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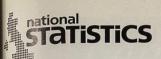
June 2000 **Vol 108 | No 6** ISSN 1361 4819

# Labour Market Trends

Labour disputes in 1999

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June 2000

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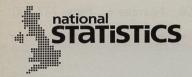
# Labour market data

\$1-96 The most recent figures for employment, unemployment, economic activity, earnings, New Deal, vacancies, labour disputes and retail prices, plus statistical enquiry points.



ext issue: 6 July 2000

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# Statistical enquiries

A recorded announcement of key headline labour market statistics is available of 020 7533 6176. The ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline is on 020 7533 609 e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk. For all other statistical enquiries please 020 7533 5888. A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS96.

# Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 17 May 2000 All figures are seasonally adjusted and for UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

Rising employment indicated by January-March 2000 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

ILO unemployment rate fell in January-March 2000 LFS. Fall in April claimant count.

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

about Force Survey data for January to March 2000 show that the working-age employment rate was 74.4 per cent, up from 74.3 per cent in the preceding three months. Survey indicate that employment grew by 55,000 over the quarter and by 284,000 over the year.

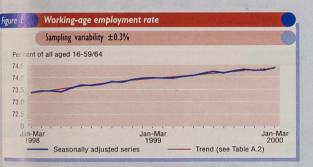
the ILO unemployment rate was 5.8 per cent, down from 5.9 per cent in the preceding three months and 6.2 per cent a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 28,800 in April. the average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 16,500 over the past three months and 14,800 over the past six months.

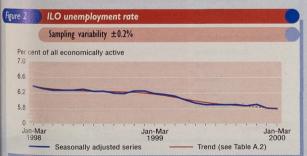
The headline rate of growth in average earnings in March was 5.8 per cent, down from 6.0 per cent in February.

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

pril 2800 data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

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







- Employment rate was 74.4 per cent among people of working age in the January-March 2000 period, compared with 74.3 per cent in October-December 1999 and up from 74.0 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ILO unemployment rate was 5.8 per cent in the January-March 2000 period, compared with 5.9 per cent in October-December 1999 and down from 6.2 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A. I).
- Employment was 27.82 million in January-March 2000, up 284,000 over the
- Workforce jobs rose by 207,000 over the year to 27,99 million in December 1999; this rise comprised 72,000 male jobs and 135,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- ILO unemployment level was 1.71 million in January-March 2000. This is 105,000 lower than a year ago (Table A.1).
- Claimant count down 28,800 in month to April 2000 to 1.11 million. Claimant count rate in April 2000 was 3.9 per cent, compared with a rate of 4.0 per cent in
- Economic activity rate was 79.0 per cent among people of working age in January-March 2000, unchanged from October-December 1999 and also on a year
- Economic inactivity rate was 21.0 per cent among people of working age in the January-March 2000 period, unchanged from October-December 1999 and also on a year earlier (Table A. I).
- GB headline rate for average earnings was 5.8 per cent in March 2000, compared to 4.8 per cent a year earlier. This is down 0.2 percentage points from the February rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- New vacancies notified to Jobcentres up 5,100 in April 2000 to 238,600 (Table A.3).
- Stock of unfilled vacancies up 12,500 in April 2000 to 359,400 (Table G.1).

Labour Market Trends

#### **EMPLOYMENT**

- Men in employment up 20,000 since October-December 1999 to 15.36 million in January-March 2000, and women up 35,000 in the same period to 12.47 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 1,000 since October-December 1999 to 20.89 million in January-March 2000. People in part-time employment up 54,000 over the same period to 6.93 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 98,000 in the three months to March 2000 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.0 million
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 905.9 million during lanuary-March 2000, down 0.3 per cent from lanuary-March 1999. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.0 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 1.3 per cent in average actual weekly hours

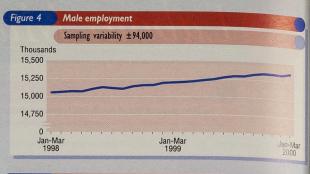
#### UNEMPLOYMENT

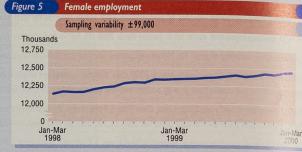
- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 14,000 over the year to 256,000 in January-March 2000 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 46,000 in year to stand at 465,000 in lanuary-March 2000 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 24,000 over the year to stand at 424,000 in January-March 2000 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions down over the year in all regions except East Midlands and Scotland. The highest rate is in the North East at 9.0 per cent and lowest is in the South East at 3.5 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.4).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 72,800 over the year to 255,700 in April 2000 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 263,100 in April 2000, a fall of 34,400 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 6,300 in April 2000, a fall of 9,800 over the year (Table C.12)
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted)

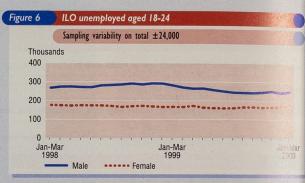
	April 2000	Change on year
18-24, over six months	52,873	-17,375
25 and over, more than 2 years	126,057	-31,156
Total	178,930	-48,531

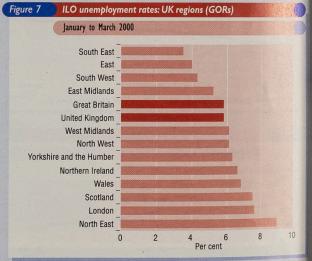
#### **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY**

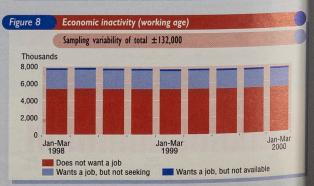
- Number of economically active people was 29.54 million in January-March 2000. Of this total, 16.39 million were men and 13.15 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.6! million in January-March 2000. Of this total 5.31 million people did not want a job and 2.11 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 284,000 in the year to January-March 2000. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 105,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 27,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 152,000 (Table A.1).
- **Economic activity rate** for men of working age was 84.7 per cent in January-March 2000, unchanged from October-December 1999, while the rate for women was 72.9 per cent for the same period, compared with 72.8 per cent for the October-December 1999 period (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.3 per cent in January-March 2000, unchanged from October-December 1999, while the rate for women was 27.1 per cent for the same period, compared with 27.2 per cent for the October-December 1999 period (Table D.3).

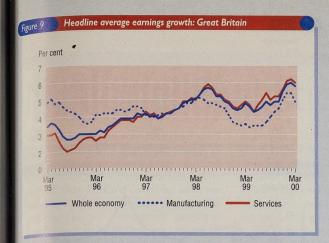


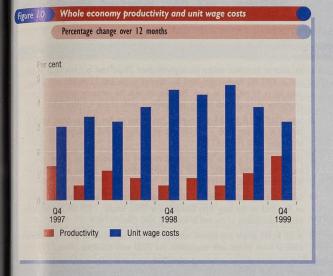


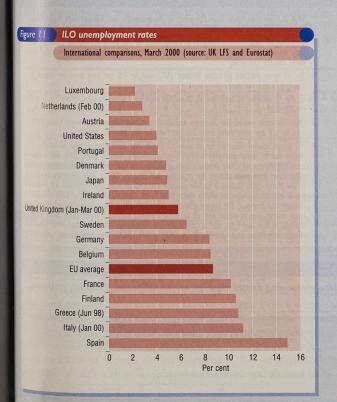












#### REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 193,000 people made redundant in winter 1999/2000 (December 1999-February 2000). This compares with 212,000 in winter 1998/99 (Table C.41, May 2000).
- Results for winter 1999/2000 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, 39 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, May 2000).

#### GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to March 2000 was provisionally estimated to be 5.8 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the February rate (Figure 9 Table F 1)
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to March 2000 was 5.6 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the February rate
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for March 2000 was 4.9 per cent, down 0.5 percentage points from the February rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 4.7 per cent for March 2000, down 0.4 percentage points from the February rate
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 6.0 per cent in March 2000, down 0.2 percentage points from the February rate
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for March 2000 was 4.2 per cent compared with a year earlier, unchanged from the February rate (Table E.I).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for March 2000 was 6.2 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.3 percentage points from the February rate (Table E. I).

#### PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 1.6 per cent higher in the three months ending March 2000 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 4.3 per cent higher in the three months ending March 2000 compared with a year earlier
- Manufacturing unit wage costs was 0.6 per cent higher in the three months ending March 2000 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 1.8 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.2 per cent higher in the fourth guarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

#### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in January-March 2000 was 5.8 per cent, below the EU average of 8.7 per cent in March 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 13.0 per cent in January-March 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 1.9 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to March 2000, compared with 0.7 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.7 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 2.1 per cent.

#### VACANCIES

- New vacancies notified to Jobcentres in April 2000 were 18,000 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- Stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres in April 2000 were 61,000 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- Placings by Jobcentres down by 1,900 in April 2000 to stand at 116,400 (Table G.1).

#### LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to March 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 200,000, from 192 stoppages. Some 27 per cent of the days lost were in construction and 22 per cent were lost in transport, storage and communication.
- Number of working days lost to labour disputes in March 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 15,600, from 16 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

# Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres Thousands 275 250 225 200 175 0 Apr 1998 Apr 1999 Apr 2000



#### 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 December 1999 was 304,200, 4 per cent higher than 12 months earlier. Of these, 24 per cent were on National Traineeships, an increase of 16 per cent in the last year (Table F.1, May 2000).
- The proportion of Modern Apprenticeships (MA) leavers in the year to June 1999 gaining any full qualification was 59 per cent, ten percentage points higher than a year earlier. This contrasts with a one point rise (to 46 per cent) in the number of Other Training (OT) leavers gaining a full qualification in the same period. Likewise, the proportion of MA leavers gaining a full qualification at level 3 or above also rose by 11 percentage points to 39 per cent while the percentage of OT leavers gaining a level 2 or above remained at 40 per cent (Table F.5, May 2000).
- The number participating in Work-based learning for adults in England and Wales as at 26 December 1999 was 35,000, 11 per cent more than 12 months earlier (Table F.I. May 2000).
- The proportion of Work-based learning for adults trainees going into a job

- has risen as the labour market has improved (from 31 per cent in 1991-92 to 44 per cent in 1997-98). However this trend has reversed in the past 12 months with a four point fall to 40 per cent in a job. This coincides with the increasing emphasis in programme on people with literacy and numeracy needs (*Table F.3*, *May* 2000).
- Some 436,900 18 to 24-year-olds had started on New Deal in Great British by the end of February 2000 — 307,900 had left, leaving 129,000 participants at the end of February 2000 (Table E.I.I).
- Some 41 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 12 per cent transferred to other benefits, 19 per cent left for other known reasons and 28 per for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of February 2000, 237,600 people aged 25 or more had start on New Deal for the Long Term Unemployed in Great Britain 151,400 had left is 86,200 participating at the end of February 2000 (Table F.16).
- In all, 31,980 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of fell 2000, of which 24,660 were unsubsidised and 7,320 were subsidised (Table F.19)

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices in the first quarter of 2000 grew by 0.4 per cent, down from 0.8 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the first quarter of 1999, GDP has grown by 2.9 per cent.
- Retail sales volumes in the three months to March 2000 were 1.5 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5.1 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to March 2000 was 0.5 per cent lower compared with the previous three months but 1.6 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- The total volume of **construction output** in the fourth quarter of 1999 was 0.6 per cent higher compared with the previous quarter and 2.1 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- Business investment in the fourth quarter of 1999 was 1.1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.8 per cent higher than the fourth quarter of 1998.
   Government consumption in the fourth quarter of 1999 was up 1.2 per cent
- on the previous quarter and 4.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
   The balance of trade in goods in the three months to February 2000 was in deficit by £8.0 billion, up from a deficit of £6.0 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £1.2 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to February 2000

- were 0.2 per cent lower than the previous three months but 9.0 per cent higher the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to February 21 were up 1.6 per cent on the previous three months and up 10.4 per cent on the sat three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) rose by 1.0 per cent over the month stand at 170 l for April.
- In the 12 months to April, the all items RPI rose by 3.0 per cent, up from 2.6 per cent for March
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 1.9 per cent, down from 2.0 per cent for the previous month.
- The largest upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in housing costs, largely due to higher mortgage interest payments. Within housing costs, there was a partially offsetting downward effect from changes in water and sewerage tariffs. A further upward effect came from price changes for cigarettes and tobacco, due to duty increases announced in the March 2000 budget. A further upward effect came from price changes for household goods and smaller upward effects came from price changes. For seasonal food and for clothing and footwear. The largest offsetting downward effect came from changes in motoring costs, mainly due to petrol and oil prices. A smaller downward effect came from price changes to fuel and light, due to gas tariffs and heating oil prices. Further small downward effects came from price changes for personal goods and services and leisure 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, tel. 020 7533 6172.

#### Next mont

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

# News and research

#### NATIONAL STATISTICS NEWS

# National Statistics

National Statistics was launched on 7 Inne - this marks a significant change in the governance arrangements and accountability of official statistics. The aim of this initiative is to address concerns expressed by users over quality and actual or perceived political interference in statistical operations. It implements the structure set out in the October 1999 White Paper, Building Trust in Statistics (see p571, Labour Market Trends, November 1999). The White Paper outlined a new framework UK statistics, involving the appointment of an independent Statistics Commission and a National Statistician.

Key aspects of the new National Statistics framework include: the creation of an independent Statistics Commission, chaired by Sir John Kingman, publicly to advise ministers and comment on the program for National Statistics; the appointment of Len Cook (previously Government Statistician in New Zealand) as National Statistician to assume professional responsibility for National Statistics; a new code of practice to define professional standards to be applied by all producers of National Statistics; a framework document clearly to outline the roles and responsibilities of all the key players; and a rolling program of quality reviews of all key outputs on a continuous five-year cycle.

The consultation process made it clear that users of official statistics prefer to think in terms of topic areas rather than individual

departments. It is less important that they know which arm of government produces a particular output than that they regard it as a credible source of statistical information. To meet this challenge, a new structure has been developed in which all statistical outputs across government will be assigned to one of 12 themes. Each theme will have its own working group comprising representatives from the key departmental statistical producers to that theme. The themes are:

- · labour market;
- agriculture, fishing and forestry;
- crime and justice;
- transport, travel and tourism;the natural and built environment;
- education and training:
- population and migration;
- health and care;
- the economy;
- commerce, energy and industry;
- social and welfare; and
- other (e.g. outputs from Department for International Development, Cabinet Office etc.)

The labour market theme group will be chaired by the Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group of ONS, and each ONS Division producing labour market statistics will be represented on the group. Other group members will include representatives from the Department for Education and Employment, the Department of Trade and Industry and the devolved administrations.

This group, like the other theme working groups, is responsible for:

- drawing up National Statistics plans for their theme;
- ensuring that good user consultation arrangements are in place; and
- developing a programme of quality reviews.

Labour Market Trends will be a key National Statistics output for the labour market theme. It is envisaged that it will include details of the more common questions and views from users relating to National Statistics plans, and the response to these.

The new National Statistics website was launched on 7 June, and can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk. This replaces the previous ONS and Government Statistical Service websites. The new website contains information including datasets, output information, and copies of key documents for National Statistics. Each theme, including labour market, has its own pages on the site. This includes an area called Your Views, where you will find key papers from the labour market theme working group and an e-mail feedback facility enabling users and other stakeholders to feed in their views on National Statistics labour market planning.

As part of the new look for National Statistics, the use of the former Government Statistical Service logo has been discontinued.

# Social inequalities

THE FIRST in a new series bringing together in one accessible volume the information on factors associated with social inequality was published on 11 May 2000. The major themes in this report are income, education and work. The report looks at differences between groups in society, those higher up the income distribution as well as those at the bottom; those in different kinds of employment and those not in employment; those with qualifications and those without.

Around nine-tenths of working-age men and women in the UK with a degree level qualification in 1999 were in employment. Less than half of women and only around six-tenths of men with no qualifications had

a job. Over the last decade many jobs have increased their skills requirement. A higher proportion of younger people in work undertake training than those over the age of 50. Over three-quarters of women who work part-time do so because they do not want a full-time job. Although temporary contracts overall make up less than a tenth of employment, two-fifths of men on temporary contracts could not find a permanent job. Men who had been employed in unskilled occupations during the 1990s were about 65 per cent more likely to be unemployed than men overall. Unemployment rates for men in the UK were twice as high for those from Black or Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups than for those from White or Indian groups in spring 1999.

In Britain income is not evenly distributed; those in the bottom half of the income distribution received around a quarter of total income, a similar amount to that shared by those in the top 10 per cent in 1997-98. Over three in five children living in a household with two parents where neither was in full-time work, and two in five children living with a lone parent not in full-time work, had an income of below 60 per cent of the median in 1997-98. For full-time workers, hourly pay was lowest in 1999 among the youngest workers.

• Social Inequalities. The Stationery Office.
ISBN 0.11.621269-1-f30

# Focus on London 2000

were about a third higher than in Great Britain as a whole in April 1999, according to a new report looking at many aspects of life in the capital. Gross household income between 1996 and 1999 was a fifth higher than the UK average, and workplace-based gross domestic product per head was 40 per cent greater than the national average in

Focus on London 2000, a publication produced jointly by the Office for National Statistics, the Government Office for London and the London Research Centre, updates earlier versions of this report (see p212, Labour Market Trends, May 1998, and p228, May 1999). As with earlier versions, information on a wide range of topics is presented in tables, graphs and maps. Contents include population, environment, housing, economy, labour market, education and training, and many other subjects. The new book includes an interactive version of the report on CD-

The labour market chapter, which draws on data from the Labour Force Survey, the

GROSS WEEKLY earnings in London Annual Employment Survey and the New Earnings Survey among other sources, shows that in London between 1989 and 1999 there was a sharp rise in the share of employee jobs in financial and business services – it went from 25 per cent to 32 per cent. Male employees in London are more likely to work part-time than those nationally (9.7 per cent of them were parttimers in spring 1999, compared with 8.4 per cent nationally), but the opposite was true for women (32.8 per cent of women employees in London were part-time, compared with 43.7 per cent nationally). Earnings in London, the report notes, have traditionally been higher in London than elsewhere, and the differentials could be very striking in some cases - the top 10 per cent of male non-manual earners in London were paid more than a third as much again as their counterparts in Great Britain as a whole. Factors underlying this are believed to include the high salaries paid in the financial services sector and the payment of allowances to some workers in London to make up for higher than average living costs. ILO unemployment remains higher in London than in the UK as a whole, which

has been the case since 1990. There is a considerable difference, however, in the ILO unemployment rate between boroughs over the period March 1998 to February 1999 it varied from 5.0 per cent in Wandsworth to 16.7 per cent in Newham.

The chapter on education and training shows that female employees in London were more likely to receive job-related training than male employees: in spring 1999 13.9 per cent of male employees and 18.1 per cent of female employees in London had received some form of jobrelated training in the four weeks before interview, compared with 14.7 per cent and 17.3 per cent respectively for employees in the UK as a whole. In inner London, 42.6 per cent of economically active people working age had a higher edu

qualification, compared with 29.2 per cent of those in outer London and 25.6 per cent in the UK as a

· Focus on London 2000. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 621280 2, £45.



# Ethnicity in education, training and the labour market

THERE is a clear pattern of continuous underachievement for certain ethnic groups starting in early education and persisting in the labour market, according to a new report from the Department for Education and Employment. The report draws together and summarises evidence from research, statistics and evaluation studies on the subject to make this conclusion.

National data on individual pupil achievement at school analysed by ethnic group will not be available until 2001, but figures from some individual local education authorities and from surveys suggest important differences both at the early Key Stages and at GCSE level. The Youth Cohort Study shows that some ethnic groups underachieve markedly at GCSE although more pupils from the Indian and 'other Asians' categories get at least five A-C grade GCSEs than do White pupils, there is noticeable underachievement by Black, Bangladeshi and Pakistani pupils. Research shows that differences in achievement are likely to be influenced by a combination of factors, such as pupils' cultural

backgrounds, social class, neighbourhood, peer and teacher influences and school effectiveness. But the absence of nationally representative statistics and research means that no definitive conclusions are possible about the relative importance of these factors on the achievements of pupils in

The report notes that inequalities in achievement in education persist into the labour market, with very high rates of ILO unemployment for certain groups. This is especially true for Bangladeshi men and Pakistani men and women. Graduates from some ethnic minority groups also have higher unemployment rates than do White graduates. Looking at all those in the 16-24 age group, the ethnic groups that tend to underachieve throughout education have the highest unemployment rates. In general, the better qualified ethnic groups are also those that are successful in the labour market, such as Chinese and Indians. An exception is Black Africans - despite being very well qualified, they experience very high levels of unemployment. Recent research suggests that personal characteristics such as age,

educational attainment and work expe do not wholly explain differences in employment rates between White and ethnic minority men.

The report concludes that while there has been an improvement in the position people from particular ethnic groups, such as Indians and Chinese, this is not the case for all ethnic minority people: "there is a clear pattern of continuous underachievement for certain ethnic group which starts in early compulsory education continues through further and higher education and persists in the labour

· Race research for the future: ethnicity in education, training and the labour market. DfEE research topic paper RTP01. Available free of charge from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park,

Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, dfee@prologistics.co.uk, tel. 0845 6022260 Impact of '24-hour society'

THE SHIFT towards a '24-hour society' k leading to extended working time in an increasing number of organisations, according to a new report from Incomes Data Services (IDS) published in its Focus series. Such pressures, IDS will grow further with moves by the Government to allow pubs and restaurants to open round the clock and ablic services more accessible out of normal office hours.

could have serious consequences for health and, especially, family life. es evidence from the United States gests that marital breakdown and rates increase by up to six times ne partner works at night. However, also says that, while the 24-hour ociety may be an inevitable consequence economic change and technical on, it does not mean that everyone work round the clock.

The IDS report indicates that many rganications no longer have a standard working day; that the number of people working outside 'normal' hours has increased significantly during the past three years: and that this trend is likely to continue. Almost a quarter of the workforce (including the self-employed) now say they sometimes work at night.

IDS analysis of official figures also shows that the proportion of employees receiving payments for 'unsocial hours' has fallen significantly over the past 15 years. This partly reflects changes in the economy - a decline in traditional shift working and the rise of new businesses - but IDS says that "there is no doubt that the practice of making premium payments for working shifts is declining, while the numbers working outside the usual working day, full-time or part-time, are on the increase.' An IDS survey of employers suggests that, with abnormal hours becoming normal, fewer employers are making premium payments to those working during the evening. As a result, the idea of unsocial hours could be increasingly obsolete, although the survey indicates that nights and Sundays are still regarded as unsocial by almost all employers.

However, extended hours do not necessarily mean longer hours for individuals. The report cites Labour Force Survey data to indicate that full-time men are on average working 47 hours a week. two hours longer than a decade ago, and that average hours for women working fulltime have risen from 40 to 41 over the same period. IDS suggests that the figures mean

IDS Focus

that employees in general feel that they are working harder and are under more pressure.

· 24-hour society, IDS Focus 93. Available as part of a £65 annual subscription to this IDS quarterly. Incomes Data Services, 77 Bastwick Stre

London EC1V 3TT, tel. 020 7324 2599, e-mail sales@incomesdata.co.uk

lemporary workers

TEMPORARY workers are generally ess sa sfied with their jobs, receive less work-related training and are paid less than employees on permanent contracts, researchers at the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) at the University of Essex have found. In Britain, about 10 per cent of female imployees and 7 per cent of male workers are in temporary jobs. This proportion has been relatively stable over the 1990s, in contrast to the framatic growth in temporary jobs in ther European countries such as ance, Italy and Spain.

The research, which is based on data om the British Household Panel Survey om 1991 to 1997, shows that temporary orkers, particularly those in seasonal or sual jobs, reported lower levels of job tisfaction than workers employed in manent jobs, especially in terms of notion prospects and job security. This by reflect the high level of uncertainty unding all temporary jobs.

The pay of temporary workers compared h that of permanent staff varied ding to sex and whether the job was /casual or fixed-term contract. For n, permanent work always provided ler wages. Workers who started their ers in temporary jobs generally suffered income loss, with the exception of

Workers in seasonal and casual jobs experienced the worst wage growth penalty. After the first ten years of working, men who had had a seasonal or casual job in the first year before moving to a permanent job had earned 12 per cent less than men who had always been on a permanent contract. The equivalent wage penalty for women was 5 per cent. While a fixed-term contract in the early stages of a career was associated with lower wages, women who started off on fixed-term contracts and then moved to permanent contracts may have experienced a high wage growth. Within a period of seven to ten years, they were likely to have fully caught up with their permanent counterparts.

Seasonal-casual jobs were typically very short, with a median duration of three months. Fixed-term contracts were longer, with a median duration of about 12 months. After being in temporary work, more than two-thirds of temporary workers stayed with the same employer for at least another spell of employment (which in the majority of cases was also temporary). For women, exit from a fixed-term contract into a permanent job was more likely for the better educated and those employed in the private sector, in a non-union job, and working more hours of unpaid overtime. The exit from seasonal/casual jobs into

permanency was more likely when the local labour market is tighter, and for full-time workers who are employed in the private sector, working long hours and in unioncovered jobs.

Of those employed in a seasonal/casual job between 1991 and 1997, 28 per cent of men and 34 per cent of women eventually became permanent workers. The median seasonal/casual job duration before exit into permanency was 18 months for men and 26 months for women. For workers on fixedterm contracts, the transition rate to permanency was significantly higher for men (38 per cent) and almost the same for women (36 per cent). Their rate of exit into permanency, however, was lower than that of workers in the other type of temporary work, at about 3 years for men and 31/2 years for women. Approximately 70 per cent of workers gaining permanency continued with the same employer.

• The ISER working paper Temporary jobs: who gets them, what are they worth, and do they lead anywhere? can be downloaded from the Institute's website www.iser.essex.ac.uk/pubs/workpaps. Also available for £3.50 from the Publications Office, Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, CO4 3SQ, tel. 01206

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# Parliamentary questions

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

# **Unemployment statistics**

DAVID MACLEAN (Penrith and the Border) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer (1) if he will provide a breakdown of the average monthly flow from the unemployment count for claimants aged 18 to 24 and unemployed for over six months for (a) each year from 1990 to 1999, (b) April 1993 to May 1997, (c) October 1997 to March 1998 and (d) April 1998 to the latest available month; (2) if he will provide a breakdown of the average monthly flow from the unemployment count for claimants aged over 25 and unemployed for over two years for the periods (a) April 1993 to May 1997, (b) May 1997 to June 1998 and (c) June 1998 to the latest available

TIM HOLT: The ONS publishes a monthly count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits. The claimant count consists of all people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance or National Insurance credits at Employment Service local offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for, and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made.

Information on the numbers of people entering and leaving the claimant count by age and duration on the unadjusted basis can be obtained from the Nomis® database at the House of Commons Library.

Between April 1993 and May 1997 in Great Britain on average there were 18,325 (4.6 per cent) claimants aged 25 and over who had been claiming unemployment-related benefit for 2 years or more (computerised claims only) leaving the claimant count each month. The corresponding figure was 16,579 (7.3 per cent) between May 1997 and June 1998 and 8,498 (5.8 per cent) between June 1998 and December 1999. Computerised claims by age and duration data for Northern Ireland are only available from February 1994, therefore the data refer to Great Britain.

(16 February)

# **Employment tenure**

FRANK FIELD (Birkenhead) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many people in work have been with their present employer for (a) three, (b) four, (c) five and (d) six or more years.

JOHN PULLINGER: I am replying in Dr. Holt's absence. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the ONS's major source of labour

market data on individuals. Estimates from the LFS of the number of employees who had worked for their current employer for three, four, five or six or more years are given in the table below. The figures are for the United Kingdom and for the autumn (September to November) 1999 quarter, and are not seasonally adjusted.

# Length of time employees had worked for their current employer UK, autumn 1999, not seasonally adjusted

Silver (SOURCE) Section	Thousands
Less than 3 years	10,066
3 years, but less than 4	1,616
4 years, but less than 5	1,283
5 years, but less than 6	1,117
6 or more years	10,002
All employees <sup>a</sup>	24,144

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes some employees who did not state how long they had worked for their current employer.

(2 March)

# Unemployment (ethnic minorities)

SHAUN WOODWARD (Witney) asked the Secretary of State for Education and Employment what has been the change in the number of unemployed individuals from ethnic minorities between 1997 and the latest date for which figures are available.

TIM HOLT: Latest available non-seasonally adjusted estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) show that in the autumn (September to November) quarter of 1999 the number of ILO unemployed from all ethnic minorities in the UK was 203,000. This compares to 266,000 in the same period in 1997, a reduction of 23,000.

People interviewed in the LFS are asked to classify their own ethnic origin. The figures given represent people who did not classify themselves as being of White origin.

The measure of unemployment derived from the LFS is defined on a consistent and internationally recognised basis set out by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It counts as unemployed people who are a) without a paid job, b) available to start work within the next two weeks and c) have either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a job already obtained.

(8 March)

#### Workless households

FRANK FIELD (Birkenhead) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer (1) what proportion of working-age people lived in a household where no adult worked in (a) 1998 and (b) 1999; (2) what proportion of children aged under 16 years lived in workless households in 1998 and 1999.

TIM HOLT: In August 1998 the ONS introduced Labour Force Survey (LFS) databases especially designed for analyses of labour market data on households. Workless households in the LFS are defined as households with no-one in employment. People aged 16 or over are classed as in employment by the LFS if they have done at least one hour of paid work (as an employee or self-employed) in the week prior to their LFS interview or if they have a job that they are temporarily away from. People who do unpaid work in a family business and people on Government-supported training and employment programmes are also included according to the International Labour Organisation convention.

The estimates below have been restricted to working-age households, which are defined as households including at least one person of working age, i.e. a man aged 16 to 64 and a woman aged 16 to 59.

For spring 1998, the estimate of the proportion of working-age people living in workless households was 13.0 per cent. For spring 1999 it was 12.6 per cent. For spring 1998, the estimate of the proportion of children aged under 16 living in workless households was 18.2 per cent. In spring 1999 it was 17.6 per cent. Both sets of figures were published in an article in the January 2000 issue of *Labour Market Trends* (pp25-34) which is held in the House of Commons Library.

(3 February)

Parliamentary

Questions can be
accessed on the

World Wide Web at
www.parliament.uk.

## Not working

EARL RUSSELL asked Her Majesty's Government what percentage of those aged 60 to 65 are not in employment; how many people this represents; how the percentage has changed over the past ten years; how many people aged 50 to 60 are not in employment; what percentage of the age group this represents; how the percentage has changed over the past ten years; and how many people aged 40 to 50 are not in employment; what percentage of the age group this represents; how the percentage has changed over the past ten years; and how many people aged 30 to 40 are not in employment; what percentage of the age group this represents; how the percentage has changed over the past ten years; how many people aged 20 to 30 are not in employment; what percentage of the age group this represents; and how the percentage has changed over the past 10

TIM HOLT: The attached table shows estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is the main source of labour market data on individuals. It gives the number and proportion of the household population not in employment for 1989 and 1999 and the change over this period. The LFS household population only includes people in private households, plus students in halls of residence and people in NHS accommodation.

The total number of people not in employment includes those who are unemployed and those who are economically inactive. The ONS measure of unemployment, derived from the LFS, is defined on a consistent and internationally recognised basis set out by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and counts as unemployed people who are: (a) without a paid job; (b) available to start work within the next two weeks and (c) have either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a job already obtained.

People who are economically inactive are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed and include, for example, retired people and people looking after the family or home.

## **Earnings**

FRANK FIELD (Birkenhead) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to list the numbers and proportions for full-time men and women workers who earned below two-thirds of average earnings for each of the last 30 years.

JOHN PULLINGER: I am replying in Dr. Holt's absence. The New Earnings Survey (NES) is based on a one per cent sample of employees in the PAYE system and is therefore likely to under-represent relatively low paid staff earning below the tax threshold, and in particular those who work part-time. Below is a table showing the requested information from the 1986 to 1999 New Earnings Surveys. This information is not available from 1970 to 1985.

We are only able to give percentages earning below specific thresholds, rather than numbers, because appropriate grossing factors for the NES sample are not available.

Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence

Percentage earning less than two-thirds of average gross weekly earnings

	Males	Females
April 1986	23.0	19.6
April 1987	24.4	20.8
April 1988	25.7	22.8
April 1989	26.1	23.7
April 1990	26.4	24.0
April 1991	27.2	23.8
April 1992	27.5	24.8
April 1993	28.4	25.3
April 1994	29.0	25.4
April 1995	29.2	25.5
April 1996	29.8	25.7
April 1997	29.5	25.7
April 1998	30.4	26.1
April 1999	30.3	26.7

(2 March)

# **Earnings statistics**

MATTHEW TAYLOR (Truro and St Austell) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what is his estimate of the number of people earning (a) over £100,000 per annum, (b) over £500,000 per annum and (c) over £1 million per annum, for each year from 1979. 80 to 1999-2000; and if he will make a statement.

TIM HOLT: The New Earnings Survey (NES) carried out in April of each year, is a 1 per cer sample of all employees who are members pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) schemes. It does no capture information relating to the selfemployed. However, I am only able to provide estimates of the percentage of employees wh earnings lie within specified ranges, ratio numbers, because appropriate factors to the survey results to accommodate this frame are not currently available. Addis I am unable to provide data for financia prior to 1997-98 since estimates of earnings are not available. Data for the 2000 financial year will be available w NES 2000 is published in November

The available information, from the 1998 a 1999 New Earnings Survey, is presented in attached table.

Employees on adult rates, who have been in the same job for at least 12 months

Percentage with annual earnings in excess of:	£100,000	£500,000	£1 million
1997-98			
Full-time employees	0.4	0.0	0.0
Part-time employees	0.0	0.0	0.0
All employees	0.3	0.0	0.0
1998-99			
Full-time employees	0.6	.0.0	0.0

All employees 0.4 0.0

Source: New Earnings

Part-time employees

0.0

(9 February)

0.0

# Labour market statistics quarterly update

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

## **Improvements introduced**

## March-May 2000

ONS released a new Average Earnings Index (AEI) for the private services sector. This index supplements the existing AEI information and has now been included within the labour market statistics First Release. The introduction of the new index was discussed in an article on pp201-3, Labour Market Trends, May 2000. Contact: Derek Bird, 01928 792614.

LFS data from autumn 1993 to autumn 1999 have been regrossed using more up-to-date population estimates and projections. The regrossed data (individual level datasets with regional and unitary authority/county identifiers, as well as local area tables) were made available from 19 April 2000. In advance of their release, an article was published in the February 2000 edition of Labour Market Trends covering the methodology behind regrossing LFS data. A further article, analysing the key characteristics of the changes resulting from the regrossing can be found in an article on pp211-8, Labour Market Trends, May 2000. Data for winter 1999/2000 has been grossed using the more up-to-date population estimates and projections. Regrossed household datasets, further regrossed unitary authority/county datasets and a regrossed time series database will be made available in July 2000. Contact: Mehdi Hussain, 020 7533 6133.

Each year, a review of the seasonal adjustment of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) series is undertaken. In response to user demand for greater additivity in LFS seasonally adjusted data (i.e. for the components of a series to add up to its total), a project has been completed which identified ways of achieving this. The project was timed such that the changes could be introduced as part of this year's annual review and could utilise regrossed LFS data. The new methodology can be found in ONS publications from 19 April. Full details of the new approach can be found in the article in the May edition of *Labour Market Trends*. Contact: *Allan Smith*, 020 7533 6140.

