6.5	

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at June 8 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Worcestershire</b>						
Bromsgrove	831	291	1,122	3.8	3.2	
Malvern Hills	438	143	581	2.5	2.0	
Redditch	948	370	1,318	3.4	3.1	
Worcester	939	264	1,203	2.7	2.4	
Wychevton	657	246	903	2.0	1.7	
Wyre Forest	846	332	1,178	3.2		



# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at June 8 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants				
<b>Devon</b>	5,595	2,171	7,766	2.9		<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>										30,996	9,592	40,588	6.1	5.2
East Devon	637	242	879	2.3		Antrim	566	240	806	3.8	3.3									
Exeter	1,211	369	1,580	2.2		Ards	1,003	420	1,423	7.3	6.2									
Mid Devon	466	196	662	3.1		Armagh	730	322	1,052	5.8	4.8									
North Devon	1,015	418	1,433	4.0		Ballymena	786	306	1,092	4.3	3.5									
South Hams	486	233	719	2.6		Ballymoney	375	138	513	6.0	4.9									
South Devon	819	266	1,085	2.9		Banbridge	381	180	561	5.7	4.7									
Torridge	683	326	1,009	5.5		Belfast	7,962	1,825	9,787	5.2	4.6									
West Devon	278	121	399	2.7		Carrickfergus	611	207	818	9.2	8.1									
<b>Dorset</b>	2,110	720	2,830	2.1		Castlereagh	671	208	879	4.0	3.5									
Christchurch	258	61	319	1.9		Coleraine	1,056	373	1,429	6.5	5.7									
East Dorset	344	131	475	1.8		Cookstown	396	153	549	6.1	4.9									
North Dorset	211	88	299	1.6		Craigavon	1,138	365	1,503	4.2	3.6									
Purbeck	211	76	287	1.8		Derry	3,499	926	4,425	10.1	8.8									
West Dorset	434	166	600	1.6		Down	988	329	1,317	7.4	6.2									
Weymouth and Portland	652	198	850	5.1		Dungannon	500	241	741	4.3	3.5									
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	5,000	1,672	6,672	2.8		Fermanagh	1,294	398	1,692	8.1	6.4									
Cheltenham	1,188	347	1,535	2.7		Lame	456	157	613	6.6	5.5									
Cotswold	273	88	361	1.2		Limavady	635	205	840	9.2	7.7									
Forest of Dean	649	295	944	4.0		Lisburn	1,417	375	1,792	4.9	4.2									
Gloucester	1,610	466	2,076	3.4		Magherafelt	469	218	687	5.4	4.5									
Stroud	760	280	1,040	2.6		Moyle	353	118	471	12.1	9.6									
Tewkesbury	520	196	716	2.3		Newry and Mourne	1,701	492	2,193	7.7	6.3									
<b>Somerset</b>	3,627	1,310	4,937	2.6		Newtownabbey	1,001	316	1,317	4.9	4.2									
Mendip	805	306	1,111	3.0		North Down	1,008	414	1,422	6.7	6.0									
Sedgemoor	923	373	1,296	3.7		Omagh	946	364	1,310	7.5	6.0									
South Somerset	771	255	1,026	1.7		Strabane	1,054	302	1,356	11.7	9.6									
Taunton Deane	802	267	1,069	2.3																
West Somerset	326	109	435	4.4																
<b>Wiltshire</b>	1,955	771	2,726	1.6																
Kennet	367	161	528	1.9																
North Wiltshire	497	219	716	1.6																
Salisbury	529	160	689	1.5																
West Wiltshire	562	231	793	1.7																
<b>WALES</b>																				
Blaenau Gwent	1,512	415	1,927	7.7	7.4															
Bridgend	1,746	524	2,270	4.3	3.9															
Caerphilly	2,585	720	3,305	7.0	6.2															
Cardiff	4,968	1,169	6,137	3.8	3.6															
Cardiff North	2,384	712	3,096	6.5	5.1															
Cardiff South	757	285	1,042	4.8	3.2															
Cardiff West	1,529	411	1,940	5.7	4.7															
Conwy	1,122	306	1,428	4.2	3.5															
Denbighshire	1,552	490	2,042	3.4	3.0															
Flintshire	2,131	608	2,739	6.1	5.2															
Gwynedd	1,302	452	1,754	10.0	7.0															
Isle of Anglesey	1,166	294	1,460	8.8	7.7															
Merthyr Tydfil	791	282	1,073	3.5	2.8															
Monmouthshire	2,231	717	2,948	6.1	5.5															
Neath Port Talbot	2,245	616	2,861	4.2	3.8															
Newport	2,160	643	2,803	8.7	7.0															
Pembrokeshire	1,191	468	1,659	4.0	2.9															
Powys	3,473	899	4,372	5.4	4.9															
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	3,991	1,015	5,006	5.8	5.2															
Swansea	1,174	363	1,537	4.4	4.1															
Torfaen	1,672	421	2,093	5.0	4.4															
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,441	430	1,871	3.6	3.3															
Wrexham																				
<b>SCOTLAND</b>																				
Aberdeen City	2,960	808	3,768	2.3	2.2															
Aberdeenshire	1,999	811	2,810	4.2	3.2															
Angus	1,885	741	2,626	7.3	6.2															
Argyll and Bute	1,518	431	1,949	5.9	4.3															
Clackmannanshire	917	341	1,258	7.9	7.0															
Dumfries and Galloway	2,582	848	3,430	6.6	5.4															
Dumfries City	4,153	1,091	5,244	8.0	7.3															
East Ayrshire	2,992	939	3,931	12.0	10.5															
East Dunbartonshire	1,175	335	1,510	6.9	5.3															
East Lothian	792	182	974	4.3	3.4															
East Renfrewshire	883	274	1,157	7.5	5.7															
Edinburgh, City of	6,010	1,629	7,639	2.9	2.6															
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	682	153	835	8.2	6.9															
Falkirk	2,591	939	3,530	6.5	5.9															
Fife	6,462	1,980	8,442	6.8	6.1															
Glasgow City	16,894	4,230	21,124	5.8	5.5															
Highland	3,462	875	4,337	5.0	4.3															
Inverclyde	1,710	439	2,149	5.9	5.7															
Midlothian	714	189	903	3.7	3.1															
Moray	1,301	486	1,787	6.0	4.4															
North Ayrshire	3,388	1,162	4,550	10.1	9.0															
North Lanarkshire	6,317	1,881	8,198	7.1	6.5															
Orkney Islands	167	68	235	3.1	2.2															
Perth and Kinross	1,279	476	1,755	3.4	2.9															
Renfrewshire	3,346	792	4,138	5.1	4.7															
Scottish Borders	1,210	396	1,606	4.2	3.4															
Shetland Islands	297	122	419	3.7	2.9															
South Ayrshire	2,095	679	2,774	6.0	5.2															
South Lanarkshire	4,830	1,600	6,430	6.2	5.4															
Stirling	1,101	341	1,442	4.0	3.6															
West Dunbartonshire	2,596	660	3,256	9.7	9.0															
West Lothian	2,366	698	3,064	4.9	4.4															

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 June 8 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants		
<b>NORTH EAST</b>						<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>							
<b>Cleveland (former county)</b>						Birkenhead	2,723	747	3,470	9.7	8.6		
Hartlepool	2,671	573	3,244	9.8	8.8	Boole	2,603	645	3,248	10.8	9.5		
Middlesbrough	3,814	828											



# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at June 8 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Lincolnshire</b>						
Boston and Skegness	746	251	997	2.9	2.4	
Gainsborough	990	346	1,336	6.1	5.1	
Grantham and Stamford	717	262	979	2.5	2.1	
Lincoln	1,598	444	2,042	3.8	3.1	
Louth and Homcastle	877	314	1,191	4.9	4.1	
Sleaford and North Hykeham	596	252	848	2.9	2.4	
South Holland and The Deepings	477	226	703	2.2	1.8	
<b>Northamptonshire</b>						
Corby	878	263	1,141	2.7	2.4	
Daventry	468	223	691	1.7	1.5	
Kettering	681	275	956	2.5	2.2	
Northampton North	1,217	418	1,635	4.4	3.9	
Northampton South	1,027	329	1,356	1.8	1.6	
Wellingborough	963	377	1,360	3.1	2.7	
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>						
Ashfield	1,517	454	1,971	5.0	4.3	
Bassetlaw	1,343	447	1,790	4.9	4.3	
Broxtowe	881	311	1,192	4.9	4.2	
Gedling	968	345	1,313	4.8	4.2	
Mansfield	1,332	424	1,816	5.7	4.9	
Newark	1,019	428	1,447	4.3	3.7	
Nottingham East	2,952	745	3,697	8.0	7.0	
Nottingham North	2,262	587	2,849	10.4	9.0	
Nottingham South	2,056	618	2,674	2.4	2.1	
Rushcliffe	742	272	1,014	3.1	2.7	
Sherwood	1,199	391	1,590	6.6	5.7	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						
<b>Herefordshire</b>						
Hereford	872	346	1,218	2.9	2.5	
Leominster	535	166	701	3.1	2.7	
<b>Shropshire</b>						
Ludlow	550	196	746	3.6	3.0	
North Shropshire	785	364	1,149	3.4	2.8	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	778	213	991	2.3	2.0	
Telford	1,150	390	1,540	3.6	3.0	
Wrekin, The	740	256	996	2.4	2.0	
<b>Staffordshire</b>						
Burton	1,226	371	1,597	3.5	3.0	
Cannock Chase	1,018	377	1,395	4.6	3.9	
Lichfield	587	201	788	2.6	2.2	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	829	257	1,086	3.5	3.0	
South Staffordshire	738	281	1,019	4.1	3.5	
Stafford	1,033	304	1,337	3.0	2.6	
Staffordshire Moorlands	605	211	816	3.0	2.6	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,538	432	1,970	3.4	2.9	
Stoke-on-Trent North	992	347	1,339	4.8	4.1	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,362	460	1,822	5.6	4.8	
Stone	452	189	641	2.0	1.7	
Tamworth	944	438	1,382	3.3	2.8	
<b>Warwickshire</b>						
North Warwickshire	847	328	1,175	3.2	2.7	
Nuneaton	867	297	1,164	3.9	3.3	
Rugby and Kenilworth	827	305	1,132	2.5	2.1	
Stratford-on-Avon	512	180	692	1.5	1.3	
Warwick and Leamington	932	304	1,296	2.1	1.8	
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>						
Aldridge - Brownhills	882	301	1,183	4.6	4.2	
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,111	655	2,766	6.6	6.1	
Birmingham Erdington	2,431	594	3,025	8.7	7.9	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,537	497	2,034	13.7	12.6	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,379	631	3,010	16.4	15.0	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,636	1,472	7,108	3.8	3.5	
Birmingham Northfield	1,660	459	2,119	6.4	5.8	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,613	776	3,389	11.9	11.0	
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,031	597	2,628	8.2	7.6	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,731	1,236	5,967	13.0	11.9	
Birmingham Yardley	1,638	442	2,080	6.7	6.1	
Coventry North East	1,975	558	2,533	6.3	5.8	
Coventry North West	1,363	390	1,753	7.0	6.4	
Coventry South	1,531	382	1,913	2.6	2.4	
Dudley North	1,844	604	2,448	7.3	6.8	
Dudley South	1,427	461	1,888	4.7	4.3	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,401	410	1,811	5.3	4.9	
Meriden	1,447	451	1,898	5.8	5.3	
Solihull	691	255	946	1.7	1.6	
Stourbridge	1,181	390	1,571	5.1	4.7	
Sutton Coldfield	837	317	1,154	4.1	3.8	
Walsall North	1,887	531	2,418	7.0	6.4	
Walsall South	1,945	611	2,556	4.8	4.4	
Warley	2,072	589	2,661	8.8	8.1	
West Bromwich East	1,888	581	2,469	6.6	6.1	
West Bromwich West	2,156	634	2,790	5.2	4.8	
Wolverhampton North East	1,785	497	2,282	9.2	8.4	
Wolverhampton South East	1,886	611	2,497	8.3	7.6	
Wolverhampton South West	1,687	542	2,229	5.3	4.9	
<b>Worcestershire</b>						
Bromsgrove	831	291	1,122	3.7	3.2	
Mid Worcestershire	550	208	758	2.0	1.7	
Redditch	968	376	1,344	3.3	2.8	
West Worcestershire	495	163	658	2.4	2.1	
Worcester	939	264	1,203	2.6	2.2	
Wyre Forest	837	328	1,165	3.2	2.8	
<b>EAST</b>						
<b>Bedfordshire</b>						
Bedford	1,361	392	1,753	3.5	3.0	
Luton North	1,085	364	1,449	6.5	5.6	
Luton South	1,577	434	2,011	3.2	2.7	
Mid Bedfordshire	383	158	541	2.1	1.8	
North East Bedfordshire	437	218	655	2.6	2.3	
South West Bedfordshire	574	230	804	2.3	2.0	
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>						
Cambridge	935	270	1,205	1.8	1.5	
Huntingdon	683	236	919	1.7	1.4	
North East Cambridgeshire	902	337	1,239	3.8	3.2	
North West Cambridgeshire	656	252	908	3.2	2.7	
Peterborough	1,318	396	1,714	3.2	2.7	
South Cambridgeshire	374	138	512	1.0	0.9	
South East Cambridgeshire	515	198	713	1.7	1.5	
<b>Essex</b>						
Basildon	1,096	396	1,492	3.3	2.7	
Billericay	776	329	1,105	3.6	2.9	
Braintree	664	280	944	2.7	2.2	
Brentwood and Ongar	326	129	455	1.5	1.2	
Castle Point	638	281	919	5.0	4.1	
Colchester	898	329	1,227	2.1	1.7	
Epping Forest	749	333	1,082	3.7	3.1	
Harlow	924	351	1,275	3.2	2.6	
Harwich	1,277	373	1,650	7.2	6.0	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	556	223	779	3.3	2.7	
North Essex	466	190	656	3.6	2.9	
Rayleigh	493	227	720	3.4	2.8	
Rochford and Southend East	1,832	512	2,344	5.2	4.3	
Saffron Walden	394	142	536	1.5	1.2	
Southend West	949	269	1,218	5.3	4.4	
Thurrock	1,412	510	1,922	4.3	3.5	
West Chelmsford	668	287	955	1.8	1.4	
<b>Hertfordshire</b>						
Broxbourne	701	298	999	3.2	2.7	
Hemel Hempstead	613	220	833	1.8	1.5	
Hertford and Stortford	389	111	500	1.1	1.0	
Hertsmere	461	206	667	1.6	1.4	
Hitchin and Harpenden	444	147	591	1.8	1.5	
North East Hertfordshire	394	112	506	1.6	1.4	
South West Hertfordshire	488	167	655	2.1	1.8	
St Albans	340	116	456	1.1	0.9	
Stevenage	790	253	1,043	2.4	2.1	
Watford	802	263	1,065	1.9	1.7	
Welwyn Hatfield	484	160	644	1.2	1.0	
<b>Norfolk</b>						
Great Yarmouth	2,327	666	2,993	7.6	6.6	
Mid Norfolk	769	302	1,071	4.1	3.5	
North Norfolk	913	290	1,203	4.0	3.4	
North West Norfolk	986	408	1,394	3.6	3.1	
Norwich North	1,260	349	1,609	4.4	3.7	
Norwich South	1,765	491	2,256	2.7	2.3	
South Norfolk	650	289	939	3.4	2.9	
South West Norfolk	745	362	1,107	3.0	2.6	
<b>Suffolk</b>						
Bury St Edmunds	573	247	820	1.7	1.4	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	640	251	891	3.5	2.9	
Ipswich	1,542	414	1,956	3.3	2.8	
South Suffolk	559	191	750	2.4	2.1	
Suffolk Coastal	706	218	924	2.2	1.8	
Waveney	1,783	583	2,366	6.4	5.4	
West Suffolk	538	255	793	1.8	1.5	
<b>LONDON</b>						
<b>Greater London</b>						
Barking	1,175	406	1,581	6.3	5.6	
Battersea	1,477	553	2,030	4.8	4.2	
Beckenham	1,219	423	1,642	6.7	5.9	
Bethnal Green and Bow	4,073	1,066	5,139	6.4	5.6	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	674	277	951	4.1	3.6	
Brent East	2,231	760	2,991	11.0	9.7	
Brent North	1,006	369	1,375	5.5	4.9	
Brent South	2,531	816	3,347	6.2	5.4	
Brentford and Isleworth	944	385	1,329	2.0	1.7	
Bromley and Chislehurst	700	260	960	2.2	2.0	
Camberwell and Peckham	3,065	998	4,063	17.4	15.3	
Carshalton and Wallington	694	270	964	3.4	3.0	
Chingford and Woodford Green	797	306	1,103	6.3	5.6	
Chipping Barnet	874	348	1,222	3.8	3.4	
Cities of London and Westminster	1,829	685	2,514	0.3	0.3	
Croydon Central	1,699	617	2,316	3.4	3.0	
Croydon North	2,327	804	3,131	8.7	7.7	
Croydon South	716	296	1,012	3.3	2.9	
Dagenham	1,193	424	1,617	7.7	6.8	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,335	928	3,263	17.3	15.3	
Ealing North	1,386	481	1,867	6.9	6.1	
Ealing Southall	1,948	656	2,604	5.3	4.7	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,649	853	3,502	4.8	4.3	
East Ham	2,793	871	3,664	15.7	13.9	
Edmonton	1,907	611	2,518	10.2	9.0	
Eltham	1,277	455	1,732	12.5	11.1	
Enfield North	1,445	529	1,974	4.5	4.0	
Enfield, Southgate	1,125	458	1,583	7.5	6.7	
Erith and Thamesmead	2,053	749	2,802	12.3	10.8	
Feltham and Heston	999	336	1,335	2.4	2.1	
Finchley and Golders Green	1,062	434	1,496	3.9	3.4	
Greenwich and Woolwich	2,491	851	3,342	7.9	7.0	
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	3,488	1,190	4,678	22.3	19.7	
Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,690	1,173	4,863	6.7	5.9	
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,054	813	2,867	4.0	3.5	
Hampstead and Highgate	1,961	801	2,762	7.6	6.8	
Harrow East	1,095	450	1,545	3.6	3.2	
Harrow West	842	33				



# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at June 8 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>WALES</b>						
Aberavon	1,086	316	1,402	5.4	4.8	
Alyn and Deeside	884	282	1,166	3.1	2.7	
Blaenau Gwent	1,512	415	1,927	9.0	8.2	
Brecon and Radnorshire	763	296	1,059	4.5	3.3	
Bridgend	949	295	1,244	3.1	2.7	
Caernarfon	1,022	257	1,279	5.8	4.7	
Caerphilly	1,414	367	1,781	7.3	6.5	
Cardiff Central	1,306	368	1,674	2.5	2.3	
Cardiff North	567	165	732	2.1	1.9	
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,804	368	2,172	4.1	4.2	
Cardiff West	1,546	341	1,887	8.0	7.2	
Cardiff West	727	282	989	6.9	5.5	
Cardiff West	1,205	325	1,530	5.8	4.7	
Ceredigion	757	285	1,042	4.6	3.7	
Clwyd South	721	220	941	5.7	4.9	
Clwyd West	798	215	1,013	5.3	4.7	
Conwy	1,283	347	1,630	5.3	4.3	
Cynon Valley	1,148	267	1,415	10.0	8.8	
Delyn	668	208	876	3.9	3.4	
Gower	939	275	1,214	8.0	7.2	
Islwyn	788	267	1,055	5.6	5.1	
Llanelli	1,311	361	1,672	7.3	6.5	
Melionnydd Nant Conwy	622	223	845	6.9	5.6	
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhyimey	1,549	380	1,929	10.0	8.8	
Monmouth	737	260	997	3.2	2.9	
Montgomeryshire	416	165	581	2.7	1.9	
Neath	1,145	401	1,546	8.2	7.4	
Newport East	1,023	322	1,345	5.1	4.6	
Newport West	1,350	342	1,692	3.7	3.4	
Ogmore	951	280	1,231	6.7	5.9	
Pontypridd	1,001	272	1,273	3.1	2.7	
Preseli Pembrokehire	1,301	407	1,708	8.4	6.8	
Rhondda	1,226	328	1,554	8.7	7.8	
Swansea East	1,520	392	1,912	6.5	5.9	
Swansea West	1,532	378	1,910	4.5	4.0	
Torfaen	1,100	337	1,437	4.7	4.3	
Vale of Clwyd	954	253	1,207	4.6	4.1	
Vale of Glamorgan	1,361	361	1,722	5.3	4.7	
Wrexham	835	245	1,080	2.8	2.4	
Ynys-Mon	1,302	452	1,754	9.9	8.0	
<b>SCOTLAND</b>						
Aberdeen Central	1,300	310	1,610	2.5	2.2	
Aberdeen North	765	195	960	2.1	1.8	
Aberdeen South	895	303	1,198	2.3	2.0	
Airdrie and Shotts	1,552	487	2,039	8.0	7.2	
Angus	1,416	557	1,973	7.5	6.6	
Argyll and Bute	1,108	301	1,409	6.5	5.9	
Ayr	1,379	418	1,797	5.7	5.1	
Banff and Buchan	920	317	1,237	5.1	4.5	
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,169	295	1,464	7.4	6.1	
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,775	575	2,350	10.5	9.4	
Central Fife	1,738	543	2,281	8.0	7.2	
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,396	310	1,706	8.8	7.9	
Clydesdale	1,245	428	1,673	7.1	6.5	
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,282	367	1,649	8.6	7.8	
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	955	278	1,233	5.7	5.1	
Cunninghame North	1,487	498	1,985	10.1	9.1	
Cunninghame South	1,901	673	2,574	10.0	9.9	
Dumbarton	1,782	520	2,302	8.1	7.3	
Dumfries	1,408	478	1,886	5.4	4.3	
Dundee East	2,283	601	2,884	11.4	10.0	
Dundee West	1,870	490	2,360	5.6	4.9	
Dunfermline East	1,207	317	1,524	6.8	6.1	
Dunfermline West	999	302	1,301	4.6	4.1	
East Kilbride	1,086	435	1,521	4.0	3.6	
East Lothian	678	151	829	4.9	4.4	
Eastwood	863	274	1,137	7.5	6.7	
Edinburgh Central	1,209	324	1,533	2.0	1.8	
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	996	233	1,229	5.6	5.0	
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,418	391	1,809	2.2	2.0	
Edinburgh Pentlands	887	250	1,137	4.9	4.4	
Edinburgh South	833	233	1,066	4.8	4.4	
Edinburgh West	781	224	1,005	2.1	1.9	
Falkirk East	1,227	450	1,677	7.0	6.2	
Falkirk West	1,364	489	1,853	6.0	5.4	
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,174	370	1,544	7.7	6.2	
Glasgow Anniesland	1,591	388	1,979	12.1	10.9	
Glasgow Baillieston	1,843	441	2,284	11.4	10.2	
Glasgow Cathcart	1,273	323	1,596	12.0	10.8	
Glasgow Govan	1,901	482	2,383	5.5	5.0	
Glasgow Kelvin	1,730	511	2,241	1.3	1.2	
Glasgow Maryhill	2,196	550	2,746	7.3	6.6	
Glasgow Pollok	1,770	449	2,219	13.8	12.4	
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,177	332	1,509	10.0	9.0	
Glasgow Shettleston	2,052	455	2,507	10.0	8.9	
Glasgow Springburn	2,215	552	2,767	13.3	11.9	
Gordon	651	315	966	4.1	3.6	
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,189	321	1,510	5.3	4.8	
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,555	477	2,032	4.7	4.3	
Hamilton South	1,265	363	1,628	13.1	11.7	
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,111	266	1,377	3.1	2.6	
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,933	625	2,558	10.5	9.4	
Kirkcaldy	1,817	541	2,358	9.0	8.1	
Linlithgow	1,140	340	1,480	6.1	5.4	
Livingston	1,226	369	1,594	4.2	3.8	
Midlothian	594	158	752	4.2	3.8	
Moray	1,187	427	1,614	5.7	5.1	
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,401	399	1,800	8.0	7.2	
North East Fife	701	277	978	4.7	4.3	
North Tayside	810	321	1,131	4.7	4.1	
Ochil	1,239	444	1,683	7.1	6.3	
Orkney and Shetland	464	190	654	3.4	2.6	
Paisley North	1,428	349	1,777	5.0	4.4	
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>						
Paisley South	1,544	345	1,889	7.5	6.8	
Perth	834	308	1,142	3.2	2.8	
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,182	294	1,476	6.7	5.6	
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	735	255	990	4.2	3.6	
Stirling	883	269	1,152	3.9	3.5	
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	975	289	1,264	7.7	7.0	
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	595	172	767	3.8	3.2	
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	542	238	780	3.5	3.0	
West Renfrewshire	895	216	1,111	4.4	4.0	
Western Isles	682	153	835	8.2	6.9	
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>						
Belfast East	1,351	372	1,723	4.2	3.7	
Belfast North	2,340	502	2,842	4.4	3.8	
Belfast South	1,586	571	2,157	3.1	2.8	
Belfast West	3,768	648	4,416	15.8	13.8	
East Antrim	1,574	504	2,078	6.9	5.9	
East Londonderry	1,691	578	2,269	7.3	6.3	
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,626	569	2,195	6.3	5.1	
Foyle	3,499	926	4,425	10.1	8.8	
Lagan Valley	811	270	1,081	3.0	2.5	
Mid Ulster	1,033	441	1,474	5.8	4.8	
Newry and Armagh	1,833	626	2,459	6.6	5.5	
North Antrim	1,514	562	2,076	5.5	4.5	
North Down	1,197	500	1,697	7.3	6.5	
South Antrim	1,060	416	1,476	4.0	3.5	
South Down	1,526	508	2,034	7.8	6.4	
Strangford	1,212	448	1,660	5.8	5.1	
Upper Bann	1,375	485	1,860	4.4	3.8	
West Tyrone	2,000	666	2,666	9.2	7.4	

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

<sup>a</sup> 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.24

## Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at June 8 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>						
Tees Valley and Durham	26,035	6,696	32,731	7.9	7.0	
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	7,343	1,744	9,087	8.2	7.3	
South Teeside	8,550	1,966	10,516	9.9	9.1	
Darlington	2,072	525	2,597	5.8	5.4	
Durham CC	8,070	2,461	10,531	6.8	5.9	
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	32,014	7,738	39,752	7.0	6.3	
Northumberland	5,045	1,453	6,498	6.2	5.3	
Tyneside	19,996	4,563	24,559	7.0	6.4	
Sunderland	6,973	1,722	8,695	7.7	7.0	
<b>NORTH WEST</b>						
Cumbria	6,493	1,815	8,308	4.5	3.7	
West Cumbria	4,376	1,130	5,506	6.7	5.8	
East Cumbria	2,117	685	2,802	2.7	2.2	
Cheshire	10,118	3,048	13,166	3.0	2.7	
Halton and Warrington	4,556	1,366	5,922	4.0	3.6	
Cheshire CC	5,562	1,682	7,244	2.5	2.2	
Greater Manchester	38,162	10,221	48,383	4.4	3.9	
Greater Manchester South	22,028	5,641	27,669	4.0	3.7	
Greater Manchester North	16,134	4,580	20,714	5.0	4.3	
Lancashire	17,249	4,662	21,911	3.9	3.4	
Blackburn with Darwen	2,477	629	3,106	4.8	4.4	
Blackpool	2,298	518	2,816	4.7	4.0	
Lancashire CC	12,474	3,615	16,089	3.7	3.2	
Merseyside	35,324	9,657	44,981	9.0	8.0	
East Merseyside	7,852	2,181	10,033	9.6	8.5	
Liverpool	15,097	4,006	19,103	9.4	8.5	
Sefton	5,435	1,433	6,868	7.6	6.6	
Wirral	6,900	2,037	8,937	8.8	7.6	
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>						
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	16,660	5,039	21,699	5.9	5.3	
Kingston upon Hull, City of	7,246	2,017	9,263	7.6	7.1	
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,508	1,280	4,788	4.4	3.7	
North and North East Lincolnshire	5,906	1,742	7,648	5.6	5.0	
North Yorkshire	6,100	2,143	8,243	2.7	2.2	
York	1,704	533	2,237	2.5	2.3	
North Yorkshire CC	4,396	1,610	6,006	2.8	2.2	
South Yorkshire	24,906	6,938	31,844	6.5	5.8	
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	13,940	3,962	17,902	6.9	6.1	
Sheffield	10,966	2,976	13,942	6.0	5.5	
West Yorkshire	34,373	9,292	43,665	4.7	4.2	
Bradford	9,484	2,450	11,934	6.0	5.4	
Leeds	11,571	3,112	14,683	3.9	3.6	
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	13,318	3,730	17,048	4.7	4.1	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	29,924	9,102	39,026	4.9	4.2	
Derby	4,351	1,216	5,567	5.0	4.5	
East Derbyshire	4,636	1,377	6,013	6.9	6.2	
South and West Derbyshire	4,586	1,487	6,073	3.6	3.1	
Nottingham	7,270	1,950	9,220	5.		



# C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
<b>Month ending</b>								
1999 Jun 10		240.6	171.5	69.0	258.3	-9.6	183.6	74.7
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 R		222.3	160.8	61.5	244.4	6.8	173.4	71.0
Jun 8 P		221.0	158.7	62.3	238.4	-6.0	170.4	68.0

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
<b>Month ending</b>								
1999 Jun 10		274.0	199.1	74.9	271.4	-4.6	193.2	78.2
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 R		259.0	186.9	72.1	254.6	-13.8	182.9	71.7
Jun 8 P		254.5	186.1	68.4	254.3	-0.3	182.2	72.1

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.32

Claim history: number of previous claims  
Claims starting during the quarter ending January 2000 by number of previous claims

	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
<b>Thousands</b>							
<b>Region</b>							
North East	7.1	6.2	5.6	5.0	4.2	18.2	46.1
North West	17.0	13.6	11.9	10.2	8.1	29.5	90.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	11.9	11.3	9.3	7.2	6.9	24.5	73.5
East Midlands	10.1	7.3	5.5	4.5	4.1	15.8	47.3
West Midlands	11.9	9.9	8.8	6.9	5.4	16.7	59.8
East	9.5	8.0	5.8	5.5	4.5	14.7	48.0
London	15.9	14.9	11.8	9.4	7.7	19.3	79.0
South East	12.6	9.0	7.6	5.9	5.1	18.5	58.6
South West	10.3	7.4	6.4	4.9	4.1	16.6	49.8
Wales	6.8	6.0	5.0	4.2	4.1	13.8	39.9
Scotland	13.1	11.6	9.5	8.7	7.3	31.3	81.5
Great Britain	126.1	104.9	86.7	73.2	60.5	220.2	671.6
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	71.4	65.5	60.6	54.8	47.1	189.5	488.9
Female	54.7	39.4	26.1	18.5	13.4	30.7	182.7
<b>Percent</b>							
<b>Region</b>							
North East	15	13	12	11	9	39	100
North West	19	15	13	11	9	33	100
Yorkshire and the Humber	17	15	12	11	8	36	100
East Midlands	21	15	12	10	9	33	100
West Midlands	20	17	15	12	9	28	100
East	20	17	12	12	9	31	100
London	20	19	15	12	10	24	100
South East	21	15	13	10	9	31	100
South West	21	15	13	10	8	33	100
Wales	17	15	13	10	10	35	100
Scotland	16	14	12	11	9	38	100
Great Britain	19	16	13	11	9	33	100
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	15	13	12	11	10	39	100
Female	30	22	14	10	7	17	100

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

Note:  
JUVOS cohort is a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims.  
Onflows in this table started between 15 October 1999 and 13 January 2000 inclusive.  
"Previous" claims in this table started after 13 July 1989.  
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is +/-2.1 percentage points (Wales).  
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is +/-1.72 percentage points.  
Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

Owing to technical problems an update of this table, for the quarter ending April 2000, was not available as usual at the time of publication. The update is available free on request through the Helpline.