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

# Percentage of household population<sup>a</sup> not in employment, by age; United Kingdom, spring 1989 and spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

Not in employment (000s)			Not in employment (per cent)		
Age	Spring 1989	Spring 1999	Spring 1989	Spring 1999	Change: spring 1989-1999
20 and less than 30	2,226	1,957	24.3	25.8	1.5
30 and less than 40	1,685	1,873	21.7	20.2	-1.5
40 and less than 50	1,348	1,414	18.4	18.3	-0.2
50 and less than 60	1,915	2,128	31.9	30.2	-1.7
60 and less than 65	1,881	1,817	65.0	64.5	-0.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes the population in private households, plus students in halls of residence and people in NHS accommodation.

(18 January)

# Work in progress

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

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

## Work in progress - continued

ONS is reviewing the methodology used to calculate claimant count rates. The details will be announced in *Labour Market Trends* in summer 2000. *Contact: Tricia Williams*, 020 7533 6113.

The Guide to Regional and Local Labour Market Statistics is currently being revised to reflect recent developments. The new edition is due to be published at the end of June 2000. Contact: Tricia Williams, 020 7533 6113.

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

A programme of research into the customer base for labour market statistics products started in January 1999 with the objective of informing a review of all ONS labour market publications and the need for new products. An article on the findings of the main survey appeared on pp363-70, *Labour Market Trends*, July 1999, and invited comments from readers. Research into current and potential use of the products has been completed and an article putting forward plans for future development of the dissemination of labour market statistics will be published in July's *Labour Market Trends*. *Contact: Frances Sly*, 020 7533 6141.

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

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

## **Euture developments**

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



very 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 June 2000**

Ethnic groups by economic activity, region and managerial

Status (LFS)

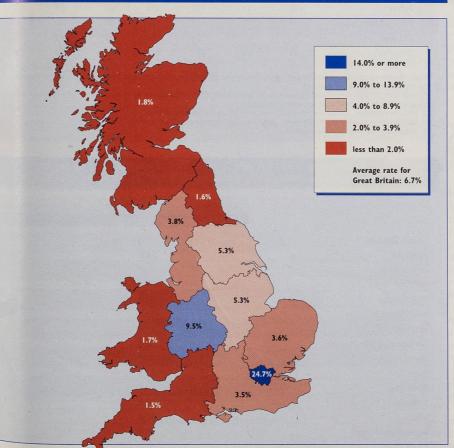
Homeworkers (LFS)

Job-related training (LFS)

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

1) Etanic groups by economic activity, region and managerial status

Percentage of working-age<sup>a</sup> population from ethnic minority groups by region; Great Britain; average spring 1999-winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted



Working age is defined as 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

The Labour Market Statistics Helpline receives many calls about the economic status of people in ethnic groups.

Many callers are interested in regional statistics for ethnic minorities to set the context for monitoring the employment of ethnic minorities in their organisations. *Figure 1* sets the context by showing the percentage of the population by region who are from ethnic minorities for the average of spring 1999 to winter 1999/2000. This information is collected in the Great Britain LFS (but not in Northern Ireland).

• On average 2.3 million people, 6.7 per cent of the working age population, were from ethnic minority groups.

The areas with the highest rate of ethnic minorities in the population were inner and outer London and the West Midlands with 29, 22 and 10 per cent respectively. The ethnic mix varies between these areas; 15 per cent of people living in inner London were Black (including Black-mixed origins) and 8 per cent of all those living in outer London were Indian.

• The North East, Wales, Scotland and the South West all had very low ethnic minority populations.

June 2000

Source: Labour Force Survey

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#### Ethnic groups by economic activity, region and managerial status (cont.)

Some of the most commonly requested economic activity breakdowns are provided in Table 1.

• According to the LFS, there were 2.6 million members of ethnic minority groups in Great Britain in winter 1999/2000 over the age of 16, of whom 1.4 million were in employment.

• Among the ethnic minority groups, the Black group had the highest working-age economic activity rate at 73 per cent, but the Indian grouping had the highest employment rate at 69 per cent.

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

• All ethnic groups had lower activity rates for women than for men. The largest difference was for the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group, where the rate for men was nearly three times that for women.

The current ethnic origin question in the LFS, introduced in spring 1992 is identical to the 1991 Census question. However, in the LFS those who answered "Black-mixed" were included with "Other/mixed", whereas in the Census they were put into the "Black" category. From 19 April the Black classification used in ethnic origin tables in labour market publications has been changed so that it is fully in line with the Census

Table 2 shows the employment rates for ethnic minorities and Whites by region in order of ethnic minority concentration for the average of spring 1999 to winter 1999/2000.

In all regions the employment rate of ethnic minorities is lower than the White employment rate. There does not seem to be a consistent relationship between the rate of ethnic minorities in the population and their employment rates, nor between the population proportions and the difference between the White and ethnic minority employment rates.

• The most notable example is the West Midlands where the White employment rate is close to the national average, but for ethnic minorities it is below average.

• The lowest employment rates for both Whites and ethnic minorities are in the North Fast

• The difference between the highest (South West) and lowest (North East) employment rates for ethnic minorities is more than double the spread for Whites.

Table |

Economic activity by ethnic group; Great Britain; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted

In er	nployment (000s)	ILO unemployed (000s)	Total economically active (000s)	All aged 16 and over (000s)	Economic activity rate (%) 16 - 59/64	Employment rate (%) 16 - 59/64	ILO unemployment rate (%) all 16+
All							
White	25,598	1,444	27,042	42,664	79.7	75.4	5.3
All ethnic minority groups	1,394	195	1,588	2,610	66	58	12
Blacka	433	75	507	769	73	62	15
Indian	440	28	468	720	73	69	6
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	232	50	282	586	53	43	18
Chinese	54	*	62	106	61	54	*
Other origins <sup>b</sup>	235	34	268	429	65	57	13
Men							
White	14,056	879	14,935	20,812	84.9	79.8	5.9
All ethnic minority groups	815	114	929	1,303	77	68	12
Blacka	217	38	256	366	78	66	15
Indian	258	17	275	364	83	78	6
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	178	33	211	310	73	62	16
Chinese	27	*	30	49	66	58	*
Other origins <sup>b</sup>	136	22	157	214	75	65	14
Women							
White	11,542	565	12,108	21,851	74.1	70.5	4.7
All ethnic minority groups	578	81	659	1,308	55	49	12
Black <sup>a</sup>	215	36	252	403	68	58	14
Indian	182	- 11	193	356	63	59	6
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	54	17	71	277	29	22	24
Chinese	28	*	32	57	57	49	*
Other origins <sup>b</sup>	99	12	111	214	54	49	11

Source: Labour Force
Note: Sampling errors are proportionately greater the smaller the estimate, and fluctuations from quarter to quarter in estimate for smaller groups are to be expected. for smaller groups are to be expected.

An estimate of 10,000 (the smallest released) has an approximate 95% confidence interval of +/- 4,000.

Does not include people who did not state their ethnic group.

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

b Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin (except Black-mixed).

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Employment rates for ethnic minorities of working agea by region; Great Britain; average spring 1999-winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted

		Per cent
	All ethnic groups	White
Great Britain	57.8	75.5
England	58.1	76.3
Inner London	51.0	72.3
London	59.1	75.7
Outer London	65.8	77.7
West Midlands	53.8	76.1
East Midlands	61.8	. 77.!
Yorkshire and the Humber	50.8	74.5
North West	50.5	72.8
East	63.5	78.9
South East	64.6	80.6
Scotland	49.3	72.0
Wales	57.6	69.3
North East	45.8	67.2
South West	70.1	78.6
		Source: Labour Force Survey

a Working age is defined as 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

#### mic groups by economic activity, region and managerial status (cont.)

Managerial responsibility of employees in equal opportunities target groups; Great Britain; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted

			Per cen
Managers	Foremen and supervisors	Not managers, foremen or supervisors	All employees of working age <sup>a</sup> (000s) (=100%)
23	12	65	11,679
16	10	74	185
19	8	73	203
14	7	79	135
24	9	68	134
23	12	65	12,337
14	11	74	10,199
10	14	75	202
9	II	80	159
*	*	80	49
10	12	78	110
14	П	75	10,719
	23 16 19 14 24 23 14 10 9 *	23	Supervisors   Supervisors

ple size too small for a reliable estimate.

ides a small number of employees who did not state their management status, and who were excluded from the calculation

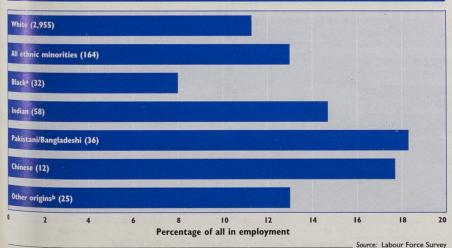
udes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed and mixed origin (see note opposite).

ides those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin (except Black-mixed) ludes a small number of employees who did not state their ethnic origin.

## nagerial responsibility in the LFS

Organisational hierarchies tend to vary a great deal. To allow maximum comparability, LFS respondents are asked to allocate themselves to one of only three broad groups. The groups are composed of 'ma lagers' (who manage employees directly or through supervisors and who have a general responsibility for policy or long-term planning); 'foremen and supervisors' (who have day-to-day control over a group of workers whom they supervise); and people who are not managers, foremen pervisors.

Proportion of all in employment who are self-employed, by ethnic origin; Great Britain; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Excludes those who did not state their ethnic group.

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

Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin (except Black-mixed).

The numbers in brackets give the numbers (in thousands) of self-employed in each ethnic group

minorities, to help assess their equal opportunities policies. Table 3 shows the management status of male and female employees from different ethnic groups against those without supervisory responsibilities, in winter 1999/2000.

 Pakistani/Bangladeshi employees were more likely to have no managerial or supervisory responsibility (79 per cent for men and 80 per cent for women) than any other group.

• Although a relatively low proportion of Black female employees were managers (10 per cent compared with 14 per cent for all female employees), they were the most likely of the sex/ethnicity groups to be foremen or supervisors (14 per cent).

It is important to appreciate that by no means all jobs without managerial or supervisory responsibility are 'low status'. Many of those in professional and technical occupations, such as most doctors, will not be managers or supervisors. This goes some way to explaining the apparent contradiction between there being 73 per cent of Indian male employees without management or supervisory responsibilities and the fact that nearly half of male Indian employees and self-employed are in managerial, professional and technical occupations. Self-employment (Figure 2) is very common among Indian men, particularly in managerial occupations.

Just as there were considerable differences between the ethnic groups in terms of economic status, there were also differences in the types of employment undertaken. Figure 2 shows the proportion of all in employment who were self-employed within the various ethnic groups.

• The Indian, Pakistani/Bangladeshi and Chinese groups all had high proportions of self-employment at 15, 18 and 18 per cent respectively.

• The Black ethnic group had the lowest proportion of selfemployed people, at 8 per cent.

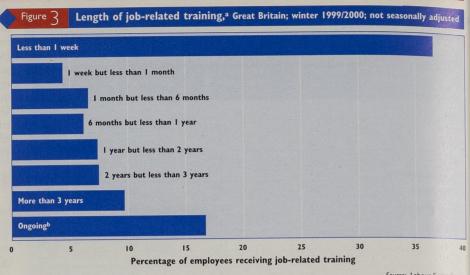
June 2000



#### 2 Job-related training

Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change in skill requirements within the labour market. Training is seen by a large number of employers and employees as an essential investment for the future. Jobrelated training can include training both on- and off-the-job. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the DfEE workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489).

- In winter 1999/2000, 3.5 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 15 per cent of all such employees in United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted figures).
- Figure 3 shows the length of the course for all those employees receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to their interview. The most common length of course was less than one week, which accounted for nearly two-fifths of the total. For around onesixth, the training was ongoing and for one-tenth the training was to last more than three years in total.
- For 2.3 million (69 per cent) of those receiving job-related training, training was either wholly or partially off the job. Figure 4 shows the distribution of the types of sites for those receiving such training.
- The most common site was an educational institution (37 per cent) followed by the employer's premises (34 per cent).
- 1 Figure 5 shows the distribution of the main method of payment for training for those whose training was either partially or wholly off the job. The majority of such job-related training in Great Britain (63 per cent) was paid for mainly by the employer (or potential concerned.

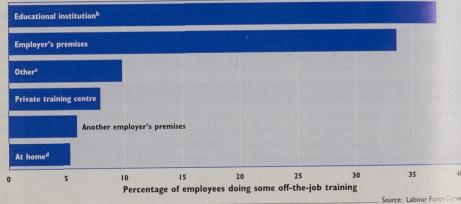


Note: Base for calculation of percentage includes those who did not state how long their training lasted.

a Includes all types of job-related training in the last four weeks.

b Includes training with no definite limit.

# Figure 4 Site of job-related training; Great Britain; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjust



Note: Base for calculation includes those who did not state where their training occurred.

a Off-the-job, or a combination of on- and off-the-job training received in the last four weeks.

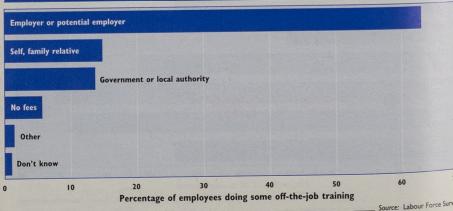
b Mainly further education colleges and universities, but also including open colleges and other educational institutions.

c Includes employment rehabilitation centres, community projects, government or local authority training workshops, and informate technology centres.

d Onen University open rechains college and conventional college.

d Open University, open technical college, or correspondence course.

#### Payment of feesa for job-related training; Great Britain; winter 1999/2000. not seasonally adjusted



employer) of the employee Note: Base for calculation of percentages includes those who did not state who paid for their training.

a Main source of payment
b Off-the-job, or a combination of on- and off-the-job training received in the last four weeks.



#### sabled people and the labour market

Economic activity status of working agea people according to whether they are disabled; by sex; United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally

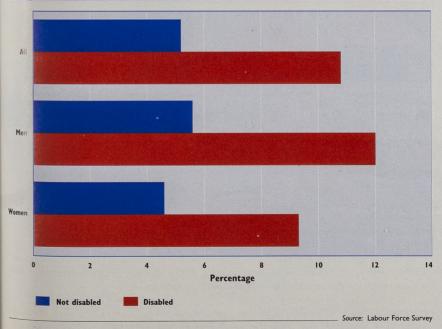
						Per cent
	Men		Won	nen		All
	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled
coromically active	55.2	90.7	47.7	78.1	51.6	84.7
In employment	48.6	85.6	43.3	74.5	46.1	80.3
orking full time	42.7	79.2	22.0	42.9	32.9	61.9
Vorking part time	5.9	6.4	21.2	31.6	13.2	18.4
ILO anemployed	6.6	5.1	4.4	3.6	5.6	4.4
O unemployed for less than I year	r 3.5	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.3
O unemployed for at least I year	3.1	1.5	1.2	0.6	2.2	1.1
ILO nemployment rate <sup>c</sup>	12.0	5.6	9.3	4.6	10.8	5.2
Eco omically inactive	44.8	9.3	52.3	21.9	48.4	15.3
√ants job	16.0	2.5	16.4	6.1	16.2	4.2
oes not want job	28.8	6.8	35.9	15.8	32.2	11.1
All people of working age <sup>a</sup>						
(=10%)(millions)	3.5	15.5	3.2	14.1	6.6	29.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

orking age is 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

tage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure

## ILO unemployment rate<sup>a</sup> for working age<sup>b</sup> people by whether disabled or not; United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted



The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

Working age is defined as 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women

Current long-term health problem or disability

A regular topic of interest among callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is the labour market status of disabled people. LFS respondents can be defined as having a current long-term disability covered by the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) or a work-limiting disability, or both. A definition of current long-term disability including all those who report having either a current DDA-covered disability or a work-limiting disability gives the most comprehensive and coherent coverage of disability. Table 4 shows the economic activity status, and Figure 6 the ILO unemployment rates, of people according to whether they were disabled or not under this broad definition

- In winter 1999/2000 there were 6.6 million people of working age with long-term disabilities in the UK, just over half of whom were men (52 per cent).
- Those who were not disabled were much more likely to be economically active than those who were disabled (85 per cent compared with 52 per cent). This was the case for both men and women.
- Non-disabled men and women were also much more likely to be in employment than those who were disabled (86 per cent compared with 49 per cent for men and 75 per cent compared with 43 per cent for women).
- Disabled people in employment were slightly more likely than non-disabled people to work part-time (29 per cent compared with 23 per cent).
- The rates of ILO unemployment (Figure 6) were much higher for the disabled compared with the nondisabled (11 per cent compared with 5 per cent).
- Disabled people who were unemployed were also much more likely than nondisabled unemployed to have been unemployed for at least a year (39 per cent compared with 24 per cent).
- Disabled people were much more likely to be economically inactive than nondisabled people, (48 per cent overall compared with 15 per cent). The difference was greater for men (45 per cent compared with 9 per cent). For women, the overall percentage of those economically inactive was higher at 52 per cent, but it was also higher for the non-disabled at 22 per cent.
- disabled people were more likely than non-disabled people to want a job. This was true for both men and women.

# Labour Market Spotlight

#### 4 Homeworkers

In the LFS, homeworkers are defined as those who work mainly in their own home (see red box). *Table 5* gives the number of employee and self-employed homeworkers, those who worked in the same grounds or buildings as home, and those who used their home as base, for autumn 1999. There was a total of 599,000 people (2.2 per cent of all employees and self-employed) working as homeworkers in their main job in autumn 1999.

- Of those who were homeworkers in their main job, 56 per cent worked part time and 66 per cent were women
- In their main job, 7.6 per cent of all employees and self-employed people did paid work in different places using their home as a base and a further 1.2 per cent worked in the same grounds or buildings as home.
- In their main job, men were far more likely to be working in different places with their home as a base than were women (10.9 per cent compared with 3.6 per cent). This difference is largely explained by the fact that nearly one-third of all such jobs were in the construction industry, and men accounted for almost all of these.
- There was a total of 159,000 people working as homeworkers in their second job in autumn 1999 (12.7 per cent of all employees and self-employed with a second job).
- Of the 42,000 homeworkers doing unpaid work for a family-owned business, the majority were women (32,000).

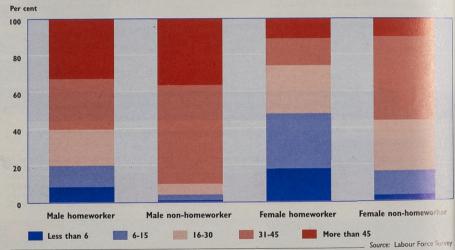
Figure 7 shows the total usual weekly hours of homeworkers in their main job.

- Male homeworkers are more likely to work long hours than female homeworkers, for example 32 per cent of male homeworkers worked over 45 hours compared with only 10 per cent of female homeworkers. Some 35 per cent of those working over 45 hours per week are managers and administrators, who are predominantly male.
- Onversely, 17 per cent of female homeworkers worked less than 6 hours compared to 8 per cent of male homeworkers. About half of those working less than 6 hours per week are in clerical and secretarial occupations, which are predominantly female.
- Both male and female homeworkers are much more likely to work less than 15 hours than nonhomeworkers.

Table 5 Employees and self-employed working from home or using home as a base; United Kingdom; autumn 1999, not seasonally adjusted

			Thousands
	All	Men	Women
Main job			
People working mainly in their own home (homeworkers)	599	202	397
As a percentage of all employees and self-employed	2.2	1.3	3.2
Of which full-time	263	138	126
Of which part-time	335	64	271
People working in the same grounds or buildings as home	323	204	118
People doing paid work in different places with home as a base	2,096	1,655	441
Base: All employees and self-employed	27,530	15,219	12,311
Second job			
People working mainly in their own home (homeworkers)	159	65	94
People working in the same grounds or buildings as home	20	12	
People doing paid work in different places with home as a base	173	102	
Base: All employees and self-employed	1,250	534	116
Unpaid family workers			
People working in their own home	42	10	12
Base: All unpaid family workers	110	36	
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.		Source: La	bour Force Servey

Figure 7 Total usual weekly hours of homeworkers and non-homeworkers;
United Kingdom; autumn 1999, not seasonally adjusted



#### Defining homeworkers

The LFS asks all employees, self-employed and unpaid family workers the following question about the location of their work:

(In your main job) Do you work mainly...

- I. In your own home
- Often part of the living accommodation is set aside for the purpose of work
- 2. In the same grounds or buildings as home
- If the place of work is a separate unit attached to the respondent's home (e.g. a doctor's surgery, or farmers who work in fields or buildings adjacent to their home). This aims to capture tied accommodation, rented or owned with business premises attached.
- 3. In a different place using home as a base
- Many self-employed people, such as builders, may use their home as a base (e.g. as an office) but mainly work elsewhere. This group also includes mobile workers (e.g. mobile hairdressers and mechanics).
- 4. Or somewhere quite separate from home?

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# **Feature**

# Labour disputes in 1999

By Jackie Davies, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

# Key points

n the calendar year 1999:

- Some 242,000 working days were lost through labour disputes 41,000 fewer than the total lost in 1998, and the second lowest annual figure on record.
- There were 205 stoppages of work because of labour disputes the second lowest calendar year total on record. This compares with 166 stoppages in 1998, which was the lowest calendar year total since records began in 1891.
- The working days lost is equivalent to 10 days lost per 1,000 employees equal to the 1997 figure, and the lowest annual strike rate on record.
- The working days lost through strikes accounted for just one in every 21,000 potential working days in the year.
- Of the working days lost, 23 per cent were from 25 stoppages in the transport manufacturing industry, 21 per cent were from 91 stoppages in the transport, storage and communication group, and 20 per cent were from 20 stoppages in construction.
- The regions with the highest number of days lost per 1,000 employee jobs were Scotland and London; the regions with the lowest were the East Midlands and the West Midlands
- Stoppages over pay accounted for 69 per cent of the working days lost.
- Some 53 per cent of all stoppages lasted not more than one working day.
- There were 12 stoppages involving the loss of more than 5,000 working days and accounting for 55 per cent of the total number of working days lost.



In 1999, 242,000 working days were lost in the UK as a result of labour disputes. This article presents detailed analyses of the disputes and compares the 1999 data with previous years.

## Introduction

IN 1999, 242,000 working days were lost in the UK from 205 stoppages of work arising from labour disputes. These are the second lowest totals for both the working days lost and the number of stoppages series since records began in 1891. This article analyses the disputes by industry, region, cause, size and duration, and also compares the 1999 figures with previous years.

# Annual changes

Statistics on labour disputes in 1998 and 1999 are shown in *Table 1*. There are three core components to the data: the number of stoppages, the number of workers involved in those stoppages and the number of working days lost through stoppages. A distinction is

made in the table between disputes that were in progress at some point during the year and those that began in the year.

Working days lost are defined as the number of days not worked by people involved in a dispute at their place of work. Workers who are both directly and indirectly involved in the dispute are counted in the statistics (see *technical note* for definitions). However, as can be seen from *Table 1*, the vast majority of workers are directly involved in the stoppage. Workers who are indirectly affected at other establishments (because of a shortage of material from a supplier who is in dispute, for example) are not included in the statistics.

The 1999 total of 242,000 working days lost through labour disputes was the second lowest calendar year total since records began in 1891. The 1999 total compares with 282,000 working days lost in 1998, and is only slightly higher than the 1997 figure of 235,000, which was the lowest total ever recorded. The 1999 total is less than half the average number of working days lost per year in the 1990s (660,000), and is considerably lower than the average for both the 1980s (7.2 million) and the 1970s (12.9 million). Stoppages that began in 1998 and continued into 1999 accounted for 14,300 of the 242,000 working days lost. Stoppages that remained unresolved at the end of 1999 and continued into 2000 resulted in the loss of 4,600 days in the first two months of 2000. The 205 stoppages total in 1999 was the second lowest calendar year total since records began in 1891. The 1999 total compares with 166 stoppages in 1998, which was the lowest ever annual total on record. Of the 1999 total, five started in 1998 and continued into 1999. One stoppage that began in 1998, and four stoppages that began in 1999, continued into 2000. The number of stoppages has fallen sharply since the 1980s when the average annual number was 1,129 - the average number in the 1990s was 273.

There were 141,000 workers involved in labour disputes during 1999; this compares with 92,700 in 1998. To put the figure into context, the average number of workers involved in labour disputes in the 1990s was 202,000.

## Review of 1979-99

Table 2 presents labour dispute data for the 20-year period 1979 to 1999, and Figures 1 and 2 illustrate working days lost and the number of stoppages. The unusually high number of days lost in 1979 and 1984 was due to very large individual stoppages, which shows the impact that large disputes can have on the statistics. This was also evident in 1998 when one dispute accounted for 30 per cent of the total days lost over

Both Figure 1 and 2 show a substantial decline in strike activity in the 1990s and Figure 2 in particular shows

Table '	Stoppages, workers involved and working days lost; United Kingdom;
	1998 and 1999

	1998	1999
Working days lost through stoppages		
In progress in year <sup>a</sup>	282,400	241,800
Beginning in year	261,600	227,500
Workers involved in stoppages		
In progress in year	92,700	140,900
Of which:		
directly involved	89,300	131,300
indirectly involved	3,400	9,600
Beginning in year	90,400	139,900
Of which:		
directly involved	87,100	130,400
indirectly involved	3,300	9,600
Stoppages		
In progress in year	166	205
Beginning in year	159	200
		6 00 6 N

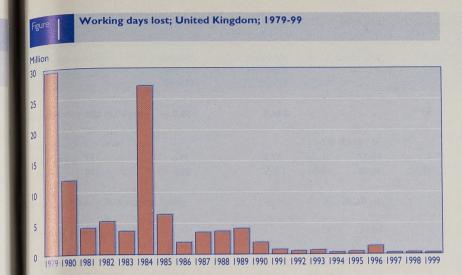
Source: Office for National

Source: Office for National Statistics

#### Stoppages in progress; United Kingdom; 1979-1999 Working Working Workers **Stoppages** Stoppage involved days lost days lost loss of 100,000 per 1,000 (000s)(000s)employees<sup>a</sup> working days or more

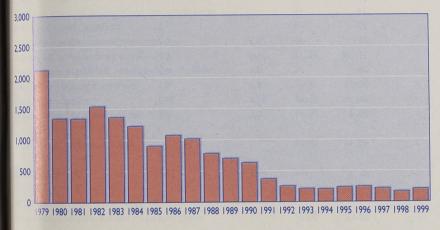
1979	29,474	1,272	4,608	2,125	15
1980	11,964	520	834	1,348	5
1981	4,266	195	1,513	1,344	7
1982	5,313	248	2,103	1,538	. 7
1983	3,754	178	574	1,364	6
1984	27,135	1,278	1,464	1,221	H
1985	6,402	299	791	903	4
			700	1.074	
1986	1,920	90	720	1,074	2
1987	3,546	164	887	1,016	3
1988	3,702	166	790	781	8
1989	4,128	182	727	701	6
1990	1,903	83	298	630	3
1991	761	34	176	369	1
1992	528	24	148	253	
1993	649	30	385	211	2
1994	278	13	107	205	-
1995	415	19	174	235	-
1004	1.202	57	364	244	2
1996	1,303	57		216	-
1997	235	10	130		
1998	282	12	93	166	
1000	242				

Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employee jobs



Source: Office for National Statistics

# Stoppages in progress; United Kingdom; 1979-99



Source: Office for National Statistics

downward trend over the past 20 years. The second column of Table 2 shows working days lost per 1,000 employees for each year from 1979 to 1999. This is the standard method that has been used to convert working days lost into a strike rate that takes account of the size of the labour force. This also enables comparisons to be made across industries and regions that differ in size. Since the number of employee jobs has not changed dramatically over the past 20 years, the rates for the UK as a whole show the same pattern of general decline and occasional peaks that can be seen in the working days lost series. The 242,000 working days lost in 1999 s equivalent to 10 days lost per 1,000

that the number of strikes has been on a

employees - equal to the 1997 figure, and the lowest annual strike rate on

An alternative way of putting the strike statistics into a wider context is to consider working time lost through strikes as a proportion of time actually worked. In 1999 an estimated 39,000 million hours were worked in the UK.1 Comparing this with 1.9 million hours lost through strikes shows that approximately one in every 21,000 potential working days was lost through strikes in 1999. The equivalent figure for 1998 was one in every 18,000.

# Industrial analyses

Historically, certain industries have

been more prone to strike than others, and breaking the strike statistics down into separate industries can reveal some interesting patterns and shifts over time. However, it should be noted that comparisons between industries can also be affected by the methodology that is used for compiling the data. For example, because small stoppages are excluded from the figures, it is more likely that industry groups with large firms will have disputes included in the statistics. Similarly, better reporting arrangements exist for some industries than others.

Table 3 shows labour dispute statistics for 1999 broken down into 27 industrial groups (classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992) and Table 4 shows working days lost per 1,000 employees in 1998 and 1999 for the same industries.

Some 24 per cent of the working days lost in 1999 were as a result of 37 stoppages in manufacturing industries; 21 per cent of the days lost were from 91 stoppages in the transport, storage and communication group, and a further 20 per cent were from 20 stoppages in construction. Of the 57,300 working days lost in manufacturing, 95 per cent were from 25 stoppages in the manufacturing of transport equipment. There were also 17 stoppages in public administration, which resulted in 35,500 working days lost (15 per cent), and 21 stoppages in the education sector, which resulted in 25,400 working days lost (11 per cent).

Table 4 presents the strike rates for 1998 and 1999. It shows an increase in the rate for manufacturing industries between 1998 and 1999; the most significant of which was in the manufacturing of transport equipment. There were also notable increases in the rates for construction and education. The strike rates for transport, storage and communication, and other community, social and personal service activities decreased significantly.

Table 5 shows strike rates over time for the mining, energy and water supply industries, manufacturing and service sectors. Between 1982 and 1993 the mining, energy and water supply industries had the highest rate in each year except 1989, when there was a large

Stoppages that began in 1998 and continued into 1999 accounted for 14,300 days lost in 1999. Stoppages that began in ed into 1998 accounted for 20,800 of the days lost in 1998.

Industry group (SIC 1992)	SIC class	Working days lost (000s) <sup>a</sup>	Workers involved (000s) <sup>a</sup>	Stoppage
All industries and services <sup>b</sup>		241.8	140.9	205
Mining, energy and water	10-14, 40, 41		-	
Manufacturing	15-37	57.3	30.6	37
Services	50-99	135.3	92.5	148
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01, 02, 05	•		-
Mining and quarrying	10,14			
Manufacturing of:				
Food products, beverages and tobacco	15, 16	0.1	0.1	3
Textiles and textile products	17, 18	0.1	V.I	3
Leather and leather products	19			-
Wood and wood products	20			-
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	21, 22	0.3	0.3	2
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	23		-	-
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24			-
Rubber and plastic products	25	-	-	-
Other non-metallic mineral products	26	0.3	0.2	2
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	27, 28	1.0	0.1	1
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere specified	29	0.4	0.2	
Electrical and optical equipment	30-33	0.1	0.1	1
Fransport equipment	34, 35	54.6	29.3	25
Manufacturing not elsewhere specified	36, 37	0.6	0.4	2
Electricity, gas and water supply	40, 41		-	
Construction	45	49.3	17.9	20
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,				
HER SECTION TO BE NOT BELLEVILLE IN THE SECTION OF	50-52		the series	
notorcycles and personal and household goods	50-52			
Hotels and restaurants	55	9.8	1.4	4
Transport, storage and communication	60-64	50.1	42.1	91
inancial intermediation	65-67	en Beoughier An allom	awach Cottles has absurdated 000,1	menterations and real per
Real estate, renting and business activities	70-74	2.3	1.1	4
Public administration and defence;				
compulsory social security	75	35.5	17.4	17
ducation	80	25.4	28.3	21
Health and social work	85	4.8	0.4	4
Other community, social and personal service activities,				
rivate households with employed persons, extra-				

- Nil or negligible.

The figures for working days lost and workers have been rounded and consequently the sums of constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.

Bome stoppages involved workers in more than one of the above industry groups, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.

Working days lost per 1,000 employees; United Kingdom; 1998 and 1999

Industry group (SIC 1992)	SIC class	Working days	lost per 1,000 employees <sup>a</sup>
		1998	1999
All industries and services		12	10
Mining, energy and water	10-14, 40, 41		
Manufacturing	15-37	8	14
Services	50-99	13	7
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01, 02, 05	-	
Mining and quarrying	10,14	-	
Manufacturing of:			
Food products, beverages and tobacco	15, 16	1	
Textiles and textile products	17, 18	W 2 12 1	
Leather and leather products	19		
Wood and wood products	20		
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	21, 22	2	
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	23	-	
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24	-	1
Rubber and plastic products	25	The second	
Other non-metallic mineral products	26	7	2
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	27, 28	3	2
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	29	6	
lectrical and optical equipment	30-33	5	•
Transport equipment	34, 35	63	138
fanufacturing not elsewhere classified	36, 37	•	3
ectricity, gas and water supply	40, 41	1	
Construction	45	12	46
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,			
motorcycles and personal and household goods	50-52	-	
Hotels and restaurants	55	5	7
Transport, storage and communication	60-64	101	35
Financial intermediation	65-67	2	
Real estate, renting and business activities	70-74	2	1
Public administration and defence;			
Compulsory social security	75	20	24
Education	80	3	13
Health and social work	85	6	2
Other community, social and personal service activities,			
Private households with employed persons, extra-			
territorial organisations and bodies	90-93, 95, 99	27	6
Nil or negligible.			Source: Office for National St

Nil or negligible.

Based on the latest mid-year (June) estimates of employee jobs.

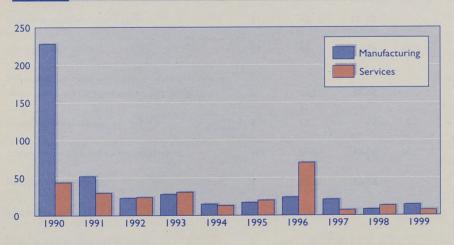
5	Working days loss	per 1,000 employee	,	
	Mining, energy and water	Manufacturing	Services	All industries and services
		2247	400	1.272
1979	232	3,347	422	1,272
1980	259	1,691	42	520
1981	374	396	117	195
1982	649	352	211	248
1983	2,212	345	39	178
1984	38,425	529	114	1,278
1985	7,518	183	86	299
1986	293	220	46	90
1987	482	124	181	164
1988	536	339	116	166
1989	165	156	199	182
1990	245	228	44	83
1991	87	52	30	34
1992	97	23	24	24
1993	91	28	31	30
1994	2	15	13	13
1995	6	17	20	19
1996	8	24	70	57
1997	9	- 21	7	10
1998		8	13	12
1999		14	7	10
				Source: Office for National Statis

Table Working days lost per 1,000 employees; United Kingdom; 1979-1999b

Nil or negligible.

Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employee jobs.
 Figures for 1979-1993 are classified according to SIC 80 whereas figures for 1994-1999 are classified to SIC 92.