# C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration

### Leavers between 11 May 2000 and 8 June 2000

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
<b>Thousands</b>						
Found Work	68.5	23.0	16.0	5.3	2.4	115.3
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.3
Gone abroad	5.4	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.2	9.9
Claimed Income Support	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	4.5
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.7	2.3	2.5	1.6	1.1	11.2
Claimed another benefit	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	3.3
Full-time education	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Approved training	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Government-supported training	4.6	1.8	5.8	2.1	1.4	15.7
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Gone to prison	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Ceased claiming	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	3.8
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	5.1	1.7	1.6	0.7	0.4	9.4
Failed to sign	29.7	9.2	6.7	2.2	1.0	48.8
New claim review	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>231.8</b>
<b>As a percentage of those with a known destination</b>						
Found Work	73.3	69.5	53.9	48.2	38.7	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.6	
Gone abroad	5.8	6.3	5.4	4.5	3.2	
Claimed Income Support	1.6	3.3	3.4	4.5	8.1	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.0	6.9	8.4	14.5	17.7	
Claimed another benefit	1.2	2.4	2.4	3.6	4.8	
Full-time education	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Government-supported training	4.9	5.4	19.5	19.1	22.6	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.6	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	
Prison	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.8	2.1	3.0	2.7	1.6	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New claim review	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.0	

Note: computerised claims only

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

# REDUNDANCIES C.41

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All								
	Male			Female					
	of whom:			of whom:			of whom:		
All made redundant	not now in employment <sup>a</sup>	now in employment <sup>b</sup>	All made redundant	not now in employment <sup>a</sup>	now in employment <sup>b</sup>	All made redundant	not now in employment <sup>a</sup>	now in employment <sup>b</sup>	
Spring 1995	181	98	84	114	60	54	68	38	30
Winter 1995/6	185	115	70	123	76	47	62	39	23
Spring 1996	171	100	71	119	68	51	52	32	19
Summer 1996	171	93	78	112	62	51	59	32	27
Autumn 1996	156	87	69	100	57	43	56	30	26
Winter 1996/7	153	90	62	102	62	40	51	29	22
Spring 1997	169	100	70	114	69	45	55	30	24
Summer 1997	161	89	72	101	56	46	60	33	27
Autumn 1997	141	74	67	90	49	42	51	25	26
Winter 1997/8	169	95	74	125	70	55	44	25	20
Spring 1998	170	101	77	107	62	45	63	40	24
Summer 1998	166	90	77	111	55	56	56	36	21
Autumn 1998	179	94	84	114	62	53	64	32	32
Winter 1998/9	212	134	77	144	91	52	68	43	25
Spring 1999	187	97	90	128	68	61	59	30	30
Summer 1999	171	93	78	109	56	53	62	37	25
Autumn 1999	168	89	78	107	55	52	61	34	27
Winter 1999/2000	193	118	75	122	77	45	71	40	30
Spring 2000	180	97	83	117	64	53	64	33	31

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

Note: The method of calculating redundancy estimates has changed from that used to calculate data previously published in these tables. Thus the data in these tables are not comparable to those previously published. See a and b below, and also the article on redundancies in this issue.

Except where stated, figures show the total of:

a: The number of people who were not in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant in the month of the reference week or in the two calendar months prior to this and  
b: The number of people who were in employment during the reference week who started their job in the same calendar month as, or the two calendar months prior to, the reference week, and who reported that they had been made redundant in the past three months.

# REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION C.42

Not seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>															
All															
Spring 1999	187	185	154	*	23	17	*	23	19	17	24	13	11	20	*
Summer 1999	171	166	142	*	24	18	15	17	16	12	20	14	*	17	*
Autumn 1999	168	166	146	*	28	12	15	12	14	18	25	15	*	13	*
Winter 1999/2000	193	188	154	10	21	13	19	21	13	21	23	12	16	18	*
Spring 2000	180	176	146	10	20	18	13	17	10	21	21	16	*	20	*
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>															
All															
Spring 1999	8	8	8	*	9	9	*	11	8	6	7	7	10	10	*
Summer 1999	7	7	7	*	9	9	8	8	7	4	6	7	*	8	*
Autumn 1999	7	7	7	*	10	6	8	6	6	6	7	8	*	6	*
Winter 1999/2000	8	8	7	11	7	7	11	10	5	7	7	6	15	9	*
Spring 2000	7	7	7	10	7	9	8	8	4	7	6	8	*	10	*

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate. See note to table C.41.

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

# REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY C.43

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture and fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance and insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education and health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>									
All									
Spring 1999	*	*	76	24	28	14	25	10	*
Summer 1999	*	*	64	19	34	10	18	11	*
Autumn 1999	*	*	49	16	32	11	33	16	*
Winter 1999/2000	*	*	67	21	39	10	30	*	10
Spring 2000	*	*	73	15	37	14	25	*	*
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>									
All									
Spring 1999	*	*	16	20	6	9	7	2	*
Summer 1999	*	*	14	15	7	6	5	2	*
Autumn 1999	*	*	10	13	7	7	9	2	*
Winter 1999/2000	*	*	15	16	8	6	8	*	8
Spring 2000	*	*	16	11	8	8	7	*	*

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

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate. See note to table C.41.



# C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom <sup>b</sup>	Australia <sup>d</sup>	Austria <sup>d</sup>	Belgium	Canada <sup>d</sup>	Denmark	Finland <sup>d</sup>	France <sup>e</sup>	Germany <sup>d,f</sup> (FR)
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>											
1992	9.2	6.8	10.2	10.8	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	11.7	10.4	6.6
1993	10.7	7.3	10.3	10.9	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.4	11.7	7.9
1994	11.1	7.1	9.4	9.7	3.8	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 May	9.2	6.2	6.0	7.5	3.8	9.1	7.9	5.3	10.2	11.5	8.7
1999 Jun	9.2	6.2	5.9	7.2	3.7	9.0	7.5	5.2	10.1	11.4	8.7
1999 Jul	9.1	6.2	5.9	6.9	3.7	9.0	7.6	5.1	10.0	11.3	8.7
1999 Aug	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.1	3.7	9.1	7.7	5.2	10.0	11.3	8.7
1999 Sep	9.0	6.1	5.9	7.3	3.6	9.0	7.4	5.0	10.0	11.1	8.7
1999 Oct	8.9	6.1	5.9	7.1	3.6	8.9	7.1	4.9	10.0	10.9	8.7
1999 Nov	8.9	6.0	5.9	6.7	3.6	8.8	6.9	4.8	10.1	10.8	8.7
1999 Dec	8.9	6.0	5.9	7.0	3.6	8.7	6.8	4.9	10.1	10.6	8.6
2000 Jan	8.8	5.9	5.8	6.8	3.6	8.7	6.8	5.0	10.2	10.5	8.5
2000 Feb	8.7	6.0	5.8	6.7	3.5	8.6	6.8	4.8	10.1	10.4	8.4
2000 Mar	8.6	5.9	5.7	6.9	3.4	8.5	6.8	4.8	10.0	10.2	8.4
2000 Apr	8.5	5.9	5.6	6.9	3.3	8.4	6.8	4.7	9.8	10.0	8.4
2000 May	8.5	..	..	..	3.2	8.4	..	4.7	9.5	9.8	8.4
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>											
1999 Jun	..	..	1,264	683	219	509	1,171	157	257	2,823	..
1999 Jul	..	..	1,235	659	218	511	1,191	153	256	2,770	..
1999 Aug	..	..	1,218	677	217	514	1,215	155	256	2,779	..
1999 Sep	..	..	1,213	694	213	502	1,168	154	256	2,695	..
1999 Oct	..	..	1,201	676	209	503	1,126	153	257	2,669	..
1999 Nov	..	..	1,190	646	214	491	1,093	151	260	2,624	..
1999 Dec	..	..	1,169	672	211	486	1,075	150	262	2,584	..
2000 Jan	..	..	1,161	655	216	490	1,078	149	266	2,565	..
2000 Feb	..	..	1,157	644	211	484	1,080	148	269	2,500	..
2000 Mar	..	..	1,141	662	200	473	1,086	..	272	2,448	..
2000 Apr	..	..	1,118	657	192	..	1,079	..	..	2,371	..
2000 May	..	..	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000 Jun	..	..	1,098	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.8	6.9	5.8	10.9	6.8	5.3	10.6	9.8	9.6
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>											
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 Jun	..	..	1,245	649	182	475	1,150	141	280	2,648	3,938
1999 Jul	..	..	1,264	624	179	524	1,254	153	227	2,640	4,027
1999 Aug	..	..	1,263	653	180	552	1,228	163	233	2,741	4,024
1999 Sep	..	..	1,224	713	180	532	1,069	140	230	2,738	3,943
1999 Oct	..	..	1,165	643	194	511	1,031	138	237	2,729	3,883
1999 Nov	..	..	1,147	610	221	492	1,031	133	237	2,696	3,901
1999 Dec	..	..	1,141	667	242	492	995	139	229	2,637	4,047
2000 Jan	..	..	1,236	696	279	493	1,139	174	264	2,683	4,293
2000 Feb	..	..	1,227	719	265	481	1,136	159	284	2,594	4,277
2000 Mar	..	..	1,194	700	221	462	1,141	..	282	2,451	4,141
2000 Apr	..	..	1,142	659	194	..	1,124	..	..	2,345	3,986
2000 May	..	..	1,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000 Jun	..	..	1,077	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.7	7.3	5.3	10.6	7.1	5.5	11.2	..	9.8

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 February for Ireland; March for Australia, Denmark and the Netherlands; April for Belgium, France, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland; May for Austria and the USA.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece	Irish Republic <sup>d,e,f</sup>	Italy <sup>d</sup>	Japan <sup>f</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands <sup>f</sup>	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland <sup>f</sup>	United States <sup>d</sup>
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>												
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	3.3	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 May	..	5.8	11.4	4.7	2.4	3.5	3.1	4.8	16.0	7.1	..	4.2
1999 Jun	..	5.7	11.4	4.8	2.3	3.4	..	4.7	15.9	7.2	3.1	4.3
1999 Jul	..	5.7	11.3	4.8	2.3	3.4	..	4.5	15.7	7.0	..	4.3
1999 Aug	..	5.6	11.3	4.7	2.3	3.3	3.3	4.4	15.7	7.2	..	4.2
1999 Sep	..	5.5	11.2	4.6	2.3	3.2	..	4.3	15.4	7.0	..	4.2
1999 Oct	..	5.3	11.1	4.6	2.2	2.9	..	4.2	15.0	6.7	..	4.1
1999 Nov	..	5.2	11.1	4.5	2.2	2.7	3.7	4.2	15.1	6.8	..	4.1
1999 Dec	..	5.1	11.2	4.7	2.2	2.8	..	4.3	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
2000 Feb	..	5.0	11.0	4.9	2.2	2.9	..	4.4	15.0	6.6	..	4.0
2000 Mar	..	4.9	10.8	4.9	2.2	2.9	..	4.4	14.7	6.4	..	4.0
2000 Apr	..	4.8	10.7	4.8	2.2	3.0	..	4.4	14.5	6.1	..	4.0
2000 May	..	4.7	..	4.7	2.2	..	..	4.5	14.3	6.1	..	4.1
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>												
1999 Jun	..	196	..	3,240	5.4	..	57	..	1,647	217	98	5,934
1999 Jul	..	194	2,679	3,270	5.4	..	59	..	1,631	221	96	5,937
1999 Aug	..	191	..	3,170	5.4	..	60	..	1,624	203	93	5,842
1999 Sep	..	187	..	3,150	5.3	..	61	..	1,607	207	91	5,825
1999 Oct	..	183	2,592	3,140	5.2	..	63	..	1,595	214	89	5,757
1999 Nov	..	179	..	3,100	5.1	..	63	..	1,597	217	87	5,736
1999 Dec	..	173	..	3,180	5.1	..	..	..	1,590	212	86	5,688
2000 Jan	..	172	2,623	3,170	5.0	..	..	..	1,613	211	84	5,688
2000 Feb	..	170	..	3,290	5.0	..	..	..	1,601	210	81	5,804
2000 Mar	..	164	..	3,320	5.1	..	..	..	1,578	207	77	5,708
2000 Apr	..	..	..	3,270	..	..	..	..	1,559	..	74	5,524
2000 May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,774
2000 Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	4.9	11.2	4.8	..	2.9	..	..	..	4.8	2.0	4.1
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>												
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											



# 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
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBZL</b>	<b>YBZO</b>	<b>YBZR</b>	<b>YBZU</b>	<b>YBZX</b>	<b>YCAD</b>
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	28,518	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	788
1997	29,004	28,182	868	3,793	7,783	10,267	5,471	822
1998	29,052	28,263	856	3,713	7,708	10,319	5,667	790
1999	29,361	28,532	850	3,710	7,592	10,525	5,855	829
3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	29,361	28,532	850	3,710	7,592	10,525	5,855	829
Apr-Jun	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
Changes Over last 3 months	79	98	15	3	-47	68	58	-20
Percent	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.1	-0.6	0.6	1.0	-2.3
Over last 12 months	216	207	1	47	-178	196	141	9
Percent	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.3	-2.3	1.9	2.4	1.1
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>YBSL</b>	<b>YBZM</b>	<b>YBZP</b>	<b>YBZS</b>	<b>YBZV</b>	<b>YBZY</b>	<b>YCAE</b>
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	3,238	277
1997	16,184	15,905	454	2,082	4,428	5,608	3,352	280
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 Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	16,325	16,031	438	2,016	4,282	5,748	3,547	294
Apr-Jun	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	16,386	16,085	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
Changes Over last 3 months	54	56	10	4	-25	34	33	-1
Percent	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.2	-0.6	0.6	0.9	-0.4
Over last 12 months	92	96	-6	28	-97	115	55	-3
Percent	0.6	0.6	-1.3	1.4	-2.3	2.0	1.6	-1.2
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBZN</b>	<b>YBZQ</b>	<b>YBZT</b>	<b>YBZW</b>	<b>YBZZ</b>	<b>YCAF</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,434	11,906	392	2,083	3,136	4,441	1,854	528
1993	11,466	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	4,685	2,229	508
1999	13,036	12,501	412	1,694	3,310	4,778	2,307	534
3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	13,036	12,501	412	1,694	3,310	4,778	2,307	534
Apr-Jun	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	1,690	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	4,806	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
Changes Over last 3 months	24	43	5	-1	-21	34	26	-19
Percent	0.2	0.3	1.3	-0.1	-0.7	0.7	1.1	-3.3
Over last 12 months	124	111	7	19	-81	81	85	13
Percent	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.1	-2.4	1.7	3.7	2.3

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity rates (%) <sup>a</sup>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All</b>	<b>MGWG</b>	<b>MGSO</b>	<b>YCAG</b>	<b>YCAJ</b>	<b>YCAM</b>	<b>YCAP</b>	<b>MGWP</b>	<b>MGWS</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.3	82.6	85.8	69.0	83
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	7.7
1997	62.8	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 Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	63.2	78.9	58.9	75.6	84.5	84.9	69.3	8.1
Apr-Jun	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	58.3	76.1	84.9	85.0	69.4	8.3
Oct-Dec	63.4	79.0	58.3	76.1	84.9	84.8	69.5	8.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	63.4	79.0	58.4	76.2	84.7	85.0	69.3	8.4
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	76.1	84.8	85.1	69.7	8.2
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	-0.2
Over last 12 months	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGWH</b>	<b>MGSP</b>	<b>YCAH</b>	<b>YCAK</b>	<b>YCAN</b>	<b>YCAQ</b>	<b>MGWQ</b>	<b>MGWT</b>
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	56.4	82.2	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.7
1995	72.6	85.2	56.2	81.8	94.2	93.1	71.5	8.2
1996	72.4	85.1	59.5	82.6	93.4	92.5	71.8	7.6
1997	72.2	84.9	58.2	82.4	93.6	92.0	72.2	7.6
1998	71.8	84.4	58.2	80.8	93.7	91.5	71.9	7.6
1999	72.1	84.6	59.3	80.5	93.5	92.2	72.6	7.9
3-month averages Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	72.1	84.6	59.3	80.5	93.5	92.2	72.6	7.9
Apr-Jun	72.0	84.6	58.6	80.9	93.5	92		



# D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M)															
	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start			
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks				Reasons for not seeking				All		Students	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
																Total
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>YBZV</b>	<b>YBWC</b>	<b>YCFE</b>	<b>YCFI</b>	<b>YCFJ</b>	<b>YCFK</b>	<b>YCFL</b>	<b>YCFM</b>	<b>YCFN</b>	<b>YCFO</b>	<b>YCFP</b>	<b>YCFQ</b>	<b>YCFR</b>	
1993	16,836	7,481	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	233	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	99	
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	699	1,427	68	756	681	241	369	210	88	123	
<b>3-month averages</b>																
<b>Mar-May 99 (Spr)</b>	<b>17,070</b>	<b>7,645</b>	<b>5,319</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>123</b>	
Apr-Jun	17,082	7,651	5,340	2,311	2,107	672	1,435	67	752	686	243	360	204	88	117	
May-Jul	17,099	7,663	5,356	2,307	2,100	689	1,412	64	753	671	244	369	207	87	120	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,077	7,645	5,369	2,275	2,071	686	1,384	65	736	656	246	367	205	86	119	
Jul-Sep	17,049	7,619	5,325	2,294	2,085	705	1,380	66	751	658	247	362	209	93	117	
Aug-Oct	17,080	7,645	5,357	2,288	2,074	687	1,387	67	740	653	238	376	214	95	119	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,043	7,614	5,315	2,299	2,087	690	1,397	66	739	661	227	394	212	94	117	
Oct-Dec	17,018	7,603	5,327	2,276	2,069	676	1,394	66	725	658	220	400	207	94	113	
Nov99-Jan2000	17,027	7,612	5,339	2,273	2,079	670	1,410	67	727	659	223	404	214	88	106	
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	17,046	7,638	5,342	2,296	2,100	656	1,444	68	732	651	235	414	195	88	108	
Jan-Mar2000	17,019	7,607	5,311	2,296	2,105	658	1,448	64	738	656	236	411	191	81	110	
Feb-Apr	17,011	7,594	5,291	2,303	2,117	670	1,447	64	756	656	233	407	187	77	109	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,004	7,573	5,262	2,312	2,125	670	1,455	64	768	655	239	399	186	75	111	
<b>Changes</b>																
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-42</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>-81</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Percent</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-14.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-66</b>	<b>-71</b>	<b>-57</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-12</b>	
<b>Percent</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>-11.5</b>	<b>-14.3</b>	<b>-12</b>	
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>YBWA</b>	<b>YBWD</b>	<b>YCFH</b>	<b>YCFJ</b>	<b>YCFM</b>	<b>YCFP</b>	<b>YCFQ</b>	<b>YCFR</b>	<b>YCFY</b>	<b>YCGB</b>	<b>YCGC</b>	<b>YCGH</b>	<b>YCGK</b>	
1993	5,886	2,583	1,807	777	654	307	348	89	259	44	112	150	122	58	65	
1994	5,971	2,657	1,809	847	736	325	411	83	324	49	121	158	112	57	64	
1995	6,065	2,747	1,901	847	737	321	416	64	327	51	129	166	110	58	62	
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	272	573	53	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	582	40	464	72	122	157	90	43	47	
<b>3-month averages</b>																
<b>Mar-May 99 (Spr)</b>	<b>6,332</b>	<b>2,912</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>47</b>	
Apr-Jun	6,341	2,918	1,974	944	855	265	590	39	460	72	125	160	89	45	47	
May-Jul	6,356	2,930	1,980	950	858	273	585	37	455	68	126	172	92	46	47	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,348	2,925	1,981	944	853	273	580	38	443	68	126	177	91	47	44	
Jul-Sep	6,337	2,914	1,965	949	855	283	571	39	451	67	125	174	95	50	45	
Aug-Oct	6,354	2,925	1,984	941	845	274	571	39	445	66	115	180	95	51	44	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,330	2,902	1,958	943	845	274	571	41	445	68	109	182	98	52	46	
Oct-Dec	6,328	2,904	1,970	933	836	268	568	42	440	68	106	180	97	53	44	
Nov99-Jan2000	6,325	2,893	1,972	921	830	264	566	43	439	68	110	171	92	49	43	
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	6,367	2,930	1,996	934	846	263	583	44	441	68	118	177	88	48	40	
Jan-Mar2000	6,352	2,918	1,984	933	851	263	588	43	448	61	116	182	83	43	40	
Feb-Apr	6,333	2,898	1,960	939	857	267	591	41	459	64	111	183	81	41	40	
Mar-May (Spr)	6,337	2,894	1,955	939	860	263	597	36	465	64	114	181	78	40	39	
<b>Changes</b>																
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-1</b>	
<b>Percent</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-19.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-11.1</b>	<b>-18.0</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-8</b>	
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>-12.4</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-17.4</b>	
<b>Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>YBWB</b>	<b>YBWE</b>	<b>YCFH</b>	<b>YCFK</b>	<b>YCFN</b>	<b>YCFQ</b>	<b>YCFR</b>	<b>YCFW</b>	<b>YCFZ</b>	<b>YCGC</b>	<b>YCGF</b>	<b>YCGI</b>	<b>YCGL</b>	
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	1,453	1,305	604	700	45	197	721	111	230	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	1,305	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	
<b>3-month averages</b>																
<b>Mar-May 99 (Spr)</b>	<b>10,738</b>	<b>4,733</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>76</b>	
Apr-Jun	10,741	4,733	3,366	1,367	1,252	408	845	28	292	614	118	200	115	43	72	
May-Jul	10,743	4,733	3,377	1,357	1,242	416	826	27	297	604	118	196	115	42	73	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,729	4,720	3,369	1,332	1,218	413	805	28	293	588	119	191	113	39	75	
Jul-Sep	10,712	4,706	3,361	1,345	1,230	421	809	28	300	591	122	189	115	43	72	
Aug-Oct	10,726	4,720	3,372	1,347	1,229	413	816	27	295	586	124	196	118	44	75	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,713	4,712	3,357	1,355	1,241	415	826	25	294	593	118	211	114	42	72	
Oct-Dec	10,690	4,700	3,357	1,343	1,233	408	825	24	285	590	114	220	110	42	68	
Nov99-Jan2000	10,702	4,719	3,367	1,352	1,250	406										



# 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 (%) <sup>a</sup>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All</b>	<b>YBTC</b>	<b>YBTL</b>	<b>LWEX</b>	<b>LWFA</b>	<b>LWFD</b>	<b>LWFG</b>	<b>LWFJ</b>	<b>LWFM</b>
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								
Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	36.8	21.1	41.1	24.4	15.5	15.1	30.7	91.9
Apr-Jun	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	92.0
Aug-Oct	36.7	21.1	41.9	24.1	15.3	15.1	30.7	91.9
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
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	-1.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.2
Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
<b>Male</b>	<b>YBTD</b>	<b>YBTN</b>	<b>LWEY</b>	<b>LWFB</b>	<b>LWFE</b>	<b>LWFH</b>	<b>LWFK</b>	<b>LWFN</b>
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								
Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	27.9	15.4	40.7	19.5	6.5	7.8	27.4	92.1
Apr-Jun	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
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	-1.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.8	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Female</b>	<b>YBTE</b>	<b>YBTM</b>	<b>LWEZ</b>	<b>LWFC</b>	<b>LWFF</b>	<b>LWFI</b>	<b>LWFL</b>	<b>LWFO</b>
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	41.8	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	28.9	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								
Mar-May 1999 (Spr)	45.2	27.5	41.6	29.6	24.9	22.4	35.1	91.8
Apr-Jun	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
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8	0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.3
Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.4	-1.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2

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

a Denominator—all persons in the relevant age group.

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

# E.1

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector				Private sector				
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1995=100	LNMM	LNMQ	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE	LNKX	LNKY	Per cent change over previous 12 months		
			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>							Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	
1995	100.0				100.0				100.0				
1996	103.6				103.0				103.7				
1997	108.0				105.3				108.7				
1998	113.5				108.6				114.7				
1999	119.0				113.1				120.5				
1998	Jan	110.7	111.3	4.9	4.9	106.4	107.0	2.6	2.7	111.7	112.4	5.5	5.4
	Feb	111.7	111.7	5.2	5.0	106.5	107.1	2.7	2.6	113.0	112.8	5.8	5.6
	Mar	118.1	112.3	4.9	5.0	106.4	107.3	2.8	2.7	121.0	113.5	5.5	5.6
	Apr	113.1	112.7	5.7	5.3	106.8	107.4	2.1	2.5	114.7	114.0	6.6	6.0
	May	113.2	113.2	6.0	5.6	106.3	108.1	3.1	2.7	114.4	114.5	6.7	6.3
	Jun	112.6	113.1	5.2	5.7	108.8	108.7	3.7	3.0	113.5	114.1	5.6	6.3
	Jul	114.0	113.8	5.5	5.6	109.2	109.1	3.8	3.5	115.2	115.0	5.9	6.1
	Aug	112.4	114.0	4.9	5.2	110.6	109.6	4.0	3.9	112.8	115.0	5.2	5.6
	Sep	112.8	114.5	5.1	5.2	110.0	109.8	3.6	3.8	113.4	115.7	5.4	5.5
	Oct	112.6	114.8	4.8	4.9	109.6	110.0	3.7	3.8	113.3	116.0	5.0	5.2
	Nov	113.7	115.2	4.6	4.8	109.8	110.6	3.7	3.7	114.7	116.4	4.8	5.1
	Dec	117.2	115.4	4.1	4.5	110.6	110.4	3.3	3.6	118.9	116.8	4.3	4.7
1999	Jan	115.7	116.3	4.5	4.4	110.3	111.2	4.0	3.6	117.0	117.5	4.6	4.6
	Feb	117.5	117.3	5.0	4.5	111.1	111.5	4.1	3.8	119.0	118.7	5.2	4.7
	Mar	124.0	117.7	4.8	4.8	110.6	111.9	4.3	4.1	127.4	119.1	4.9	4.9
	Apr	117.3	117.3	4.1	4.6	111.6	112.4	4.6	4.3	118.8	118.5	3.9	4.7
	May R	117.9	117.9	4.1	4.3	113.4	113.2	4.7	4.5	119.0	119.1	4.0	4.3
	Jun	118.6	119.0	5.2	4.5	114.5	114.0	4.9	4.8	119.6	120.1	5.3	4.4
	Jul	119.0	118.9	4.4	4.6	113.6	113.6	4.2	4.6	120.3	120.1	4.5	4.6
	Aug	117.9	119.6	5.0	4.9	114.4	113.7	3.8	4.3	118.7	121.1	5.3	5.0
	Sep	117.8	119.8	4.6	4.7	114.1	114.0	3.9	3.9	118.7	121.2	4.8	4.8
	Oct	118.4	120.7	5.1	4.9	114.0	114.5	4.0	3.9	119.5	122.2	5.4	5.1
	Nov	119.4	121.1	5.1	4.9	114.5	114.9	3.9	3.9	120.6	122.6	5.3	5.2
	Dec	124.6	122.6	6.2	5.5	114.7	114.4	3.6	3.9	124.6	124.6	6.8	5.8
2000	Jan	123.3	123.8	6.5	5.9	115.2	116.2	4.5	4.0	125.3			



# E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture and forestry <sup>c</sup>	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ng n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equip-ment n.e.c.
March 1996=100		(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
		LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV
1997	Annual	..	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1
1998	Averages	..	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4
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
1997	May	..	104.7	103.1	104.0	105.2	106.2	102.9	104.2	104.4	104.4	107.0	104.0	104.5
	June	..	104.7	103.3	105.1	105.5	106.7	103.8	105.0	104.8	105.2	107.1	104.4	105.6
	July	..	105.0	103.8	105.6	105.6	107.1	104.2	105.1	105.5	105.4	108.1	104.8	105.6
	Aug	..	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7
	Sep	..	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	105.1	105.2
	Oct	..	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	105.3	105.2
	Nov	..	104.8	104.6	106.6	105.2	109.1	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	109.0	106.3	105.7
	Dec	..	106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.8
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
	Feb	..	106.8	105.9	105.3	106.5	110.6	105.5	109.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	107.0	107.4
	Mar	..	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	107.1	107.6
	Apr	..	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	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
	June	..	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	109.5
	July	..	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.1
	Aug	..	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.5
	Sep	..	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	110.4
	Oct	..	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1
	Nov	..	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	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
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	..	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	..	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7
	Mar	..	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	109.6
	Apr	..	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	110.1
	May	..	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	111.2	111.4	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	108.7	110.7
	June	..	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	111.3
	July	..	109.4	109.8	111.6	111.4	114.3	112.1	118.7	112.5	113.0	117.0	110.0	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
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
	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
	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
	Apr R	..	112.1	114.6	112.2	108.7	119.3	114.4	123.3	114.7	119.3	120.6	110.4	116.0
	May P	..	112.6	115.8	112.7	107.2	119.3	114.9	123.7	115.6	119.8	121.3	110.6	116.2
Per cent change on the year		LNLN	LNLN	LNLO	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN
1998	May	..	3.8	4.5	2.2	3.7	6.0	4.3	5.6	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.4	4.3
	June	..	4.1	4.9	2.3	3.7	5.0	4.0	5.6	5.5	3.7	6.0	4.2	3.7
	July	..	3.5	4.8	2.0	4.0	4.8	4.0	5.9	4.7	4.2	5.8	3.9	4.3
	Aug	..	3.4	4.2	2.2	4.3	4.6	3.5	6.1	4.4	4.4	6.7	3.9	4.5
	Sep	..	3.9	4.1	2.3	4.6	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	5.7	3.5	5.0
	Oct	..	5.1	4.0	2.2	4.4	3.3	3.5	5.9	5.2	3.8	5.6	2.8	4.7
	Nov	..	5.0	4.2	2.0	4.4	2.5	3.9	6.1	4.7	3.5	4.3	2.0	4.0
	Dec	..	4.2	4.1	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.4	6.5	4.3	3.0	3.8	1.6	3.0
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	..	4.1	4.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.7
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	..	2.8	3.5	2.0	3.3	0.5	5.3	6.1	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	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
	Apr	..	0.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.0	4.0	6.3	1.6	3.0	-0.1	0.1	1.5
	May	..	0.4	1.4	2.7	1.6	0.0	3.6	6.7	1.2	3.3	0.8	0.1	1.6
	June	..	0.5	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.1	3.5	6.9	1.6	3.3	1.5	0.6	1.6
	July	..	0.7	1.0	3.6	1.5	1.8	3.5	6.6	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.0	1.4
	Aug	0.9	1.2	1.7	3.9	1.3	3.2	3.7	6.6	2.6	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.4
	Sep	3.6	1.0	1.9	4.3	1.6	4.2	3.7	7.3	2.7	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.4
	Oct	7.0	1.0	2.3	4.9	2.5	5.3	3.7	7.3	3.7	4.0	2.8	1.7	2.1
	Nov	6.7	0.9	1.6	4.8	3.5	5.3	3.5	7.3	4.5	3.9	4.2	2.2	3.1
	Dec	5.0	0.3	1.2	5.4	3.9	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.8	4.3	5.1	1.5	3.9
2000	Jan	3.7	0.5	1.5	4.6	1.6	5.8	3.0	6.7	4.6	5.4	7.9	1.3	4.1
	Feb	3.3	1.4	2.5	4.8	0.8	6.5	3.0	6.4	3.4	7.0	8.7	1.8	4.4
	Mar	5.1	2.7	3.7	4.2	-1.8	6.6	3.1	6.4	3.3	7.2	8.3	2.8	5.0
	Apr R	6.0	3.1	5.3	4.0	-1.6	6.7	3.4	5.8	3.0	7.0	7.8	2.1	5.3
	May P	8.2	3.1	6.0	3.2	-3.3	5.9	3.3	5.4	3.4	6.8	6.4	1.8	5.0

# EARNINGS E.2

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication <sup>e</sup>	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work <sup>d</sup>	Other services <sup>f</sup>	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
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
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	May	105.0	100.9	100.4	102.1	104.1	98.1	104.5	103.1	105.5	103.3	100.0	103.8	104.6	1997
	June	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	May
	July	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	10										