# Working days lost per 1,000 employees, by manufacturing and service sectors; United Kingdom; 1990-99



Source: Office for National Statistics

strike in the public administration sector. Up until 1991, the rate for the manufacturing industries had been significantly higher than that of the service sector, with the exception of 1987 and 1989. However, since 1991, the rates have been relatively low and fairly similar, with the exception of 1996, when the service sector rate was almost three times the rate for the manufacturing

sector. The low rates make it difficult to work out any particular pattern between the two sectors. It is worth noting that in 1999, the mining, energy and water supply industries group had a nil strike rate for the first time on record, although the number of employee jobs in these industries was also at a record low. *Figure 3* shows the strike rates for the manufacturing and services sectors

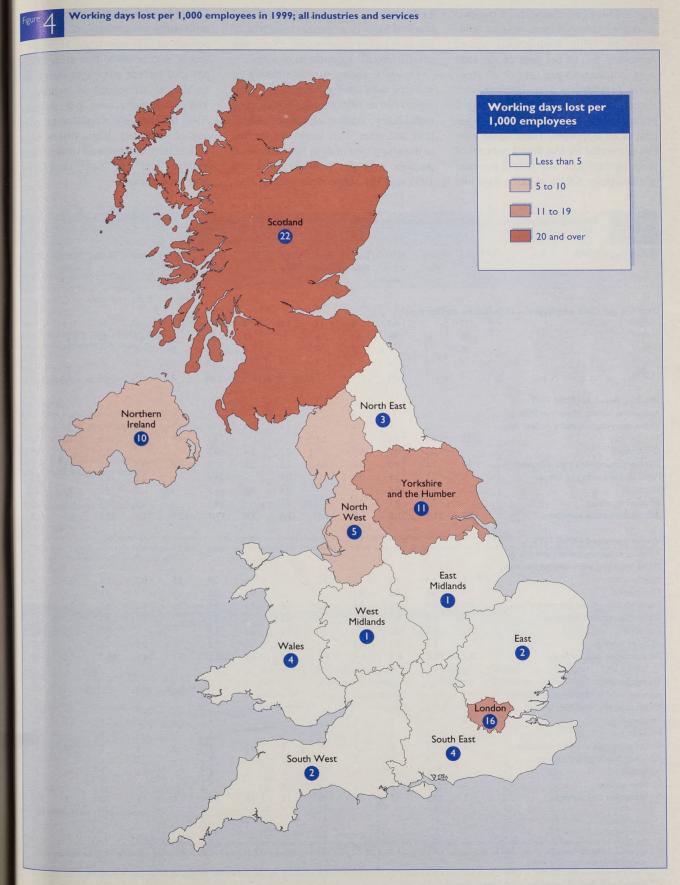
separately, for the period between 1990 and 1999.

# Regional analyses

Table 6 shows regional strike rates for government office regions (GORs) between 1995 and 1999 and a further breakdown of the data for 1999 b industry.2 The rates for 1999 are presented in Figure 4. When in ing these figures, it is important in mind that the industrial comp of employment in a region is factor influencing the scale of disputes it experiences. In 1999 were 67,400 (28 per cent) working lost in stoppages of work that widespread and cannot be allocated any particular region. Having not point, the regions with the highest ber of working days lost per the employee jobs in 1999 were So (22) and London (16). The region the lowest were the East Midlan and the West Midlands (1), alt eight of the regions had rates belo It is difficult to highlight any sign increases or decreases in regional rates between 1998 and 1999, rates are relatively low and fairly lar. Some 32 per cent of the total ber of days lost in manufacturing from one stoppage in Scotland accounted for 41 per cent of the lost in that region. London saw cent of all days lost to stoppages in lic administration, and these accounted for 69 per cent of all lost in public administration in the Stoppages in the transport, storage communication group accounted for per cent of all working days lost in East, 66 per cent lost in the South and 60 per cent lost in the North One fifth of all stoppages in progress 1999 were in London.

# Causes of disputes

Table 7 shows stoppages in 1999 by principal cause and industry group and Table 8 provides a time-series of working days lost by cause. Figure 5 illustrates the number of working days lost in 1999 by principal cause of dispute. In 1999, 69 per cent of working days lost were due to disputes over pay and accounted for 39 per cent of all stop-



Source: Office for National Statistic

pages. This compares with 59 per cent of days lost and 44 per cent of stoppages in 1998. Redundancy issues accounted for 14 per cent of the total days lost, and 13 per cent of all stoppages. In comparison, staffing and work allocation issues accounted for only 2 per cent of the total days lost, but 16 per cent of all stoppages. Trade union matters accounted for less than 1 per cent of working days lost, and only 2 per cent of all disputes. Of the working days lost

in the manufacturing sector, 83 per cent resulted from 19 stoppages over pay; of the days lost in construction, 79 per cent resulted from 13 stoppages overpay.

Figure 6 shows the distribution of working days lost by cause in each year from 1990 to 1999 for four causes: pay; redundancy; staffing and work allocation; and other. This shows the decline in the proportion of days lost because of disputes over pay between 1990 and 1993 and the subsequent general rise.

This will, in part, reflect the lower priority employees place on pay during periods of job insecurity. However, it should also be noted that disputes over pay also include stoppages over feared or alleged reductions in earnings as well as disputes over pay increases. Also, the data are often dominated by one or two very large strikes which will, in turn, dominate all of the detailed analyses and can make comparisons over time difficult.

Industry group (SIC 1992)	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	South West	East	London	South East	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
Days lost per 1,000 employees <sup>d</sup> – all indi	ustries a	nd servic	es .										
1995	27		17	9	24	6	3	17	2	15	36	9	19
1996	86	56	46	44	56	51	47	85	40	62	60	35	57
1997	38	7	7	3	7	-	5	13	2	3	26	23	10
1998	9	9	1	- 1	7	- 1	- 11	13	- 1	2	25	6	12
1999	3	5	11	- 1	- 1	2	2	16	4	4	22	10	
Working days lost (000s) 1999													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Manufacturing	2.5	0.5	3.4	-	2.4	-	-	4.2	11.9	0.4	20.9	1.0	57.3
Construction	-	0.2	6.7	0.3		0.1	0.4	0.7	-	-	6.0	-	49.3
Transport, storage and communication	0.4	7.1	6.0	0.3	0.6	2.3	3.2	13.0	1.0	0.3	9.5	2.8	50.1
Public administration and defence	-	2.2	2.9	0.3	-	0.4	-	24.4		3.2	1.7	-	35.5
Education	-	1.5	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.3	1.5	-	-	0.1	2.3	25.4
All other services	-	0.2	2.1	0.8	-	0.1	-	13.9	-	0.2	6.7	-	24.3
All industries and services	3.0	11.9	21.8	1.8	3.1	3.4	3.8	57.7	12.9	4.1	44.9	6.1	241.8
Workers involved (000s) 1999													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	A STATE
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-			_		-	-		-		-	-	
Manufacturing	1.6	1.4	1.3	-	5.7	-	-	2.9	2.5	0.2	9.5	2.8	30.6
Construction		0.6	0.6	0.3		-	0.2	0.6	-	-	3.6	-	17.9
Transport, storage and communication	0.6	6.0	3.2	0.5	0.8	2.6	2.6	9.9	0.6	0.3	6.6	2.1	42.1
Public administration and defence		1.2	0.1	0.3	-	0.5		8.8	-	3.4	0.1	-	17.4
Education	-	1.3	0.6	-		0.2	0.2	1.2	-	-	0.1	2.5	28.3
All other services	-	0.3	0.5	0.3	-	0.1		1.8	-	0.2	0.6	-	4.7
All industries and services	2.2	10.9	6.4	1.4	6.5	3.4	3.1	25.2	3.1	4.1	20.7	7.3	140.9
Stoppages 1999													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	-	-		-	-			-<	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	6	3	5	1	2			4	3	2	8	2	37
Construction	-	2	2	1		- 1	- 1	3		-	8		20
Fransport, storage and communication	2	22	6	2	4	8	12	12	5	6	9	2	91
Public administration and defence	-	2	2	2	-	1	-	7	-	- 1	1	-	17
Education	-	4	- 1	-	-	2	3	8		- 1	- 1	2	21
All other services	-	3	2	3	-	1	-	9	-	1	5	-	20
All industries and services	8	36	18	9	6	13	16	42	8	- 11	32	6	205

- Not available
- Nil or negligible
- The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals
- Figures for working casy lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequency are sum of the constituent tents may not agree precisely with the constituent tents may not agree precise tent may not agree precise tent may not agree the constituent tents ma
- c When a stoppage has been identified as covering more than one broad industry group, the actual number of working days lost and workers involved will be allocated to the specific broad industry group. however, the stoppage will be included in each industry category.
- d Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimate of employee jobs.

Stoppages in progress, by	main cause and broad industry g	roup; United Kingdom; 1999

Industry group (SIC 1992)	Pay			Duration	Redundancy		Working	Staffing	Dismissal	All causes
	All	Of which:		and pattern of	questions	union matters	conditions and	and work allocation	and other disciplinary	
		Wage rates and earnings levels		hours worke	d		supervision		measures	
Working days lost (000s) <sup>a</sup>										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	100 000	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	47.6	47.6	-	2.2	0.9	0.8	3.6	0.8	1.5	57.3
Construction	39.1	38.2	1.0	-	0.6		6.6	-	2.9	49.3
Transport, storage and communication	23.3	18.5	4.8	1.2	7.4	-	4.3	4.7	9.1	50.1
Public administration and defence	22.5	20.6	1.9	-	13.0	-	-	-		35.5
Education	22.0	22.0	-	0.6	1.8	1.0	-	-	10001	25.4
Other services	11.9	11.9	-	0.6	11.0	-	- T-		0.8	24.3
All industries and services	166.5	158.8	7.7	4.6	34.6	1.8	14.6	5.5	14.3	241.8
Workers involved (000s) <sup>a</sup>										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	181 - 1	01 -	8 122 10			-	-	ne love box	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Manufacturing	14.9	14.9	-	7.4	2.4	0.5	3.4	1.0	1.0	30.6
Construction	15.9	14.8	1.1	-	0.5	-	0.6	-	0.9	17.9
Transport, storage and communication	16.0	12.0	4.0	1.5	6.3	-	7.0	4.6	6.7	42.1
Public administration and defence	13.2	10.9	2.3		4.1	-	-	-	-	17.4
Education	25.8	25.8	-	0.5	1.2	0.8	-	-	-	28.3
Other services	3.0	3.0	-	0.1	1.2	-	-	-	0.3	4.7
All industries and services	88.8	81.4	7.4	9.6	15.7	1.3	11.0	5.6	9.0	140.9
Stoppages <sup>b</sup>										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	- B. P. S. S. S.		102	-	-		-		1	
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water		-		-	-		-		-	
Manufacturing	19	19		3	4	2	4	3	2	37
Construction	13	10	3	-	2	-	3	-	2	20
Transport, storage and communication	22	17	5	4	3	-	7	28	27	91
Public administration and defence	- 11	7	4	1	6	-	-	-	-	17
Education	7	7		6	5	2		1	-	21
Other services	7	7	-	2	7	-	1	- 1	3	20
All industries and services	79	67	12	15	27	4	15	32	34	205

Nil or negligible

he figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.

The number of stoppages for the industry groups shown may not sum to the total for all industries and services, as some stoppages which affect more than the broad industry group have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services.

# Working days lost by main cause in all industries and services; United Kingdom; 1989-1999

									Thousands
Pay			Duration	Redundancy	Trade	Working	Staffing	Dismissal	All causes <sup>a</sup>
All	Of which:		and pattern of	questions	matters	and	and work allocation	and other disciplinary	
	Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits	hours worked		supo	supervision		measures	4,128 1,903 761 528
3,290 1,098 309 196 150 160 202 1,063 128 166 166	3,254 1,084 306 182 145 154 119 1,028 103 147 159	36 14 3 14 5 6 83 34 26 19 8	333 483 16 3 34 8 30 52 7 2 5	164 35 248 193 391 14 72 39 69 54 35	100 32 4 10 4 1 3 6 2 2	61 59 66 49 3 2 1 91 8 14 15	148 144 62 52 62 82 88 35 18 16 6	31 50 56 24 6 12 18 18 4 28	1,903 761
	3,290 1,098 309 196 150 160 202 1,063 128 166	All Of which:  Wage rates and earnings levels  3,290 3,254 1,098 1,084 309 306 196 182 150 145 160 154 202 119 1,063 1,028 128 103 166 147	All Of which:  Wage rates and earnings levels  3,290 3,254 36 1,098 1,084 14 309 306 3 196 182 14 150 145 5 160 154 6 202 119 83 1,063 1,028 34 128 103 26 166 147 19	All Of which:  Wage rates and earnings levels  3,290 3,254 36 333 1,098 1,084 14 483 309 306 3 16 196 182 14 3 150 145 5 34 160 154 6 8 202 119 83 30 1,063 1,028 34 52 128 103 26 7 166 147 19 2	All Of which:  Wage rates and earnings levels  3,290 3,254 36 333 164 1,098 1,084 14 483 35 309 306 3 16 248 196 182 14 3 193 150 145 5 34 391 160 154 6 8 14 202 119 83 30 72 1,063 1,028 34 52 39 128 103 26 7 69 166 147 19 2 54	All Of which:  Wage rates and earnings levels  3,290 3,254 36 333 164 100 11,098 1,084 14 483 35 32 309 306 3 16 248 4 196 182 14 3 193 10 150 145 5 34 391 4 160 154 6 8 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	All Of which:  Wage rates and earnings levels  3,290 3,254 36 333 164 100 61  1,098 1,084 14 483 35 32 59  309 306 3 16 248 4 66  196 182 14 3 193 10 49  150 145 5 34 391 4 3  160 154 6 8 14 1 2  202 119 83 30 72 3 1  1,063 1,028 34 52 39 6 91  1,063 1,028 34 52 39 6 91  128 103 26 7 69 2 8 8  166 147 19 2 54 2 14	All Of which:  Wage rates and earnings levels  3,290 3,254 36 333 164 100 61 148 1,098 1,084 14 483 35 32 59 144 309 306 3 16 248 4 66 62 196 182 14 3 193 10 49 52 150 145 5 34 391 4 3 62 160 154 6 8 14 1 2 2 82 160 154 6 8 14 1 2 2 82 202 119 83 30 72 3 1 88 1,063 1,028 34 52 39 6 91 35 128 103 26 7 69 2 8 8 18 166 147 19 2 554 2 114	All Of which:  Wage rates and earnings levels  3,290 3,254 36 333 164 100 61 148 31 1,098 1,084 14 483 35 32 59 144 50 309 306 3 16 248 4 66 62 56 196 182 14 3 193 10 49 52 24 150 145 5 34 391 4 3 3 62 6 7 6 160 154 6 8 14 14 1 2 82 12 202 119 83 30 72 3 1 88 18 1,063 1,028 34 52 39 6 91 35 18 128 103 26 7 69 2 8 8 18 4 128 103 26 7 69 2 8 8 18 4 166 147 19 2 55 4 2 114 16 28

The figures for working days lost have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.

## Disputes by duration

The statistics cover the number of days that strike action took place, not the number of days the parties involved in the dispute were actually in disagree-

Table 9 shows the duration of the stoppages in progress in 1999 and this information is displayed in Figure 7. Some 53 per cent of stoppages lasted just one day, involved 72,300 workers and accounted for 22 per cent of the total working days lost. Two stoppages lasted more than 50 days, involved 300 workers and accounted for 3 per cent of the total working days lost. Some 85 per cent of all stoppages in 1999 lasted not more than four days, involved 122,500 workers and accounted for 66 per cent of the total working days lost.

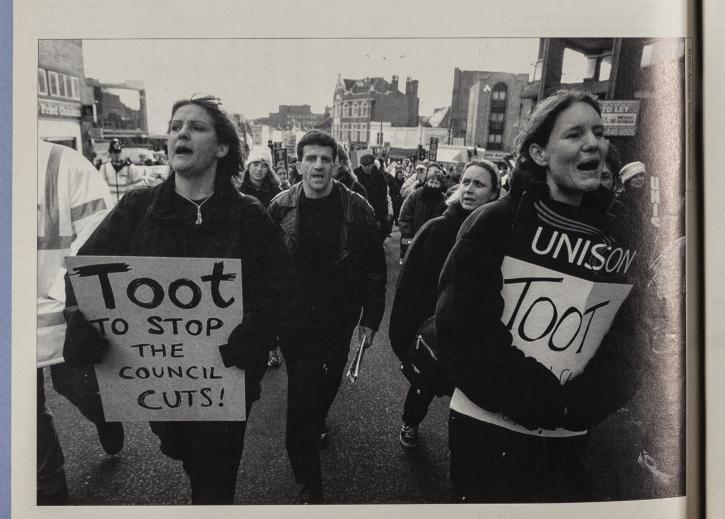
7						8-011
Days <sup>a</sup>	Working days lost (000s) <sup>a, b, c</sup>	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (000s) <sup>b</sup>	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
1	53.9	22.3	72.3	51.3	108	52.7
2	41.3	17.1	26.8	19.0	47	22.9
3	29.8	12.3	12.7	9.0	14	6.8
4	34.9	14.4	10.7	7.6	6	2.9
5	2.9	1.2	6.5	4.6	4	2.0
6-10	35.4	14.6	7.6	5.4	8	3.9
11-15	10.7	4.4	1.2	0.8	6	2.9
16-20	7.9	3.3	2.3	1.6	3	1.5
21-30	10.2	4.2	0.5	0.3	4	2.0
31-50	8.7	3.6	0.1	-	3	1.5
Over 50	6.2	2.5	0.3	0.2	2	1.0
All stoppages	241.8	100	140.9	100	205	100
					Causes Office for	Ni-day Lee

Table Stoppages in progress in 1999 by duration\* in working days; United Kingdom

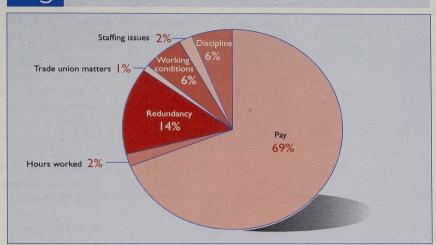
The statistics cover the number of days that strike action took place, not the number of days the parties involved in the were actually in disagreement

Classification by size is based on the full duration of stoppages, but the figure for days lost include only those days lost in
 The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded, and consequently the sum of the constituent not agree precisely with the totals.

c The working days lost figures are in general less than the product of the duration of each stoppage and the number of wo involved, because some workers would not have been involved throughout the dispute - see technical note

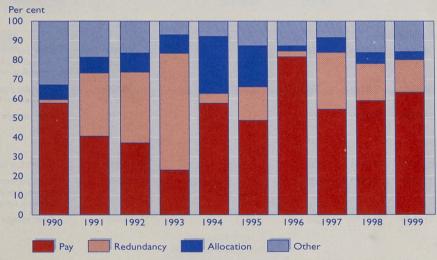


# Working days lost by principal cause of dispute; United Kingdom; 1999



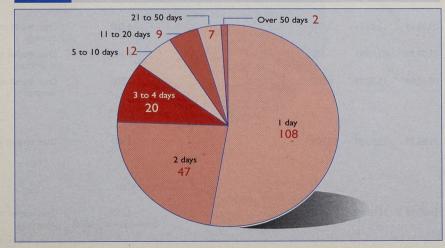
Source: Office for National Statistics

# Working days lost by principal cause of dispute; United Kingdom; 1990-99



Source: Office for National Statistics

# Stoppages in progress by duration in working days; United Kingdom; 1999



Source: Office for National Statistics

Working days lost (000s) <sup>a</sup>	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (000s) <sup>a</sup>	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
10.7	4.4	12.8	9.1	100	48.
12.7	5.3	15.3	10.9	38	18.
15.9	6.6	13.2	9.4	22	10.
69	28.5	50.2	35.6	33	16.
133.5	55.2	49.4	35	12	5.
241.8	100	140.9	100	205	10
	(000s) <sup>a</sup> 10.7 12.7 15.9 69 133.5	(000s) <sup>a</sup> working days lost  10.7 4.4 12.7 5.3 15.9 6.6 69 28.5 133.5 55.2	(000s) <sup>a</sup> working days lost (000s) <sup>a</sup> 10.7 4.4 12.8 12.7 5.3 15.3 15.9 6.6 13.2 69 28.5 50.2 133.5 55.2 49.4	(000s) <sup>a</sup> working days lost (000s) <sup>a</sup> workers  10.7 4.4 12.8 9.1 12.7 5.3 15.3 10.9 15.9 6.6 13.2 9.4 69 28.5 50.2 35.6 133.5 55.2 49.4 35	(000s) <sup>a</sup> working days lost (000s) <sup>a</sup> workers  10.7 4.4 12.8 9.1 100 12.7 5.3 15.3 10.9 38 15.9 6.6 13.2 9.4 22 69 28.5 50.2 35.6 33 133.5 55.2 49.4 35 12

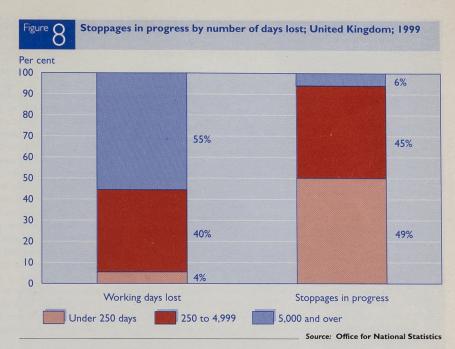
a The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.

Table Stoppag	ges in 1999	resulting ir	a loss of 5,	,000 or more working days			
Industry and county	Date	Date	Workers in	nvolved in the whole period	Working days	Cause or object	
	began	ended	Direct	Indirect	1050 111 1777		
Manufacturing of transp	ort equipm	ent					
Various areas of UK	20.02.99	23.02.99	2,500		10,000	Over pay increases arising out of changes in job content or in working conditions.	
Highland	09.03.99	12.03.99	300	4,300	18,200	Over pay increases to alter differential between workers in the same plant.	
Hampshire	26.05.99	24.06.99	600		10,000	Over straight pay increase.	
Construction							
Humberside	05.05.99	17.05.99	400	200	6,500	Over basic facilities for personnel.	
Various areas of GB	10.05.99	16.05.99	4,000		18,900	Over pay increase to accompany and compensate for a basic change in the payment system.	
Various areas of UK	21.09.99	29.09.99	8,000		16,000	Over straight pay increase.	
Hotels and restaurants							
London	20.11.98	Continuing	200		7,300 (total days lost 14,600)	Over pay increase to accompany and compensate for a basic change in the payment system.	
Public administration and defence							
London	02.03.99	12.03.99	2,500		5,600	Over feared or alleged reductions in earnings.	
London	05.08.99	03.09.99	300		6,300	Over market testing, privatisation, c in services.	
London	07.12.99	15.12.99	4,000		10,500	Over feared or alleged reductions in earnings.	
Education							
Various areas GB	25.05.99	25.05.99	22,100		18,400	Over straight pay increase.	
Other community, socia and personal service activities	d						
Strathclyde	26.05.98	20.03.99	300		5,700 (total days lost 14,500)	Over market testing, privatisation, c in services.  Source: Office for National Stat	

# Disputes by size

Table 10 shows disputes in 1999 by size and Figure 8 illustrates the main finding, which is that the majority of days lost result from large stoppages but that very few stoppages are large. The chart shows that 55 per cent of working days lost in 1999 resulted from stoppages where more than 5,000 days were lost in total, but that only 6 per cent of stoppages were that large. By contrast, 49 per cent of stoppages involved the loss of less than 250 days, but only 4 per cent of all days lost came from stoppages of this size.

Table 11 shows the main details of the 12 stoppages in progress in 1999 that resulted in the loss of more than 5,000 days. There were 14 such stoppages in 1998 and 15 in 1997.



#### Notes

pS33, Labour Market Trends, April 2000.

There were 67,400 working days lost in 1999 resulting from stoppages that were widespread and cannot be disaggregated to government office egion level.

## **Further information**

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## Technical note

#### Coverage

Information about labour disputes in the UK is collected by ONS from a number of sources. Certain major industries and public bodies provide regular centralised returns but more often the information is collected directly from the employer or trade union involved after ONS has been notified of a dispute from press reports. Up until September 1996, this information was collected by the Employment Service local office network on behalf of ONS. ONS publishes data on labour disputes each month. They appear in the labour market statistics First Release and are published in Tables G.11 and G.12 in the Labour Market Data section of Labour Market Trends.

## Definition of stoppages

The statistics cover stoppages of work in progress in the UK during a year caused by labour disputes between employers and workers, or between workers and other workers, connected with terms and conditions of employment. A distinction can be drawn between stoppages that started in the current year and those that started in earlier years.

The statistics exclude disputes that do not result in a stoppage of work, for example work-to-rules and go-slows; this is because their effects are not quantifiable to any degree of certainty. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are also excluded unless the total number of working days lost in the dispute is 100 or more.

Stoppages over issues not directly linked to terms and conditions between workers and employers are omitted, although in most years this is not significant. For example, in 1986 one stoppage was considered to be political (a protest in the coal industry against the visit of an MP) and it was excluded from the figures. The total working days lost amounted to less than 1,000. The next known dispute to be excluded was in 1991. This involved a boycott by self-employed market traders who, after increased rent and changes to the market rules, kept their stalls closed for about 20 weeks.

The statistics include 'lock-outs', i.e. where an employer prevents their employees from working by refusing entry to the place of work, and 'unlawful', i.e. unlawfully organised strikes. However, no distinction is made between a 'strike' and a 'lock-out' or between 'lawful' and 'unlawful' stoppages. This is principally because of the practical difficulty in deciding which category a particular stoppage falls into. It was for similar reasons that a distinction between 'official' and 'unofficial' disputes was no longer made after 1981.

# Working days lost

In measuring the number of working days lost, account is taken only of the time lost in the basic working week. Overtime work is excluded, as is weekend working where it is not a regular practice. Where an establishment is open every day, and runs two or more shifts, the statistics will record the number of working days lost for each shift. In recording the number of days lost, allowance is made for public and known annual holidays, such as factory fortnights, occurring within the strike's duration. No allowance is made for absence from work for such reasons as sickness and unauthorised leave.

Where strikes last less than the basic working day, the hours lost are converted to full-day equivalents. Similarly, days lost by part-

time workers are converted to full-day equivalents. The number of working days lost in a stoppage reflects the actual number of workers involved at each point in the stoppage. This is generally less than the total derived by multiplying the duration of the stoppage by the total number of workers involved at any time during the stoppage, because some workers would not have been involved throughout.

In disputes where employers dismiss their employees and subsequently reinstate them, the working days lost figure includes those days lost by workers during the period of dismissal. For disputes where employers dismiss their employees and replace them with another workforce the statistics cannot assume that working days lost by the sacked workers continue indefinitely. In such cases the statistics measure the number of days lost in terms of the size of the replacement workforce. For example, where an employer initially recruits 100 workers and wishes so build up to 300, the number of working days lost on day one wishes 200 and will then progressively reduce on subsequent days, eventually to zero when the new workforce reaches the target of 300.

# Number of stoppages

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular for short disputes lasting only a day or so, involving only a few workers. Because of this recording difficular and the cut-off applied, the number of working days lost is considered to be a better indicator of the impact of labour disputes than the number of recorded stoppages.

## Workers involved

The figures for workers involved are for workers both directly and indirectly involved at the establishment where the dispute occurred. Workers indirectly involved are those who are not themselves parties to the dispute but are laid off because of the dispute. However, the statistics exclude workers at other sites who are indirectly affected. This is partially because of the difficulty in deciding to what extent a particular firm's production problems are due to the effects of a strike elsewhere or some other cause. Workers involved in more than one stoppage during the year are counted in the statistics for each stoppage in which they take particular firm's production.

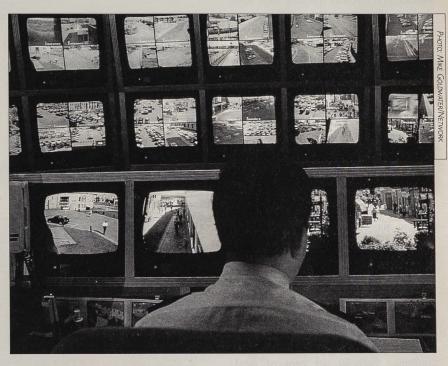
The statistics try to record the number of workers that are involved at any time in the stoppage. For example, consider a three-day strike where there were 200 workers involved on the first day; 300 on the second day, of whom 100 were involved for the first time; and 200 on the third day, of whom 50 were involved for the first time. The total number of workers involved in the dispute is 350 - the sum of all those involved on the first day, and those joining for the first time on subsequent days. However, the number of workers taking strike action for the first time during a dispute cannot always be easily ascertained. In such cases the statistics record the highest number involved at any one time (300 in the above example). Take another example, where there are 200 workers involved in a stoppage on each of days one, two and three. It may be necessary to assume that there was a total of 200 workers involved, although it is possible, but unlikely, that as many as 600 workers could have been involved. For this reason, the statistics may under-estimate the number of workers involved in a dispute. However, the estimate of the number of working days lost is unaffected by this consideration.

# Annual Employment Survey 1998

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

# Key points

- The estimate of employee jobs in Great Britain for September 1998 is 23.351,900.
- Employee jobs rose by 505,700 between the 1997 and 1998 Annual Employment Surveys.
- England, Scotland and Wales each saw a rise in employee jobs between 1997 and 1998 of about 2 per cent.
- The largest increase in the absolute number of jobs between 1997 and 1998 was in retail sales and repair. The largest percentage rise was in the manufacture of office machinery and computers.
- In September 1998, 51 per cent of total employee jobs were held by men and 49 per cent by women.
- Some 44 per cent of employee jobs held by women were part-time, compared with 12 per cent of employee jobs held by men.
- Some 76 per cent of all employee jobs were in the service sector, 17.5 per cent were in manufacturing and 4.6 per cent in construction. The remainder were in the agriculture and energy sectors.



# This article presents the results of the Annual Employment Survey 1998.

#### Introduction

THE Annual Employment Survey (AES), which began in 1995, replaced the Census of Employment, which was last carried out in 1993. A biennial Sample Census had run from 1987 until 1993. This article discusses the results of the latest AES for September 1998. An article on pp137-47, Labour Market Trends, March 1999 had alerted users to the possibility that the AES would be superseded by a new survey called the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI/part 1). Although this is still a key part of ONS plans it has not yet occurred because of the need fully to evaluate the statistical products derived from ABI/1. The AES is, therefore, the sole official source of estimates of employee jobs in

AES questionnaires were sent to approximately 64,000 enterprises in late August 1998. These enterprises were required to report in respect of the employee jobs in about 480,000 local

units (i.e. individual workplaces) as at 12 September 1998. Data collected from the sampled workplaces were fed into an estimation process that enabled results to be produced for the whole business population. The results take the form of aggregate statistics, analysed by geography and industry, but are also a rich dataset from which many other small area analyses, customised to need, can be derived. The dataset is available on-line from Nomis® (the AES 98 data were loaded in early May 2000).

The AES results are used as a benchmark for the smaller short-term employment series which measures monthly/quarterly 'movements' (by region and industry) between the benchmark dates. The new September 1998 benchmark (which is, in effect, the AES result) was published in the December 1999 labour market statistics First Release.

# AES 98 key findings

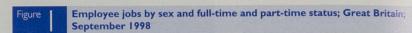
Table 1 shows the number of employee jobs by industry for men and women and whether the jobs were fulltime or part-time. The proportion of full- and part-time jobs by sex is shown in Figure 1. In September 1998 there were 23,351,900 employee jobs. Of these, only slightly more were held by men (51.3 per cent) than by women (48.6 per cent). Some 56.4 per cent of employee jobs filled by women were full-time and 43.6 per cent were parttime. The profile for men is much more heavily weighted towards full-time jobs (88.5 per cent). The service sector as a whole accounts for 76 per cent of all employee jobs, compared with 17.5 per cent in the manufacturing industries. The energy and water supply industries are the smallest individual industry group, as shown in Figure 2.

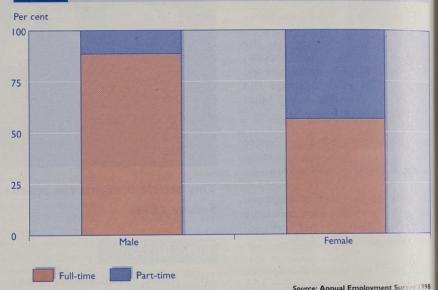
Table 2 shows where the employee jobs were located by government office region (GOR). This is equivalent to Nomenclature Of Territorial Units level 1 (NUTS 1). London and the South East combined had 30 per cent of total employee jobs in Great Britain. These two regions had 33 per cent of total jobs in the service industry sector, as a whole, in Great Britain. The largest number of jobs in a single GOR in agriculture were in the South East, closely followed by the East and Scotland. Scotland had 21 per cent of the jobs in the energy and water sector in Great Britain as a whole, followed by the South East, which had 11 per cent of Great Britain jobs in that industry. The West Midlands had the largest share of manufacturing jobs in Great Britain (14 per cent) with the North West as its closest rival (13 per cent). The South East had the largest share of construction jobs. All GORs (i.e. NUTS 1) showed a rise in employee jobs between AES 97 and AES 98. The largest absolute rises were in London (up by 157,000) and the South East (130,000). These were also the largest percentage increases: 4.5 per cent for London and 4.1 per cent for the South East. Employee jobs increased between 1997 and 1998 by 446,500 in England, 40,000 in Scotland, and 20,000 in Wales. In each case this represented a 2 per cent increase.

Table 3 breaks down the employee jobs by sex and full-time/part-time status by county and unitary authority (i.e. equivalent to NUTS levels 3/4).