# E.4 EARNINGS

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

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

1995=100		Whole economy				Private sector				Public sector			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
1998	Jan	110.7	4.9	4.6	0.3	111.7	5.5	5.2	0.3	106.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
	Feb	111.7	5.3	4.6	0.7	113.0	5.9	5.0	0.9	106.5	2.8	2.8	0.0
	Mar	118.1	5.3	4.1	1.2	121.0	5.9	4.5	1.4	106.4	2.5	2.5	0.0
	Apr	113.1	5.8	5.1	0.7	114.7	6.7	5.9	0.8	106.8	2.1	2.1	0.0
	May	113.2	6.1	5.2	0.9	114.4	6.8	5.6	1.2	108.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Jun	112.6	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.5	5.6	5.1	0.5	108.8	4.0	3.8	0.2
	Jul	114.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	115.2	5.9	5.2	0.7	109.2	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Aug	112.4	4.7	4.5	0.2	112.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	110.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Sep	112.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	113.4	5.3	4.8	0.5	110.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Oct	112.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	113.3	4.9	4.7	0.2	109.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Nov	113.7	4.5	4.8	-0.3	114.7	4.7	5.1	-0.4	109.8	3.4	3.4	0.0
	Dec	117.2	4.3	4.2	0.1	118.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.6	3.1	3.2	-0.1
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	117.5	5.1	3.8	1.3	119.0	5.3	3.7	1.6	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	124.0	5.0	3.5	1.5	127.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.3	3.7	3.3	0.4	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	111.6	4.5	3.9	0.6
	May	117.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	119.0	4.0	3.2	0.8	113.4	4.7	4.0	0.7
	Jun	118.6	5.4	4.2	1.2	119.6	5.4	4.1	1.3	114.5	5.3	4.7	0.6
	Jul	119.0	4.3	3.5	0.8	120.3	4.4	3.5	0.9	113.6	4.0	3.4	0.6
	Aug	117.9	4.9	3.7	1.2	118.7	5.2	3.9	1.3	114.4	3.4	3.0	0.4
	Sep	117.8	4.5	3.7	0.8	118.7	4.6	3.8	0.8	114.1	3.7	3.3	0.4
	Oct	118.4	5.2	3.8	1.4	119.5	5.4	3.8	1.6	114.0	4.0	3.6	0.4
	Nov	119.4	5.0	3.6	1.4	120.6	5.2	3.5	1.7	114.5	4.3	3.9	0.4
	Dec	124.6	6.3	3.7	2.6	127.1	6.9	3.8	3.1	114.7	3.7	3.1	0.6
2000	Jan	123.3	6.5	4.8	1.7	125.3	7.0	5.0	2.0	115.2	4.5	4.0	0.5
	Feb	124.1	5.7	5.1	0.6	126.0	5.9	5.1	0.8	116.4	4.8	4.8	0.0
	Mar	131.0	5.6	4.7	0.9	135.1	6.0	4.9	1.1	115.2	4.2	4.2	0.0
	Apr R	122.5	4.4	4.4	0.0	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	116.6	4.5	4.4	0.1
	May P	122.5	3.9	4.6	-0.7	123.8	4.0	4.9	-0.9	117.2	3.3	3.3	0.0
		Production				of which: manufacturing				Services			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
		LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUJ	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT	LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS
1998	Jan	110.3	4.7	4.4	0.3	110.5	4.8	4.6	0.2	110.9	4.8	4.6	0.2
	Feb	112.4	5.0	4.3	0.7	112.7	5.0	4.4	0.6	111.7	5.4	4.6	0.8
	Mar	117.0	5.5	4.6	0.9	117.2	5.5	4.6	0.9	119.0	5.4	4.0	1.4
	Apr	113.3	5.2	4.5	0.7	113.4	5.0	4.6	0.4	113.2	6.0	5.3	0.7
	May	112.5	4.2	4.6	-0.4	112.7	4.5	4.6	-0.1	113.4	6.7	5.3	1.4
	Jun	112.9	4.4	4.2	0.2	113.1	4.5	4.3	0.2	112.3	5.3	4.8	0.5
	Jul	114.2	4.8	4.3	0.5	114.6	4.9	4.4	0.5	113.7	5.4	4.9	0.5
	Aug	112.2	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.4	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.2	4.7	4.4	0.3
	Sep	112.1	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.4	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.6	5.0	4.6	0.4
	Oct	113.3	4.4	4.0	0.4	113.7	4.4	3.9	0.5	112.0	4.6	4.6	0.0
	Nov	114.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	114.7	3.5	3.7	-0.2	113.1	4.5	4.9	-0.4
	Dec	116.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1	117.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	114.6	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.0	4.1	3.6	0.5	116.0	4.6	4.5	0.1
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	116.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.6	3.5	2.7	0.8	117.9	5.5	4.0	1.5
	Mar	120.9	3.4	2.4	1.0	121.3	3.5	2.6	0.9	125.2	5.2	3.6	1.6
	Apr	117.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	117.4	3.6	2.6	1.0	117.2	3.6	3.5	0.1
	May	116.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.6	3.4	2.8	0.6	118.3	4.3	3.6	0.7
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.0	3.4	3.1	0.3	119.2	6.1	4.8	1.3
	Jul	118.1	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7	119.1	4.7	3.8	0.9
	Aug	116.4	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.9	0.2	118.1	5.3	3.8	1.5
	Sep	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1	117.7	4.6	3.6	1.0
	Oct	118.2	4.3	4.0	0.3	118.9	4.6	4.5	0.1	118.0	5.4	3.6	1.8
	Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3	118.9	5.2	3.4	1.8
	Dec	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.6	6.0	4.2	1.8	124.8	6.4	3.6	2.8
2000	Jan	121.1	5.7	4.3	1.4	121.7	5.8	4.5	1.3	123.9	6.8	5.0	1.8
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.0	4.6	5.1	-0.5	124.8	5.9	5.0	0.9
	Mar	126.0	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.7	4.5	5.1	-0.6	132.5	5.8	4.6	1.2
	Apr R	121.9	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.7	-0.2	122.5	4.5	4.3	0.2
	May P	121.8	4.7	4.2	0.5	122.5	5.1	4.6	0.5	122.4	3.5	4.6	-1.1

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

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

R Revised.  
P Provisional.

# E.21

## UNIT WAGE COSTS<sup>a</sup>

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100		Percent change from a year earlier		Percent change from a year earlier	
		LNNQ	LOUW	LNKK	LOJE
	1992	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 Q1	106.8	3.3	103.7	3.0
	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	115.0	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	116.1	0.2	113.9	2.9
	1997 Oct	110.7	3.8	..	..
	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	115.3	1.2	..	..
	May	114.7	0.4	..	..
	Jun	115.0	1.0	..	..
	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	116.9	0.6	..	..
	Feb	116.0	-0.2	..	..
	Mar	115.5	0.0	..	..
	Apr	115.4	0.1	..	..
	May P	115.4	0.6	..	..
	Three months ending 1998 Feb	113.0	5.9	..	..
	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	115.6	1.6	..	..
	May	115.1	1.0	..	..
	Jun	115.0	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	115.6	-0.2	..	..
	Feb	116.2	0.2	..	..
	Mar	116.1	0.2	..	..
	Apr	115.6	0.0	..	..
	May P	115.4	0.2	..	..

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.



# E.31 EARNINGS

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

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (l)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	Italy (i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Netherlands (l)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (c)
<b>Annual averages</b>														
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	112.4	109.8	104.3	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
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
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	109.0
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	109.0
Q3	114.3	106.0	106.4	113.3	108.0	107.2	124.4	109.7	110.3	104.0	109.1	112.7	114.9	109.0
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	110.0
1999 Q1	116.4	107.0	106.6	116.0	108.8	108.2	..	..	111.5	105.0	109.8	114.5	116.5	111.0
Q2	117.2	108.0	106.1	116.6	109.5	109.8	..	..	111.9	103.6	110.7	115.3	118.1	112.0
Q3	118.8	109.0	106.0	117.4	110.9	110.1	..	..	112.8	103.7	112.7	115.5	116.3	113.0
Q4	120.8	109.0	107.1	..	111.9	111.2	..	..	113.0	104.0	112.7	116.6	118.6	114.0
2000 Q1	122.1	109.0	110.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.2	113.4	..	..	115.0
<b>Monthly</b>														
1998 Jan	111.7	..	106.6	..	..	105.6	..	..	107.8	108.6	106.6	..	114.0	108.0
Feb	112.4	..	105.9	..	..	..	..	..	107.9	105.1	106.8	..	112.8	108.0
Mar	112.8	..	106.9	..	..	..	..	..	109.2	105.0	106.9	..	114.0	109.0
Apr	112.9	..	107.2	..	..	107.2	..	..	109.5	104.6	109.3	..	116.3	109.0
May	113.1	..	106.5	..	..	..	..	..	109.6	104.8	107.5	..	117.6	109.0
Jun	113.5	106.0	107.8	..	..	..	..	..	109.7	105.0	107.5	..	116.1	109.0
Jul	114.0	..	106.1	..	..	107.2	..	..	109.9	103.3	109.0	..	114.9	108.0
Aug	114.3	..	105.0	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	103.3	109.0	..	114.5	109.0
Sep	114.5	106.0	105.1	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	104.7	109.0	..	115.3	110.0
Oct	115.0	..	105.6	..	..	108.0	..	..	110.9	105.3	109.3	..	115.5	110.0
Nov	115.0	..	105.4	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	107.1	109.2	..	116.1	110.0
Dec	115.1	106.0	107.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	100.7	109.0	..	116.8	111.0
1999 Jan	116.2	..	107.5	..	..	108.2	..	..	111.5	106.1	109.6	..	117.1	110.0
Feb	116.2	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.6	109.6	..	116.3	110.0
Mar	116.7	107.0	105.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.5	109.9	..	115.9	111.0
Apr	117.0	..	105.0	..	..	109.8	..	..	111.9	105.4	110.7	..	117.9	112.0
May	117.1	..	105.8	116.6	..	..	..	..	111.9	104.8	110.7	..	119.4	112.0
Jun	117.4	108.0	107.5	..	..	..	..	..	111.8	100.5	110.8	..	117.0	112.0
Jul	118.0	..	107.7	..	..	110.1	..	..	112.8	100.7	112.7	..	116.8	112.0
Aug	118.9	..	106.2	117.4	..	..	..	..	112.8	104.1	112.7	..	115.6	113.0
Sep	119.4	109.0	104.1	..	..	..	..	..	112.8	106.2	112.7	..	116.6	114.0
Oct	120.2	..	106.2	..	..	111.2	..	..	113.0	106.2	112.7	..	117.9	113.0
Nov	120.4	..	106.3	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	106.3	112.7	..	118.5	114.0
Dec	121.8	109.0	108.7	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	99.4	112.8	..	119.5	115.0
2000 Jan	122.7	..	109.6	..	..	..	..	..	106.8	113.1	113.1	..	120.4	115.0
Feb	121.6	..	110.4	..	..	..	..	..	107.1	113.4	113.6	..	119.8	115.0
Mar	121.9	109.0	109.8	..	..	..	..	..	107.7	113.6	..	..	115.0	
Apr F	122.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.8	..	..	..	116.0	
May P	123.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>														
<b>Annual averages</b>														
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	0	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	0	..	3	3	..	..	2	-1	3	3	2	3
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1998 Q1	5	2	2	4	3	1	4	5	2	0	3	5	3	4
Q2	5	2	3	4	2	2	6	6	3	0	3	2	4	3
Q3	4	2	3	4	2	2	5	5	3	-2	4	3	4	3
Q4	4	2	1	5	2	2	0	5	3	-1	3	2	3	2
1999 Q1	4	2	0	5	2	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	3	2
Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	2	..	..	-1	3	3	1	4	4
Q3	4	3	1	4	3	3	..	..	2	0	3	2	4	4
Q4	5	3	1	..	3	3	..	..	2	0	3	3	2	4
2000 Q1	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	4
<b>Monthly</b>														
1998 Jan	5	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	-1	3	..	5	3
Feb	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	3	..	3	3
Mar	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	2	3
Apr	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
May	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
Jun	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	-2	3	..	3	2
Jul	5	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	3	-3	4	..	4	3
Aug	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	4	..	4	3
Sep	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
Oct	5	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
Nov	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	3	2
Dec	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	-4	3	..	2	2
1999 Jan	4	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	-2	3	..	3	2
Feb	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	2	2
Mar	3	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	1	3
Apr	4	..	-1	..	..	2	..	..	3	0	3	..	2	3
May	4	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	3	-3	3	..	1	3
Jun	3	2	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	-4	3	..	2	4
Jul	4	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	3	-3	3	..	1	4
Aug	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	4
Sep	4	3	-1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	2	4
Oct	5	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	3	0	3	..	2	4
Nov	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	-1	3	..	2	4
Dec	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	-1	3	..	2	4
2000 Jan	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	5
Feb	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	5
Mar	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	4
Apr	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
May P	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators. Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792442.

- a Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
- b Seasonally adjusted.
- c Hourly earnings.
- d Hourly rates: wage earners.
- e Monthly earnings.
- f All industries.
- g Including mining.
- h All activities excluding agriculture and non-market services.
- i Hourly rates.
- j Average gross hourly earnings paid to manual workers.
- k Industry.
- l Industry and services.

P Provisional

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

F.1  
Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships <sup>a</sup>			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships <sup>b</sup>			Other Training			Work-based training for young people <sup>c</sup>		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
Period ending												
31 March 1991	..	..	..	..	..	..	193.2	16.4	209.6	193.2		



## F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships <sup>a</sup>			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships <sup>b</sup>			Other training			Work-based training for young people <sup>c</sup>		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-1991							225.9	18.2	244.1	225.9	18.2	244.1
1991-1992							227.4	17.9	245.3	227.4	17.9	245.3
1992-1993							236.4	15.3	251.7	236.4	15.3	251.7
1993-1994							238.7	17.6	256.3	238.7	17.6	256.3
1994-1995							251.8	16.7	268.5	251.8	16.7	268.5
1995-1996							250.7	17.4	268.1	250.7	17.4	268.1
1996-1997	25.8	2.6	28.4				235.8	21.5	257.3	235.8	21.5	257.3
1997-1998	70.3	5.3	75.6				181.9	17.7	199.6	181.9	17.7	199.6
1998-1999	83.3	4.4	87.7	0.9		0.9	119.1	12.4	131.5	119.1	12.4	131.5
1999-2000	82.3	5.2	87.4	36.8	5.1	41.9	78.4	1.2	79.6	78.4	1.2	79.6
1999-2000	82.8	4.6	87.5	85.4	10.6	96.0						
1997-1998												
Apr-Jun	15.9	0.6	16.5				42.2	4.2	46.4	54.8	4.8	59.6
Jul-Sep	31.1	1.7	32.9				71.8	6.0	77.8	99.1	7.7	106.7
Oct-Dec	19.8	1.3	21.1	0.1		0.1	38.3	4.2	42.5	55.3	5.4	60.7
Jan-Mar	16.5	0.7	17.2	0.7		0.7	29.8	3.2	32.9	43.3	3.8	47.1
1998-1999												
Apr-Jun	12.0	0.8	12.8	3.5	0.7	4.2	15.8	2.5	18.4	27.6	3.3	31.0
Jul-Sep	31.0	2.0	33.0	13.7	1.4	15.0	53.0	4.3	57.3	93.4	7.2	100.6
Oct-Dec	21.4	1.5	22.9	9.3	1.5	10.7	27.0	3.2	30.2	54.1	5.8	59.9
Jan-Mar	17.8	0.9	18.7	10.4	1.6	12.0	23.2	2.4	25.6	47.5	4.6	52.1
1999-2000												
Apr-Jun	12.1	0.9	13.0	10.6	1.9	12.5	11.4	0.4	11.9	30.4	3.8	34.2
Jul-Sep	28.4	1.4	29.8	31.7	3.3	35.0	32.0	0.5	32.5	87.2	7.1	94.3
Oct-Dec	23.7	1.4	25.2	23.3	2.8	26.1	18.7	0.2	18.9	63.4	5.3	68.7
Jan-Mar	18.6	0.8	19.4	19.9	2.5	22.4	16.3	0.1	16.4	54.1	4.5	58.6

ENGLAND AND WALES	Basic employability <sup>d</sup>			Occupational (other) <sup>e</sup>			Work-based training for adults <sup>f</sup>		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-1991							280.2	24.4	304.6
1991-1992							253.2	24.0	277.2
1992-1993							291.2	27.2	318.4
1993-1994							290.7	19.1	309.8
1994-1995							269.8	19.3	289.1
1995-1996							212.4	12.1	224.4
1996-1997							216.3	12.5	228.8
1997-1998							183.6	9.0	192.6
1998-1999	32.5	1.5	34.0	65.5	3.3	68.9	98.1	4.8	102.9
1999-2000	40.5	2.6	43.0	61.7	4.1	65.8	102.2	5.6	107.8
1997-1998									
Apr-Jun							48.7	2.6	51.3
Jul-Sep							49.9	2.7	52.6
Oct-Dec							43.5	1.9	45.5
Jan-Mar							41.5	1.8	43.3
1998-1999									
Apr-Jun	6.5	0.2	6.7	16.1	0.8	16.8	22.6	1.0	23.5
Jul-Sep	7.9	0.3	8.3	17.1	0.9	18.0	25.0	1.2	26.3
Oct-Dec	8.4	0.4	8.8	15.4	0.9	16.2	23.8	1.3	25.1
Jan-Mar	9.7	0.5	10.2	17.0	0.8	17.8	26.7	1.4	28.0
1999-2000									
Apr-Jun	9.1	0.6	9.7	14.3	0.9	15.3	23.4	1.3	24.7
Jul-Sep	10.2	0.5	10.7	15.9	1.1	17.0	26.1	1.4	27.5
Oct-Dec	10.2	0.7	10.9	15.1	1.0	16.1	25.2	1.4	26.6
Jan-Mar	11.0	0.7	11.8	16.4	1.0	17.4	27.4	1.5	28.9

Sources: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

- .. Not applicable  
 ... Not available  
 a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and were fully operational from April 1995.  
 b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. (Welsh figures for Foundation Modern Apprenticeships are not available for 1997-98).  
 c Note these columns do not equal the sum of the starts on AMA, FMA and OT because they exclude conversions between programmes whereas the figures for individual programmes include conversions from other programmes. Includes Life Skills (LS) from October 1993.  
 d At the point of entry to training, trainees who were identified as having basic employability needs.  
 e At the point of entry to training, trainees who were identified as having occupational needs.  
 f 1990-91 and 1991-92 = Employment Training; 1992-93 = Employment Training and Employment Action; 1993-94 to 1996-97 = Training for Work; 1996-97 Starts and In training figures include Pre-vocational Pilots (PVPs); 1997-98 Pre-vocational Training formed part of mainstream work-based training for adults.

## F.3 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers

ENGLAND	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who were:			
	Month of leaving <sup>b</sup>	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed	Completers <sup>d</sup>	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed
1990-91 <sup>a</sup>		33	36	53	47	38	41	48
1991-92		31	36	55	55	35	40	51
1992-93		34 <sup>e</sup>	40	52	60	37	43	49
1993-94		36	43	48	60	40	47	45
1994-95		38	42	48	66	40	45	46
1995-96		39	44	47	69	41	46	45
1996-97		44	49	42	71	46	51	41
1997-98		44	48	45	71	46	50	43
1998-99		40	45	47	71	42	47	46
1996-1997								
Apr-Jun		42	47	44	70	43	48	43
Jul-Sep		44	50	41	70	46	52	42
Oct-Dec		47	50	42	71	49	52	41
Jan-Mar		46	50	42	72	47	51	41
1997-1998								
Apr-Jun		46	51	42	72	48	53	40
Jul-Sep		44	49	44	71	45	51	42
Oct-Dec		43	47	47	70	45	48	45
Jan-Mar		42	46	48	72	43	47	47
1998-1999								
Apr-Jun		43	48	45	72	44	49	44
Jul-Sep		40	45	48	71	41	47	46
Oct-Dec		40	44	48	70	42	46	46
Jan-Mar		39	43	49	70	40	44	49
1999-2000								
Apr-Jun		41	46	47	72	42	47	46
Jul-Sep		39	44	50	72	41	45	49

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

- a Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 b Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.  
 c In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.  
 d Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?" Note that many of those who did not complete their training nevertheless went into a job after leaving.

## F.4 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who:		COMPLETERS <sup>d</sup> Percentage of those who completed who:	
	Month of leaving <sup>b</sup>	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification
1990-91 <sup>a</sup>		32	28	48
1991-92		35	29	43
1992-93		41	34	42
1993-94 <sup>c</sup>		42	36	49
1994-95		46	39	51
1995-96		48	42	53
1996-97		44	38	54
1997-98		44	37	54
1998-99		47	40	48
1996-1997				
Apr-Jun		44	38	55
Jul-Sep		44	39	56
Oct-Dec		41	36	51
Jan-Mar		45	40	55
1997-1998				
Apr-Jun		45	39	55
Jul-Sep		44	38	49
Oct-Dec		41	35	49
Jan-Mar		45	38	45
1998-1999				
Apr-Jun		48	41	59
Jul-Sep		48	41	52
Oct-Dec		44	38	52
Jan-Mar		47	40	49
1999-2000				
Apr-Jun		47	40	58
Jul-Sep		49	42	51

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

- a Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 b Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.  
 c The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.  
 d Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?" Note that many of those who did not complete their training nevertheless went into a job after leaving.



## F.5 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers

Percent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships: survey respondents who:			Other training: survey respondents who:			Work-based training for young people: survey respondents who:			
	Gained any full/part qualification <sup>b</sup>	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above <sup>b</sup>	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above <sup>b</sup>	Gained any full/part qualification <sup>b</sup>	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above <sup>b</sup>	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above <sup>b</sup>
1990-91 <sup>a</sup>	..	..	..	51	39	..	51	39	..	..
1991-92 <sup>c</sup>	..	..	..	52	34	23	52	34	15	7
1992-93	..	..	..	48	35	27	48	35	18	8
1993-94	..	..	..	50	38	31	50	38	20	10
1994-95	..	..	..	50	40	34	50	40	22	12
1995-96	35	28	9	52	43	38	51	43	25	13
1996-97	52	43	22	52	44	40	53	45	27	14
1997-98	55	47	27	53	45	40	53	45	27	14
1998-99	65	57	37	54	46	41	57	49	27	18
1996-1997										
Apr-Jun	47	38	15	53	45	40	53	44	27	13
Jul-Sep	58	49	28	53	45	40	53	45	26	15
Oct-Dec	51	44	22	47	40	35	47	40	23	12
Jan-Mar	49	40	20	54	47	42	54	46	27	14
1997-1998										
Apr-Jun	51	41	23	55	47	42	54	46	28	13
Jul-Sep	58	51	30	54	47	42	55	47	28	15
Oct-Dec	55	47	28	49	41	36	49	42	24	13
Jan-Mar	55	47	26	52	44	39	53	46	27	14
1998-1999										
Apr-Jun	60	51	30	55	47	42	56	48	29	14
Jul-Sep	67	59	40	57	50	44	59	52	28	19
Oct-Dec	63	55	35	50	41	36	54	46	25	16
Jan-Mar	66	60	40	52	44	39	57	50	25	20
1999-2000										
Apr-Jun	71	64	41	56	48	41	61	53	27	21
Jul-Sep	78	71	52	54	46	40	63	56	23	28

Source: OT follow-up survey

- .. Not applicable.  
 . Not available.  
 a Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 b Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.  
 c The way that data on qualifications gained are collected was changed from August 1991. The effect appears to have been to decrease the proportion recorded as gaining full qualifications, but to increase by a similar amount the proportion gaining part qualifications. Data for 1990-91 and 1991-92 leavers are not strictly comparable with those for later years.  
 d From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.

## F.6 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers

Percent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships: survey respondents who were:			Other training: survey respondents who were:			Work-based training for young people: survey respondents who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>b</sup>	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>b</sup>	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>b</sup>	Unemployed
1990-91 <sup>a</sup>	..	..	..	58	74	20	58	74	20
1991-92	..	..	..	51	67	25	51	67	25
1992-93	..	..	..	50	67	28	50	67	28
1993-94	..	..	..	54	70	25	54	70	25
1994-95	..	..	..	58	72	22	58	72	22
1995-96	67	84	12	63	76	18	63	76	18
1996-97	75	85	9	66	79	15	67	78	15
1997-98	80	88	7	65	79	14	68	81	13
1998-99	82	89	6	64	77	15	69	81	12
1996-1997									
Apr-Jun	69	81	11	67	78	16	67	79	16
Jul-Sep	73	88	7	61	80	14	62	81	13
Oct-Dec	76	85	10	67	77	16	68	78	16
Jan-Mar	77	84	10	70	80	15	71	80	14
1997-1998									
Apr-Jun	79	87	8	68	80	14	69	81	13
Jul-Sep	75	87	7	62	81	12	64	82	12
Oct-Dec	82	87	8	66	77	15	69	79	14
Jan-Mar	82	88	7	67	77	14	71	80	12
1998-1999									
Apr-Jun	82	89	6	66	78	14	70	81	12
Jul-Sep	80	89	6	62	79	13	66	82	11
Oct-Dec	84	89	6	63	74	17	69	79	14
Jan-Mar	84	89	6	66	78	15	72	82	12
1999-2000									
Apr-Jun	83	89	6	66	77	15	72	81	12
Jul-Sep	82	91	5	60	77	15	68	82	11

Source: OT follow-up survey

- .. Not applicable.  
 . Not available.  
 a Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4/97 for details.  
 b Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 c In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.  
 d From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

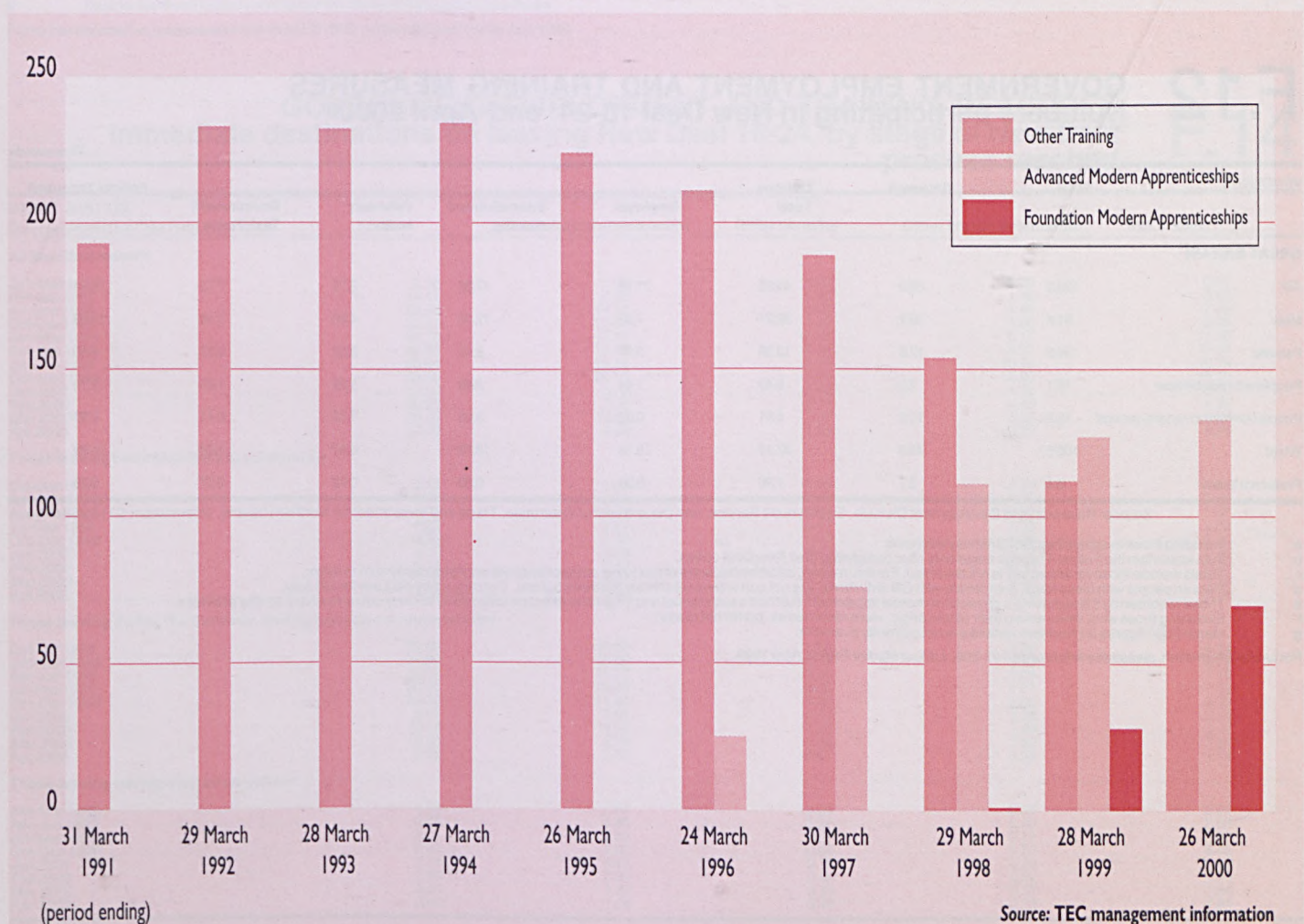
### Other training: outcomes for completers

F.7  
Percent

ENGLAND	Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan who:						
	Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan <sup>b</sup>	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above <sup>c</sup>	Were in a job	Were in a positive outcome <sup>d</sup>	Were unemployed
1990-91 <sup>a</sup>	37	73	62	..	75	83	14
1991-92	42	72	58	41	69	77	17
1992-93	43	71	58	47	67	76	20
1993-94	45	72	61	53	68	79	17
1994-95	46	72	64	56	72	81	14
1995-96	51	70	64	58	75	85	11
1996-97	54	70	64	59	77	87	9
1997-98	54	71	65	59	76	86	8
1998-99	54	71	65	59	74	84	9
1996-1997							
Apr-Jun	53	70	63	58	78	86	9
Jul-Sep	55	72	66	60	72	87	8
Oct-Dec	51	66	61	55	79	86	9
Jan-Mar	56	71	65	60	81	87	8
1997-1998							
Apr-Jun	55	72	65	59	78	86	9
Jul-Sep	57	72	66	61	72	88	7
Oct-Dec	48	69	64	58	77	85	9
Jan-Mar	53	70	64	59	78	85	9
1998-1999							
Apr-Jun	55	71	65	59	75	84	9
Jul-Sep	58	74	68	62	71	84	8
Oct-Dec	48	69	63	57	74	81	11
Jan-Mar	55	69	63	57	76	85	9
1999-2000							
Apr-Jun	56	71	65	58	76	84	10
Jul-Sep	57	70	64	57	71	83	10

- .. Not available.  
 a Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 b Those whose response to the question, "Did you leave your last training programme before you were due to finish?" was "No".  
 c Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.  
 d In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.  
 e From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions completing their training, in jobs and gaining qualifications.

Numbers on work-based training for young people; England; 1990-91 to 1999-2000





# F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Thousands

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
Jan-Mar 1998	10.5	3.7	14.2	12.0	4.4	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 1998	63.8	21.7	85.7	63.7	22.4	86.2	10.4	4.4	14.8
Jul-Sep 1998	93.1	31.6	124.9	50.9	19.2	70.2	21.6	9.3	31.0
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 <sup>e</sup>	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	41.5	38.4	16.1	53.9
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
Jan-Mar 1998	10.5	3.7	14.2	12.0	4.4	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 1998	61.7	21.0	82.8	61.3	21.6	83.0	10.1	4.3	14.4
Jul-Sep 1998	90.0	30.6	120.8	49.2	18.6	67.9	20.8	9.0	29.9
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	10.6	38.7	49.3
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	41.1	37.9	15.9	53.3
Jan 2000	98.7	35.4	134.2	12.5	5.5	18.0	13.0	5.0	18.0
Feb 2000	94.3	34.5	129.0	10.5	4.5	15.0	14.9	5.3	20.2
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

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland. Information: 0114259 6365.

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

Thousands

	Total	Gateway <sup>a</sup>	Options				Follow-Through <sup>b</sup>	
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector		Environment Task Force
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
All <sup>c</sup>	125.9	62.9	44.85	11.13	17.82	8.19	7.72	18.14
Male	91.4	45.2	32.27	7.98	12.33	4.80	7.15	13.98
Female	34.3	17.6	12.58	3.14	5.48	3.39	0.57	4.16
People with disabilities <sup>d</sup>	16.1	7.0	6.43	1.44	2.68	1.29	1.03	2.70
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	18.2	10.2	5.61	0.93	3.08	1.19	0.41	2.38
White	100.5	48.3	37.16	9.76	13.79	6.57	7.04	14.99
Prefer not to say	6.4	3.7	1.98	0.36	0.93	0.42	0.27	0.76

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland. Information: 0114259 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 Data on people with disabilities, compatible with GB definitions, are not currently available for Northern Ireland. Consequently data are for GB only.  
 e 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.  
 f Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.  
 g March 2000 figures for Northern Ireland are not currently 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<sup>a</sup>

# F.13

Thousands

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Options				Other			
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>
<b>GREAT BRITAIN<sup>e</sup></b>										
Jan-Mar 1998	3.2	1.08	1.09	0.57	0.40	0.07	0.05	0.27	0.29	0.51
Apr-Jun 1998	20.5	7.48	6.35	2.94	2.35	0.59	0.48	1.59	1.54	3.58
Jul-Sep 1998	53.7	13.53	25.24	5.36	14.91	2.56	2.41	3.70	4.20	7.06
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	12.80	17.90	2.70	7.20	4.10	4.00	3.70	4.50	8.80
Jan 2000	15.6	3.69	5.39	0.71	2.16	1.33	1.19	1.41	1.59	3.51
Feb 2000	19.0	4.99	6.69	0.90	2.36	1.75	1.68	1.47	1.82	4.01
Mar 2000	23.2	6.85	7.54	1.18	2.76	1.84	1.76	1.73	2.00	5.13
Apr 2000	15.2	3.68	4.90	1.02	1.52	1.16	1.20	0.67	1.17	4.76
<b>Males</b>										
Jan-Mar 1998	2.3	0.78	0.81	0.45	0.28	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.20	0.35
Apr-Jun 1998	14.7	5.51	4.72	2.19	1.76	0.34	0.43	0.84	1.03	2.59
Jul-Sep 1998	38.1	9.31	18.27	4.03	10.47	1.52	2.25	2.01	2.82	5.12
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 2000	11.2	2.70	3.97	0.52	1.54	0.87	1.12	0.87	1.14	2.64
Feb 2000	13.9	3.74	5.03	0.68	1.70	1.06	1.59	0.80	1.34	3.03
Mar 2000	16.8	5.01	5.56	0.87	1.99	1.05	1.65	0.94	1.40	3.88
Apr 2000	11.1	2.72	3.62	0.73	1.12	0.67	1.10	0.36	0.88	3.49
<b>Females</b>										
Jan-Mar 1998	0.9	0.30	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.15
Apr-Jun 1998	5.8	1.97	1.63	0.75	0.59	0.25	0.05	0.75	0.51	0.99
Jul-Sep 1998	15.6	3.61	6.97	1.34	4.44	1.03	0.16	1.69	1.37	1.93
Oct-Dec 1998	14.5	3.26	6.24	1.20	2.90	1.88	0.28	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 2000	4.4	0.99	1.41	0.19	0.62	0.54	0.07	0.70	0.46	0.67
Feb 2000	5.0	1.25	1.66	0.22	0.66	0.69	0.09	0.67	0.48	0.98
Mar 2000	6.5	1.84	1.98	0.31	0.77	0.79	0.11	0.79	0.60	1.25
Apr 2000	4.1	0.96	1.28	0.28	0.40	0.49	0.10	0.31	0.30	1.27