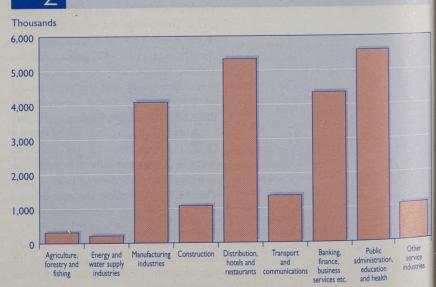
# A detailed comparison of 1997 and 1998 results by industry and geography

The AES uses the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC 92) to organise data according to industrial sectors. The SICs can be organised into broad industry groups, which are used in Figure 2 and in the section headings of Table 1. Within those broad industry groups, further definition is provided, in the following analysis, down to a twodigit SIC classification. The geography of the analysis uses GORs (equivalent to NUTS 1). The year-on-year chang for each industry is summarised Table 4. The following commentary draws out some of the more significan of those changes, as well as giving fur ther details of the factors which underlie them. Detailed tables showing





Employee jobs by broad industry group; Great Britain; September 1998



Employee jobs by industry; Great Britain; September 1998

	Two-digit	Mala			Farmi			housands
	SIC92 codes	Full-time	Part-time	All	Female Full-time	Part-time	All	Al
All industries and services		10,597.3	1,378.5	11,975.8	6,401.3	4,958.2	11,359.5	23,351.
Agriculture, hunting and related services	01	179.4	28.3	207.7	59.6	29.4	88.9	296.
corperty logging and related services	02	6.6	0.3	6.9	1.7	1.1	2.8	9.
ciching, operation of fish hatcheries and farms	05	4.2	0.6	4.7	1.3	1.3	2.7	7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		190.1	29.2	219.3	62.6	31.8	94.4	313.
Mining of coal and lignite; peat extraction	10	14.3	0.2	14.5	0.8	0.6	1.4	. 15
extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	11	23.7	0.1	23.8	5.6	0.5	6.1	29
fining of metal ores Other mining and quarrying	13	0.1 24.8	0.0 0.4	0.1 25.1	0.0 3.0	0.0	0.1 4.1	29
ectricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	75.9	0.9	76.7	20.0	3.9	23.9	100
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	23.4	0.9	24.2	8.3	3.3	11.6	35
energy and water supply industries		162.1	2.4	164.5	37.7	9.4	47.1	211
ood products and beverages	15	279.5	12.6	292.1	118.9	45.3	164.3	456
Tobacco products	16	4.1	0.0	4.2	2.2	0.1	2.4	6
Textiles	17	94.9	2.6	97.5	56.9	10.9	67.8	165
Mearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur Tanning and dressing of leather; luggage etc.	18	34.8 17.3	1.6 0.5	36.4 17.9	74.7 10.7	20.5	95.2 12.5	13
Anning and dressing of leather; luggage etc.  Nood and wood based products; articles of straw	20	68.7	1.3	70.0	8.5	4.5	13.0	8
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	21	77.9	1.2	79.2	30.4	3.7	34.0	11.
bublishing, printing and reproduction of recorded n	nedia 22	200.3	8.1	208.4	125.6	26.8	152.5	36
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel Chemicals and chemical products	23 24	23.3 173.2	0.2	23.5 174.5	4.0 71.9	0.7	4.7 82.9	25
ubber and plastic products	25	177.0	2.6	179.5	47.5	10.8	58.3	23
Other non-metallic mineral products	26	109.7	1.1	110.7	26.3	4.5	30.8	14
lasic metals	27	108.8	0.7	109.4	16.5	2.5	19.0	12
abricated metal products except machinery	28 29	337.5 316.7	5.0 3.5	342.5 320.1	56.6	13.2	69.8 75.5	41 39
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.  Office machinery and computers	30	39.5	1.5	41.1	15.7	2.0	17.7	5
lectrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	120.1	1.7	121.8	56.8	6.2	63.0	18
ladio, television and communication equipment	32	86.7	1.7	88.4	33.2	4.1	37.2	12
Medical, precision and optical instruments; clocks Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	33 34	102.0 199.0	1.7	103.7	40.8 26.5	6.7	47.5 28.8	15
Other transport equipment	35	150.3	0.6	150.9	15.1	1.9	17.0	16
furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	36	131.5	9.9	141.3	47.4	14.0	61.4	20
Recycling	37	10.3	0.2	10.4	1.2	0.5	1.7	4,082
Manufacturing industries Construction	45	2,863.0 875.4	60.4	2,923.4	950.8	206.1	1,157.0	1,070
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; sale Wholesale trade except motor vehicles	e of fuel 50	402.3 730.2	24.0 26.2	426.3 756.4	80.0 253.0	34.4 71.9	114.4 325.0	1,08
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles; repair	52	501.5	267.3	768.8	562.5	1,023.5	1,585.9	2,35
Hotels and restaurants	55	347.5	200.0	547.5	328.4	473.8	802.2	1,35
Distribution, hotels and restaurants		1,981.5	517.5	2,499.0	1,223.9	1,603.6	2,827.5	5,33
and transport; transport via pipelines	60	375.6	19.5	395.0	55.2	23.4	78.6	47
Water transport	61	12.1	0.4	12.5	4.3	0.7	5.1	1
Air transport	62	43.7	1.1	44.8	29.5	7.6	37.1	8
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities Post and telecommunications	63 64	182.2 307.1	10.6	192.8 321.1	118.8	22.3 27.9	141.1	33 44
Transport and communications		920.8	45.5	966.2	307.7	82.0	389.6	1,35
financial intermediation, except insurance	65	262.6	3.7	266.3	231.9	61.1	293.0	55
Financial intermediation n.e.c.	66	116.8	2.2	118.9	103.2	17.6	120.8	23
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	105.2	2.0	107.1	71.9	11.6	83.5	19
eal estate activities	70	113.9	16.8	130.7	102.0	63.7	165.7	29
Renting of machinery and equipment without oper Computer and related activities	ator 71 72	91.5 256.3	9.7 4.8	101.2 261.2	31.6	12.4 22.9	139.2	14
Research and development	73	54.6	2.1	56.7	35.2	6.1	41.2	9
Other business activities	74	813.6	288.3	1,101.9	646.3	667.8	1,314.1	2,41
Banking, finance and insurance etc		1,814.6	329.6	2,144.1	1,338.5	863.1	2,201.7	4,35
Public administration and defence; social security	75	658.5	43.5	702.0	461.2	205.0	666.2	1,36
toucation	80	372.2	108.7	481.0	602.8	697.3	1,300.1	1,78
Health and social work Public adminstration, education and health	85	390.0 1,420.7	263.5	501.3 1,684.2	1,000.8 <b>2,064.8</b>	924.8 <b>1,827.1</b>	1,925.6 <b>3,891.9</b>	2,42 <b>5,57</b>
		62.7	1.5	64.2	10.4	5.5	15.8	8
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation	90				57.4	540	1122	10
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation Activities of membership organisations n.e.c. Recreational, cultural and sporting activity	91	51.8	28.7	80.5	57.4 143.8	54.9 149.7	112.3 293.5	19
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation					57.4 143.8 85.7 <b>297.4</b>	54.9 149.7 64.4 <b>274.4</b>		

olumns may not sum to the total due to the effect of rounding.

Employee jobs by government office region; Great Britain; September 1998

											Tho	usands
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber		West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
All industries and services	920.1	2,622.6	1,957.8	1,670.1	2,180.5	2,083.2	3,633.2	3,332.7	1,913.2	1,007.0	2,031.5	23,351.5
Agriculture, hunting and related services Forestry, logging and related services Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and farms Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.2	22.4	22.8	29.9	26.4	45.1	2.9	51.5	38.0	18.2	33.3	296.7
	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.9	0.9	2.9	9.7
	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	4.2	7.4
	6.5	23.2	23.8	<b>30.6</b>	27.0	46.1	3.6	53.6	39.6	19.2	40.5	313.7
Mining of coal and lignite; peat extraction Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas Mining of metal ores Other mining and quarrying Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply Collection, purification and distribution of water Energy and water supply industries	1.2 0.2 0.0 1.7 5.4 1.5	0.1 0.2 0.0 2.2 9.0 5.7 17.3	5.3 0.2 0.0 1.9 9.9 2.6 19.9	3.8 0.3 0.1 3.5 8.1 1.0 16.9	1.2 0.0 0.0 2.6 12.5 4.2 20.5	0.0 1.5 0.0 2.4 9.2 4.0 17.1	0.0 4.5 0.0 0.5 7.0 1.1	0.0 1.4 0.0 2.9 14.7 4.9 24.0	0.1 0.0 5.7 9.5 4.6 20.0	1.6 0.0 0.0 2.6 4.1 0.1 8.4	2.6 21.4 0.0 3.2 11.4 6.0 44.5	15.5 29.8 0.2 29.2 100.6 35.8 211.7
Food products and beverages Tobacco products Textiles Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur Tanning and dressing of leather; luggage etc. Wood and wood based products; publishing Publishing, printing and reproducts of straw Pulp, paper and paper products publishing Publishing, printing and reproducts and nuclear fuel Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel Chemicals and chemical products Rubber and plastic products Other non-metalls Fabricated metal products except machinery Machinery and equipment n.e.c. Office machinery and computers Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. Radio, television and communication equipment Medical, precision and optical instruments; clocks Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers Other transport equipment Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. Recycling Manufacturing industries	24.0 1.2 3.7 7.1 0.9 4.4 5.2 7.6 0.2 23.9 13.9 4.8 5.8 8.20.0 20.6 1.5 11.1 8.3 3.3 3.3 13.2 5.2 5.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 7.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6	62.3 1.2 37.5 18.7 4.7 8.8 22.7 31.3 12.5 53.5 33.5 17.4 44.6 43.4 4.5 22.8 7.3 12.6 26.3 29.6 23.6 1.9 528.6	60.8 0.0 29.7 13.7 1.9 11.0 10.8 30.6 3.9 28.2 20.0 15.9 27.6 47.7 41.9 0.9 13.1 4.9 6.9 15.3 7.4 25.2 1.6 419.2	55.8 1.2 41.3 26.5 10.1 8.4 10.1 24.7 0.7 22.3 25.6 17.8 12.5 35.4 39.5 22 15.8 5.6 7.2 17.0 21.7 23.8 0.9 426.1	39.7 0.0 9.5 14.8 2.4 8.7 7.4 21.8 1.1 13.9 37.1 36.5 31.9 98.0 65.1 64.4 30.8 8.2 12.3 78.5 11.3 24.9 1.5 561.8	47.0 0.0 4.0 5.2 2.1 7.7 10.4 37.6 1.1 20.2 23.6 9.4 4.6 31.3 42.0 6.2 15.9 13.0 20.0 20.1 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 1	25.2 0.1 5.8 17.9 2.5 4.3 5.5 96.3 0.6 15.4 9.5 4.7 17.7 15.0 3.8 11.3 5.5 9.3 6.2 6.7 15.8 0.8 28.1,9	31.8 1.6 5.6 2.7 1.1 7.9 14.8 53.6 2.0 39.9 25.8 11.0 6.3 39.0 53.0 11.3 38.8 20.9 22.6 42.1 1.0 462.9	40.1 0.5 6.3 4.8 2.6 7.6 8.4 28.0 1.0 12.4 21.9 9.2 4.4 27.3 34.1 4.8 13.9 9.2 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	20.1 0.8 4.3 6.6 1.2 4.8 6.6 9.5 2.2 11.7 13.6 6.2 19.7 21.0 14.8 2.2 12.1 18.1 7.2 13.6 7.7 14.3 0.7 219.2	49.6 0.0 17.7 13.7 11.1 9.5 11.2 20.0 2.7 16.1 13.4 8.8 5.5 30.6 26.3 15.0 11.6 19.7 13.6 4.9 16.5 7.5 1.0	456.5 6.5.5 165.5 131.7 30.4 83.1 13.2 28.1 257.5 237.9 141.6 128.4 141.7 395.7 58.8 142.7 151.2 228.8 167.9 200.9 12.1 4,082.2
Construction	52.3	122.0	98.3	80.4	90.8	105.0	116.1	148.2	89.3	51.4	116.9	1,070.
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; sale of fuel Wholesale trade except motor vehicles Retail trade, except of motor vehicles; repair Hotels and restaurants Distribution, hotels and restaurants	19.5	59.1	47.9	43.7	55.7	58.8	47.6	88.1	52.0	22.4	46.5	541.3
	26.0	126.4	87.6	83.3	111.6	109.5	177.1	185.6	75.6	32.3	67.7	1,082.8
	95.7	280.4	197.4	153.4	194.1	224.7	352.6	338.1	207.2	104.3	209.4	2,357.4
	53.3	159.3	104.1	83.0	108.0	108.8	234.8	181.5	129.6	57.0	131.4	1,350.7
	194.5	625.2	<b>437.0</b>	<b>363.3</b>	469.4	<b>502.1</b>	812.1	<b>793.1</b>	464.4	216.0	455.0	5,332.2
Land transport; transport via pipelines	19.4	55.8	47.4	41.0	45.1	44.3	77.5	48.8	33.6	19.1	42.0	473.9
Water transport	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.6	1.3	3.3	5.6	1.2	0.4	2.6	17.5
Air transport	1.3	4.9	0.7	2.2	1.5	5.5	43.7	15.8	2.0	0.2	4.1	81.9
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	9.0	41.6	25.9	18.3	22.8	37.3	76.8	49.5	22.2	7.0	23.9	334.2
Post and telecommunications	15.0	46.7	32.2	25.8	38.2	47.7	93.9	65.6	35.2	15.0	33.7	449.0
<b>Transport and communications</b>	44.9	149.9	108.4	86.5	108.2	136.0	295.3	185.2	94.1	41.8	106.2	1,356.6
Financial intermediation, except insurance Financial intermediation n.e.c. Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation Real estate activities Renting of machinery and equipment without operator Computer and related activities Research and development Other business activities Banking, finance and insurance etc	11.5	47.6	47.0	27.7	40.1	31.8	188.1-	66.1	39.4	15.6	44.6	559.5
	3.7	27.3	15.5	5.1	14.2	25.4	43.0	52.8	24.8	6.0	21.9	239.8
	2.6	14.3	10.4	6.2	11.0	17.3	80.1	22.2	13.1	3.0	10.6	190.8
	7.7	28.9	19.6	15.6	23.0	25.7	77.5	49.1	25.2	8.7	16.0	296.8
	5.8	17.2	11.4	9.9	12.7	14.7	21.9	21.0	12.6	5.6	12.7	145.5
	7.6	32.5	18.8	20.6	28.8	44.0	91.1	104.8	30.3	5.9	17.2	401.7
	1.6	5.4	3.0	4.4	4.8	23.0	13.6	28.2	4.9	1.5	7.7	98.0
	69.2	228.1	159.1	138.6	194.2	202.2	640.2	389.2	153.1	69.2	175.2	2,418.3
	109.6	401.2	284.8	228.1	328.8	384.0	1,155.5	733.4	303.5	115.3	306.0	4,350.3
Public administration and defence; social security	70.1	156.5	113.9	78.4	107.7	92.4	219.6	176.4	133.4	74.1	145.7	1,368.2
Education	72.7	194.6	157.4	131.7	171.8	170.8	220.2	273.1	157.8	82.5	148.6	1,781.2
Health and social work	121.7	295.2	215.1	165.2	209.1	189.6	292.8	332.5	215.3	132.0	259.2	2,427.6
Public adminstration, education and health	<b>264.5</b>	<b>646.3</b>	486.3	<b>375.4</b>	488.6	<b>452.8</b>	732.5	<b>782.0</b>	<b>506.5</b>	288.7	553.4	5,577.1
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation Activities of membership organisations n.e.c. Recreational, cultural and sporting activity Other service activities Other service industries	3.4	10.0	7.0	4.7	6.3	6.5	12.3	11.6	5.6	4.8	7.9	80.1
	11.3	18.2	14.8	10.6	18.8	13.9	41.7	23.6	12.8	10.4	17.0	193.1
	19.2	55.0	42.5	30.6	39.0	45.7	130.7	75.9	39.8	23.7	50.6	552.7
	8.3	25.7	16.6	16.1	21.4	21.0	38.4	38.9	19.4	8.0	17.5	231.2
	42.2	108.8	<b>80.9</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>87.1</b>	223.1	150.0	77.6	46.9	93.0	1,057.2

Source: Annual Employment Survey

Employee jobs (excluding agriculture) by county/UA; Great Britain; September 1998

	Male			Female			Thousands All
	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	7
England	9,104.3	1,190.3	10,294.7	5,531.8	4,275.9	9,807.7	20,116.8
North East	406.6	47.0	453.7	244.8	216.1	460.9	915.0
Darlington UA	18.4	2.1 1.5	20.5	12.4	9.5	21.9	42
Hartlepool UA Middlesbrough UA	22.4	3.2	13.9 25.5	6.5 16.7	8.7 16.3	15.2 33.0	29. 58.
Redcar and Cleveland UA	17.1	1.8	18.9	9.2	10.1	19.3	38.
Stockton-on-Tees UA	35.1	3.7	38.8	17.3	15.8	33.2	72.
Durham	68.3	5.8	74.2	39.9	30.6	70.4	144.
Northumberland	39.1	5.7	44.8	25.7	25.8	51.5	96.
Tyne and Wear (met. county)	193.8	23.3	217.0	117.1	99.3	216.4	433.
North West	1,171.4	141.4	1,312.8	720.8	568.7	1,289.5	2,604.
Blackburn with Darwen UA	27.6	3.1	30.8	17.7	13.0	30.7	61.
Blackpool UA	21.0	4.4	25.3	16.6	14.7	31.3	56.
Halton UA	21.7	2.1	23.8	11.5	10.1	21.5	45.
Warrington UA	46.9	5.4	52.3	25.5	18.0	43.5	95.
Cheshire	127.8 79.7	14.8 9.4	142.6 89.2	72.5 45.3	58.2 42.2	130.7 87.5	273.
Cumbria Greater Manchester (met. county)	469.3	55.4	524.8	291.3	218.8	510.1	1,035.
Lancashire	190.3	20.7	211.0	112.3	82.6	194.8	406.
Merseyside (met. county)	187.0	26.0	213.1	128.1	111.3	239.4	452.
Yorkshire and the Humber	888.9	108.1	996.9	501.1	439.7	940.9	1,939.
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	43.2	6.0	49.2	22.1	25.9	48.0	97.
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	49.6	5.7	55.3	30.3	25.3	55.5	110.
North East Lincolnshire UA	27.2	3.2	30.4	14.3	15.4	29.8	60.
North Lincolnshire UA	34.8	2.5	37.3	14.2	12.9	27.1	64.
York UA	35.1	6.4	41.5	21.4	20.6	42.0	83.
North Yorkshire	87.1	12.4	99.5	49.9	50.0	100.0	199.
South Yorkshire (met. county) West Yorkshire (met. county)	207.2 404.6	22.6 49.3	229.8 453.8	116.9	102.6 187.0	219.5 419.0	449. 873.
East Midlands	768.1	93.0	861.1	437.1	347.4	784.5	1,646.
Derby UA	55.5	5.5	61.0	26.6	20.3	46.9	1,040.
Leicester UA	66.3	8.7	75.0	45.8	28.2	74.1	149
Nottingham UA	76.1	10.9	87.0	50.4	38.8	89.2	176
Rutland UA	4.6	0.9	5.6	3.1	3.0	6.1	11.
Derbyshire	116.7	12.2	128.9	60.1	52.6	112.7	241.
Leicestershire	116.1	12.4	128.5	64.1	43.4	107.6	236.
Lincolnshire	95.0	14.1	109.1	57.0	51.8	108.8	218.
Northamptonshire	128.7	14.8	143.5	71.0	53.7	124.7	268.
Nottinghamshire	109.1	13.5	122.6	59.0	55.5	114.6	237.
West Midlands	1,035.0	106.5	1,141.5	568.1	446.9	1,015.1	2,158
Herefordshire, County of UA	25.7	3.1	28.8	15.3	14.3	29.6	58
Stoke-on-Trent UA	50.4	5.6	56.0	30.6	22.9	53.5	109
Telford and Wrekin UA	39.2	2.7	41.9	21.6	12.2	33.8	75
Shropshire Staffordshire	41.5	4.9	46.4	25.7	22.4	48.1	94
Warwickshire	135.1	15.0	150.1	75.6 53.1	66.0 43.8	141.6 96.9	291 210
West Midlands (met. county)	550.4	52.8	603.3	292.0	217.6	509.6	1,113
Worcestershire	90.7	11.3	102.0	54.2	47.7	101.9	204
East	927.3	124.1	1,051.4	543.1	451.7	994.8	2,047.
luton UA	38.8	4.2	43.0	21.1	14.0	35.1	78
Peterborough UA	34.5	4.4	38.9	22.8	16.7	39.6	78
Southend-on-Sea UA	21.9	3.9	25.9	16.8	14.7	31.5	57
Thurrock UA	23.1	3.0	26.1	11.2	13.0	24.1	50
Bedfordshire	62.7	7.6	70.3	35.6	27.5	63.1	133
Cambridgeshire	105.5	13.7	119.1	62.7	47.4	110.1	229
tssex Honef	193.5	26.4	220.0	114.9	100.1	215.0	435
Hertfordshire Novfell	199.3	31.2	230.5	116.5	100.9	217.5	448
Norfolk Suffolk	126.2	16.0	142.2	73.8	65.0	138.8	281
- WINGE	121.8	13.6	135.4	67.7	52.3	120.0	255

Columns may not sum to the total due to the effect of rounding.

Table 🤿	Employee jobs (excluding agriculture) by county/UA; Great Britain; September 1998

	Male			Female			Thousand
	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
London	1,620.9	241.2	1,862.1	1,115.7	651.6	1,767.4	3,632
Barking and Dagenham	21.7	2.7	24.4	9.8	8.5	18.3	4
Barnet	41.6 25.7	8.5 3.7	50.1 29.4	34.7 14.9	32.1 13.8	66.8	11
Bexley	44.4	6.7	51.1	26.1	16.5	28.7	. 5
Brent Bromlov	34.1	6.5	40.6	26.1	22.7	42.6 48.8	9
Bromley Camden	106.2	16.9	123.1	81.5	38.0	119.5	8
City of London	149.9	11.0	160.9	100.1	25.4	125.5	24
Croydon	53.9	9.3	63.2	36.5	27.0	63.5	28
Ealing	51.7	8.2	59.8	34.2	20.7	54.9	12
Enfield	37.6	4.8	42.5	23.1	16.7	39.7	11
Greenwich	23.3	4.2	27.5	15.9	13.1	29.0	8
Hackney	38.1	4.2	42.3	23.1	11.6	34.7	5 7
Hammersmith and Fulham	39.5	7.5	47.0	29.7	17.1	46.8	9
Haringey	22.2	4.2	26.4	15.6	12.7	28.4	5
Harrow	24.5	4.8	29.3	18.9	13.8	32.7	6
Havering	25.9	3.9	29.7	17.3	15.9	33.2	6
Hillingdon	88.4	7.1	95.5	50.2	23.7	74.0	16
Hounslow	57.4	6.2	63.5	33.3	16.5	49.8	11
slington	63.9	8.5	72.4	41.5	20.2	61.7	13
Kensington and Chelsea	44.3	9.3	53.6	36.3	22.0	58.3	11
Kingston upon Thames	26.5	5.3	31.8	20.7	14.8	35.4	6
ambeth	45.8	6.6	52.4	31.6	17.8	49.4	10
Lewisham	19.4	4.0	23.4	13.9	13.0	27.0	5
Merton	26.6	5.2	31.8	15.3	12.9	28.2	6
Newham	26.1	3.6	29.7	16.9	10.5	27.4	5
Redbridge -	23.6	4.3	27.9	17.8	15.2	33.0	6
Richmond upon Thames	25.6	5.7	31.4	17.8	13.5	31.3	6
outhwark	65.8	7.6	73.4	38.9	21.4	60.3	13
Sutton	23.7	3.6	27.3	16.8	12.0	28.8	5
Tower Hamlets	60.0	7.2	67.2	35.9	19.6	55.5	12
Waltham Forest	20.9	3.1	24.0	13.3	9.4	22.7	4
Wandsworth	34.1	6.9	41.0	26.2	19.3	45.5	8
Vestminster	228.5	40.0	268.5	181.7	84.2	265.9	53
South East	1,455.0	212.1	1,667.1	908.4	716.4	1,624.8	3,29
Bracknell Forest UA	24.6	3.0	27.6	14.7	9.7	24.4	5
Brighton and Hove UA	41.0	8.2	49.2	30.8	24.6	55.3	4
sle of Wight UA	16.8	2.9	19.7	10.7	10.0	20.7 39.4	7
1edway UA	32.9	4.6	37.5	20.2 32.5	19.3 20.5	53.0	11
1ilton Keynes UA	54.5	5.7	60.2 50.3	27.8	24.5	52.3	10
ortsmouth UA	44.2	6.0		29.4	16.8	46.2	9
leading UA	42.5	5.5	47.9 42.3	20.4	11.5	31.8	7
lough UA	38.7	3.7 6.7	54.0	29.8	22.4	52.2	10
Outhampton UA	47.3		38.5	18.5	12.3	30.7	6
Vest Berkshire UA	34.0	4.5	38.5	20.3	14.1	34.4	6
Vindsor and Maidenhead UA	27.5	4.6		14.0	11.8	25.8	5
Vokingham UA	24.2	3.8	28.0	55.3	45.7	101.1	20
uckinghamshire	85.4	13.8	99.2	39.1	35.2	74.3	14
ast Sussex	57.5	10.0	67.6	123.0	107.1	230.1	48
lampshire	222.7	32.0	254.7 233.5	129.4	107.1	234.5	46
ent Vyfordobino	205.2 121.6	28.3 18.7	140.2	75.3	59.8	135.1	27
Oxfordshire	204.1	30.3	234.4	131.3	97.4	228.8	46
urrey Vest Sussex	130.4	19.8	150.2	86.2	68.4	154.6	30
outh West	831.1	116.9	948.0	492.6	437.3	929.9	1,87
ath and North East Somerset UA	29.1	4.7	33.8	19.6	16.9	36.5	7
ournemouth UA	23.1	4.8	28.0	20.0	16.2	36.1	6
ristol, City of UA	95.1	12.6	107.7	59.1	41.3	100.3	20
orth Somerset UA	25.6	3.8	29.4	14.8	13.9	28.7	5
ymouth UA	41.4	5.6	47.0	26.2	23.5	49.7	
pole UA	27.0	3.6	30.6	16.1	12.4	28.5	5
	48.8	5.0	53.8	23.4	19.2	42.6	9
outh Gloucestershire UA		5.0	55.8	28.9	18.5	47.4	10
vindon UA orbay UA	50.8		19.7	12.1	10.6	22.7	4
ILLIAN LIA	16.5	3.2	17./	12.1	10.0	An Ann I I	15

Employee jobs (excluding agriculture	by county/UA; Great Bri	tain; September 199

	Male			Female		Thousands All	
	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
Devon	101.6	16.8	118.4	60.7	64.1	124.8	243.
orset	56.1	8.0	64.1	30.0	29.9	59.9	124.
loucestershire	104.9	13.4	118.2	58.7	49.7	108.4	226
omerset	78.6	10.2	88.8	43.6	42.1	85.7	174
Viltshire	70.7	8.5	79.2	41.3	35.9	77.2	156
Nales ( )	451.0	52.7	503.7	267.0	218.5	485.5	989
laenau Gwent	9.6	0.7	10.3	4.5	4.0	8.4	18
ridgend	21.5	1.9	23.5	11.5	10.1	21.7	45
aerphilly	20.9	1.5	22.3	11.2	8.8	20.0	42
ardiff	65.4	9.5	74.9	45.1	33.9	79.0	154
Carmarthenshire	20.0	2.6	22.6	11.3	9.9	21.2	43
Ceredigion	7.9	1.4	9.4	5.8	5.0	10.8	20
Conwy	11.7	2.4	14.1	8.4	8.7	17.1	31
enbighshire enbighshire	12.3	1.8	14.1	8.9	7.0	16.0	30
lintshire	30.7	2.1	32.8	14.2	9.1	23.3	56
wynedd	17.0	2.8	19.7	11.5	9.9	21.3	41
le of Anglesey	6.8	0.9	7.7	4.0	3.4	7.5	15
Merthyr Tydfil	6.7	0.9	7.6	3.8	2.7	6.6	14
fonmouthshire	12.1	1.7	13.8	7.2	7.2	14.4	28
leath Port Talbot	23.0	1.6	24.6	8.6	7.5	16.1	40
lewport	33.4	3.0	36.4	16.1	12.3	28.4	64
embrokeshire	12.1	1.6	13.7	7.6	7.1	14.8	28
owys	15.9	2.5	18.4	11.0	9.8	20.8	39
hondda, Cynon, Taff	33.3	3.7	36.9	20.0	15.6	35.6	77
wansea	33.2	4.6	37.8	22.6	20.3	42.9	80
he Vale of Glamorgan	18.7	2.1	20.7	10.7	9.8	20.6	4
orfaen	15.3	1.3	16.6	9.0	7.1	16.0	32
Wrexham	23.5	2.2	25.8	13.9	9.2	23.1	48
icotland	890.2	108.2	998.4	564.9	439.0	1,003.9	2,003
berdeen City	78.8	8.2	87.0	38.6	31.0	69.5	156
berdeenshire	28.2	3.9	32.1	16.0	16.5	32.5	64
Angus	14.6	1.8	16.4	9.1	8.6	17.8	34
Argyll and Bute	13.8	1.5	15.4	7.8	7.0	14.8	31
Clackmannanshire	6.3	0.5	6.8	3.2	2.6	5.8	1
Dumfries and Galloway	21.5	2.5	24.0	12.3	11.3	23.7	4
Dundee City	27.8	3.5	31.2	17.5	13.0	30.5	6
ast Ayrshire	12.3	1.4	13.7	8.2	6.2	14.4	2
ast Dunbartonshire	7.7	1.3	9.0	5.6	4.7	10.3	1
ast Lothian	8.3	1.0	9.4	5.7	5.5	11.2	2
ast Renfrewshire	5.7	0.9	6.6	3.8	3.9	7.7	1
dinburgh, City of	107.2	16.5	123.7	79.2	55.3	134.5	25
ilean Siar	3.8	0.5	4.3	2.4	2.5	4.9	-
alkirk	25.4	2.1	27.5	12.8	10.2	23.0	5
ife	50.8	5.5	56.3	32.6	25.7	58.3	11
alasgow City	148.1	19.7	167.8	101.8	66.9	168.7	33
lighland	33.2	4.9	38.1	21.1	21.5	42.5	8
nverclyde	13.7	1.3	15.0	9.7	6.7	16.3	3
lidlothian	8.9	1.2	10.1	5.2	5.2	10.4	2
loray	11.6	1.5	13.1	7.4	7.4	14.8	2
lorth Ayrshire	19.2	1.5	20.8	11.3	8.4	19.6	4
orth Lanarkshire	48.8	5.2	54.1	29.7	19.9	49.6	10
Orkney Islands	3.0	0.5	3.5	1.8	1.7	3.5	
erth and Kinross	19.8	3.0	22.8	13.5	11.1	24.6	4
enfrewshire	37.1	3.5	40.6	19.5	15.0	34.6	7
com cwstille	15.1	1.7	16.8	10.0	9.2	19.2	3
cottish Borders		0.7	5.2	2.4	3.3	5.7	1
cottish Borders hetland Islands	4.6						
cottish Borders hetland Islands outh Ayrshire	4.6 19.0	2.1	21.0	11.7	10.1	21.8	4
octish Borders  Metland Islands  Octh Ayrshire  Octh Lanarkshire	19.0		21.0 47.7	28.1	21.9	21.8 50.0	
Courtish Borders Shetland Islands South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire Stirling	19.0 43.1	2.1					9
cottish Borders hetland Islands outh Ayrshire outh Lanarkshire	19.0	2.1 4.6	47.7	28.1	21.9	50.0	. 9

movements by region, industry and sex are available on request.

The agriculture sector is particularly volatile when measured across particular points in time. The fall bewen 1997 and 1998 can be shown to have been exaggerated by this factor. Employee jobs in energy and water supply industries fell between the years. Percentage changes in these industries tend to be rather misleading because of the relatively small number of jobs involved. The largest absolute fall (about 2,200 jobs in Great Britain) was for men in the collection, purification and distribution of water. A fall in the number of full-time women's jobs in Great Britain in this sector (-500) was offset by a rise of nearly 1,000 part-time women's jobs. Most of the jobs lost were located in the North West, East Midlands and the South East, but these were offset by job gains in Scotland. Mining of coal and other mining and quarrying fell by an aggregate of about 1,000 jobs for men and women in Great Britain overall. The North West saw the largest absolute number of jobs lost in these two mining

In manufacturing, office machinery and computers saw significant percentage increases for both full-time men and women in Great Britain overall (20 per cent men and 27 per cent for women). This sector also saw a very large percentage rise for part-time men (280 per cent), albeit from a low absolute level in 1997. The GORs showing the biggest percentage change in this industry were the North East (up 162 per cent) and the North West (up 85 per cent), although Yorkshire and the Humber (up 57 per cent) and Wales (up 53 per cent) also showed significant change. The recycling industry saw large increases for both full-time and part-time men (23 per cent and 28 per cent respectively) representing nearly 2,000 more employee jobs. The jobs gained were mostly in the North East, the North West and the South East. Full-time men's employee jobs in Great Britain in the tanning and dressing of leather and other transport equipment categories rose by more than 11 per cent. The largest percentage fall in Great Britain as a whole was in the Change in employee jobs by industry; Great Britain; September 1997.

			Thousands
Septemb	er 1997	September 1998	Change
All industries and services	22,846.2	23,351.9	505.
Agriculture, hunting and related services	365.6	296.7	-69.
orestry, logging and related services	11.2	9.7	-1.
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and farms  Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.5 383.2	7.4 313.7	0. - <b>69</b> .
			-09.
Mining of coal and lignite; peat extraction Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	16.0	15.9 29.8	-0
Mining of metal ores	0.4	0.2	0.
Other mining and quarrying	30.1	29.2	-0
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	101.6	100.6	-1
Collection, purification and distribution of water	37.6 214.7	35.8 <b>211.7</b>	-1
Energy and water supply industries			-3.
Food products and beverages	456.3 5.8	456.5 6.5	0
Tobacco products  Textiles	169.3	165.5	0
Nearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	134.0	131.7	-3 -2
Fanning and dressing of leather; luggage etc.	31.4	30.4	-1
Nood and wood based products; articles of straw	82.5	83.1	Ö
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	113.8	113.2	-0
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	353.0	361.2	8
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	28.5	28.1	-0
Chemicals and chemical products	250.1	257.5	7
Rubber and plastic products	236.5	237.9	
Other non-metallic mineral products	141.8	141.6	-0
Basic metals	131.5	128.4	-3
abricated metal products except machinery	424.3	412.7	-II
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	397.8	395.7 58.8	
Office machinery and computers	47.4 180.4	184.8	
Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	127.7	125.7	-2
Radio, television and communication equipment	160.5	151.2	
Medical, precision and optical instruments; clocks  Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	225.0	228.8	3
Other transport equipment	153.6	167.9	14
Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	198.7	202.9	4
Recycling	9.9	12.1	2
Manufacturing industries	4,060.0	4,082.2	22
Construction	987.8	1,070.8	83
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; sale of fu	iel 537.5	541.3	
Wholesale trade except motor vehicles	1,071.4	1,082.8	110
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles; repair	2,246.5	2,357.4	73
Hotels and restaurants  Distribution, hotels and restaurants	1,276.9 <b>5,132.4</b>	1,350.7 <b>5,332.2</b>	199
0.00		473.0	18
Land transport; transport via pipelines	455.9 20.1	473.9 17.5	-10
Water transport	73.5	81.9	
Air transport	338.2	334.2	
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities Post and telecommunications	431.7	449.0	I
Transport and communications	1,319.4	1,356.6	37
<b>建</b>	563.6	559.5	
Financial intermediation, except insurance	222.0	239.8	1
Financial intermediation n.e.c.  Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	192.8	190.8	
Real estate activities	277.9	296.8	
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator	134.5	145.5	
Computer and related activities	351.8	401.7	4
Research and development	90.4		,
Other business activities	2,350.3	2,418.3	6
Banking, finance and insurance etc	4,183.2	4,350.3	16
Public administration and defence; social security	1,286.8	1,368.2	8 2
Education	1,756.0	1,781.2	-2
Health and social work	2,453.8	2,427.6	81
Public adminstration, education and health	5,496.6	5,577.1	
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation	75.1	80.1	
Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.	197.7	193.1	-1
Recreational, cultural and sporting activity	571.5	552.7	
	224.6	231.2	-11
Other service activities  Other service industries	1,068.8	1,057.2	-

medical, precision and optical instruments and clocks category, which was down by 6 per cent (representing about 9 000 jobs).

Construction jobs rose by 83,000 (8 er cent), the huge majority of which were taken by full-time men. The ncrease in this sector is partly the result of a move towards reclassifying certain subcontractors from self-employed to employee status. All GORs showed an increase (except for the North East, which was broadly unchanged). The largest absolute change (up by 15,000 iobs) was in the South East. The East was not far behind.

In distribution, hotels and restaurants the retail trade had 110,000 more employee jobs in 1998 than in 1997. This was the largest absolute increase within the individual two-digit SIC sectors in Great Britain. This increase was primarily among women, and split broad v equally between full-time and part-ime jobs across the regions. London had the largest absolute rise in obs (up by nearly 26,000) but the North East vied with London for the argest percentage change (both were about 8 per cent). Hotels and restaurants in Great Britain as a whole saw an absolute increase of 74,000 employee jobs, primarily full-time men. One third of this increase was in London alone.