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland. Information: 0114259 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 April 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

# F.14

Thousands

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>					
<b>All New Deal leavers</b>					
Jan-Mar 1998	2.16	1.08	0.27	0.30	0.51
Apr-Jun 1998	14.41	7.59	1.62	1.56	3.65
Jul-Sep 1998	29.87	14.14	3.88	4.46	7.40
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	23.68	5.32	13.12	16.54
Oct-Dec 1999	53.30	20.10	5.20	12.90	15.10
Jan 2000	17.99	5.78	1.93	4.52	5.76
Feb 2000	20.21	7.36	2.11	4.49	6.25
Mar 2000	26.02	10.21	2.57	5.20	8.04
Apr 2000	17.48	5.89	1.33	3.27	6.99
<b>Those leaving before having a first interview</b>					
Oct-Dec 1998	4.13	1.36	0.38	0.78	1.62
Jan-Mar 1999	4.79	1.66	0.47	0.72	1.88
Apr-Jun 1999	5.09	1.97	0.44	0.79	1.97
Jul-Sep 1999	6.23	2.21	0.47	1.03	2.52
Oct-Dec 1999	5.20	1.60	0.50	0.80	2.30
Jan 2000	2.19	0.68	0.21	0.34	0.96
Feb 2000	2.15	0.67	0.19	0.33	0.96
Mar 2000	2.75	0.91	0.19	0.38	1.28
Apr 2000	1.63	0.36	0.07	0.24	0.96
<b>Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview</b>					
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	3.60	3.60	6.50
Jan 2000	8.01	3.01	1.21	1.25	2.54
Feb 2000	10.15	4.33	1.29	1.49	3.04
Mar 2000	12.95	5.94	1.55	1.62	3.84
Apr 2000	8.65	3.32	0.61	0.93	3.79
<b>Those leaving having started an option<sup>a</sup></b>					
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	0.50	0.70	4.40
Jan 2000	2.76	0.81	0.19	0.24	1.53
Feb 2000	2.80	0.89	0.24	0.24	1.4



# F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>							
Oct-Dec 1998	16.56	13.64	2.92	7.41	7.13	0.29	
Jan-Mar 1999	17.96	14.97	2.99	5.73	5.44	0.28	
Apr-Jun 1999	21.71	18.92	2.79	7.30	7.02	0.29	
Jul-Sep 1999	24.85	22.06	2.79	9.08	8.78	0.31	
Oct-Dec 1999	22.69	20.09	2.60	10.33	10.03	0.33	
Jan 2000	6.54	5.78	0.76	1.64	1.56	0.08	
Feb 2000	8.34	7.36	0.98	1.58	1.51	0.08	
Mar 2000	11.53	10.21	1.32	2.12	2.04	0.08	
Apr 2000	7.01	5.89	1.12	0.88	0.82	0.06	
<b>Male</b>							
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	5.48	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 2000	4.79	4.24	0.55	1.21	1.06	0.00	
Feb 2000	6.31	5.57	0.74	1.16	1.06	0.00	
Mar 2000	8.58	7.60	0.98	1.59	1.59	0.00	
Apr 2000	5.23	4.42	0.82	0.61	0.05	0.00	
<b>Female</b>							
Oct-Dec 1998	4.55	3.74	0.81	1.67	1.59	0.08	
Jan-Mar 1999	4.60	3.85	0.74	1.14	1.14	0.00	
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 2000	1.75	1.55	0.20	0.37	0.36	0.02	
Feb 2000	2.03	1.79	0.24	0.37	0.35	0.02	
Mar 2000	2.95	2.61	0.34	0.47	0.45	0.02	
Apr 2000	1.77	1.47	0.31	0.23	0.21	0.02	
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>							
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	1.21	0.00	
Jan 2000	0.65	0.60	0.06	0.19	0.00	0.00	
Feb 2000	0.88	0.83	0.06	0.18	0.00	0.00	
Mar 2000	1.25	1.16	0.09	0.21	0.01	0.00	
Apr 2000	0.71	0.60	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.00	

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

- a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from 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 <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Quarter/month	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
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	85.7	9.2	1.7	11.1	9.6	1.9	12.0
Feb 2000	72.3	13.2	86.2	10.3	2.1	12.5	10.0	1.9	12.0
Mar 2000	7.7	1.4	9.1	1.4	0.3	1.8	1.5	0.3	1.8
Apr 2000	67.7	12.5	81.0	8.3	1.7	10.1	10.3	1.9	12.2

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

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter.
- b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
- c Those who have completed the Advisory Interview Process and not taken up an opportunity, plus those who have started unsubsidised employment or left JSA for reasons other than starting on the Employer Subsidy or other provision. Subsequent data may be revised upwards as leavers from WBTA/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-April 2000

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process <sup>a</sup>	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults <sup>b</sup>	Follow-Through <sup>c</sup>
All <sup>d</sup>	81.0	64.4	5.09	2.29	8.20	0.94
Male	67.7	53.7	4.34	1.94	6.85	0.81
Female	12.5	10.1	0.68	0.33	1.31	0.13
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	8.6	6.9	0.29	0.34	0.93	0.07
People with disabilities <sup>f</sup>	16.3	12.9	1.04	0.47	1.61	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<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal			On JSA <sup>e</sup>	Still on New Deal		On JSA Education and training opportunities
		Left JSA	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>d</sup>		Left JSA	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TIW	
<b>Quarter/month of leaving</b>		Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>d</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>	Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TIW	On JSA Education and training opportunities
<b>All</b>								
Oct-Dec 1998	12.7	2.07	1.57	0.55	2.55	1.36	1.82	0.74
Jan-Mar 1999	26.3	3.54	3.27	1.21	2.39	1.62	2.70	0.89
Apr-Jun 1999	32.2	4.03	3.26	1.32	2.77	1.76	2.39	0.63
Jul-Sep 1999	33.2	4.35	3.31	1.41	2.92	1.72	2.65	1.48
Oct-Dec 1999	33.8	4.00	3.21	1.27	3.01	1.58	2.54	0.80
Jan 2000	11.4	1.21	1.17	0.43	0.92	0.40	0.84	0.21
Feb 2000	12.3	1.48	1.31	0.45	0.98	0.49	1.03	0.25
Mar 2000	15.9	2.19	1.65	0.61	1.26	0.62	1.17	0.23
Apr 2000	12.3	1.02	0.57	0.23	1.44	0.52	0.75	0.13
<b>Males</b>								
Oct-Dec 1998	10.4	1.71	1.24	0.43	2.05	1.17	1.51	0.63
Jan-Mar 1999	22.0	2.95	2.63	0.97	1.94	1.39	2.27	0.77
Apr-Jun 1999	27.2	3.38	2.66	1.05	2.27	1.51	1.99	0.56
Jul-Sep 1999	27.9	3.65	2.71	1.14	2.38	1.31	2.18	1.27
Oct-Dec 1999	28.2	3.26	2.58	0.98	2.42	1.30	2.12	0.67
Jan 2000	9.6	0.97	0.97	0.35	0.79	0.34	0.71	0.18
Feb 2000	10.3	1.23	1.07	0.38	0.81	0.42	0.87	0.21
Mar 2000	13.4	1.84	1.34	0.48	1.03	0.53	1.00	0.20
Apr 2000	10.3	0.85	0.44	0.19	1.15	0.45	0.63	0.12
<b>Females</b>								
Oct-Dec 1998	2.2	0.36	0.33	0.12	0.49	0.19	0.31	0.11
Jan-Mar 1999	4.3	0.58	0.64	0.24	0.45	0.23	0.42	0.11
Apr-Jun 1999	5.0	0.65	0.60	0.27	0.49	0.26	0.40	0.07
Jul-Sep 1999	5.3	0.69	0.60	0.27	0.54	0.25	0.47	0.21
Oct-Dec 1999	5.4	0.70	0.62	0.27	0.56	0.22	0.40	0.11
Jan 2000	1.7	0.22	0.20	0.08	0.13	0.06	0.12	0.03
Feb 2000	1.9	0.23	0.23	0.07	0.16	0.07	0.15	0.03
Mar 2000	2.5	0.32	0.30	0.12	0.20	0.08	0.16	0.03
Apr 2000	1.9	0.16	0.12	0.04	0.28	0.07	0.12	0.01

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 undercut 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+<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>							
Oct-Dec 1998	3.22	2.15	1.07	0.77	0.69	0.08	
Jan-Mar 1999	5.01	3.80	1.21	0.89	0.80	0.10	
Apr-Jun 1999	5.79	4.49	1.29	0.99	0.89	0.11	
Jul-Sep 1999	6.27	4.95	1.32	1.23	1.11	0.12	
Oct-Dec 1999	5.95	4.67	1.28	1.40	1.30	0.11	
Jan 2000	1.73	1.40	0.33	0.23	0.21	0.03	
Feb 2000	2.17	1.72	0.44	0.20	0.18	0.02	
Mar 2000	3.04	2.50	0.54	0.29	0.27	0.02	
Apr 2000	1.68	1.20	0.49	0.05	0.05	0.01	
<b>Male</b>							
Oct-Dec 1998	2.70	1.78	0.92	0.66	0.60	0.07	
Jan-Mar 1999	4.21	3.17	1.03	0.78	0.69	0.09	
Apr-Jun 1999	4.89	3.77	1.12	0.97	0.79	0.09	
Jul-Sep 1999	5.29	4.16	1.13	1.07	0.97	0.10	
Oct-Dec 1999	4.88	3.83	1.05	1.20	1.11	0.09	
Jan 2000	1.42	1.14	0.28	0.21	0.19	0.02	
Feb 2000	1.82	1.44	0.38	0.18	0.16	0.01	
Mar 2000	2.56	2.10	0.46	0.25	0.23	0.02	
Apr 2000	1.42	1.00	0.42	0.04	0.04	0.01	
<b>Female</b>							
Oct-Dec 1998	0.52	0.37	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.01	
Jan-Mar 1999	0.80	0.63	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.01	
Apr-Jun 1999	0.90	0.73	0.17	0.12	0.10	0.02	
Jul-Sep 1999	0.97	0.78	0.19	0.15	0.14	0.01	
Oct-Dec 1999	0.96	0.79	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.02	
Jan 2000	0.28	0.24	0.05	0.0			



# G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## UK vacancies at Jobcentres:<sup>a</sup> 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
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		115.3	
1999		306.8			227.6		224.4		119.6	
1998	Jun	300.1	2.1	4.7	225.2	0.9	221.1	1.2	114.7	-1.2
	Jul	303.5	3.4	4.6	219.7	-1.2	218.2	0.8	114.4	-0.6
	Aug	302.7	-0.8	1.6	219.2	2.9	219.8	6.0	115.6	2.7
	Sep	301.5	-1.2	0.5	222.8	-0.8	218.3	-0.9	118.0	1.1
	Oct	301.3	-0.2	-0.7	231.1	3.8	228.8	3.5	122.1	2.6
	Nov	303.2	1.9	0.2	222.6	1.1	220.3	0.2	118.0	0.8
	Dec	302.8	-0.4	0.4	218.2	-1.5	226.5	2.7	118.0	0.0
1999	Jan	305.8	3.0	1.5	235.3	1.4	235.6	2.3	120.6	-0.5
	Feb	301.4	-4.4	-0.6	227.4	1.6	231.2	3.6	122.0	1.3
	Mar	289.1	-12.3	-4.6	221.6	1.1	221.8	-1.6	116.9	-0.4
	Apr	289.5	0.4	-5.4	217.2	-6.0	214.7	-7.0	116.7	-1.3
	May	295.9	6.4	-1.8	226.5	-0.3	220.0	-3.7	119.6	-0.8
	Jun	296.1	0.2	2.3	222.1	0.2	220.2	-0.5	117.0	0.0
	Jul	299.7	3.6	3.4	224.6	2.5	220.5	1.9	117.8	0.4
	Aug	306.3	6.6	3.5	228.3	0.6	221.9	0.6	118.8	-0.3
	Sep	305.4	-0.9	3.1	228.9	2.3	227.0	2.3	121.5	1.5
	Oct	324.3	18.9	8.2	233.4	2.9	217.5	-1.0	119.6	0.6
	Nov	329.4	5.1	7.7	231.7	1.1	229.6	2.6	121.6	0.9
	Dec	338.7	9.3	11.1	233.6	1.6	232.2	1.7	122.7	0.4
2000	Jan	334.2	-4.5	3.3	222.5	-3.6	236.7	6.4	120.9	0.4
	Feb	334.5	0.3	1.7	228.0	-1.2	229.3	-0.1	116.2	-1.8
	Mar	338.0	3.5	-0.2	230.1	-1.2	226.5	-1.9	116.1	-2.2
	Apr	347.0	9.0	4.3	231.9	3.1	220.6	-5.4	113.9	-2.3
	May R	345.1	-1.9	3.5	195.5	-10.8	202.1	-9.1	99.8	-5.5
	Jun P	347.2	2.1	3.1	219.2	-3.6	215.3	-3.7	106.6	-3.2

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 p 143, *Employment Gazette*, October 1985.

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

R Revised.

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 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.

# G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

		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	Jun	11.8	41.8	23.2	20.4	29.2	24.0	28.8	35.1	27.1	241.4	18.5	31.3	291.2	8.9	300.1
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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	n/a
	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	n/a
	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	n/a
	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	n/a
	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	n/a
	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	n/a
	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	n/a
	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	n/a
	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	n/a
	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	n/a
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	n/a
	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	n/a
	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	n/a
	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	n/a
	May R	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	n/a
	Jun P	18.2	40.9	32.3	23.3	36.4	25.3	36.5	43.5	34.3	290.6	18.9	37.7	347.2	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

R Revised.

Note: The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. There has also been a minor change in the definition of notified vacancies between April and May 2000. See notes to Table G.3.