In transport and communications, the two-digit SICs for land transport and post and telecommunications each saw rises in Great Britain as a whole of about 4 per cent and 17,000 jobs. The biggest percentage rise in land transport

jobs was in the East Midlands, and the largest percentage increase for post and telecommunications was in the East. Air transport rose by 12 per cent and 8,000 jobs in Great Britain, with the North East showing the largest percentage increase for an individual GOR. Water transport and supporting and auxiliary transport activities categories both saw falls of about 3,000 jobs in Great Britain. The largest absolute falls in employee jobs for water transport were in London and the South East; the largest absolute fall for auxiliary transport activities was in Scotland (down by 3,000 jobs).

Within banking, finance, insurance etc., it is again the computer-related activities which stand out. This would include employee jobs in areas such as software consultancy and supply. This sector shows a 14 per cent rise in jobs for men and women overall in Great Britain (equating to 50,000 jobs). However, the percentage increase in jobs held by women (up 38 per cent) is much higher than that for men (up 4 per cent). All GORs took a share of these jobs, but London, the South East and the South West had the highest absolute numbers. This broad industry group also includes employment agencies and management consultancies, which grew by 68,000.

In public administration, education and health, the two-digit SIC for public administration, defence and social security rose by 80,000 jobs. Yorkshire and the Humber and Scotland both showed absolute increases of

about 20,000 jobs in this sector. Education rose by 25,000, most of which was accounted for by increases in the East, London and Wales. Health and social work fell by 26,000. All GORs except the North East, West Midlands and the South East showed a fall in the absolute numbers of jobs in this sector. However, it should be noted that the boundaries between health. education and government can be blurred, especially during a time of local government reorganisation.

Other service industries saw a rise of 5,000 jobs (6 per cent) in sewage and refuse disposal in Great Britain as a whole. Most of this volatility was in London and the South East. Businesses have found it increasingly difficult to separate the different activities involved in clean water, waste water and other energy supply. There was a fall of 18,000 jobs (-3.3 per cent) in recreational, cultural and sporting activity in Great Britain. The largest percentage change was in Yorkshire and the Humber.

#### **Further information**

For further information, please call the AES Helpline on 01928 792690 or contact: Carole Sutton. Office for National Statistics, East Lane House. East Lane. Runcorn WA7 2GJ, e-mail carole.sutton@ons.gov.uk.

# Technical note

#### Data collected

Employers in the sampled group were required to make a return for the number of employees in their employment on 12 September 1998 The return distinguishes between men and women and between full-time and part-time workers (the latter being defined as those normally employed for up to 30 hours a

The total number of employee jobs should include: those temporarily absent at the survey date because of sickness, holidays, short-time or other stoppages (regardless of whether the employees affected were being paid); employees who did not work on the survey date but who are regularly employed on other days (e.g. part-time and weekend workers); those employed

away from the workplace (e.g. sales representatives, transport workers).

The total number should exclude: self-employed; working proprietors; partners; directors not under contract of service; people working in their own homes on piecework; domestic staff working in private households; members of the armed forces; employees still on the payroll as pensioners; trainees who do not have employee status; those employed by outside contractors or agencies; people under 16 years of age; workers covered by the Agricultural Census.

The business description on the form is processed, using optical character recognition technology allied to a piece of software called Precision Data Coder, to provide an industrial classification

# Technical note (continued)

of the business under SIC 92.

The postcode is the means by which the results process assigns employees in local units to wards. These ward totals are then aggregated at ward level, employers are required to make their returns in respect of employees at each individual workplace (i.e. local unit). Where employers have more than one distinct business activity at a single location, the workplace should be classified to the principal activity taking place at the site.

#### Collection method

The AES is a statutory postal inquiry conducted in Great Britain under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. Section 1 of the Act creates an obligation on contributors to provide information 'necessary for the appreciation of economic trends and the provision of a statistical service for industry and for the discharge by government departments of their functions'.

Survey forms are sent to the address held on the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) which is identified as the address where an employer held pay details for a particular part of the business (known as the reporting unit). Where employers have supplied information, such as their business description, in an earlier survey, this information is pre-printed on their AES form. Non-response is followed up by reminder letters, which include information about possible enforcement action. Data for about 900 enterprises was collected via means other than survey forms. This included data supplied on disk and, in some cases, data collected by telephone approaches to businesses who had supplied returns in the previous survey year.

Each unit for which a separate return is made is known as a local unit (LU). Most LUs will represent an entire factory, office or shop. Occasionally there will be two or more LUs at the same address, reflecting either split PAYE arrangements (e.g. separate schemes for weekly and monthly paid staff) or that there is more than one distinct business activity carried out at the same address. The AES 98 response rate was 90 per cent.

#### Sample

The sample was drawn from the IDBR, which was created as a result of an agreement reached in 1992 between the former Central Statistical Office and Employment Department to create a register of businesses from VAT and PAYE administrative sources.

The AES 98 sample comprised 65,000 enterprises. An enterprise is roughly defined as a combination of local units (i.e. individual workplaces with PAYE schemes or registered for VAT) under common ownership. These enterprises covered roughly 480,000 local units. The main sample for AES 98 was drawn in the July preceding the survey date in September 1998 and then topped up by a further sample of about 800 enterprises drawn in early October 1998. The primary intention of the 'top-up' is to survey a sample of enterprises operating on the survey date but not identified in administrative returns until after the main sample selection.

It will be noted that the AES 98 sample was smaller than the AES 97 sample (see technical note to the AES 97 results article on pp137-47, Labour Market Trends, March 1999). This is largely explained by the fact that AES 98 was running in parallel to the planned Annual Business Inquiry/1.

The frequency of inclusion in the sample for any enterprise is

• Multi-workplace enterprises with 25 or more employees -

- Multi-workplace enterprises with fewer than 25 employees once every four years.
- Single-workplace enterprises with 50 or more employees
- Single-workplace enterprises with between 25 and 49 employ. ees - once every four years
- Single-workplace enterprises with fewer than 25 employees once every 25 years.

### Estimation methodology

The AES 98 collected employee jobs data for those enterprise es in the sample, and estimates were derived for all enterprise not in the sample but present in the total population held on the IDBR, and for enterprises that failed to respond to the survey

In general, a statistical technique known as linear regression was used in order to derive these estimates. This technique exploits the relationship between: (i) the employee jobs data col lected for sampled enterprises in AES 98; and (ii) data from PAY administrative sources, for those same enterprises, held on the IDBR. Values for (i) and (ii) were plotted for sampled enterprise of similar category and size-band. This plot allowed the construction tion of a line of best-fit which showed how surveyed employ jobs data related to PAYE-derived employment data for each control of the control egory and size-band of enterprise. This relationship was expresse in coefficients which were applied to the PAYE-derived data for each non-sampled and non-responding enterprise, to arrive at the required estimates.

The methodology for grossing to the total population in AES 36 was consistent with that used for the AES 97 results.

The regression method of estimation could not be used for non-sampled/non-responding enterprises for which PAYE-derive data were not available. In these cases, therefore, each enterpris was given the average employment value of enterprises in the same category and size-band who had supplied an employment return to AES 98.

The local unit structure for non-sampled/non-responden enterprises with multiple sites was assumed to be as held on the IDBR, as at March 1999. The variation between this date and the survey date was designed to compensate for time-lags in the process of updating the local unit structure on the IDBR.

The employment breakdown (i.e. male/female/full-time/parttime) across local units for non-sampled/non-responding enterprises was imputed via what are known as decomposition factors. These decomposition factors were derived from the sampled/responding units.

#### lobs in agriculture

Most of the data for employee jobs in agriculture are supplied to ONS by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Scottish Executive and the National Assembly for Wales. However, each of these bodies first suppresses cells of data which would potentially disclose the identities of the employers who had made returns to the Agricultural Census. The pattern of cell suppression is such that it precludes the preparation of whole economy sub-national data that would sum to the Great Britain total. For that reason, agriculture data have been excluded from Table 3. Customers seeking to build whole economy datasets with a subnational analysis are invited to contact ONS for further advice (see the helpline number at the end of the article).

# Evaluating Jobseeker's Allowance: a summary of the research findings

By Elizabeth Rayner, Sohagini Shah, Richard White, Len Dawes and Kevin Tinsley

This report draws together the key findings of a large-scale programme of research to assess the effectiveness of Jobseeker's Allowance.

# Key points

- led to a large increase in moveoff the claimant count in the first of operation. Thereafter, it has ed in smaller but significant increases in movements off the claimant count, which are accounted for by increased movement off the count in areas of low unemployment and among longer-term
- Both before and after ISA, two-thirds ople who left benefit moved into The majority of return-to-work iobs were stable, especially for those who xperienced only a short spell of loyment. Former jobseekers were kely to return to benefit after the uction of JSA, and those who had enefit for work were less likely to to unemployment-related benefit when they lost their jobs.
- Since the introduction of ISA, there been fewer inactive clients. In general, the jobsearch strategies of unemployed people changed little with the duction of JSA. However, there was a significant increase in the numbers of jobseekers contacting employers directly, suggesting that jobsearch behaviour has me more active since the introduc-
- Clients were more likely to be given advice and told of job vacancies under ISA. lobcentre staff were more likely to directly contact employers on a client's behalf after the introduction of JSA.
- Jobseekers claimed to understand the rules better under ISA, and awareness of benefit sanction as a consequence of failing to seek work actively increased significantly after the introduction of JSA. Many jobseekers experiencing disallowance or sanction increased their jobsearch as a result of the penalty. However, others considered that their personal circumstances had made the penalty unavoidable, suggesting that the deterrent effect is limited.
- Around one in ten jobseekers were participating in part-time work, voluntary work, and/or a course of study while claiming JSA. The impact of participation in activities while claiming upon individuals' chances of moving off benefit varied.
- The economic activity of individuals continued to influence that of their partners after the introduction of JSA. Other actors that influenced partners' economc activity include household type and the evel of local unemployment.

#### Introduction

JOBSEEKER'S Allowance (JSA) was introduced in October 1996 and replaced Unemployment Benefit (UB) and Income Support (IS) as the benefit for unemploved people seeking work.

In order to assess whether the new benefit had met its objectives, a large-scale programme of research was undertaken, based on a series of 'before' and 'after' studies designed to compare the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour of clients under the UB/IS and JSA regimes. It was sponsored and managed jointly by researchers from the Department of Social Security (DSS), the Department for Education and Employment, the Employment Service (ES) and the Benefits Agency. The centrepiece of the evaluation was a series of client surveys, in which the experience of two separate samples, some 10,000 unemployed people in total, were compared under the old and new benefit regimes. Respondents in each sample were interviewed twice, approximately six months apart. A macroeconomic evaluation and a number of smaller qualitative studies complemented the client surveys. This report draws together the key findings of the evaluation as a

## Research findings

# Speed of leaving unemployment

JSA led to a large increase in movements off benefit in the first year of operation. Thereafter, it has resulted in small but significant increases in movements off benefit, which are accounted for by increased movement off benefit in areas of low unemployment and among longer-term clients.2

The likelihood of leaving benefit remained highest during the first eight weeks of unemployment, with the 'average' spell of unemployment being approximately three months. Otherwise, the relationship between social and demographic characteristics, and duration of unemployment, remained the same. A balance between flexibility regarding working conditions and focused jobsearch continued to be important in securing work.

# Destinations and experiences of those leaving unemployment

After JSA, just over two-thirds of people who left benefit moved into work, compared with just under two-thirds before the introduction of JSA. The duration of a client's unemployment and the level of local unemployment both influenced the destinations of those who cease claiming JSA. The majority of return-to-work jobs remained stable both before and after JSA, especially for those who had experienced only a short spell of unemployment.

Former jobseekers were less likely to return to benefit after the introduction of JSA, and those who had left benefit for work were less likely to return to unemployment-related benefit when they lost their jobs. This is accounted for by the increase in the proportion of people who took up part-time work or who experienced health problems.

In general, JSA has had little impact upon the job satisfaction levels of those leaving unemployment, despite the fact that returnto-work earnings have fallen.

# Jobsearch behaviour

Since the introduction of JSA, there have been fewer inactive clients. More jobseekers are making regular job applications under JSA, and clients in high unemployment areas are now making as many job applications as those in low unemployment areas. However, the increase in job applications made by those in high unemployment areas has not led to a corresponding increase in movements into work for this group.

In general, the jobsearch strategies of unemployed people changed little with the introduction of JSA. However, there was a significant increase in the numbers of jobseekers contacting employers directly, suggesting that jobsearch behaviour has become more active since the introduction

## ISA interventions

The content of the New Jobseeker Interview had improved under JSA, with a greater number of jobseekers being informed of the rules, alerted to job vacancies, and taking action as a result of the interview than was the case under UB/IS. Most jobseekers reported following the Jobseeker's Agreement to some extent, but less than half of these found it useful.

JSA has succeeded in changing jobseekers' perceptions of the purpose of the Fortnightly Jobsearch Review, and the interventions themselves are now more focused on jobsearch. 'Active signing' was found to have a significant impact on movements off the claimant count.

Jobseekers' attitudes towards greater ES intervention were mixed, and 'jobfinders' tended to underestimate the role ES played in helping them find work. The transition to delivery of JSA from a single office appears to have been seamless. The quality and consistency of JSA delivery has improved even since the introduction of JSA.

# Understanding of rules and obligations among iobseekers

JSA has succeeded in reinforcing the idea of a 'contract' between client and state. Awareness of the existence of disallowance and sanction was very high both before and after JSA, and jobseekers generally agreed with the principle of sanctions. However, the proportion of jobseekers who believed that sanctions would be applied has increased since the introduction of JSA and over the post-JSA period.

Many jobseekers who had been disallowed or sanctioned expressed surprise at their penalty and expressed a need for more face-to-face contact with the ES. Appeals against disallowance or sanction have increased under JSA. Disallowance and sanction had a significant impact upon jobseekers, exacerbated by their uncertainty of entitlement to hardship payments. Many jobseekers experiencing disallowance or sanction increased their jobsearch as a result of the penalty. However, others considered that their personal circumstances had made the penalty unavoidable, suggesting that the deterrent effect is limited. Only a third of ES advisers believe penalties are effective in enforcing compliance with benefit rules, although their attitudes towards disallowance and sanction are much more positive than before the introduction of JSA.

## Activities while claiming

JSA had little impact upon levels of jobseekers' participation in part-time work while claiming, with around one in ten participating. Income disregard levels continued to act as a major disincentive, and the introduction of the Back to Work Bonus has failed to strengthen the appeal of part-time

Evidence regarding the 'stepping stone' effect of part-time work while claiming is inconclusive, and suggests that part-time work while claiming has no great effect upon movements off benefit for JSA

Around one in ten jobseekers participated in voluntary work while claiming, as was the case prior to JSA. There is some small evidence that voluntary work had assisted in the pursuit of full-time work for some groups of JSA claimants.

Around one in ten jobseekers had experience of studying while claiming JSA. Those who did study tended to be already relatively well-qualified. Possessing educational qualifications was associated with an increase in the speed of leaving benefit, but studying while claiming significantly reduced the speed of return to work. Such clients were often determined to finish their courses before moving into work.

# Partners and unemployment

The characteristics and economic activity of jobseekers' partners changed little after the introduction of JSA. The economic activity of individuals continued to influence that of their partners, although the impact upon partners' behaviour was not

One of the most significant changes since the introduction of JSA has been in the timing of partners' withdrawal from the labour market. This may be due to the reduction to six months in the period of entitlement to contributory benefit. Benefit disincentives continued to influence partners' econo activity, but played a lesser role than dometic commitments

#### Conclusion

Research examining the effect of it found that the new benefit has had a s icant impact upon unemployed peo Unemployed people are now looking and finding work much more than were before the introduction of JSA, and are now much clearer about the rules and their responsibilities - probably as a result of the extra advice and assistance they receive from Jobcentre staff.

#### Notes

- The evaluation included research taken by the Centre for Research is Social Policy, the National Centre Social Research, British Market Research Bureau International, Cragg Ross Dawson, and MORI.
- The period of observation for this research was summer 1997 to spring

Evaluating Jobseeker's Allowance: summary of the research findings. research report no 116. ISBN 184123 197 5, £16. Available from the DSS orders Corporate Documents Services, House, Trinity Arcade, Leeds LSI 6QW el. 0113 399 4040, fax 0113 399 4205 e-mail cds@corpdocs.co.uk.

# The New Deal for Young People, two years on

By Chris Hasluck, Institute for Employment Research

A comprehensive review establishes the current state of knowledge of NDYP and seeks to identify lessons relating to implementation, delivery and impact.

# y points

- The New Deal for Young People (NDIP) has been the focus of a comprehensive programme of evaluation. This eview considers a wide range of evidence from the evaluation.
- A number of key issues have been fied in the review including the pivole of the New Deal Personal Adviser, the flexibility and complexity of rogramme and variations in the NDY experience.
- In the light of experience, four prioror the future have been identified. are: to improve the Gateway in orde to reduce the number overstaying; to improve the quality and work focus of Options; to intensify Follow-Through; and on ensure greater equality of outcome across NDYP clients.
- A number of revisions in NDYP operation have been introduced, including: Client Progress Kit; Intensive Gateway Trailblazers; intensive counselling for all young people reaching four months on Gateway; and tightening sanctions during Options.

#### Introduction

THE NEW Deal for Young People (NDYP) is a key element in the Government's New Deal initiative and part of the wider welfare-to-work strategv. NDYP was introduced in 12 Pathfinder areas from January 1998 and became a national programme three months later in April 1998. The programme is intended to contribute to an increase in the sustainable level of employment and a reduction in social exclusion.

#### Aim of the review

The New Deal has been subject to a comprehensive programme of evaluation. There is now a substantial body of information available about the ways in which NDYP has been delivered and the effects that such interventions have had on individual participants, employers and the partners concerned. This review draws together this evidence and establishes the current state of knowledge of the programme. It provides an overview of all aspects of the monitoring and evaluation programme and seeks to identify the lessons relating to implementation, delivery and impact.

# The NDYP evaluation programme

The NDYP has been the focus of a comprehensive programme of evaluation, the main elements of which are the New Deal evaluation database; qualitative and quantitative research with individuals; qualitative and quantitative research with employers; case studies in delivery of NDYP and macroeconomic analysis.

The pattern of NDYP evaluation to date reflects the pattern of implementation of NDYP and the time scales required by different research methods. Early evaluation has tended to focus on processes and immediate outcomes. The evaluation of longerterm impacts requires a wait until such effects could reasonably be expected to be

The bulk of the survey data for evaluation has now been collected with some further data collection to take place in 2000.

Data from administrative sources will continue to accumulate in the evaluation database and the macroeconomic analysis will continue to assess impacts in the longer term. The evaluation programme is however, now entering a final analytical and assessment phase. This review is a contribution to this process of reflection.

## Reflections on NDYP

The review considers a wide range of evidence relating to the operation and effect of NDYP. Several key issues have emerged.

- The complexity of the NDYP programme. NDYP offers flexibility and a focus on the needs of the individual client. In practice, young people have proceeded through NDYP at a variety of speeds and in a variety of ways.
- There is much evidence pointing to very positive views of NDYP among participants, employers and providers. Many have a perception that something new and positive is being done to deal with the problem of longer-term unemployment among young people.
- Evaluation evidence points to the absolutely pivotal role of the New Deal Personal Advisor (NDPA) in the process. The relationship between client and NDPA is crucial in determining the way in which NDYP develops for the client.
- Individual experience of NDYP is very varied. This partly stems from the clients, who differ greatly in terms of their qualities and aspirations. However, there is much variation in the way Units of Delivery are managed and in local NDYP provision. There are also marked differences in outcomes for individuals in terms of entry into unsubsidised employ-
- The NDYP design places a great emphasis on job search during the programme. This approach was reinforced by a re-orientation of the programme in late 1998.
- NDYP is intended to provide a higher quality of support for unemployed young people than existed before. In terms of continuity and content of NDPA support and the range of activities and opportunities, this has undoubtedly been achieved. However, concern has emerged regarding the quality of training provision.

• It is still too early to establish fully the long-term outcomes of the programme. However, early results suggest that the programme has had a significant and positive impact on the number of young people entering jobs. There is little evidence so far of negative impacts on other jobseekers.

#### Issues for the future

The review highlights a number of issues for the future. These are:

- improving the effectiveness of NDYP provision in helping young people to secure jobs (including training);
- improving partnerships;
- increasing employer involvement in the design and delivery of the Gateway;
- addressing the gap between the (lack of) job-readiness of some young people and the expectations of employers;
- enhancing the scope and quality of the NDPA advisory role;
- reducing time spent on Gateway;
- making the Gateway more effective;
- improve and market the benefits of the Voluntary Sector and the Environment Task Force Options;
- developing the self-employment route-
- increasing retention in paid jobs at the end of Options: and
- maintaining the focus on moving people into sustained jobs.

# Responses to the issues

Many of the issues identified above are already being addressed. A greater emphasis on jobsearch and placement in unsubsidised jobs was introduced in late 1998. A number

of ES 'products' have been developed to help improve delivery and employment outcomes. These include the development of core performance measures as part of the 'Continuous Improvement Strategy for New Deal'.

In the light of operational experience and the evaluation evidence, four main priorities for the future have been identified. These

- to improve the Gateway in order to reduce the number overstaying, increase the number moving into unsubsidised jobs and tackle basic skills needs;
- to improve the quality and work focus 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.

To achieve these desired changes, a number of revisions in NDYP operations have been introduced, including:

- the Client Progress Kit, as an instrument for consistent and structured assessment and caseload management;
- Intensive Gateway Trailblazers have been launched in 12 areas to test ways of increasing the effectiveness of the Gateway. In these areas young people will receive an increased number of interviews with NDPAs and will be required to attend a full-time course aimed at enhancing self-confidence, self-presentation and jobsearch in the second month of the Gateway. The Intensive Gateway will be put in place across the country from summer 2000;
- intensive counselling for all young people reaching four months on Gateway, aimed at moving them into a job or an Option (as appropriate);

- tightening sanctions during Options:
- making more innovative use of the employment subsidy on the Employme Option, including the use of intermedia organisations, on a pilot basis;
- allowing the training component of the employer subsidy to be spent at the start of the job placement, to remove the need to release the young person for training at
- placing more emphasis on jobsearch du ing Options and to involve the Employment Service and other jobbroking organisations with Oproviders;
- making the employment subsidy a able to young people who enter Fo
- identifying ways of intensifying the he provided during Follow-Through and address continuing barriers to e
- introducing the Ethnic Minority T to improve outcomes for ethnic m participants; and
- the Innovation Fund to develop prothat addresses the specific needs of ple from ethnic minority background ex-offenders, homeless people and facing severe disadvantage in the join market.

Copies of the full report, New Des Young People, Two Years On, ESR wailable, free of charge, from: Re Management, Employment Se Research and Development, Lei Rockingham House, 123 West Sheffield, S1 4ER, tel. 0114 259 62

# New Deal for Young People: national Follow-Through

By William O'Connor, Sara Bruce and Jane Ritchie, National Centre for Social Research

in-depth interviews and group discussions with New Deal participants were used in this study to explore young people's experiences of the different stages of the New Deal programme.

# Key points

- Many young people who had coman Option were very positive about their experience of New Deal.
- Consistent with the Pathfinder research, there were marked differences level of activity reported during Follow-Through. These ranged from intensive support, to those individuals who ould not identify any post Option activi
- Fire main groups can be identified among those young people interviewed. These are: the work focused; education aining focused; those awaiting to return to Options; those with dominant personal issues; and those who are vated to work.
- The research found that jobsearch Follow-Through was largely under aken by those young people who were work focused irrespective of the f support they received. However, where support was available, it generally sustained the young person's motivation
- The young people interviewed varied in their opinions about how New Deal had helped them overcome barriers to employment. The responses given ranged from those who felt that all or most of their needs had been met; through to those who felt few or none of their employability needs had been met by participating in New Deal.
- The research discovered that complex as well as the simpler needs of the young people had to be met to ensure a successful outcome from New Deal.
- There was considerable diversity in the ease with which clients moved from Options to Follow-Though. The scope of factors affecting this process included: the accessibility of support from New Deal Personal Advisers after Gateway; the involvement of Option providers; the young person's understanding of the sanctions regime; and the young person's wareness of Follow-Through.

#### Introduction

THIS REPORT presents the findings of a qualitative study of young people's views and experiences of New Deal for Young People (NDYP) in national areas. It is based on qualitative interviews with young people, covering both ongoing participants and leavers from the programme. The key study objectives were: to explore individuals' expectations and views about the structure and delivery of Follow-Through; to identify key difficulties or suggestions for development; and to establish the impact of Follow-Through, especially in relation to jobsearch, employability and employment decision-making.

# Aims and study design

The study is the last of six qualitative studies exploring young peoples' experiences of the different stages of the New Deal programme. It is based on qualitative interviews with fifty-two young people, thirty-six in the main national sample and sixteen who were interviewed for a second or third time from the national longitudinal sample.

Fieldwork for the national Follow-Through study was conducted in October of 1999, approximately one and a half years after the national launch of the NDYP programme. Four areas were selected for the study to reflect a range of local labour market conditions as well as different delivery models of NDYP.

The young people who took part in the research were both ongoing participants and leavers from the programme, though mainly the latter. All had experienced the Gateway stage of NDYP, forty-seven had gone on to one or more Option placement, and thirtyseven were Follow-Through clients. The sample was designed to include young people with different dates of entry to Follow-Through and those who spent varying lengths of time on this last part of NDYP. Both young people who had completed their Option placement(s) and those who had left before the end were included, as were those from all four Option types.

Participants were purposively selected from the NDYP evaluation database to ensure diversity in terms of age, gender, ethnicity, length of unemployment, mode of entry to the programme and type of Option followed

# Profile of the sample

Young people in the sample had differing lengths of unemployment prior to joining the programme and diverse employment histories, ranging from those who had never worked before to those who had had relatively stable periods of employment before New Deal. They also had mixed educational backgrounds including those with few, or no, formal qualifications

Similarly, the young people were diverse in terms of age, ethnicity, gender and personal circumstances. The study included nineteen young people with particular needs or vulnerabilities, ranging from recent or current homelessness to educational disadvantage.

## The Options

The opportunity to undertake an Option placement was generally well received. The types of Option placements were, in nature if not in detail, very similar to those described in previous components of this research. In general, there was more variety in the Subsidised Employment and the Fulltime Education and Training Options than in the Environment Task Force and Voluntary Sector Options.

Many Option completers had very positive experiences during their placements, in terms of the content, organisation and delivery. In the main, they regarded their placements to have been both enjoyable and beneficial and felt highly motivated to successfully complete them. In such circumstances, the young people were generally pleased with the nature of the work experience received, the training and qualifications attained, the level and accessibility of support, as well as the availability of resources to support their NDYP experience.

However, there were those who, despite completing the full term of their Option, had a negative experience of their placement. Here, previous failure to complete courses or jobs sometimes produced a determination to complete the Option. Alternatively, the fear of benefit sanctions upon non-completion deterred some of those with negative experiences from leaving their placements early.

Non-completers of Options generally reported less affirmative experiences of their placement(s). These encompassed issues of content and delivery, as well as a

perceived lack of support from Personal Advisers (PAs), tutors and other agents of NDYP. However, factors unrelated to the programme also contributed to Option noncompletion. These generally encompassed redundancies, employment disputes, or the consequences of ill health and other difficult personal circumstances. In addition, personal apathy about work among some young people appeared to be at the root of their departure from Options.

# Overview of Follow-Through clients

Follow-Through is intended as an opportunity for young people to optimise their experience of NDYP in a search for unsubsidised employment. However, this component of the programme contains a variety of participant groups that each display differing orientations toward work during their time on Follow-Through. Five main groups can be identified among the young people

- work focused those with high determination and drive to find work while on Follow-Through, often enhanced by their experiences on Options. They include both Option completers and non-com-
- education and training focused Option completers who had clarified previous, or forged new, vocational or career directions. The main focus for these young people was further training or education rather than immediate entry into the labour market:
- awaiting return to Options Option noncompleters who wanted to return to Options to complete their placement (either a similar or different one);
- dominant personal issues both Option completers and non-completers who had dominant personal issues that overshadowed their activities or ambitions, and affected jobsearch and employment orientation:
- unmotivated to work Option completers and non-completers who displayed a persistent lack of interest in working. Unlike other NDYP participants, involvement in the programme had not increased their motivation to work.

# The delivery of Follow-Through

There was considerable diversity in the ease with which clients moved from Options into Follow-Through. A range of factors influenced this, encompassing:

• the accessibility of PA support after

- the involvement of Option providers;
- the young person's understanding of the conditions surrounding sanctions; and
- young people's awareness of Follow-

Consistent with the Pathfinder research there were marked differences in the level of activity reported during Follow-Through. This ranged from those who had experience of an active Follow-Through - with frequent meetings and intensive support - to those who could not identify any post Options activity, even though they were still, in theory, on the programme.

The young people's accounts suggest that variation in delivery may result from different practices by individual PAs, different work pressures across Jobcentres and extent to which the young people themselves engage with the programme.

There was some diversity in arrangements for the delivery of Follow-Through. In the main, it was either provided by Employment Service PAs, with reliance on external providers for support, or was contracted out entirely to an external provider. In the latter context, the young people generally had little contact with their Jobcentre, other than to survey appropriate vacancies.

Young people who, during their time on Follow-Through, focused upon horizons other than work, do not as a result end up empty-handed. Rather, their differing circumstances and expectations has meant that PAs, and other agents involved in the delivery of Follow-Through, have had to be flexible in the nature and level of support given. The general steer given to PAs to formulate tailor-made packages of support for young people throughout their NDYP experience appears to have aided such flexibility.

Jobsearch during Follow-Through was largely undertaken by those young people who were 'work focused' irrespective of the level of support they received. However, where support was available it generally sustained the young person's motivation to work; helped to identify employment opportunities; and aided in negotiations with employers.

# Meeting employability needs

The young people interviewed displayed diversity in their readiness for work, demonstrated by the different concentrations of barriers and the varying levels of employability needs evident on their entry to the programme. Those whose barriers to the labour market were somewhat straightforward could clearly be distinguished from those whose barriers were more complex, or those for whom difficult personal issues were a

The young people interviewed made varied assessments of the impact of NDYP upon such barriers. The appraisals gi ranged from those who felt that all or me of their needs had been met by involven with the programme; through those who that some of their needs had been met that other barriers still remained; to who felt that few or none of their employ bility needs had been met by participation the programme.

It was notable that complex as well simpler needs had been met. Further the young people's accounts reveal of their experience of NDYP that influenced the extent to which their en ability needs have been met. These passed the identification of client tions during Gateway; successful matching; effective delivery of Option accessibility of PA support; and O completion.

There was some evidence to sugg association between the perceived le needs met by participation in the gramme and the durability of emplo gained upon leaving NDYP. Two de patterns emerged. Leavers who felt or most of their needs had been met ticipation had been more likely to rem employment gained on departure, at les the short period that had elast Conversely, movement out of employee was more concentrated among thos felt they were left with significant b to the labour market after participation main factor influencing this employed mobility appeared to be the extent to involvement in NDYP had prepare young person for pursuit of a job that concordant with their personal aspiration

# An overview of the you people's perspectives

The final chapter provides an over of the young people's perspectives the six qualitative studies; and draws er the key features of their recollection highlights the aspects of the programme have received consistently favourable persistently unfavourable appraisal through out the evaluation of the programme.

Copies of the full report, New Deal for oung People: National Follow-Through, SR47 are available, free of charge, from Research Management, Employment ervice, Research and Development, evel 2, Rockingham House, 123 West treet, Sheffield, S1 4ER, tel. 0114 259

# Evaluation of New Deal for Lone Parents: early lessons from the Phase One prototype – synthesis report

By Jon Hales, Carli Lessof, Wendy Roth, Mandy Gloyer, Andrew Shaw, Jane Millar, Matt Barnes, Peter Elias,
Chris Hasluck, Abigail McKnight and Anne Green

The DSS has published research into the effects of Phase One prototypes of New Deal for Lone Parents. This report summarises the main findings of an extensive evaluation.

# points

- The NDLP prototype had a small posfect on the number of lone parents off Income Support. After 18 the number of lone parents on Income Support was 3.3 per cent lower would have been in the absence of ogramme.
- e evaluation estimates that 20 per jobs gained following participation LP were additional to those that have occurred without the proe. Generally the programme was towards lone parents who were ready, rather than the 'harder to Nevertheless, 64 per cent of full pants said they had benefited from the programme.
- Nearly a quarter of target group lone parents came forward for interview following receipt of an introductory letter; just over a fifth of those who received a letter became full participants in the programme. Some 77 per cent of target group lone parents did not respond to
- The overall cost of the programme per participant moving into work is estimated at £1,388.

#### Introduction

THIS REPORT presents findings from the evaluation of the New Deal for Lone Parents (NDLP) Phase One prototype, which was commissioned by the Department of Social Security (DSS). It has been conducted by a consortium of independent researchers at the National Centre for Social Research (formerly SCPR), the Centre for Analysis of Social Policy at the University of Bath and the Institute for Employment Research at the University of Warwick.

The aim of the NDLP prototype (launched in July and August 1997 in eight areas across the UK) was to help lone parents on Income Support move into work or towards preparing for work through the key mechanism of the support of a personal

The evaluation incorporated a range of research components and this report aims to draw together the main findings across all the areas of research. A number of reports present findings from separate aspects of the evaluation: the survey report (Hales et al, 2000, DSS Research Report No. 109) is concerned with the findings of surveys conducted for the evaluation; the econometric and cost benefit analysis report consists of three papers on cost-benefit analysis and the pattern of transitions off and factors affecting Income Support (Hasluck, McKnight and Elias, DSS Research Report No. 110).

# NDLP Phase One prototype

The NDLP was launched as a 'Phase One prototype' in July and August 1997 in eight areas across the UK, and was implemented nationally in October 1998. Like the national programme, the NDLP Phase One prototype was voluntary and aimed to help lone parents on Income Support (IS) move into work, or towards work. Personal advisers provided an integrated service of advice and support. Although all lone parents on IS in the prototype areas were eligible, there was a 'target group' - those with children aged

over five years and three months - who were sent invitation letters.

#### The evaluation

## **Objectives**

The main objectives of the evaluation can be classified under four headings:

- participation (who participated and who did not participate in the programme, and for what reasons?)
- lessons (what did participants and advisers think was helpful in getting lone parents into work?)
- resources (what was the take-up among those eligible, what resources did they need and what additional demand was generated for other services?)
- counterfactual (how much movement into work was additional and could be attributed to the programme?)

A key feature of the evaluation was the use of six areas where the programme was not operating to act as comparison areas.

The evaluation incorporated a range of research components, including site visits, labour market studies, in-depth interviews, surveys of lone parents, analyses of administrative data, work and benefit histories, and an assessment of the costs and benefits of the prototype. These studies have been reported in a number of separate reports. The synthesis report aims to draw together the main findings across all the areas of research, both to provide an overview of the evaluation and also to provide pointers to where more information is contained in the set of more detailed reports.

# Policy on lone parent families in Britain

NDLP should be seen as part of an increasingly significant policy focus on lone parent families. There have been striking increases in recent decades in the proportion of families headed by lone parents, and of those who are dependent on Income Support. Poverty and benefit dependency

are features of many lone parent families, and this has been associated with their low levels of employment. While increasingly other mothers have entered employment, lone mothers have faced particular barriers to the labour market. Throughout the 1990s there has been a gradual evolution of work incentive measures aimed at removing these

#### International experience

NDLP is one of a number of programmes in Britain which have been designed to encourage work among those who are able. Their emphasis on advisory services has similarities with programmes in other countries, for example the Australian Jobs, Employment and Training Scheme and the Californian Greater Avenues for Independence Program. Both of these programmes have resulted in modest overall reductions in welfare benefit expenditure.

# Design of the prototype

Eight Benefits Agency (BA) districts constituted the Phase One prototype. Three levels of claimant unemployment were used in the selection of areas, with rates varying between 2.6 and 7.7 per cent at the start of the prototype.1 The size of the lone parent population claiming IS in each BA district ranged from approximately 5,000 to 13,000 and the number of advisers varied accord-

Six other BA districts were selected as a basis for comparison to assist the evaluation, having been matched as far as possible on labour market characteristics, including rates of claimant unemployment.

# Target group

Lone parents whose youngest child was aged five or over were the target group for the programme, but others could put themselves forward. In the prototype areas, there were 33,332 members of the 'stock' target group at the outset of the programme, that is people who had IS claims which had started prior to May 1997.2 By the end of the prototype, there had been a much smaller number (5,700) of 'flow' target group lone parents in receipt of IS - those whose IS claim started in May 1997 or later.

# Participation

Despite differences in the organisation of personal advisers between areas, the initial interview was a key aspect of the NDLP intervention in all areas. In order to encourage participation, advisers provided various forms of help, including a 'better off' calculation for those who were uncertain about the financial advantages of working, or working more hours. After starting with much larger caseloads, advisers found that at any one time they managed caseloads of between 20 and 30 clients most

## Findings

#### Movement into work

On average, each adviser helped a lone parent to start work every one and a half weeks. Those lone parents who were not invited to an interview but participated on their own initiative had the highest success rate in obtaining employment.

# Cost per lone parent

The average unit cost of the prototype ranged from around £140 per lone parent invited to attend an interview to around £1,388 per lone parent who gained employ-

# Effect of the prototype

The evaluation examined a number of measures of programme performance. These included movement off IS, movement into paid work, financial and other benefits associated with the programme.

Various sources of information were employed in the assessment of the effect of the Phase One prototype. These included administrative records of IS claims, labour market data, survey data collected by means of interviews with lone parents, site visits to meet advisers, two seminars with the adviser-managers of the eight areas, and financial data from the programme adminis-

Comparing the monthly counts of IS claims by lone parents in the target group, the number of IS recipients fell in both the prototype and comparison areas. In October 1998, at which time NDLP was implemented nationally, the decline in the prototype areas was approximately one and a half percentage points greater than in the compari-

# Early and later invitation to participate

A second type of evidence on the programme's effect was based on a feature of the programme's implementation that made it possible to identify lone parents who were invited to participate in the programme earlier or later in the course of Phase One. Comparison of movements off IS for these two groups shows that, by the time

most of the later group of lone parents received their letters of invitation about six months after the start of the prototype, ar additional one and a half per cent of the earlier group had moved off IS. Transitions of IS were modelled within an econometric framework using the data from administrative records, adjusting for lone parents' per sonal characteristics and local labour m conditions. On the basis of this analysis estimated that after 18 months the stock IS claims was 3.3 percentage points low the prototype areas than could have expected if the programme had not existed

# Movement off Income

In terms of their destinations, the s conducted between mid-October 1998 the end of January 1999 showed that 28 cent of the sample of lone parents living comparison areas had ceased to claim compared with 30 per cent in the proto areas. Similar proportions of lone pare the prototype and comparison areas moved into work, although labour m conditions were more favourable comparison areas during the time study. Other evidence also suggests higher percentage of lone parents in the totype areas were leaving IS and enter education or training, or had ceased to d IS having repartnered. Many of those prototype areas who had found work that their ability to start work had influenced by their personal adviser.

Survey evidence also showed that parents who had started work reported they felt they were financially better off in work than claiming IS.

# Cost-benefit analysis

As well as the private benefit to the lone parent's household of having an inc from work, increased employment could beneficial for the economy and Treasury. Evidence from the evaluation costs and benefits suggests that the proto type programme resulted in econo returns which were slightly less than th cost of the prototype, representing a modes net cost to the Exchequer. This calculation was based on an estimate that about 20 per cent of the jobs gained by lone parents when participated in the programme were addi tional to the number of lone parents v could be expected to have started work in it absence. If the percentage of additional job had been 23 per cent, the programme would have had economic benefits equal to its

While a financial assessment is important in terms of justifying the allocation of

scarce resources to social programmes, it has to be recognised that with a programme nch as NDLP there are many non-financial ains for lone parents, their children and society as a whole.

## Personal advisers

The NDLP prototype pioneered the use personal advisers by the BA and the Employment Service (ES) to deliver a Welfare to Work programme.3 The advisers were able to offer a wide range of information and advice, tailored to the personal ination of each client. However, there was some constraint in the limited size of each team of advisers, in relation to the size of the lone parent population. There was also a limited time available to demonstrate the effectiveness of the approach, which mean that some of the benefits of personal adviser activity had not materialised by the

# Initial and full participation

Participation rates, as indicated by the survey data, suggest that overall one in five (21 per cent) of the lone parents who were approached to take part in the Phase One prototype became full participants. This means that they had at least one interview with a personal adviser and discussed one or more of the topics which the programme was concerned to promote. A further 3 per cent had an initial interview with an adviser but did not discuss any of these topics or proceed further. Of all those who had an initial interview, 93 per cent are classified on this basis as full participants. Just over three-quarters (77 per cent) of the lone parents in the target group did not take part at all.4

There was little difference between participants and non-participants in terms of demographic characteristics. However, participants were likely to have less restricting family responsibilities (in terms of numbers and age of children in their household, for example) and notably greater eligibility for the labour market in terms of qualifications and work experience. More were already looking for work. Proximity to the NDLP office also affected take-up. However, of particular significance was the form of approach letter used. This greatly increased nitial take-up and ultimately full participation in the programme, if it specified an appointment time, because this was often assumed by lone parents to indicate that attendance was compulsory.

# Non-participants

Of the non-participants, 60 per cent actively decided that the programme was not appropriate for them, rather than it "just ending up" that they did not participate. Of these, some were already in work (17 per cent of those who decided not to take part), or were in education (7 per cent), or on a training course (1 per cent). Others said their children were too young (15 per cent), or their health precluded work (11 per cent) or were affected by circumstances at the time, such as illness (10 per cent) or other pressing matters (13 per cent). Some 8 per cent wanted to conduct their own jobsearch independently.

## Advisory interviews

Initial advisory interviews varied appreciably in length. Participants on the whole had just one interview, usually with telephone follow-up and/or material sent by post. Occasionally they had a visit at home from the personal adviser. Generally, they gauged this as about the right amount of contact but some (21 per cent) would have liked more. Some lone parents expected to have further contact with a personal adviser after the end of the prototype (i.e. within the Phase Three programme).

The main issues discussed with advisers (for about two participants in three) were steps towards looking for a job, advice on benefits, and childcare. Four out of five participants obtained a 'better-off calculation', which in most cases (70 per cent) showed that they would be better off in work. Such information met with a mixed reaction. While half were pleased and surprised, others were disappointed that their in-work income would not be greater. The increased level of income did not necessarily lead them to consider paid work as in their own

A quarter of the participants received help with job applications or with a CV. Those who were given advice or help with seeking, applying for or deciding on a job almost all said the adviser's help was good. About half of the participants who started work and left IS felt that the programme had affected their jobsearch strategy by, for example, encouraging a more positive attitude to work or a more active and varied

Those participants who went on to start work occasionally received further support (e.g. with benefit claim forms, benefit problems, or childcare issues). There was also only a limited amount of referral to other services, such as Jobclubs or the Work-Based Training for Adults<sup>5</sup> programme for unemployed people, either run by the ES or other organisations. Advisers did not actively offer the reimbursements for travel or childcare costs that were available, so the use of these resources was very limited. As

a result, few conclusions can be drawn about the resources that might be needed if these services were taken up fully in a similar national programme.

# Assessments of personal advisers

The role and manner of the personal advisers was pivotal in determining lone parents' overall assessment of the programme. A distinction was made between those advisers perceived as "effective" or "ineffective". Views tended to polarise between these extremes, with four-fifths of participants taking the very favourable view. Interestingly, a good adviser was valued more for qualities that were supportive and understanding of the lone parent's situation (friendly, outgoing, positive, enthusiastic, relaxed, confident) than for practical assistance. Great benefit was attributed to having someone "on their side" to talk to who could provide information about options, and help make sense of the system. This was valued in the context of low self-confidence among many of the lone parents.

Overall, lone parents very much valued the personal adviser approach. As a source of advice and support, advisers helped to build a more positive, confident attitude, a better sense of available options, knowledge and help regarding benefits, and knowledge of whether they would be better or worse off in work. Many lone parents felt they had been helped to do something that they might not have done alone. The personal adviser service was experienced as very different from the Benefits Agency's and the Employment Service's traditional stance towards customers.

As such, the approach may have accelerated movement towards paid work among a group of people who had been diffident in their ability to achieve this. But in many cases work would be in the longer term, and not necessarily achieved in the time available for the prototype. On the whole, the conclusion on the prototype is that personal advisers largely worked with people who were already on the way to starting work and who might have done so anyway.

# From the prototype to a national programme

The report identifies some of the factors which make it inappropriate to extrapolate directly from the prototype to a national

These include differences in the orientation of the prototype phase, compared with the national programme, which could work in either a positive or a negative way.

Positive features of a prototype may be seen in the commitment and enthusiasm of staff, competition between teams, and urgency to do the job in the limited time available. Other than the short period of time available to the prototype, Phase One operated under three main constraints. These were the time of year when it began (the school summer holidays), the lack of institutional support arrangements for services to which lone parents could be referred for help in overcoming barriers to work, and the scale of the operation (in terms of the large numbers of lone parents who were potential participants). The national programme, however, is likely to see the development of partnerships between the ES and other organisations to deliver services, which should result in a programme well adapted

Also, the national programme now operates in a different setting to Phase One. Since the prototype was introduced, other policy developments have led to complementary programmes that improve access to childcare and increase the level of in-work financial support. The National Childcare Strategy (DfEE, 1998) is a significant change that should support both part-time and full-time work. Initiatives that make work financially more attractive include the national minimum wage and, from October 1999, the Working Families Tax Credit.

# Estimating the early impact of the programme

The evaluation's overall conclusion is that the Phase One NDLP had a small but appreciable effect on the rate of movement off IS and into work among lone parents in the eight BA districts where it was implemented. This conclusion is supported by evidence of a fall in the number of lone parents claiming IS, which was greater in the eight prototype areas than in the six comparison areas. This finding is supported by multivariate techniques that were applied to administrative and survey data. In particular, this small but significant NDLP effect was demonstrated by a greater likelihood to stop claiming IS among members of the stock target group who were invited early in

# Costs and benefits of the prototype

While it is difficult to estimate the net costs of the Phase One prototype with any precision, it is estimated that there are significant social benefits consistent with the policy that were achieved at a relatively small Exchequer cost (just 12 per cent of the direct expenditure on the programme). Only a small change in one of the key parameters that determine costs and benefits would bring the net Exchequer cost closer to or beyond the break-even point.

# Positive outcomes of the prototype

A number of positive outcomes of the prototype were identified. Almost half of those who participated were successful in finding jobs during the period in which the prototype operated, and most were impressed by efforts made by personal advisers. A quarter of lone parents (28 per cent) who started work said their personal adviser had given them significant help in achieving this. The nature of this help was in boosting confidence and encouraging a positive attitude, rather than identifying vacancies and acting as an advocate with the

# Constraints on the prototype

The most serious constraint that the prototype faced was probably the focus on providing a service for as many as possible.

As a result, advisers devoted the majority of their resources to lone parents who came forward most readily and were already preparing to look for work. While this had many positive benefits, fewer resources, were then available to encourage those who faced greater barriers to returning to work (and who might be harder to reach). In part, this was necessitated by the scarcity of oth resources such as job assistance schemes and training that the personal advisers could

# Complementary policy developments

In conclusion, it can be argued that prototype gave sufficient evidence that voluntary personal adviser service workable and demonstrated positive rethat justify the introduction of a nation programme. Two key facilitators of a fund welfare to work programme for lone pare are the National Childcare Strategy and he Working Families Tax Credit. These in tives complement Phase Three of ND while the existence of the programme do much to ensure that the new measure understood among the lone parents claim IS, which is likely to be a critical factor

Evaluation of the New Deal for Lo Parents: early lessons from the Phase O prototype - synthesis report. D research report no 108. ISBN 1 841 187 8, £27.50. Available from the DS orderline, Corporate Documents Service Savile House, Trinity Arcade, Leeds L. 6QW, tel. 0113 399 4040, fax 0113 3 4205, e-mail cds@corpdocs.co.uk.

#### Notes

- Unemployment rates were falling prior to and during the prototype programme, at the time when the areas were selected for the programme, unemployment rates were higher, and it is these rates which are quoted in section 1.1.
- The NDLP prototype was launched in July 1997. Invitation letters were sent to lone parents in the NDLP target group eight weeks after they had started claiming IS. Therefore, the 'stock' comprised those whose claims had started more than eight weeks before the launch of the prototype, that is
- A small-scale 'Lone Parent Caseworker Pilot' programme had operated for six months in 1995.
- All percentages are quoted to the nearest whole number, and as a result they may add to more or less than 100.
- This programme is now called Work-Based Learning for Adults.

# Parents' demand for childcare

By Ivana La Valle, Steven Finch, Andrea Nove and Charotte Lewin, National Centre for Social Research

This summary focuses on the second part of a study on the demand for childcare, which explores the factors that influence the use of paid childcare and parents' labour market participation.

# Key points

- Some 70 per cent of full-time working motiers and 62 per cent of those in a part time job had used some childcare in the previous week, compared with less than half (47 per cent) of mothers who wer not in paid employment.
- learly three-quarters (73 per cent) of mothers in managerial and professional cocupations reported using some chilcare in the previous week, compared with 58 per cent of mothers in manual
- Over a third of working mothers gave financial necessity as the main reason for working and a further 18 per cent the desire to be financially independent.
- 5me 59 per cent of working lone mot ers identified financial need as the main reason for working, compared with 29 per cent of mothers with a partner.
- Intrinsic interest in work was also a strong motivator, with a quarter of working mothers reporting this as the key factor determining their decision to work outs de the home.
- When asked to identify the kind of arrangements that would help working families, paid time off when a child is sick and availability of term-time work were the most frequently mentioned by working mothers (by 59 and 49 per cent respectively).
- Some 35 per cent of working mothers would like their partners to work less and help them more with childcare.
- Lack of family-friendly and flexible working arrangements played a major role in influencing non-working mothers' decision to stay at home.
- Some 66 per cent of non-working mothers said they would prefer to work or study if they had access to good quality, convenient, reliable and affordable childcare.
- The majority of non-working mothers had chosen to stay at home with their children, but nearly a quarter said they were unable to work primarily because of a lack of affordable and adequate childcare.

#### Introduction

THE REPORT presents the findings of a study of the demand for childcare among parents of children aged 14 and under in England and Wales. The survey was carried out by the National Centre for Social Research (formerly Social and Community Planning Research) on behalf of the Department for Education and Employment, between January and April

Part 1: Baseline survey of parents' demand for childcare provides baseline data on the use of and demand for childcare to inform the government's National Childcare Strategy. A wide range of formal and informal providers were included in the definition of childcare. The household characteristic which most strongly influenced use of childcare was parental working status. Usage in the past week was highest for lone parents with full-time jobs (77 per cent) and couples who both worked full-time (70 per cent).

There were fairly large disparities in use of childcare levels across different regions. The highest levels of use were in the South West and the lowest in London. This is somewhat corroborated by further analysis that suggests that the proportions of people with very low incomes and households where the mother was not in employment were greatest in London and least in the South West. The strongest predictors of childcare use were child's age, household structure and the number of children in the household. Childcare provision was more likely to be of an informal nature than formal. Of the informal providers, the most commonly used ones were grandparents.

31 per cent of parents who had used some childcare in the past year said there were times over that period when they would have needed or liked more childcare but were unable to obtain it. The most common reasons for this unmet demand were the usual arrangement being unavailable, being unable to find a suitable provider, a child's illness and cost. Nearly three-quarters of parents who worked or studied outside the home said that their current childcare arrangements were not ideal. The most commonly cited reasons for this dissatisfaction were lack of local provision and inability to afford more adequate childcare.

The overall aim of Part 2: Childcare use and parental employment was two-fold: first, to explore the influences which shape parents' employment decisions; secondly to assess the factors that determine parents' decisions to use childcare, with a focus on affordability, but also with some consideration for other important influences, such as quality and accessibility.

Given that the overwhelming majority of Part 2 respondents (93 per cent) were women, the report focuses on mothers' employment decisions, looking, whenever possible, at how their partner's employment circumstances and support with childcare might have influenced such decisions.

# Mothers' labour market participation and use of childcare

The survey findings show that most mothers were still primarily responsible for childcare, and predictably their employment circumstances had a greater influence than those of fathers on a household's childcare

- Some 70 per cent of full-time working mothers and 62 per cent of those in a part-time job had used some childcare in the previous week, compared with less than half (47 per cent) of mothers who were not in paid employment.
- Nearly three-quarters (73 per cent) of mothers in managerial and professional occupations reported using some childcare in the previous week, compared with 58 per cent of mothers in manual jobs.
- Some 29 per cent of mothers in the highest socio-economic groups reported using more than 30 hours of childcare in the reference week, with 10 per cent reporting more than 50 hours; only 18 per cent of mothers in other non-manual occupations reported using more than 30 hours of childcare in the previous week.

#### Working mothers

The findings on the factors that influenced mothers' decisions to go out to work show that:

- financial considerations played a major role, with over a third mentioning financial necessity as the main reason for working and a further 18 per cent identifying the desire to be financially indepen-
- 59 per cent of lone mothers identified financial need as the main reason for working, compared with 29 per cent of mothers with a partner;
- intrinsic interest in work was also a strong motivator, with a quarter of mothers reporting this as the key factor determining their decision to work outside the home.
- for mothers with higher qualifications and job status, intrinsic job interest and concern about the potential negative impact of a break on career prospects were more important motivators than for other mothers. On the other hand, for mothers with low qualifications the need to socialise emerged as a more important reason for working. Some 42 per cent of mothers with no qualifications said they worked because they wanted to get out of the house: and
- a small proportion of mothers (between 4 and 16 per cent) mentioned the availability of flexible arrangements as influences on their decision to go out to work. Mothers with higher qualifications and job levels seemed slightly more likely to have access to flexible working arrangements, such as home working and termtime jobs.

The children's age and access to informal childcare were also key factors determining mothers' decisions to work outside the home. Each of these were mentioned by over half of working mothers. Access to affordable childcare was the second most important factor (after the availability of good quality childcare) determining lone parents' decision to work.

When asked to identify the kind of arrangements that would help working fami-

- paid time off when a child is sick and term-time work came at the top of the list of mothers' priorities (mentioned by 59 and 49 per cent respectively);
- some 35 per cent of mothers would also like their partners to work less and help them more with childcare; this was particularly likely to be mentioned by mothers in part-time employment; and
- over a third of mothers said they would like to change their and their partner's working hours in order to spend more time as a family. These findings could reflect the impact that the intensification of work and the emergence of a longhours culture have had on parents in

employment, many of whom have to work in very 'family-unfriendly' organi-

# Non-working mothers

Lack of family-friendly and flexible working arrangements played a major role in influencing mothers' decision to stay at home: 28 per cent mentioned unsuitable hours and 15 per cent said the job they would like to do would be too demanding to combine with caring responsibilities.

Perception of low employability also played a part: predictably this was a more important factor for mothers with low or no qualifications, those who had low expectations about the type of job they would be able to obtain if they returned to work, and also among those who had had a long break from employment.

Financial considerations influenced a minority of all mothers to stay at home, but 31 per cent of lone parents identified the potential loss of benefits as a reason for not

The majority of mothers had chosen to stay at home with their children, but nearly a quarter said they were unable to go out to work primarily because of a lack of affordable and adequate childcare.

The results on the factors which would encourage mothers to return to work showed that:

- 66 per cent of mothers said they would prefer to work or study if they had access to good quality, convenient, reliable and affordable childcare;
- financial considerations were also very high on the list, with 40 per cent saying they would work if they earned enough to make it worthwhile; and
- many mothers also mentioned a range of flexible working arrangements that would facilitate their return to paid employment, with home working and term-time work most likely to be men-

Looking at mothers' future plans, nearly half were planning to return to paid employment in the next year, 30 per cent believed they would go back to work one day, while over a fifth had no plans to return to paid employment.

# Mothers' attitudes to combining paid work with caring responsibilities

Childcare is no longer seen as a 'private affair' and the overwhelming majority of mothers (around 90 per cent) expected the government and employers to do more to help working families (a view held even by a majority of mothers who were not planning to return to work).

The findings on mothers' general attitudes also confirm the strong link between employment decisions and children's lifecycle stage: 53 per cent of mothers believed that a pre-school child is likely to suffer if both parents work. However, it must be con sidered that these views were expressed in the context of the current level of childcare provision, where many parents still do not have access to suitable childcare.

# Childcare costs and affordability

The findings on families' weekly child care costs show that these were not high. However, 36 per cent of respond said they found it difficult to pay for childcare. Predictably, households with young children were more likely to report difficult ties in paying for childcare (around 40 pe cent of those with pre-school children mentioned this) and those from lower income groups (half of households earning less than £20,880 reported this).

The most important reason why par used paid childcare was that free provi was not available for their child's age group This was mentioned by 29 per cent parents. Some 16 per cent used paid chil care because free provision was not available for the hours and days that they needed while 14 per cent were concerned the free childcare available would not vide enough learning opportunities for t

Parents were asked about the effect of potential increases and decreases in the current childcare costs, in order to test the flexibility of the price of childcare. results showed, for example, that:

- with a 25 per cent increase in costs fifth of respondents said they would have to reduce or stop using childcare alto-
- a potential decrease of 25 per cent in costs would encourage over a third parents to get more childcare, with 12 per cent saying they would use the addition 'free' time to do some learning or trai ing and 13 per cent to work more hours o look for another job;
- with a charge of £1.50 an hour, 36 per cent of families who had only used free provision said they would have to reduce or stop using childcare; and
- of households who said they would have liked more childcare in the previou week, 41 per cent of respondents said they would be likely to pay £3 an hour for the additional childcare they needed.

# Parents' priorities for childcare

An 'ideal world' scenario was created to understand how parents balance different needs and priorities.

- The findings on the ideal arrangements of rents with pre-school children show that the quality of provision is a crucial consideration in choosing the most suitable childcare provision, although existing formal childcare users seemed to show a relatively high level of satisfactica with their current provision. Also, while these parents would like to have more childcare, the increase was not very large, showing a moderate need for additicnal childcare.
- The findings on 4 to 7-year-olds seem to indicate that an improvement in the qualit of childcare is a greater priority for parents of this age group than for parents of pre-school children. This could indicae a lower level of satisfaction among parents with the quality of current out-ofschool provision for 4 to 7-year-olds, compared with pre-school provision for inger children.
- The findings for 8 to 11-year-olds are very similar to those of younger primary school children and show: first, that there is a need for a modest increase in childcare both among current formal users and non-users; and second, that quality is the

predominant consideration in choosing childcare arrangements. In particular, parents of 8 to 11-year-olds would like their children to receive adequate support with homework outside school; in most cases this does not appear to be available at the moment.

• Like parents of younger children, respondents with young people in the 12 to 14 age group gave fairly high values to all the quality measures. Again, the importance given to the opportunity to get some help with homework was relatively high and was exactly the same as that given by parents of 8 to 11-year-olds.

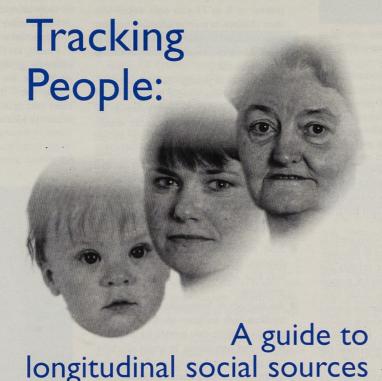
When looking at some key socio-economic factors and how they are likely to influence parents' preferences, it was found

- lone parents gave greater priority to quantity than couples, while the reverse was true when looking at the quality of provision;
- the analysis of households with low and medium/high incomes shows that while parents in these two groups have similar needs and aspirations in terms of childcare quantity and quality, parents' ability to obtain what they need and think is best for their children is limited by financial circumstances:
- mothers' employment status makes little difference when it comes to quality, with all expecting relatively high quality

childcare. The findings on the ideal arrangements of current formal childcare users show that working mothers had a higher value for quantity than non-working mothers.

Finally, the findings for all age and socioeconomic groups indicate an overwhelming preference for local provision, and also clearly show that among formal childcare users their existing providers were very conveniently located.

Copies of the full report, Parents' Demand for Childcare, RR176, ISBN 1 84185 155 8, price £4.95, are available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham, NG15 ODJ. Cheques should be made payable to 'DfEE Priced Publications'. Copies of the full Research Brief can be obtained free of charge from DfEE Publications by telephoning 0845-6022260. Research Briefs can also be accessed on the DfEE website at http://www.dfee.gov.uk/research/index/. Further information about this research can be obtained from Rebecca Goldman, L1D, DfEE, Caxton House, 6-12 Tothill Street, London SWIH 9NA, e-mail ebecca.goldman@dfee.gov.uk



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# Research brief

# The business benefits of race equality at work

By Hilary Metcalf and John Forth, National Institute of Economic and Social Research

A new study aims to show the benefits to companies of race equality actions.

# Key points

The research found that all companies may derive business benefits from race quality actions. The benefits, which be substantial, were:

- inprovements to staffing, including the alleviation of recruitment shortages, improvement in the quality of staff, improved morale, reduction in turnover, easier deployment of staff;
- Improved management and employee relations, including reduction in disputes, imployed management systems and idea:
- improved service to customers, acliding improved understanding of cultural differences, ability to converse in the sustomers' first language,
- Increased sales and improved marketing arough the use of the ideas and special ed knowledge of ethnic minority staff, through compliance with customer organisations which require a race equality solicy and through a public image which attracts ethnic minority customers:
- improved relations with public bodies, affecting, for example, the granting of planning permission and the receipt of grants; and
- avoidance of tribunal costs.

These led to increased productivity, increased sales and increased profits.

#### Introduction

MORE THAN 20 years after the implementation of the Race Relations Act (1976) ethnic minorities still experience inequalities in the labour market. The Race Relations Act aimed to eliminate discrimination in employment through legal redress. The Act prompted employers to introduce equal opportunity policies and, in the 1980s, the number of organisations with policies rose substantially. By the 1990s, government policy had moved from regulation towards a more voluntarist approach, based on the idea that the pursuit of certain social objectives assisted profitability, i.e. business benefits could be derived from policies to support social

Despite a number of studies showing the business benefits of race equality at work, the poor implementation of policies suggests that these benefits are not widely known. Policies are unlikely to be effective except in companies with a strong commitment to equality unless compensating benefits have been identified or sanctions feared. Against this background, the Department for Education and Employment commissioned a study to examine the evidence of the net benefits to companies of race equality actions and to produce casestudy evidence of the ways in which companies might realise net benefits.

The study was based on a literature review, case studies of 12 companies that were striving for race equality, and demographic projections of the ethnic composition of the labour force.

#### Aims of the study

The aim of the study was to examine the evidence of the net benefits to companies of race equality actions, and to produce case study evidence of the ways in which companies might realise net benefits. There were four specific aims of the study as listed below:

- to review the current literature concerning the business benefits of action for race equality;
- to supply reliable projections of the growing ethnic minority labour force in Britain;
- to explore further the benefits of race equality actions through new case studies; and

• to provide practical examples of good practice for employers based on the findings from the research. (Good practice examples are published separately.)

#### Methodology

## Case studies

There were 12 case studies conducted of companies with good race equality practices. In order to identify how different factors affected benefits, the companies were drawn from a range of industries, employment sizes and labour market situations. The companies were identified through discussions with organisations such as the Commission for Racial Equality, the Trades Unions Congress, the Institute of Personnel and Development and the CBI. Companies taking part in the study include Asda Stores Ltd, BT, Grain d'Or Ltd, Lloyds TSB Plc, The Mayday Group, Pork Farms Bowyers, Robert McBride Ltd, Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd and Sun Microsystems Ltd. These companies are identified in the report. Three companies wished to remain anonymous. These tended to be smaller in size.

A total of 126 people were interviewed across the case studies. Each case study was based on documentary evidence and on discussions that took place with managers, human resources and equal opportunities specialists and other employees (including ethnic minority employees) in order to identify race equality practices, their effectiveness and their effects on the business.

# Generating population projections

The method used followed the steps used in official projections of the population of Great Britain as far as possible. The method involved 'ageing-on' the population as measured in the 1991 Census, adjusting for births, deaths and net international migration to Great Britain in each successive year. The resulting projections extend annually to the year 2009.

# Factors affecting business benefits

The business benefits reaped depended on the actions taken, the approach to race equality and to the company context.

# Specific actions affecting business benefits

The study provides numerous examples of specific actions providing benefits. For example:

- changes in recruitment procedures to provide greater access to ethnic minorities; these reduced recruitment difficulties, increased the quality of recruits and provided a more diverse workforce;
- changes in recruitment procedures leading to a workforce reflecting the ethnic composition of the customer base resulting in better service to ethnic minority customers (through knowledge of culture and language) and increased sales;
- changes in promotion and disciplinary procedures leading to a reduction in racial tension and disputes;
- actions affecting access to promotion leading to more ethnic minority managers and better utilisation of ethnic minority staff;
- local recruitment leading to easier deployment across branches and reduced staff turnover: and
- measures to ensure that the specialist knowledge of ethnic minority employees is used to develop products and marketing aimed at ethnic minority customers.

# The approach to race equality affecting business benefits

The study found that companies pursuing race equality within a diversity policy were likely to maximise the business benefits derived. The diversity approach led to companies thinking more widely of the possible benefits, together with the development of channels for achieving such benefits.

Companies that expected business benefits from race equality actions appeared to enjoy more benefits. This seemed to stem from such companies designing their race equality actions to achieve those benefits, rather than business benefits being more available to them. Such companies also seemed to establish a virtuous circle, whereby a strategic approach and careful implementation led to the realisation of benefits, which reinforced the need to implement race equality actions thoroughly.

# Company context: the labour force

Companies that can reap the most staffing benefits (and, conversely, suffer the greatest losses through lack of race equality) are those that have ethnically diverse labour markets. The projections show a marginal

increase in benefits, as, between 1999 and 2009, there will be:

- a rise in the ethnic minority labour force of 20 per cent compared with an increase of 1 per cent in the White labour force;
- an increase of 310,000 in the ethnic minority labour force: greater than the 220,000 increase in the White labour force: and
- the percentage of the labour force from ethnic minorities will increase from 5.7 per cent to 6.7 per cent.

For companies recruiting locally, the changes will mainly impact on those located in areas with high ethnic minority populations and the greatest impact will be on recruiters of younger people, especially the 25-34 age group. For this group, a small rise in ethnic minorities (of 17,000) will contrast with a fall in the White labour force of 1.3 million, thus increasing the percentage of the labour force from ethnic minorities aged 25-34 from 6.5 per cent to 8.3 per cent. Demographic change will also increase the importance of race equality for those recruiting in regional and national labour markets, particularly at higher skill levels, as the educational level of ethnic minorities is rising at a much faster rate than that of Whites.

# Company context: product markets

The companies that are most likely to derive sales benefits from race equality are those that sell to ethnic minorities, whether to the public or to other companies. However, other companies may benefit from a more diverse workforce, as, drawing on different cultures and experiences, it is likely to be more fertile for ideas. In addition, the number of companies requiring suppliers to have race equality policies is likely to increase.

# Company context: human resource systems

Race equality actions require formalised procedures to reduce the possible effect of prejudice and also to reduce the likelihood of indirect discrimination. They also require good communication systems within the company. The cost of establishing such systems is much higher than the marginal cost of adjusting a system, and so companies with poorly developed human resource systems will be confronted with higher initial costs in developing race equality actions. Unless the company takes a long-term view of the net costs and benefits, this will act as a disincentive to improving race equality.

# The effectiveness of race equality

The study suggested that good race equality practice is rare. Even among the case studies, which were striving for race equality, examples of poor practice and lack of achievement were found. The main factors that affected effectiveness are marised below.

# Embedding race equality

The study highlighted the importa of a strategic approach to race equal companies need to be clear about why are implementing a policy and to tailor policy in relation to their own ne Otherwise, it becomes an additional burden to the 'real work' within the company and is likely therefore to be poorly implemented. The identification of business beneats seemed to be the best way to get equality actions accepted, although personal commitment alone of sen personnel may be effective in very so companies. A diversity approach, when companies accept diversity (in the man and the workforce) as a situation to exrather than to regiment, is more likely lead to the identification of benefits therefore appropriate policies. A strate approach, through prioritising action assessing results, is also likely to impreoverall effectiveness, through better targ ing and through visible results encourage

# Communication and the organisation of race equality action

All employees, not just managers supervisors, affect race equality in a comny. It is therefore important that it is clear all employees a) what the policy is, b) that the policy is regarded as important by company and c) what individuals' respon bilities are and their means of redress.

# Devolved companies

Difficulties of implementation increase with devolvement of human resources and, if possible, even devolved companies should maintain central expertise and cer tral monitoring. In these cases, emphasis on the business case may also be a useful tool to gain the commitment of those to whom responsibility is devolved, as may be the inclusion of race equality in performance targets

## Monitoring

The importance and usefulness of effecive monitoring cannot be overstressed. It assists in the identification of problems and their nature, enables strategic prioritisation of actions, provides information to demonstrate the need for action, and can be used assess and demonstrate progress. lowever, monitoring was at a low level of evelopment in several of the case-study mnanies. Factors leading to this seemed n be lack of computerised personnel systems hat assisted monitoring, and lack of understanding of monitoring and its power.

# Considerations for national policy makers

An indirect finding of the study was that race quality is still under-developed in ompanies. There continues to be a major

need to improve race equality and reduce harassment at work. In this regard:

- business benefits can be a major stimulus. The government is promoting the message to employers that racial diversity in the workplace is essential for good business practice and that ethnic minority people play an increasingly important role in helping businesses compete and prosper. However, the research suggests a particular challenge in affecting companies with poor human resource systems and lacking a strategic outlook;
- the importance of legal sanctions should not be underestimated. It has raised awareness among employers of race equality issues in employment. Action to strengthen the probability of discriminatory behaviour being identified would strengthen this impetus;
- there is a continuing need to provide assistance to employers in introducing racial equality policies and practices

among their workforce; and

• the way that assistance is provided, by Government and other bodies, may need to be further developed.