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.3

## Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

		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 <sup>a,b</sup>																
1996		8.1	26.8	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	179.5	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5
1997		10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1998		11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1999		16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	2.2	308.4
1999	Jun	15.9	35.3	22.8	20.6	33.8	23.6	32.1	38.1	29.0	251.1	16.9	31.5	299.4	n/a	n/a
	Jul	16.9	34.3	23.3	20.3	33.1	23.1	31.6	37.7	28.9	249.1	16.8	31.7	297.6	n/a	n/a
	Aug	19.4	35.8	24.2	20.7	32.9	23.9	31.3	38.3	28.7	255.1	16.5	32.8	304.4	n/a	n/a
	Sep	21.7	39.5	26.2	22.3	35.9	25.4	33.4	40.6	31.0	276.0	17.2	36.6	329.9	n/a	n/a
	Oct	24.9	44.5	29.8	27.9	44.6	29.4	40.7	46.9	33.6	322.4	20.1	40.5	383.0	n/a	n/a
	Nov	23.1	43.2	28.4	27.2	41.7	27.8	39.7	45.2	31.6	307.9	19.9	39.8	367.6	n/a	n/a
	Dec	20.5	39.6	26.1	24.1	37.1	24.4	38.3	40.8	28.3	279.3	18.2	37.3	334.8	n/a	n/a
2000	Jan	18.4	35.1	24.2	21.0	31.2	21.5	32.5	35.3	25.6	244.8	17.3	34.5	296.6	n/a	n/a
	Feb	17.8	35.9	25.2	20.0	30.7	21.4	33.6	36.2	27.4	248.3	17.6	35.2	301.0	n/a	n/a
	Mar	17.5	36.5	27.0	19.7	32.2	22.1	33.6	37.4	30.4	256.4	18.2	36.3	311.0	n/a	n/a
	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	n/a	n/a
	May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	n/a	n/a
	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	n/a	n/a
Vacancies at careers offices <sup>c</sup>																
1996		0.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.8	11.0	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7
1997		0.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	14.7	0.3	0.9	15.8	0.9	16.8
1998		0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7
1999		0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	0.3	19.8
1999	Jun	0.3	2.4	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.3	4.2	3.4	1.5	18.8	0.6	1.8	21.1	n/a	n/a
	Jul	0.4	2.7	1.8	1.3	2.1	2.3	4.2	3.6	1.7	20.0	0.6	1.9	22.5	n/a	n/a
	Aug	0.4	2.5	1.9	1.2	2.0	2.1	3.9	3.6	1.5	19.0	0.6	1.8	21.4	n/a	n/a
	Sep	0.4	2.5	3.4	1.1	2.6	2.0	3.3	3.1	1.2	19.6	0.5	1.7	21.8	n/a	n/a
	Oct	0.3	2.1	3.2	1.0	2.4	1.9	3.3	3.2	1.2	18.6	0.5	1.5	20.6	n/a	n/a
	Nov	0.3	1.9	3.2	0.9	2.5	1.7	3.1	3.0	1.2	17.7	0.5	1.3	19.5	n/a	n/a
	Dec	0.3	1.6	3.0	0.8	2.4	1.4	3.0	2.8	1.0	16.4	0.5	1.2	18.1	n/a	n/a
2000	Jan	0.2	1.5	2.8	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.6	2.6							



# G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Labour disputes<sup>a</sup>

### Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1999	200	205	140	141	242	57
1997	May	20	32	14.1	35.9	19.2
	Jun	19	25	3.8	13.4	6.5
	Jul	15	18	9.5	10.4	10.9
	Aug	12	18	4.4	6.0	5.8
	Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	2.0
	Oct	21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6
	Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0
	Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8
1998	Jan	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9
	Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.1
	Mar	19	26	14.4	15.6	32.6
	Apr	14	23	3.9	7.1	13.7
	May	15	23	2.9	3.8	7.2
	Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5
	Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9
	Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4
	Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9
	Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1
	Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6
	Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6
1999	Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5
	Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0
	Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8
	Apr	12	1	2.6	2.7	4.3
	May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2
	Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0
	Jul	16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6
	Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.8
	Sep	13	17	13.5	14.2	22.1
	Oct	15	22	12.5	15.0	18.7
	Nov	35	40	21.7	23.0	21.5
	Dec	15	21	11.4	12.5	20.3
2000	Jan	13	18	4.9	6.3	10.7
	Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4
	Mar	16	19	5.4	5.9	16.0
	Apr	11 R	18 R	3.7	4.9	10.3 R
	May	15	19	7.0	7.9	9.9

### 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 and 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
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	28	7	7	5
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1999	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	7
1997	May	-	19.2	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	-
	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	0.8	2.6	-	2.2	0.4	3.2	-
	Feb	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-
	Mar	-	0.4	3.4	0.7	5.0	-	-	6.3	-	0.2
	Apr	-	0.2	1.0	4.2 R	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
	May	-	0.2	0.9	-	7.8	-	-	0.4	0.5	0.1

<sup>a</sup> See 'Definitions' on page S3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2000 are provisional.

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# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

## Labour disputes

### Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to May 1999			12 months to May 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	2	300	400	4	100	100
textiles and textile products	-	-	-	1	200	400
leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products	-	-	-	1	-	200
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	2	300	600	-	-	-
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	1	-	-	-	-	-
basic metals and fabricated metal products	2	200	300	-	-	-
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3	500	1,200	2	100	500
electrical and optical equipment	2	300	1,900	1	100	100
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	15	14,000	43,400	22	23,100	22,100
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	1,200	200	1	500	1,000
Construction	9	5,600	27,000	20	15,500	34,200
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	2	1,100	10,200	3	500	8,700
Transport, storage and communication	63	35,300	120,700	91	42,700	55,900
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	4	1,800	6,900	2	300	900
Public administration and defence	14	9,700	34,800	10	11,800	26,900
Education	19	27,700	24,600	20	5,200	11,100
Health and social work	8	2,700	14,600	5	1,500	5,600
Other community, social and personal service activities	15	22,000	31,000	5	800	700
All industries and services	167 <sup>a</sup>	124,000	318,700	192 <sup>a</sup>	104,800	170,300

<sup>a</sup> Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

\* Less than 50 workers involved.  
\*\* Less than 50 working days lost.

### Stoppages: May 2000

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	19	7,900	9,900
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	15	7,000 <sup>a</sup>	7,800
Continuing from earlier months	4	1,000	2,100

<sup>a</sup> includes 6,900 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 May 2000		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	63	43,000	91,800
extra wage and fringe benefits	14	10,100	12,700
Duration and pattern of hours worked	14	10,000	6,000
Redundancy questions	15	9,500	16,300
Trade union matters	2	700	700
Working conditions and supervision	12	12,400	14,000
Manning and work allocation	42	10,600	15,800
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	30	8,600	13,000
All causes	192	104,800	170,300







# H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding				
		Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing		
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1999 Jun	165.6	1.3	164.7	2.2	157.3	1.5	159.2	1.7
Jul	165.1	1.3	164.1	2.2	156.7	1.6	158.6	1.8
Aug	165.5	1.1	164.5	2.1	157.2	1.4	158.9	1.6
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

# H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for June 13 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	
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	CHAW	171.1	0.2	3.3					
<b>Food and catering</b>	CHBS	156.6	0.2	0.6					
<b>Alcohol and tobacco</b>	CHBT	211.5	0.2	4.0					
<b>Housing and household expenditure</b>	CHBU	176.7	0.2	5.6					
<b>Personal expenditure</b>	CHBV	138.7	-0.5	-1.6					
<b>Travel and leisure</b>	CHBW	171.7	0.6	3.5					
<b>Consumer durables</b>	CHBY	109.3	-0.7	-3.4					
<b>Seasonal food</b>	CHBP	124.0	1.8	-0.4					
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	CHBB	146.9	-0.1	-0.6					
<b>All items excluding seasonal food</b>	CHAX	172.3	0.2	3.4					
<b>All items excluding food</b>	CHAY	176.1	0.2	3.8					
<b>Other indices</b>									
<b>All items excluding:</b>									
<b>Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)</b>	CHMK	168.4	0.2	2.2					
<b>Housing</b>	CHAZ	162.0	0.2	1.8					
<b>mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)<sup>a</sup></b>	CBZW	160.4	0.2	2.0					
<b>mortgage interest payments and council tax</b>	DQAD	167.5	0.2	2.1					
<b>mortgage interest payments and depreciation</b>	CHON	167.1	0.2	1.9					
<b>Food</b>	CHBA	143.4	0.2	-0.6					
Bread	DOAA	135.7	0	0					
Cereals	DOAB	137.7	-3	-3					
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	157.2	0	0					
Beef	DOAD	132.1	0	0					
Lamb	DOAE	155.7	0	0					
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	167.4	-2	-2					
Pork	DOAG	132.1	2	2					
Bacon	DOAH	154.6	3	3					
Poultry	DOAI	109.6	-3	-3					
Other meat	DOAJ	132.6	0	0					
Fish	DOAK	150.7	3	3					
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	159.8	8	8					
Butter	DOAM	166.4	1	1					
Oil and fats	DOAN	135.7	-2	-2					
Cheese	DOAO	157.4	-2	-2					
Eggs	DOAP	151.2	0	0					
Milk fresh	DOAQ	150.4	-2	-2					
Milk products	DOAR	140.1	0	0					
Tea	DOAS	150.7	-9	-9					
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	116.5	-6	-6					
Soft drinks	DOAU	188.4	1	1					
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	132.1	-8	-8					
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	158.0	2	2					
Potatoes	DOAX	144.6	-9	-9					
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	121.3	-15	-15					
Vegetables	DOAZ	110.9	-1	-1					
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	98.4	0	0					
Fruit	DOBB	136.3	2	2					
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	132.6	1	1					
Other foods	DOBD	151.4	1	1					
<b>Catering</b>	CHBC	203.4	0.1	3.5					
Restaurant meals	DOBE	199.7	3	3					
Canteen meals	DOBF	234.5	7	7					
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	196.9	3	3					
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	CHBD	167.9	0.2	1.3					
Beer	DOBH	202.5	2	2					
on sales	DOBI	210.7	2	2					
off sales	DOBJ	160.9	0	0					
Wines and spirits	DOBK	168.0	1	1					
on sales	DOBL	197.3	3	3					
off sales	DOBM	151.8	-1	-1					
<b>Tobacco</b>									
Cigarettes	DOBN	279.5	10	10					
Tobacco	DOBO	218.1	8	8					
<b>Housing</b>	CHBF	216.1	0.6	10.1					
Rent	DOBP	237.8	3	3					
Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	240.6	30	30					
Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	145.9	14	14					
Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	189.4	6	6					
Water and other payments	DOBS	257.8	-9	-9					
Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	217.1	7	7					
Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	153.9	-1	-1					
Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	207.4	8	8					
<b>Fuel and light</b>	CHBG	122.4	-0.4	-1.2					
Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	131.1	1	1					
Electricity	DOBX	128.6	-3	-3					
Gas	DOBY	114.4	-3	-3					
Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	144.7	39	39					
<b>Household goods</b>	CHBH	140.5	-0.3	-0.9					
Furniture	DOCA	146.0	0	0					
Furnishings	DOCB	146.6	0	0					
Electrical appliances	DOCC	92.2	-4	-4					
Other household equipment	DOCD	142.7	-1	-1					
Household consumables	DOCE	161.4	-1	-1					
Pet care	DOCF	151.3	0	0					
<b>Household services</b>	CHBI	156.4	0.2	3.2					
Postage	DOCG	157.6	3	3					
Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	96.0	-4	-4					
Domestic services	DOCI	209.6	6	6					
Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	193.2	7	7					
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	CHBJ	114.8	-0.6	-3.0					
Men's outerwear	DOCK	112.0	-5	-5					
Women's outerwear	DOCL	96.6	-4	-4					
Children's outerwear	DOCM	112.9	-2	-2					
Other clothing	DOCN	157.6	-2	-2					
Footwear	DOCO	117.1	-1	-1					
<b>Personal goods and services</b>	CHBQ	184.8	-0.3	0.6					
Personal articles	DOCP	124.3	1	1					
Chemists goods	DOCQ	183.9	-3	-3					
Personal services	DOCR	265.5	6	6					
<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	CHBK	184.4	1.1	5.4					
Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	128.6	-5	-5					
Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	210.5	4	4					
Petrol and oil	DOCU	242.6	18	18					
Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	250.7	13	13					
<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	CHBR	185.1	0.4	3.2					
Rail fares	DOCW	205.6	1	1					
Bus and coach fares	DOCX	205.2	4	4					
Other travel costs	DOCY	161.4	4	4					
<b>Leisure goods</b>	CHBL	112.2	-0.7	-3.9					
Audio-visual equipment	DOCG	40.6	-15	-15					
Tapes and discs	DODA	109.9	-5	-5					
Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	110.8	-5	-5					
Books and newspapers	DODC	199.8	3	3					
Gardening products	DODD	148.7	4	4					
<b>Leisure services</b>	CHBM	207.3	0.6	4.9					
Television licences and rentals	DODE	134.5	1	1					
Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	258.5	5	5					
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMO	135.4	6	6					
UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	121.6	3	3					

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 June 13 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)
<b>Beef: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Cheese, per kg</b>			
Best beef mince	CZPI	625	411	Cheddar type	CZNW	175	508
Topside	CZPH	495	615				
Flump steak <sup>a</sup>	CZPF	580	858	<b>Eggs</b>			
Stewing steak	CZPE	544	459	Size 2(65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	141	167
				Size 4(55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	146	135
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Milk</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	552	882	Pasteurised, per pint <sup>b</sup>	CZNT	213	34
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	350	363				
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg</b>				<b>Tea</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	104					







# 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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	5.1
1998	Jun 16	3.7	0.5	3.7	3.3	9.1	9.7	-5.4	1.1	2.9	0.3	5.0	4.8	-2.4	4.7
	Jul 21	3.5	0.6	3.8	3.3	9.2	9.6	-5.3	1.6	2.6	-1.0	5.1	3.5	1.9	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	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	3.9
	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	3.8
	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	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	3.7
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	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
	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	3.6
	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	3.9
	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	3.8
	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	3.9
	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	4.0
	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	4.1
	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	4.2
	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	4.6
	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	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	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	4.6
	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	4.9
	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	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	4.6
	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	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	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)<sup>a</sup>

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

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

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

c Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

R Revised.  
P Provisional.  
E Estimate.

# RETAIL PRICES H.21

## EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>a</sup>

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic <sup>b</sup>	Italy <sup>c</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998	110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
1999	112.6	106.0	105.7	103.4	105.8	106.4	106.0	103.4
<b>Monthly</b>								
1998	Mar	109.2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	102.7
	Apr	111.0	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2	103.6	103.1
	May	111.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4
	Jun	111.7	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	104.5	103.2
	Jul	109.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	103.9
	Aug	109.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.2
	Sep	111.6	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	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	104.1
	Dec	112.1	104.4	104.5	102.5	104.1	105.7	104.4
1999	Jan	110.6	103.6	104.6	100.8	104.1	105.3	104.7
	Feb	109.8	104.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	105.3	104.8
	Mar	112.5	104.6	105.0	102.8	105.9	105.7	105.2
	Apr	113.9	105.2	105.2	103.3	106.2	106.4	105.6
	May	113.6	105.9	105.9	103.6	106.2	106.5	105.6
	Jun	113.4	106.2	105.5	103.5	105.7	106.7	105.6
	Jul	111.0	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1	106.7	106.1
	Aug	110.9	106.4	105.8	103.9	105.8	106.5	106.6
	Sep	113.1	106.9	106.1	104.1	106.3	106.4	106.8
	Oct	113.5	107.0	106.3	104.4	106.4	106.6	106.7
	Nov	113.7	107.2	106.5	104.5	106.6	107.3	106.9
	Dec	114.7	108.5	106.7	104.9	106.1	107.5	107.3
2000	Jan	113.2	108.2	106.9	104.3	105.8	107.3	107.7
	Feb	112.7	109.1	107.3	105.4	106.4	107.0	107.9
	Mar	115.6	109.8	107.7	105.9	107.6	107.2	108.4
	Apr	116.3	110.5	107.7	106.6	108.0P	108.4	108.8
<b>Percentage change on a year earlier</b>								
<b>Annual averages</b>								
	CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
1996	7.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
1998	4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
1999	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.6
<b>Monthly</b>								
1999	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	1.8	1.8	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	2.1P	2.4	3.2

Source:ONS/Eurostat



## Statistical enquiry points

### FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

<b>Earnings and productivity</b>	
Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01928 792442
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01928 792442
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01928 792077/8
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers	020 7533 6094
Unit wage costs and productivity	01663 812766
International comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01928 792442
<b>Economic activity and inactivity</b>	020 7533 6094
<b>Employment</b>	01928 792690
Annual Employment Survey	carole.sutton@ons.gov.uk seth.kay@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs series— short-term estimates	01633 812079
— annual and sub-regional estimates	01928 792690
Hours worked and general enquiries	01633 812766 steven.dunstan@ons.gov.uk
Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers)	020 7533 6094
<b>General ONS enquiries</b>	020 7533 5888
<b>Labour disputes</b>	01928 792825
<b>Labour Force Survey</b>	020 7533 6094
<b>New Deal (ES)</b>	0114 259 6365
<b>Qualifications (DfEE)</b>	0114 259 3787
<b>Redundancy statistics</b>	020 7533 6094
<b>Retail Prices Index</b>	
Ansafone service	020 7533 5866
Enquiries	020 7533 5874
<b>Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfEE)</b>	0114 259 4350
<b>Small firms (DTI)</b>	0114 259 7538 maggie.o'neill@sfsh-sheffield.dti.gov.uk

<b>Trade unions (DTI)</b>	020 7215 5780
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### FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

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Skills and Enterprise Network	0114 259 4075

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

### HISTORICAL DATA

The following are in addition to the series on the National Statistics Databank:  
Claimant count data from 1971 are on Nomis®.  
Employment statistics (workforce jobs) from employer surveys, from June 1959, are available on disk from 01928 792563 as the *Historical Supplement*.  
LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in the *LFS Historical Supplement* and the *LFS Seasonally Adjusted Historical Supplement*. Available from National Statistics Direct Sales, Room D.140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport NP10 8XG, tel. 01633 812078.

### ON-LINE

Nomis® (the on-line labour market statistics database). See advert on pS15.	0191 374 2468
Most series in the tables of the releases are also available on StatBase (Timezone) and the National Statistics DataBank service. Where this is the case the four-letter identifier is shown at the top of the column. StatBase is accessed via the World Wide Web at: <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	
National Statistics DataBank service	020 7533 5675
SPSS MR (formerly Quantime; on-line and other access to Labour Force Survey data)	020 7625 7222
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Department for Education and Employment

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