Copies of the full report Business Benefits of Race Equality at Work, RR177, ISBN 1 84185 160 4, price £4.95, are available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ZQ. Cheques should be made payable to 'DfEE Priced Publications'. A summary of the report is available, free of charge, from DfEE publications and can also be found at: http://www.dfee.gov.uk/ research/. Further information about this research can be obtained from Shelly Pathak, Level 1, DfEE, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NA, e-mail alini.pathak@dfee.gov.uk



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uly	12 Wednesda
ugust	16 Wednesda

June	13 Tuesday
July	
August	

# Sources of labour market statistics

#### MAIN SOURCES

#### **Labour Force Survey**

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

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

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

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

#### **Employer surveys**

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

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

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

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

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

#### Administrative records

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

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

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

#### **USING DATA SOURCES**

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

#### **Employment**

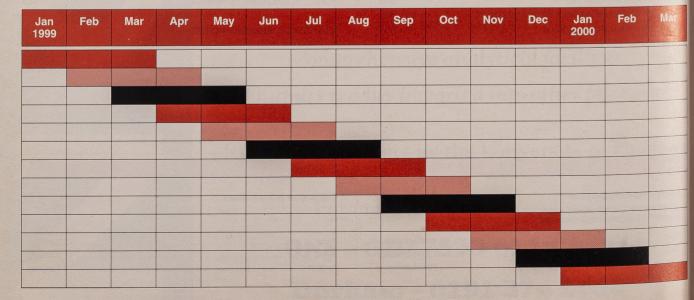
The LFS provides a more complete measure of employment than the workforce jobs series, but workforce jobs series probably provides a accurate industrial breakdown than the LES

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

#### Unemployment

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

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



# EMPLOYMENT

# Employment

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

#### Work orce jobs

ber of jobs is mainly collected through postal employ surveys (see notes on sources). This gives the of employee jobs (formerly known as es in employment). The total number of jobs (formerly known as workforce in ent) is calculated by summing employee jobs, loyment jobs from the LFS, those in HM Forces ernment-supported trainees. As the main part estimate is the employee jobs total, this ation represents the employers' perception of ly jobs there are. It excludes homeworkers and omestic servants.

#### Self-mployed people (LFS)

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

#### Self-moloyment jobs

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

#### Government-supported trainees

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

#### **Employment rate**

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

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

#### LO unemployment

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

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

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

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

Ďefinitions

#### ILO unemployment rate

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

#### Claimant count rate

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

#### **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

#### **Economically active**

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

#### **Economic activity rate**

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

#### **ECONOMIC INACTIVITY**

#### **Economically inactive**

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

#### **Economic inactivity rate**

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

#### **EARNINGS**

## Earnings

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

## CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

#### Average Earnings Index

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

#### HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

#### Normal weekly hours

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

#### Weekly hours worked

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

#### HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

#### OTHER DEFINITIONS General index of retail prices

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

#### Labour disputes

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

#### **Productivity**

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

#### Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

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

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

#### Unit wage costs

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

### Jobcentre vacancies

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

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

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
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Note: Coverage and definitions of some tables may have been changed in some cases.

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nds	M	Jun 2000	A.2	enterprise programmes  Number of starts on training and enterprise	Q	May 2000	F.1
er headline indicators	M M	Jun 2000 Jun 2000	A.3 A.4	programmes	Q	May 2000	F.2
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Verage earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2000	E.12	Retail prices: selected items Retail prices: general index	M	Jun 2000	H.14
werage earnings and hours: non-manual	0(4)	Jun 2000	E.13	Retail prices: general moex  Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Jun 2000	H.15
employees Verage earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A) Q (A)	Jun 2000	E.14	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer			
hit wage costs	M	Jun 2000	E.21	Prices	М	Jun 2000	H.21
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abour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313	Frequency of publication, with frequency of condifferent: <b>A</b> – Annual <b>Q</b> – Quarterly <b>M</b> – Month		nown in brack	ets if

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All 1	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	44,797 44,978 45,107 45,226 45,310 45,400 45,488 45,641 45,835 46,036 46,253 46,431	28,487 28,897 29,038 28,935 28,699 28,565 28,678 28,618 28,806 29,004 29,052 29,361	25,969 26,791 27,033 26,490 25,868 25,568 25,780 26,100 26,412 26,916 27,229 27,563	2,518 2,106 2,005 2,445 2,831 2,997 2,798 2,518 2,394 2,087 1,824 1,798	16,310 16,081 16,070 16,291 16,611 16,836 16,909 17,032 17,030 17,032 17,201 17,070	63.6 64.2 64.4 64.0 63.3 62.9 62.8 62.7 62.8 63.0 62.8	58.0 59.6 59.9 58.6 57.1 56.3 56.7 57.2 57.6 58.5 58.9	8.8 7.3 6.9 8.4 9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2 6.1	36.4 35.8 35.6 36.0 36.7 37.1 37.2 37.3 37.2 37.0 37.2 36.8
3-month averages Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>46,216</b> 46,235 46,253	<b>29,039</b> 29,063 29,052	<b>27,188</b> 27,227 27,229	1,851 1,836 1,824	17,177 17,172 17,201	<b>62.8</b> 62.9 62.8	<b>58.8</b> 58.9 58.9	<b>6.4</b> 6.3 6.3	37.2 37.1 37.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,272 46,291 46,309	29,054 29,132 29,193	27,230 27,301 27,352	1,824 1,830 1,841	17,218 17,159 17,116	62.8 62.9 63.0	58.8 59.0 59.1	6.3 6.3 6.3	37.2 37.1 37.0
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,323 46,336 46,350	29,177 29,217 29,254	27,352 27,390 27,438	1,825 1,828 1,816	17,146 17,119 17,096	63.0 63.1 63.1	59.0 59.1 59.2	6.3 6.3 6.2	37.0 36.9 36.0
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,363 46,377 46,390	29,261 29,333 29,363	27,448 27,497 27,525	1,812 1,836 1,838	17,103 17,044 17,027	63.1 63.2 63.3	59.2 59.3 59.3	6.2 6.3 6.3	36.9 36.8 36.7
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>46,404</b> 46,417 46,431	<b>29,358</b> 29,361 29,361	<b>27,540</b> 27,549 27,563	1,819 1,811 1,798	<b>17,045</b> 17,057 17,070	<b>63.3</b> 63.2	<b>59.3</b> 59.4 59.4	<b>6.2</b> 6.2 6.1	<b>36.</b> 7 36.7 36.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,444 46,458 46,471	29,362 29,359 29,395	27,592 27,613 27,659	1,770 1,746 1,736	17,082 17,099 17,077	63.2 63.2 63.3	59.4 59.4 59.5	6.0 5.9 5.9	36.8 36.8 36.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,483 46,496 46,508	29,434 29,416 29,465	27,696 27,679 27,724	1,739 1,737 1,740	17,049 17,080 17,043	63.3 63.4	59.6 59.5 59.6	5.9 5.9 5.9	36.7 36.7 36.6
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>46,520</b> 46,532 46,544	<b>29,502</b> 29,505 29,498	<b>27,769</b> 27,761 27,783	1,733 1,744 1,715	<b>17,018</b> 17,027 17,046	<b>63.4</b> 63.4 63.4	<b>59.7</b> 59.7 59.7	<b>5.9</b> 5.9 5.8	36.6 36.6 36.6
Jan-Mar 2000	46,556	29,538	27,824	1,713	17,019	63.4	59.8	5.8	36.5
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	<b>36</b> 0.1	<b>36</b> 0.1	<b>55</b> 0.2	-20 -1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.
Over last 12 months Per cent	152 0.3	179 0.6	<b>284</b> 1.0	-105 -5.8	<b>-27</b> -0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YВТІ	YBT
1988 1989 1990 1990 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	34,772 34,908 35,018 35,103 35,174 35,242 35,337 35,483 35,663 35,844 36,026 36,177	27,762 28,061 28,216 28,118 27,855 27,772 27,773 27,807 28,018 28,182 28,263 28,532	25,284 26,007 26,246 25,713 25,056 24,799 25,002 25,308 25,645 26,118 26,460 26,754	2,477 2,054 1,970 2,404 2,799 2,963 2,771 2,499 2,373 2,063 1,803 1,778	7,010 6,847 6,802 6,986 7,318 7,481 7,564 7,665 7,645 7,763 7,645	79.8 80.4 80.6 80.1 79.2 78.8 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.5 78.9	72.7 74.5 75.0 73.3 71.2 70.4 70.8 71.9 72.9 73.4 74.0	7.0 8.6 10.0 10.7 10.0 9.0 8.5 7.3 6.4	201 19.8 19.4 19.9 20.8 21.2 21.4 21.6 21.4 21.5 21.1
3-month averages Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>35,996</b> 36,011 36,026	<b>28,245</b> 28,264 28,263	<b>26,414</b> 26,450 26,460	<b>1,831</b> 1,814 1,803	<b>7,751</b> 7,747 7,763	<b>78.5</b> 78.5 78.5	<b>73.4</b> 73.4 73.4	<b>6.5</b> 6.4 6.4	21.5 21.5 21.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,041 36,056 36,072	28,260 28,329 28,398	26,459 26,522 26,579	1,801 1,807 1,819	7,781 7,728 7,673	78.4 78.6 78.7	73.4 73.6 73.7	6.4	21.6 21.4 21.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,083 36,095 36,107	28,387 28,417 28,452	26,582 26,608 26,654	1,805 1,809 1,798	7,696 7,678 7,655	78.7 78.7 78.8	73.7 73.7 73.8	6.4	21.3 21.3 21.2
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	36,119 36,130 36,142	28,450 28,520 28,550	26,654 26,700 26,729	1,796 1,819 1,821	7,669 7,611 7,592	78.8 78.9 79.0	73.8 73.9 74.0	6.4	21.2 21.1 21.0
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>36,154</b> 36,165 36,177	<b>28,545</b> 28,541 28,532	<b>26,744</b> 26,747 26,754	1,801 1,794 1,778	<b>7,609</b> 7,624 7,645	<b>79.0</b> 78.9 78.9	<b>74.0</b> 74.0 74.0	6.3	21.0 21.1 21.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,189 36,200 36,212	28,538 28,537 28,568	26,788 26,810 26,851	1,750 1,727 1,716	7,651 7,663 7,645	78.9 78.8 78.9	74.0 74.1 74.2	6.1	21.1 21.2 21.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,223 36,234 36,245	28,604 28,590 28,631	26,887 26,872 26,911	1,717 1,717 1,720	7,619 7,645 7,614	79.0 78.9 79.0	74.2 74.2 74.2	6.0	21.0 21.1 21.0
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>36,257</b> 36,268 36,279	<b>28,653</b> 28,655 28,641	<b>26,941</b> 26,933 26,947	1,712 1,722 1,694	<b>7,603</b> 7,612 7,638	<b>79.0</b> 79.0 78.9	<b>74.3</b> 74.3 74.3	6.0	21.0 21.0 21.1
Jan-Mar 2000	36,290	28,683	26,988	1,695	7,607	79.0	74.4	5.9	21.0
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	<b>33</b> 0.1	<b>30</b> 0.1	<b>47</b> 0.2	-17 -1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		-0.1
Over last 12 months Per cent	136 0.4	138 0.5	<b>244</b> 0.9	<b>-106</b> -5.9	-1 0.0	0.1	0.4	-0.4	-0.1

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. All figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

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 (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 MGSY	9 YBTD
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD 1,492	MGSJ 5,218	<b>MGWH</b> 75.8	MGSS 68.9		
1980 1989 1000	21,596 21,706 21,801 21,871	16,378 16,508 16,556 16,474	14,885 15,277 15,376 14,945	1,231 1,180 1,530	5,198 5,245	76.1 75.9 75.3	70.4 70.5 68.3	9.1 7.5 7.1 9.3	24.2 23.9 24.1 24.7 25.8 26.8 27.1 27.4 27.6 27.8
1691 1692 1693 1693 1694 1695	21,971 21,924 21,985 22,049 22,156	16,265 16,099 16,078	14,372 14,085 14,224	1,893 2,014 1,854 1,639	5,397 5,659 5,886 5,971	74.2 73.2 72.9	65.6 64.1 64.5	11.6 12.5 11.5	25.8 26.8 27.1
1937	22,412	16,090 16,136 16.184	14,451 14,562 14,857	1,639 1,574 1,328 1,117	6,065 6,147 6,228 6,362	76.1 75.9 75.3 74.2 73.2 72.9 72.6 72.4 72.2 71.8	65.2 65.3 66.3 66.8	10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9	27.6 27.8 28.2
1938 1939 3-month averages	22,547 22,657	16,185 16,325	15,069 15,213	1,112	6,332		67.1	6.8	28.2 27.9
Jen-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>22,524</b> 22,535 22,547	16,191 16,189 16,185	<b>15,051</b> 15,059 15,069	1,140 1,130 1,117	<b>6,333</b> 6,346 6,362	<b>71.9</b> 71.8 71.8	66.8 66.8 66.8	<b>7.0</b> 7.0 6.9	<b>28.1</b> 28.2 28.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,558 22,570 22,581	16,180 16,219 16,254	15,067 15,101 15,126	1,112 1,118 1,128	6,379 6,351 6,327	71.7 71.9 72.0	66.8 66.9 67.0	6.9 6.9 6.9	28.3 28.1 28.0
Jer-Sep Ang-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,589 22,598 22,606	16,243 16,241 16,266	15,113 15,104 15,139	1,130 1,137 1,127	6,347 6,357 6,341	71.9 71.9 72.0	66.9 66.8 67.0	7.0 7.0 6.9	28.1 28.1 28.0
Ost-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,615 22,623 22,632	16,280 16,303 16,331	15,155 15,158 15,189	1,125 1,146 1,142	6,335 6,320 6,301	72.0 72.1 72.2	67.0 67.0 67.1	6.9 7.0 7.0	28.0 27.9 27.8
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>22,640</b> 22,649 22,657	<b>16,319</b> 16,318 16,325	<b>15,196</b> 15,202 15,213	1,123 1,115 1,112	<b>6,321</b> 6,331 6,332	<b>72.1</b> 72.0 72.1	<b>67.1</b> 67.1 67.1	<b>6.9</b> 6.8 6.8	<b>27.9</b> 28.0 27.9
Aor-Jun May-Jul Jon-Aug (Sum)	22,666 22,674 22,682	16,324 16,318 16,334	15,230 15,245 15,273	1,094 1,073 1,061	6,341 6,356 6,348	72.0 72.0 72.0	67.2 67.2 67.3	6.7 6.6 6.5	28.0 28.0 28.0
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sup-Nov (Aut)	22,690 22,698 22,706	16,353 16,344 16,376	15,293 15,295 15,322	1,060 1,049 1,054	6,337 6,354 6,330	72.1 72.0 72.1	67.4 67.4 67.5	6.5 6.4 6.4	27.9 28.0 27.9
Oct- <b>Dec</b> N v 99-Jan 2000 D c 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>22,714</b> 22,722 22,730	<b>16,386</b> 16,397 16,363	<b>15,339</b> 15,339 15,332	1,048 1,058 1,032	<b>6,328</b> 6,325 6,367	<b>72.1</b> 72.2 72.0	<b>67.5</b> 67.5 67.5	<b>6.4</b> 6.5 6.3	<b>27.9</b> 27.8 28.0
Jsq-Mar 2000	22,738	16,386	15,359	1,028	6,352	72.1	67.5	6.3	27.9
Changes Over last 3 months Parcent	<b>24</b> 0.1	0.0	<b>20</b> 0.1	<b>-20</b> -1.9	<b>24</b> 0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Over last 12 months Percent	<b>98</b> 0.4	<b>67</b> 0.4	163 1.1	-95 -8.5	31 0.5	0.0	0.4 MGSV	-0.6 YBTJ	0.0 YBTM
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO 2,071	MGSP 88.6	80.5	9.2	11.4
1988 1989	18,169 18,242 18,312 18,350	16,099 16,191 16,249 16,172	14,623 14,986 15,085 14,660 14,072	1,476 1,205 1,164 1,512	2,051	88.8 88.7 88.1	82.1 82.4 79.9	7.4 7.2 9.3	11.2 11.3 11.9
1392 1393 1094	18,382 18,414 18,460	16,172 15,949 15,831 15,803	14,072 13,830 13,960 14,163	1,877 2,001 1,843	2,178 2,433 2,583 2,657 2,747	86.8 86.0 85.6	76.6 75.1 75.6	11.8 12.6 11.7	13.2 14.0 14.4
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1997 1997	18,541 18,641 18,744	15,803 15,793 15,859 15,905	14,296 14,589	1,631 1,562 1,316	2,782 2,839	85.2 85.1 84.9	76.4 76.7 77.8	10.3 9.9 8.3 7.0	14.8 14.9 15.1 15.6
1999	18,852 18,943	15,903 16,031	14,797 14,928	1,107 1,103	2,948 2,912	84.4 84.6	78.5 78.8	6.9	15.4
3-month averages Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	18,833 18,842 18,852	<b>15,911</b> 15,903 15,903	<b>14,781</b> 14,783 14,797	1,130 1,119 1,107	<b>2,922</b> 2,940 2,948	<b>84.5</b> 84.4 84.4	<b>78.5</b> 78.5 78.5	7.1 7.0 7.0	<b>15.5</b> 15.6 15.6
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,861 18,870 18,879	15,895 15,931 15,978	14,795 14,827 14,861	1,100 1,104 1,117	2,966 2,939 2,901	84.3 84.4 84.6	78.4 78.6 78.7	6.9 6.9 7.0	15.7 15.6 15.4
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,886 18,893 18,900	15,972 15,972 15,994	14,852 14,844 14,876	1,120 1,128 1,118	2,914 2,921 2,907	84.6 84.5 84.6	78.6 78.6 78.7		15.4 15.5 15.4
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,907 18,914 18,921	16,007 16,023 16,046	14,890 14,886 14,912	1,117 1,136 1,133	2,901 2,892 2,876	84.7 84.7 84.8	78.8 78.7 78.8	7.1	15.3 15.3 15.2
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>18,929</b> 18,936 18,943	<b>16,029</b> 16,028 16,031	<b>14,914</b> 14,920 14,928	1,114 1,109 1,103	<b>2,900</b> 2,907 2,912	<b>84.7</b> 84.6 84.6	<b>78.8</b> 78.8 78.8	6.9	<b>15.3</b> 15.4 15.4
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,950 18,957 18,964	16,032 16,027 16,039	14,947 14,962 14,987	1,085 1,065 1,053	2,930	84.6 84.5 84.6	78.9 78.9 79.0	6.6	15.4 15.5 15.4
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,970 18,976 18,983	16,056 16,051 16,081	15,006 15,011 15,035	1,050 1,040 1,046	2,925	84.6 84.6 84.7	79.1 79.1 79.2	6.5	15.4 15.4 15.3
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>18,989</b> 18,995 19,001	<b>16,085</b> 16,102 16,071	<b>15,045</b> 15,051 15,045	1,040 1,051 1,026	2,893	<b>84.7</b> 84.8 84.6	<b>79.2</b> 79.2 79.2	6.5 6.4	<b>15.3</b> 15.2 15.4
Jan-Mar 2000	19,008	16,090	15,069	1,021	2,918	84.7	79.3		15.3
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	19 0.1	5 0.0	<b>24</b> 0.2		0.5	-0.1	0.0		0.1
Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>79</b> 0.4	61 0.4	155 1.0		18 0.6	0.0	0.9	5 -0.6	0.0

Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1;7=3/1;8=4/2;9=5/1.
Seetechnical note on pS12.
a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.
All figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

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

#### LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All	Total economically	Total in	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity	Employment	unemployment	Economic inactivity
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	1	active 2	employment <sup>a</sup>	4	5	rate (%)	rate (%)	rate (%)	rate (%)
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
1988 1989	23,201 23,272 23,307	12,109 12,389 12,482	11,084 11,514 11,657	1,025 875 825	11,092 10,883 10,825	52.2 53.2 53.6	47.8 49.5 50.0	8.5 7.1 6.6	47.8 46.8 46.4
1991 1992 1993	23,354 23,386 23,415	12,461 12,434 12,466 12,500	11,657 11,546 11,496 11,483	915 938 982 943	10,893 10,952 10,949	53.4 53.2 53.2 53.3	49.4 49.2 49.0 49.3	6.6 7.3 7.5 7.9 7.5 7.0	46.6 46.8
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	23,438 23,486 23,553	12,500 12,528 12,670 12,819	11,556 11,649 11,850 12,060	879 820	10,938 10,958 10,883 10,805	53.3 53.8	49.6 50.3	7.5 7.0 6.5	46.8 46.7 46.7 46.2 45.7 45.7
1997 1998 1999	23,624 23,707 23,774	12,819 12,867 13,036	12,060 12,160 12,350	760 707 686	10,805 10,839 10,738	54.3 54.3 54.8	51.0 51.3 51.9	6.5 5.9 5.5 5.3	45.7 45.7 45.2
3-month average Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,692 23,699 23,707	<b>12,849</b> 12,874 12,867	<b>12,137</b> 12,168 12,160	<b>711</b> 706 707	<b>10,844</b> 10,826 10,839	<b>54.2</b> 54.3 54.3	<b>51.2</b> 51.3 51.3	<b>5.5</b> 5.5 5.5	<b>45.</b> 8 45.7 45.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,714 23,721 23,728	12,874 12,913 12,939	12,162 12,200 12,227	712 713 712	10,839 10,808 10,789	54.3 54.4 54.5	51.3 51.4 51.5	5.5 5.5 5.5	45.7 45.6 45.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,733 23,738 23,743	12,934 12,976 12,988	12,239 12,286 12,300	694 691 689	10,799 10,762 10,755	54.5 54.7 54.7	51.6 51.8 51.8	5.4 5.3 5.3	45.5 45.3 45.3
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,748 23,753 23,759	12,981 13,030 13,032	12,293 12,339 12,336	687 691 696	10,768 10,724 10,726	54.7 54.9 54.9	51.8 51.9 51.9	5.3 5.3 5.3	45.3 45.1
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,764 23,769 23,774	<b>13,039</b> 13,043	<b>12,343</b> 12,347 12,350	<b>696</b> 696	10,724 10,725 10,738	<b>54.9</b> 54.9	<b>51.9</b> 51.9	<b>5.3</b> 5.3	45.1 45.1 45.1 45.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul	23,779 23,784	13,036 13,038 13,041	12,362 12,368 12,385	686 675 673 675	10,741 10,743 10,729	54.8 54.8 54.8	51.9 52.0 52.0	5.3 5.2 5.2 5.2	45.2 45.2
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	23,789 23,793 23,797	13,060 13,081 13,071	12,402 12,384	679 688	10,712 10,726	54.9 55.0 54.9	52.1 52.1 52.0	5.2 5.2 5.3 5.2	45.1 45.0 45.1
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	23,801 23,805 23,810	13,089 13,115 13,108	12,402 12,430 12,422	687 686 685 683	10,713 10,690 10,702	55.0 <b>55.1</b> 55.1	52.1 52.2 52.2	5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2	45.0 44.9 44.9
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)  Jan-Mar 2000 -	23,814 23,818	13,135 13,151	12,451 12,465	683 686	10,679 <b>10,667</b>	55.2 <b>55.2</b>	52.3 <b>52.3</b>	5.2 5.2	44.8 44.8
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	. 12 0.1	36 0.3	<b>35</b> 0.3	0.0	<b>-23</b> -0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>54</b> 0.2	112 0.9	<b>122</b> 1.0	-10 -1.4	<b>-58</b> -0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.3
emales aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YВТН	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	<b>УВТК</b>	YBTN
1988 1989	16,602 16,666 16,706	11,663 11,870 11,967	10,661 11,022 11,161	1,001 849 806 893	4,939 4,796 4,739 4,808	70.2 71.2 71.6	64.2 66.1 66.8	8.6 7.1 6.7	29.8 28.8 28.4
1990 1991 1992 1993	16,754 16,792 16,828	11,946 11,906 11,931	11,053 10,984 10,969 11,043	893 922 961 928	4,885 4.897	71.3 70.9 70.9 70.9	66.0 65.4 65.2	7.5 7.7 8.1 7.7	28.8 28.4 28.7 29.1 29.1 29.1 29.1 28.6
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	16,877 16,942 17,022	11,970 12,013 12,159	11,145 11.348	928 869 811	4,907 4,929 4,863	70.9 71.4	65.4 65.8 66.7	7.2 6.7	29.1 29.1 28.6
1997 1998 1999	17,101 17,174 17,234	12,277 12,359 12,501	11,530 11,663 11,826	748 696 675	4,824 4,815 4,733	71.8 72.0 72.5	67.4 67.9 68.6	6.1 5.6 5.4	28.2 28.0 27.5
3-month averages Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,162 17,168 17,174	<b>12,334</b> 12,361 12,359	11,633 11,666 11,663	<b>701</b> 695 696	<b>4,828</b> 4,807 4,815	<b>71.9</b> 72.0 72.0	<b>67.8</b> 68.0 67.9	<b>5.7</b> 5.6 5.6	28.1 28.0 28.0
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,181 17,187 17,193	12,365 12,397 12,420	11,664 11,694 11,719	701 703 702	4,816 4,789 4,772	72.0 72.1 72.2	67.9 68.0 68.2	5.7 5.7 5.6	28.0 27.9 27.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,197 17,202 17,207	12,415 12,445 12,458	11,730 11,764 11,778	685 681 680	4,782 4,757 4,748	72.2 72.3 72.4	68.2 68.4 68.5	5.5 5.5 5.5	27.8 27.7 27.6
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,211 17,216 17,220	12,443 12,497 12,504	11,764 11,814 11,817	679 683 688	4,768 4,719 4,716	72.3 72.6 72.6	68.4 68.6 68.6	5.5 5.5 5.5	27.7 27.4 27.4
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,225 17,230 17,234	<b>12,516</b> 12,513 12,501	11,830 11,827 11,826	686 686 675	<b>4,709</b> 4,717 4,733	<b>72.7</b> 72.6 72.5	<b>68.7</b> 68.6 68.6	<b>5.5</b> 5.5 5.4	27.3 27.4 27.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,239 17,244 17,248	12,506 12,510 12,528	11,841 11,848 11,865	665 662 664	4,733 4,733 4,720	72.5 72.5 72.6	68.7 68.7 68.8	5.3 5.3 5.3	27.5 27.5 27.4
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,253 17,258 17,263	12,548 12,538 <b>12,551</b>	11,881 11,861 11,877	667 677 <b>674</b>	4,706 4,720 <b>4,712</b>	72.7 72.7 <b>72.7</b>	68.9 68.7 <b>68.8</b>	5.3 5.4 <b>5.4</b>	27.3 27.3 <b>27.</b> 3
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,268 17,273 17,277	<b>12,568</b> 12,554 12,570	11,896 11,883 11,902	<b>672</b> 671 668	<b>4,700</b> 4,719 4,708	<b>72.8</b> 72.7 72.8	<b>68.9</b> 68.8 68.9	<b>5.3</b> 5.3 5.3	<b>27.2</b> 27.3 27.2
Jan-Mar 2000 (WIII)	17,277	12,593	11,919	. 674	4,690	72.9	69.0	5.4	27.1
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	15 0.1	<b>25</b> 0.2	<b>23</b> 0.2	2 0.3	-10 -0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1

-12 -1.8

-19 -0.4

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. All figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

Over last 12 months Per cent

**S8** 

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

Thousands INITED KINGDOM rate (%) NOTSEASONALLY MGUK people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Msr-May) MGTS MGTM MGTP MGTV MGUE MGTY 16,453 16,214 16,198 16,413 16,729 16,954 17,032 17,155 17,172 17,184 17,361 17,237 57.7 59.3 59.7 58.4 57.0 56.2 56.5 57.0 57.4 58.2 58.6 59.1 8.8 7.2 6.8 8.4 9.7 10.3 9.6 8.6 8.2 7.1 6.1 6.0 36.7 36.0 35.9 36.3 36.9 37.3 37.4 37.6 37.5 37.3 37.5 44,797 44,978 45,107 45,226 45,310 45,400 45,488 45,641 45,835 46,036 46,253 46,431 25,860 26,689 26,935 26,400 25,812 25,511 25,717 26,026 26,323 26,814 27,116 27,442 2,485 2,075 1,974 2,414 2,769 2,936 2,738 2,460 2,340 2,037 1,776 1,752 63.3 64.0 64.1 63.7 63.1 62.7 62.6 62.4 62.5 62.5 62.9 28,345 28,764 28,909 28,813 28,582 28,447 28,455 28,466 28,663 28,852 28,892 29,194 onth averages Mar 1998 1,858 1,834 1,776 17,310 17,292 17,361 **46,216** 46,235 46,253 28,907 28,943 28,892 **62.5** 62.6 62.5 Apr May (Spr) 1,804 1,858 1,923 58.7 59.0 59.3 6.2 6.4 6.5 46,272 46,291 46,309 27,155 27,306 27,473 62.6 63.0 63.5 28,959 29,164 29,396 Jun -Jul Aug (Sum) 29,400 29,349 29,329 27,492 27,498 27,518 16,922 16,988 17,021 63.5 63.3 63.3 6.5 6.3 6.2 Gep -Oct -Nov (Aut) 6.0 6.1 6.2 36.8 36.9 37.0 1,749 1,784 1,805 17,084 17,091 17,148 46,363 46,377 46,390 29,279 29,286 29,242 98-Jan 99 98-Feb 99 (Win) **37.0** 37.0 37.1 1,827 1,810 1,752 **17,174** 17,174 17,237 **59.1** 59.1 59.1 **6.2** 6.0 **46,404** 46,417 46,431 **27,403** 27,432 27,442 **63.0** 62.9 Mar 1999 Apr May (Spr) **29,230** 29,243 29,194 37.0 36.7 36.3 1,748 1,772 1,818 17,184 17,070 16,875 46,444 46,458 46,471 29,261 29,388 29,596 27,512 27,615 27,778 Jun -Jul Aug (Sum) 1,819 1,757 1,735 16,827 16,953 16,966 63.8 63.5 63.5 6.1 5.9 5.9 36.2 36.5 36.5 27,838 27,785 27,807 46,483 46,496 46,508 29,656 29,542 29,542 Sep Oct Nov (Aut) **16,996** 17,069 17,162 **46,520** 46,532 46,544 **27,857** 27,767 27,693 1,667 1,696 1,689 **63.5** 63.3 63.1 **36.5** 36.7 36.9 59.5 5.9 1.722 17.138 63.2 46.556 29,418 27.696 nges r last 3 months 0.2 0.3 -0.3 **36** 0.1 **-106** -0.4 **55** 3.3 -0.2 0.2 0.4 -0.4 Over last 12 months **292** 1.1 **-104** -5.7 **-36** -0.2 Il people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May) MGUB MGUH YBSW YBSQ YBST YBSZ 20.6 20.0 19.8 20.2 21.2 21.6 21.8 22.0 21.8 22.0 21.6 34,772 34,908 35,108 35,103 35,174 35,242 35,337 35,483 35,663 35,844 36,026 36,177 27,619 27,928 28,087 27,995 27,734 27,640 27,648 27,673 27,873 28,026 28,097 28,359 25,174 25,905 26,149 25,662 24,997 24,738 24,936 25,230 25,552 26,012 26,341 26,627 2,445 2,022 1,939 2,373 2,738 2,902 2,712 2,443 2,321 2,015 1,757 1,732 7,152 6,980 6,931 7,108 7,440 7,602 7,690 7,810 7,790 7,818 7,929 7,818 79.4 80.0 80.2 79.8 78.8 78.4 78.2 78.0 78.2 78.0 78.4 3-months averages Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 6.5 6.4 6.3 21.9 21.8 22.0 1,837 1,812 1,757 **7,881** 7,868 7,929 **78.1** 78.2 78.0 **73.0** 73.1 73.1 **35,996** 36,011 36,026 21.9 21.4 20.7 7,885 7,699 7,475 6.3 6.5 6.6 28,157 28,357 28,597 26,375 26,522 26,696 78.1 78.6 79.3 73.2 73.6 74.0 36,041 36,056 36,072 1,782 1,835 1,901 r-Jun ay-Jul n-Aug (Sum) 20.7 20.9 21.0 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 36,083 36,095 36,107 28,612 28,548 28,528 26,724 26,718 26,735 1,888 1,830 1,793 26,738 26,711 26,648 1,734 1,768 1,789 7,646 7,651 7,704 78.8 78.8 78.7 74.0 73.9 73.7 6.1 6.2 6.3 21.2 21.2 21.3 36,119 36,130 36,142 28,472 28,479 28,438 Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) **36,154** 36,165 36,177 28,418 28,421 28,359 **26,610** 26,628 26,627 1,808 1,793 1,732 **78.6** 78.6 78.4 21.4 21.6 21.4 21.1 20.6 1,729 1,754 1,798 36,189 36,200 36,212 28,428 28,562 28,765 26,699 26,807 26,966 7,760 7,639 7,447 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 27,032 26,980 26,997 1,796 1,737 1,714 79.6 79.3 79.2 74.6 74.5 74.5 6.2 6.0 6.0 20.4 20.7 20.8 28,828 28,717 28,711 7,395 7,517 7,534 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 1,647 1,675 1,669 **7,578** 7,648 7,748 **74.6** 74.3 74.0 **36,257** 36,268 36,279 **79.1** 78.9 78.6 Oct-Dec Nov99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) 21.3 78.7 74.0 6.0 7.726 1.704 Jan-Mar 2000 28,564 26.860 Changes Over last 3 months Per cent -0.5 0.2 0.4 -0.4 148 2.0 **33** 0.1 -115 -0.4 **-172** -0.6 **56** 3.4

elationship between columns: 1=2+5;2=3+4;6=2/1;7=3/1;8=4/2;9=5/1. Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment. ligures from autumn 1993 onwards are regrossed.

136 0.4

146 0.5

**250** 0.9

**-104** -5.8

Over last 12 months
Percent

-0.2

0.2

0.3

-0.1

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

-0.4

0.4

0.1

**-9** -0.1

-0.1

**57** 0.3

**76** 0.6

**89** 0.7

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

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED -	All 1	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	MGTQ	MGTW	6	MGUF	MGUL	9
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	21,596 21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 21,985 22,049 22,156 22,283 22,412 22,547 22,657	16,299 16,434 16,483 16,401 16,187 16,021 16,000 16,009 16,052 16,098 16,098	14,824 15,219 15,318 14,887 14,322 14,035 14,173 14,397 14,503 14,792 14,999 15,138	1,475 1,215 1,165 1,514 1,865 1,986 1,612 1,549 1,306 1,098	5,297 5,272 5,318 5,470 5,737 5,964 6,050 6,146 6,230 6,314 6,453	75.5 75.7 75.6 75.0 73.8 72.9 72.6 72.3 72.0 71.8 71.4	68.6 70.1 70.3 68.1 65.3 63.8 64.3 65.0 65.1 66.0 66.5 66.8	9.0 7.4 7.1 9.2 11.5 12.4 11.4 10.1 9.6 8.1 6.8	24.5 24.3 24.4 25.0 26.2 27.1 27.4 27.7 28.2 28.8
3-months averages Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>22,524</b> 22,535 22,547	<b>16,106</b> 16,113 16,096	<b>14,959</b> 14,975 14,999	<b>1,147</b> 1,138 1,098	<b>6,418</b> 6,422 6,450	71.5 71.5 71.4	<b>66.4</b> 66.5 66.5	<b>7.1</b> 7.1 6.8	20.5 20.5 20.5 26.6
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,558 22,570 22,581	16,135 16,249 16,393	15,030 15,119 15,220	1,106 1,130 1,173	6,423 6,321 6,188	71.5 72.0 72.6	66.6 67.0 67.4	6.9 7.0 7.2	28.5 28.6 27.4
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,589 22,598 22,606	16,392 16,319 16,286	15,219 15,185 15,179	1,173 1,134 1,107	6,197 6,279 6,321	72.6 72.2 72.0	67.4 67.2 67.1	7.2 7.0 6.8	27.4 27.4 27.5 28.0
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,615 22,623 22,632	16,268 16,271 16,257	15,181 15,143 15,125	1,087 1,127 1,132	6,347 6,353 6,375	71.9 71.9 71.8	67.1 66.9 66.8	6.7 6.9 7.0	28 1 28 1 28 28 28 3
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>22,640</b> 22,649 22,657	<b>16,238</b> 16,242 16,234	<b>15,107</b> 15,118 15,138	<b>1,132</b> 1,124 1,095	<b>6,402</b> 6,406 6,423	<b>71.7</b> 71.7 71.6	<b>66.7</b> 66.8 66.8	<b>7.0</b> 6.9 6.7	28 28 28 28 3
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,666 22,674 22,682	16,277 16,345 16,471	15,191 15,261 15,367	1,087 1,084 1,104	6,388 6,329 6,211	71.8 72.1 72.6	67.0 67.3 67.7	6.7 6.6 6.7	28.3 27.9 27.4
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,690 22,698 22,706	16,501 16,419 16,398	15,400 15,374 15,364	1,101 1,045 1,033	6,190 6,280 6,309	72.7 72.3 72.2	67.9 67.7 67.7	6.7 6.4 6.3	27 8 27 8 27 8 27 8
Oct-Dec Nov99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>22,714</b> 22,722 22,730	<b>16,376</b> 16,368 16,289	<b>15,369</b> 15,324 15,264	1,008 1,044 1,026	<b>6,338</b> 6,354 6,441	<b>72.1</b> 72.0 71.7	<b>67.7</b> 67.4 67.2	<b>6.2</b> 6.4 6.3	27 ° 28 ° 28 ° 28 ° °
Jan-Mar 2000	22,738	16,307	15,273	1,034	6,431	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	<b>24</b> 0.1	-69 -0.4	<b>-96</b> -0.6	<b>27</b> 2.7	<b>93</b> 1.5	-0.4	-0.5	0.2	0.4
Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>98</b> 0.4	<b>69</b> 0.4	166 1.1	-97 -8.6	<b>29</b> 0.5	0.0	0.4	-0.6	0.
ales aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)		YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI		
1988 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	18,169 18,242 18,312 18,350 18,382 18,414 18,460 18,541 18,641 18,744 18,852 18,943	16,020 16,117 16,175 16,099 15,871 15,754 15,725 15,713 15,776 15,818 15,813 15,937	14,561 14,927 15,027 14,603 14,021 13,780 13,909 14,109 14,238 14,523 14,725 14,851	1,458 1,189 1,148 1,496 1,850 1,974 1,816 1,604 1,538 1,294 1,088	2,150 2,126 2,136 2,251 2,511 2,661 2,735 2,828 2,866 2,926 3,038 3,006	88.2 88.3 88.3 87.7 86.3 85.6 85.2 84.7 84.6 84.4 83.9 84.1	80.1 81.8 82.1 79.6 76.3 74.8 75.3 76.1 76.4 77.5 78.1	9.1 7.4 9.3 11.5 11.5 10.2 9.7 8.2 6.9 6.8	11.8 11.7 11.7 12.3 13.7 14.4 14.8 15.3 15.4 15.6 16.1
3-month averages Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	18,833 18,842 18,852	<b>15,829</b> 15,828 15,813	<b>14,692</b> 14,701 14,725	1,137 1,127 1,088	3,005 3,015 3,038	84.0 84.0 83.9	<b>78.0</b> 78.0 78.1	<b>7.2</b> 7.1 6.9	16.0 16.0 16.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,861 18,870 18,879	15,846 15,958 16,113	14,753 14,841 14,951	1,093 1,117 1,162	3,015 2,912 2,766	84.0 84.6 85.3	78.2 78.6 79.2	6.9 7.0 7.2	16.0 15.4 14.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,886 18,893 18,900	16,120 16,051 16,015	14,957 14,925 14,917	1,163 1,126 1,098	2,766 2,842 2,885	85.4 85.0 84.7	79.2 79.0 78.9	7.2 7.0 6.9	14.6 15.0 15.3
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,907 18,914 18,921	15,998 15,993 15,976	14,918 14,875 14,853	1,079 1,118 1,123	2,910 2,921 2,945	84.6 84.6 84.4	78.9 78.6 78.5	6.7 7.0 7.0	15.4 15.4 15.6
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>18,929</b> 18,936 18,943	<b>15,950</b> 15,953 15,937	14,827 14,836 14,851	1,123 1,117 1,086	<b>2,979</b> 2,983 3,006	84.3 84.2 84.1	<b>78.3</b> 78.4 78.4	7.0 7.0 6.8	<b>15.7</b> 15.8 15.9
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,950 18,957 18,964	15,980 16,050 16,172	14,902 14,974 15,076	1,078 1,076 1,096	2,970 2,906 2,792	84.3 84.7 85.3	78.6 79.0 79.5	6.7 6.7 6.8	15.7 15.3 14.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,970 18,976 18,983	16,203 16,128 16,105	15,112 15,091 15,079	1,091 1,037 1,026	2,767 2,849 2,878	85.4 85.0 84.8	79.7 79.5 79.4	6.7 6.4 6.4	14.6 15.0 15.2
Oct-Dec Nov99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>18,989</b> 18,995 19,001	<b>16,079</b> 16,076 16,001	<b>15,078</b> 15,040 14,981	1,001 1,037 1,020	<b>2,910</b> 2,919 3,000	84.7 84.6 84.2	<b>79.4</b> 79.2 78.8	<b>6.2</b> 6.4 6.4	15.3 15.4 15.8
Jan-Mar 2000	19,008	16,012	14,984	1,028	2,996	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	<b>19</b> 0.1	-67 -0.4	<b>-94</b> -0.6	<b>27</b> 2.7	<b>85</b> 2.9	-0.4	-0.6	0.2	0.4
Over last 12 months Percent	<b>79</b> 0.4	<b>62</b> 0.4	157 1.1	<b>-95</b> -8.5	17 0.6	0.0	0.5	-0.6	0.0

Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1;7=3/1; 8=4/2;9=5/1. All figures from autumn 1993 onwards are regrossed.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A. 1

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

TO KINGDOM	-a	Total	o Garve	, Julian	a. y. Toma	Economic	Caconal	IV adjuste	Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM  NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	inactivity rate (%)
aged 16 and over	MGUA -	MGTU 2	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX 5	6	MGUG	MGUM -	9
spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1389	23,201 23,272	12,046 12,330	11,036 11,470	1,010 860	11,155 10,942	51.9 53.0	47.6 49.3	8.4 7.0	48.1 47.0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1395 1:96	23,307 23,354 23,386 23,415	12,427 12,412 12,395 12,426 12,456	11,617 11,512 11,491 11,476 11,544	809 900 904 949 912	10,880 10,942 10,992 10,989 10,983	53.3 53.1 53.0 53.1 53.1	49.8 49.3 49.1 49.0	6.5 7.2 7.3 7.6 7.3	46.7 46.9 47.0 46.9 46.9
1994 1995 196	23,415 23,438 23,486 23,553 23,624	12,456 12,477 12,611 12,754	11,544 11,629 11,820 12,022	912 849 791 732	11,009 10,942 10.871	53.1 53.1 53.5 54.0	49.3 49.5 50.2 50.9	7.3 6.8 6.3 5.7	46.9 46.9 46.5 46.0
1998 1999	23,707 23,774	12,796 12,960	12,117 12,304	679 657	10,911 10,813	54.0 54.5	51.1 51.8	5.3 5.1	46.0 45.5
3-month averages Jan-Mar 1998 Fab-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>23,692</b> 23,699 23,707	<b>12,801</b> 12,829 12,796	<b>12,090</b> 12,134 12,117	<b>711</b> 695 679	<b>10,891</b> 10,870 10,911	<b>54.0</b> 54.1 54.0	<b>51.0</b> 51.2 51.1	<b>5.6</b> 5.4 5.3	<b>46.0</b> 45.9 46.0
Aar-Jun May-Jul Jan-Aug (Sum)	23,714 23,721 23,728	12,823 12,915 13,003	12,125 12,188 12,252	698 728 750	10,891 10,806 10,725	54.1 54.4 54.8	51.1 51.4 51.6	5.4 5.6 5.8	45.9 45.6 45.2
Al-Sep Aug-Oct Sap-Nov (Aut)	23,733 23,738 23,743	13,008 13,029 13,043	12,273 12,313 12,339	735 716 704	10,725 10,709 10,700	54.8 54.9 54.9	51.7 51.9 52.0	5.7 5.5 5.4	45.2 45.1 45.1
Cet-Dec Nav 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,748 23,753 23,759	13,011 13,015 12,985	12,349 12,358 12,312	662 657 673	10,737 10,738 10,773	54.8 54.8 54.7	52.0 52.0 51.8	5.1 5.0 5.2	45.2 45.2 45.3
Jan-Mar 1999 Fob-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,764 23,769 23,774	<b>12,992</b> 13,001 12,960	<b>12,296</b> 12,314 12,304	<b>695</b> 686 657	10,772 10,768 10,813	<b>54.7</b> 54.7 54.5	<b>51.7</b> 51.8 51.8	<b>5.4</b> 5.3 5.1	<b>45.3</b> 45.3 45.5
A r-Jun A ry-Jul J n-Aug (Sum)	23,779 23,784 23,789	12,983 13,043 13,125	12,322 12,354 12,411	662 689 714	10,795 10,741 10,664	54.6 54.8 55.2	51.8 51.9 52.2	5.1 5.3 5.4	45.4 45.2 44.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	23,793 23,797	13,156 13,124	12,438 12,411	718 712 701	10,637 10,673 10,657	55.3 55.1 55.2	52.3 52.2 52.3	5.5 5.4 5.3	44.7 44.9 44.8
Sap-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec May 99 - Jan 2000	23,801 23,805 23,810	13,144 13,147 13,095	12,443 12,488 12,443	<b>660</b> 652	<b>10,658</b> 10,715	<b>55.2</b> 55.0	<b>52.5</b> 52.3 52.2	5.0 5.0 5.1	<b>44.8</b> 45.0 45.0
Dac 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,814 23,818	13,093 13,111	12,430 12,423	664 688	10,721 10,707	55.0 <b>55.0</b>	52.2	5.2	45.0
Changes Over last 3 months Parcent	12 0.1	- <b>37</b> -0.3	- <b>65</b> -0.5	<b>29</b> 4.3	<b>49</b> 0.5	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.2
Over last 12 months	<b>54</b> 0.2	119 0.9	126 1.0	-7 -1.0	-65 -0.6 YBTB	0.4 MGUD	0.4 MGUJ	-0.1	-0.4
Feme as aged 16 to 59 pring quarters Mar-May)	16,602	YBSY 11,600	YBSS 10,613	<b>YBSV</b> 987	5.002	69.9	63.9	8.5	30.1
991 991	16,666 16,706 16,754 16,792 16,828	11,811 11,912 11,897 11,863	10,613 10,978 11,122 11,020 10,975	833 790 877 888	4,855 4,794 4,857 4,929	70.9 71.3 71.0 70.6	65.9 66.6 65.8 65.4	6.6 7.4	29.1 28.7 29.0 29.4
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	16,828 16,877 16,942 17,022	11,887 11,923 11,960	10,958 11,026 11,121	928 896 839	4,941 4,955 4,982	70.6 70.6 70.6 71.1	65.1 65.3 65.6 66.5	7.8 7.5 7.0	29.4 29.4 29.4 29.4 29.4 28.9
1996 1998 1999	17,101 17,174 17,234	12,098 12,208 12,284 12,422	11,315 11,488 11,616 11,776	783 720 668 646	4,924 4,892 4,890 4,812	71.4 71.5 72.1	67.2 67.6 68.3	5.4	28.6 28.5 27.9
3-month averages Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,156	12,265	11,580	685	4,892	71.5	67.5		28.5
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,162 17,168 17,174	12,286 12,315 12,284	11,586 11,630 11,616	700 685 668	4,877 4,853 4,890	71.6 71.7 71.5	67.5 67.7 67.6	5.6	28.4 28.3 28.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,181 17,187 17,193	12,311 12,399 12,484	11,622 11,681 11,745	688 719 739	4,870 4,787 4,708	71.7 72.1 72.6	67.6 68.0 68.3	5.8	28.3 27.9 27.4
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,197 17,202 17,207	12,492 12,497 12,513	11,767 11,793 · 11,818	725 704 695	4,705 4,705 4,694	72.6 72.6 72.7	68.4 68.6 68.7	5.6	27.4 27.4 27.3
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,211 17,216 17,220	12,475 12,486 12,461	11,820 11,836 11,796	655 650 666	4,737 4,730 4,759	72.5 72.5 72.4	68.7 68.5 68.5	5.2	27.5 27.5 27.6
Ja <b>n-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>17,225</b> 17,230 17,234	<b>12,468</b> 12,468 12,422	<b>11,783</b> 11,792 11,776	<b>685</b> 676 646	<b>4,757</b> 4,761 4,812	<b>72.4</b> 72.4 72.1	<b>68.</b> 4 68.6 68.3	1 5.4	<b>27.6</b> 27.6 27.9
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,239 17,244 17,248	12,449 12,512 12,593	11,797 11,833 11,891	652 679 703	4,790 4,732 4,655	72.2 72.6 73.0	68.4 68.6 68.9	5.4	27.8 27.4 27.0
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,253 17,258 17,263	12,626 12,589 12,606	11,920 11,889 11,918	705 700 688	4,628 4,669 4,657	73.2 72.9 73.0	69. 68. 69.	5.6	26.8 27.1 27.0
Oct-Dec Nov99 -Jan 2000	<b>17,268</b> 17,273	12,600 12,543 12,530	11,954 11,905 11,881	647 638 649	<b>4,667</b> 4,730 4,748	<b>73.0</b> 72.6 72.5	<b>69.</b> 68. 68.	2 5.1 9 5.1	<b>27.0</b> 27.4 27.5
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)  Jan-Mar 2000	17,277 17,282	12,530	11,876	676	4,730	72.6	68.		27.4
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	15 0.1	<b>-48</b> -0.4	<b>-78</b> -0.7	<b>30</b> 4.6	<b>63</b> 1.3	-0.3	-0.	0.3	0.3
Over last 12 months Percent	<b>57</b> 0.3	<b>83</b> 0.7	<b>93</b> 0.8	-9 -1.3	- <b>26</b> -0.6	0.2	0.		-0.2

Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1;7=3/1;8=4/2;9=5/1.
a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.
All figures from autumn 1993 onwards are regrossed.

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

#### **COMPARISONS OVER TIME**

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

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

#### SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from non-seasonally adjusted data for Nov-Jan 1999 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases, or the LFS Quarterly Supplemental Statistics Releases, or the LFS Quarterly Statistics Releases, or

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level (000s)	Sample variability	Change on quarter	Sample variability	Change on year	Sample variability
In employment	27,824	±158	55	±115	284	±203
Employment rate	74.4%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.3%	0.4%	±0.4%
ILO unemployment	1,713	±54	-20	±55	-105	±74
ILO unemployment rate	5.8%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.4%	±0.3%
Economically active	29,538	±155	36	±113	179	±199
Economic activity rate	79.0%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.2%	0.1%	±0.4%

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

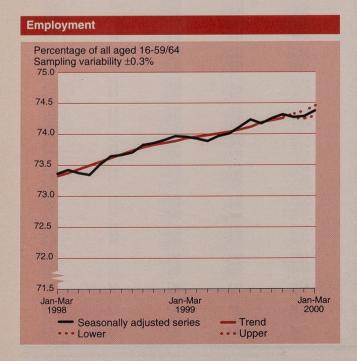
#### LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

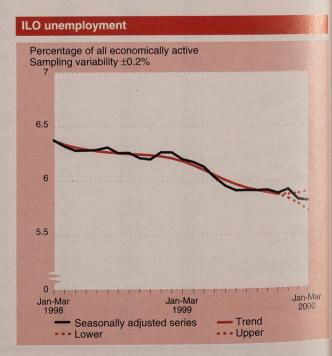
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research pro In this case, the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

Estimates of the trends at the end of the series are subject to revision when new data become available. The graphs below give an indication of likely extent of these revisions. They have been constructed by making statistical estimates of the range of values within which the next data in the series is likely to fall. The resultant extended series have been used to calculate the corresponding likely range of revised trend estimates. 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 impress of the underlying trend behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be repo

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





UNITED KINGDOMa	Employment <sup>b</sup>		ILO unemployment <sup>c</sup>	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages Mar-Mey 1992 Aps-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Mu-Sep Aug-Oct Oct-Des Nova 2- Jan 93 Des92-1 eb 93	25,822 25,804 25,781 25,754 25,725 25,604 25,662 25,631 25,604 25,502	71.1 71.0 71.0 70.9 70.8 70.7 70.7 70.6 70.6 70.5 70.4	2,818 2,830 2,846 2,865 2,887 2,913 2,940 2,966 2,988 3,004	98 99 99 10.0 10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4 10.5
Jan-Mar 1993 Feb-Apr Mar-Mic/ Apr-Jun- Jun-Auc Jun-Sep Aug-Occ Sep-Not Oct-De Sep-Not Oct-De Awy-San 94	25.566 25.557 25.554 25.557 25.564 25.575 25.508 25.605 25.603 25.645 25.649 25.669	70.4 70.4 70.3 70.3 70.3 70.4 70.4 70.4 70.5 70.5 70.5 70.6	3,011 3,010 3,003 2,992 2,990 2,968 2,957 2,944 2,934 2,920 2,902 2,882	10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.2
Dec 93 ab 94  Jan-Mar 1994 Feb-Arr Mar-Mir/ Agr-Juri May-Juri Juf-Sep: Juf-Sep: Sep-No: Oct-De Nov94-an 95 Nov94-an 95	25,724 25,752 25,780 25,807 25,833 25,863 25,966 25,928 25,928 25,951 25,975 26,002	70.6 70.7 70.8 70.9 70.9 71.0 71.0 71.1 71.1	2,662 2,853 2,806 2,778 2,749 2,717 2,883 2,650 2,617 2,589 2,565 2,565	10.0 9.9 9.8 9.7 9.6 9.5 9.4 9.3 9.2 9.1 9.0 8.9
Dec 94-1 ab 95  Jan-Mai 1995 Feb-Ap Mar-Mic Apr-Jur May-Jur Jur-Au Jur-Au Sep No Oct-De Nov95 - an 96 Dec 95 - ab 96	26,002 26,006 26,094 26,128 26,163 26,167 26,221 26,221 26,291 26,315 26,333	71.1 71.2 71.3 71.4 71.4 71.5 71.6 71.6 71.7 71.8 71.8	2,546 2,534 2,515 2,506 2,497 2,488 2,479 2,489 2,489 2,458 2,447 2,447 2,436 2,424	8.9 8.8 8.8 8.7 8.7 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.5
Jan-Mis 1996 Feb-Ap Mar-Mi V Apr-Jul Jul-Sep Aug-Or Sep-Ni Oct-De Nov96 Jan 97 Dec96 Feb 97	26,369 26,384 26,400 26,420 26,444 26,474 26,510 26,553 26,602 26,655 26,711 26,768	71.8 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 72.0 72.1 72.2 72.3 72.4 72.5 72.6	2,412 2,400 2,887 2,373 2,359 2,344 2,327 2,308 2,286 2,259 2,259 2,198	8.4 8.3 8.2 8.2 8.1 8.1 8.0 7.9 7.8 7.7
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apy Mar-May Apr-Juri Jun-Aurg Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Des Nov97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98	26,822 26,873 26,919 26,961 26,968 27,030 27,058 27,081 27,102 27,121 27,141 27,162	72.7 72.8 72.9 73.0 73.0 73.1 73.1 73.2 73.2 73.2 73.2 73.3	2,166 2,135 2,105 2,075 2,046 2,017 1,986 1,956 1,927 1,902 1,880 1,862	7.5 7.3 7.2 7.1 7.0 6.9 6.8 6.7 6.6 6.6 6.5 6.5
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-Mary Apr-Jun May-Juli Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov98-Jan 99 Dec98-Feb 99	27,196 27,212 27,241 27,271 27,303 27,306 27,306 27,401 27,431 27,460 27,466 27,466 27,510	73.4 73.5 73.5 73.6 73.6 73.7 73.7 73.8 73.8 73.9	1,849 1,839 1,833 1,829 1,827 1,826 1,826 1,826 1,827 1,826 1,825 1,825	64 63 63 63 63 63 63 62 62 62 62 62 62
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Jan-Jug Jul Jan-Jug Jul Jan-Jug Jul	27,532 27,553 27,573 27,595 27,617 27,641 27,685 27,689 27,713 27,738 27,764 27,790 27,818	73.9 74.0 74.0 74.1 74.1 74.1 74.2 74.2 74.3 74.3 74.4	1,813 1,803 1,790 1,776 1,763 1,763 1,745 1,739 1,734 1,730 1,725 1,719	62 6.1 6.0 6.0 6.0 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.8 5.8

Trend estimates prior to Dec 94-Feb 95 (excluding Mar-May periods), are based on data including interpolated data for Northern Ireland. For further information see pp211-15, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.
Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.
Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over. The rate is as a proportion of the economically active.

here 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 .0 unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported. For more information, see technical note on pS12.

#### LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

UNITED	KINGDOM	Workforcejobs			100
		Levels			
		Total	Men	Women	
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB	
1997	December	27,492	14,863	12,630	
1998	March	27,695	14,955	12,740	
	June	27,623	14,930	12,693	
	September	27,749	14,981	12,768	
	December	27,779	15,022	12,757	
1999	March	27,791	15,040	12,752	
	June	27,907	15,090	12,816	
	September	27,907	15,069	12,838	
	December	27,986	15,094	12,892	
Change	on quarter	80	25	54	
Percent		0.3	0.2	0.4	
Change	on year	207	72	135	
Percent		0.7	0.5	1.1	

UNITED	KINGDOM	Claimant count <sup>a</sup>					
		Levels			Rates (%)b		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1999	April	1,288.0	985.6	302.4	4.5	6.2	2.3
1000	May <sup>d</sup>	1,274.2	975.2	299.0	4.4	6.2	2.3
	June	1,264.1	967.6	296.5	4.4	6.1	2.3
	July	1,235.1	948.8	286.3	4.3	6.0	2.2
	Augustd	1,217.6	935.3	282.3	4.2	5.9	2.2
	September	1,213.3	928.5	284.8	4.2	5.9	2.2
	Octoberd	1,200.8	918.2	282.6	4.2	5.8	2.2
	November	1,189.9	908.4	281.5	4.1	5.7	2.2
	December	1,169.2	891.4	277.8	4.1	5.6	2.1
2000	Januaryd	1,161.4	885.5	275.9	4.0	5.6	2.1
	February	1,156.5	880.9	275.6	4.0	5.6	2.1
	March R	1,140.6	869.4	271.2	4.0	5.5	2.1
	April <sup>d</sup> P	1,111.8	849.5	262.3	3.9	5.4	2.0
Change	on period	-28.8	-19.9	-8.9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Percent		-2.5	-2.3	-3.3			
Change	on vear	-176.2	-136.1	-40.1	-0.6	-0.9	-0.3
Percent		-13.7	-13.8	-13.3			

GREAT	BRITAIN	Whole economy ear	nings	UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) <sup>c</sup>			Level
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW
1999	March	117.7R	4.8	1999	April	220.6
	April May June	117.2 117.8 119.0	4.6 4.3 4.4		May June July	229.9 225.5 228.0
	July August September	118.9 119.6 119.8	4.6 4.9 4.7		August September October	231.7 232.3 236.8
	October November December	120.7 121.1 122.6	4.9 4.9 5.5	2000	November December January	235.1 237.0 225.9
2000	January February <b>March P</b>	123.8 123.7 <b>124.1</b>	5.9 6.0 <b>5.8</b>		February March R April P	231.2 233.5 238.6
Change	on month	0.4	-0.2			5.1
Change	on vear	6.4	1.0			18.0

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						- 1	abour Fore	ce Survey	(January t	o March 2	2000)						
	Total aged 16 and over		Econom	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				. IL	.O unem	ployment		
Government	Total	То	tal	Men	Women	То	tal	M	en	Wo	men	Тс	tal	М	en	W	/omen
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	2,033	1,194	74.4	658	537	1,087	67.7	588	70.9	499	64.1	107	9.0	70	10.6	38	7.0
North West	5,363	3,309	77.4	1,857	1,452	3,106	72.5	1,726	77.6	1,380	67.0	203	6.1	131	7.0	72	5.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,957	2,468	78.3	1,377	1,091	2,312	73.2	1,281	77.6	1,031	68.3	157	6.3	96	7.0	60	5.5
East Midlands	3,305	2,128	80.8	1,183	945	2,018	76.5	1,119	81.3	900	71.2	110	5.2	64	5.5	46	4.8
West Midlands	4,170	2,631	78.8	1,468	1,163	2,471	73.9	1,373	78.9	1,097	68.3	160	6.1	95	6.4	66	5.6
East	4,264	2,783	81.6	1,549	1,235	2,673	78.2	1,485	84.0	1,188	71.9	110	4.0	63	4.1	47	3.8
London	5,636	3,661	77.1	2,041	1,620	3,383	71.1	1,878	77.0	1,505	64.8	278	7.6	163	8.0	115	7.1
South East	6,322	4,258	83.6	2,350	1,908	4,107	80.6	2,268	86.1	1,839	74.6	151	3.5	82	3.5	69	3.6
South West	3,900	2,500	82.6	1,371	1,129	2,394	79.0	1,313	83.7	1,080	73.8	107	4.3	58	4.2	49	4.3
England	38,950	24,932	79.7	13,853	11,079	23,550	75.2	13,031	80.3	10,519	69.5	1,383	5.5	822	5.9	560	5.1
Wales	2,307	1,332	74.2	737	595	1,242	69.1	681	72.7	561	65.1	90	6.8	57	7.7	34	5.6
Scotland	4,037	2,526	78.0	1,373	1,153	2,336	72.1	1,256	75.5	1,080	68.4	190	7.5	117	8.5	73	3.4
Great Britain	45,294	28,790	79.2	15,964	12,826	27,127	74.6	14,968	79.5	12,159	69.2	1,663	5.8	996	6.2	667	5.2
Northern Irelan	id <sup>c</sup> 1,262	744	71.5	420	324	695	66.7	389	72.7	306	60.2	49	6.6	31	7.5	18	5.5
United Kingdo	om 46,556	29,538	79.0	16,386	13,151	27,824	74.4	15,359	79.3	12,465	69.0	1,713	5.8	1,028	6.3	686	5.2

#### Change on quarterd

To 16	tal aged and over		Econom	ically act	ive			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unem	ployment		
Government	Total	То	tal	Men	Women	To	otal	M	en	Wo	men	To	otal	M	en	Wo	me
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level I	Rat
North East	0	6	0.3	1	5	-2	-0.2	-5	-0.4	3	0.2	7	0.6	6	0.9	2	
North West	1	18	0.5	11	7	13	0.3	7	0.4	6	0.2	5	0.1	5	0.2	1	
Yorkshire and the Humber	2	-4	-0.2	-10	7	-8	-0.4	-9	-0.6	0	-0.1	5	0.2	-1	-0.1	6	
East Midlands	4	-10	-0.5	-5	-5	-1	-0.2	0	-0.2	0	-0.1	-9	-0.4	-5	-0.4	-4	
West Midlands	2	-8	-0.4	-10	2	11	0.1	-1	-0.2	12	0.6	-19	-0.7	-9	-0.6	-10	
East	6	4	-0.2	0	5	12	0.0	7	0.3	5	-0.2	-7	-0.3	-7	-0.5	0	
London	3	-6	-0.1	-1	-4	-23	-0.6	-13	-0.7	-9	-0.5	17	0.5	12	0.6	5	
South East	9	28	0.3	9	20	49	0.8	24	0.8	25	0.8	-21	-0.5	-16	-0.7	-5	
South West	6	5	0.2	4	1	3	0.1	6	0.3	-3	0.0	2	0.1	-2	-0.2	4	
England	33	35	0.0	-2	37	55	0.1	16	0.0	39	0.1	-20	-0.1	-18	-0.1	-2	
Wales	2	-12	-0.6	-9	-2	-2	0.0	-2	0.0	0	0.0	-10	-0.7	-7	-0.9	-2	
Scotland	0	13	0.4	9	4	3	0.2	4	0.2	-1	0.1	10	0.4	6	0.4	5	
Great Britain	34	36	0.0	-2	38	56	0.1	18	0.0	38	0.1	-19	-0.1	-19	-0.1	0	
Northern Ireland <sup>c</sup>																	
United Kingdon	1 36	36	0.0	0	36	55	0.1	20	0.0	35	0.1	-20	-0.1	-20	-0.1	0	

#### Change on year

1	otal aged Sand over		Econom	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				IL	.O unem	ployment		
Government	Total	To	tal	Men	Women	То	tal	Me	en	Wo	men	To	otal	M	en	W	ome
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate %)b
North East	0	23	1.4	9	14	29	1.9	10	1.6	18	22	-6	-0.7	-1	-0.3	-5	1.1
North West	3	67	1.5	51	17	83	1.8	66	3.0	17	0.6	-15	-0.6	-15	-1.1	0	-0.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	10	15	-0.2	-8	24	25	0.1	4	-0.1	21	0.4	-9	-0.4	-13	-0.9	3	0.2
East Midlands	. 17	11	-0.3	10	1	9	-0.4	8	-0.3	1	-0.4	2	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0
WestMidlands	7	-8	-0.6	-8	0	17	0.2	12	0.6	4	-0.4	-24	-0.9	-20	-1.3	-4	-0.4
East	24	14	-0.2	-8	22	21	0.0	-2	-0.7	23	0.8	-7	-0.3	-6	-0.4	-1	-0.2
London	15	-18	-0.8	-13	-6	-8	-0.5	-1	-0.3	-7	-0.8	-11	-0.2	-12	-0.5	1	0.1
South East	37	44	0.1	16	28	58	0.4	23	-0.2	35	1.1	-14	-0.4	-7	-0.3	-7	-0.4
South West	24	6	-0.3	8	-2	21	0.3	24	1.0	-3	-0.5	-15	-0.6	-16	-1.2	1	0.1
England	136	155	0.0	57	98	254	0.4	145	0.5	109	0.3	-99	-0.4	-88	-0.7	-11	-0.1
Wales	7	-2	-0.1	-9	7	3	0.2	-2	-0.3	6	0.7	-6	-0.4	-7	-0.8	1	0.1
Scotland	2	30	0.8	17	14	26	0.8	14	0.7	12	0.9	4	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.0
Great Britain	145	183	0.1	65	119	284	0.4	157	0.5	127	0.3	-101	-0.4	-92	-0.6	-9	-0.1
Northern Ireland	8	-4	-0.6	2	-7	0	-0.1	6	1.1	-5	-1.3	-5	-0.6	-3	-0.8	-1	-0.3
United Kingdo	m 152	179	0.1	67	112	284	0.4	163	0.5	122	0.3	-105	-0.4	-95	-0.6	-10	-0.1

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

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.

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

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

## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.4

	Employer surveys				Benefits Agend	cy administra		Employment	Service admir	istrative system		
	Civilian workfo	orce jobs (Dec			Claimant c	ount (April 20	00)			Jobcentre v	racanciese (Ap	oril 2000)
	Total	Men	Women	Total		Men		Womer	1			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,029	531	498	73.1	6.6	58.8	9.6	14.3	2.9	10.9	20.2	11.2
North Vest	3,020	1,606	1,414	140.2	4.5	110.2	6.4	30.0	2.1	30.5	41.5	28.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,253	1,211	1,042	108.7	4.5	84.5	6.4	24.2	22	20.0	31.8	17.3
East Midlands	1,913	1,030	883	70.1	3.5	52.7	4.8	17.4	1.9	15.8	22.9	15.0
West Midlands	2,507	1,354	1,153	107.9	4.2	82.4	5.7	25.5	2.3	24.0	36.2	23.0
East	2,502	1,371	1,131	66.9	2.6	49.4	3.5	17.5	1.5	18.5	25.6	17.3
Londo	4,231	2,291	1,940	181.7	4.3	134.3	5.8	47.4	2.5	26.5	36.9	25.7
South ast	3,960	2,111	1,849	81.3	2.1	61.5	2.9	19.8	1.1	26.7	41.8	25.4
South Vest	2,305	1,234	1,071	63.8	2.6	47.1	3.5	16.7	1.5	23.1	35.2	20.8
Engla: d	23,721	12,739	10,982	893.7	3.7	680.9	5.1	212.8	1.9	196.1	292.1	184.6
Wale:	1,186	647	540	57.3	4.7	44.4	6.6	12.9	2.3	14.1	19.8	13.4
Scotland	2,278	1,183	1,095	119.2	4.9	92.4	7.1	26.8	2.4	25.1	38.6	24.8
Great dritain	27,185	14,569	12,617	1,070.1	3.8	817.7	5.3	252.4	2.0	235.2	350.5	222.9
North in Ireland	715	381	334	41.7	5.4	31.8	7.2	9.9	2.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	27,901	14,950	12,951	1,111.8	3.9	849.5	5.4	262.3	2.0	238.6	359.4	226.3

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

	Emp	ployer survey	ys		Bene	fits Agency ac		Employment Service administrative system				
	Civilian work September 1	dorce jobs (ch 999); not seas	nange on sonally adjusted		Claiman	t count (chan	ge on March 2	2000)			bcentre vacan ange on March	
	Total	Men	Women	Total		Men		Women				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	8	0	8	-2.4	-0.2	-1.6	-0.3	-0.8	-0.2	0.2	-0.4	0.1
North West	12	0	12	-3.3	-0.1	-2.1	-0.1	-1.2	-0.1	1.0	1.5	-0.3
Yorks ire and the Hamber	9	-15	24	-3.7	-0.2	-2.4	-0.2	-1.3	-0.1	0.0	2.4	-1.4
East Midlands	20	6	14	-1.4	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	-0.5
West didlands	37	14	24	-2.2	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4
East	6	4	3	-1.7	-0.1	-1.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.3	1.5	-1.0
London	64	38	25	-3.9	-0.1	-2.7	-0.1	-1.2	-0.1	12	0.7	0.4
South ast	26	7	19	-2.5	-0.1	-1.9	-0.1	-0.6	0.0	1.1	1.4	-0.3
South West	-17	-12	-5	-1.8	-0.1	-1.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.7	2.8	-0.7
England	167	43	124	-22.8	-0.1	-15.7	-0.1	-7.1	-0.1	5.1	11.3	-3.3
Wales	-5	-12	6	-1.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	-0.1
Scotland	-13	-8	-5	-3.3	-0.1	-2.3	-0.2	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.7	-0.3
Great Britain	149	23	126	-27.3	-0.1	-18.8	-0.1	-8.5	-0.1	5.1	12.5	-3.6
Northern Ireland	7	2	5	-1.5	-0.2	-1.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	156	25	131	-28.8	-0.1	-19.9	-0.1	-8.9	-0.1	5.1	12.5	-3.6
Date to the		NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, WHEN		The state of the s								

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207 533 6094.

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

National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1998 for 1998, 1999 and 2000 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

#### TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY - January to March 2000

	Employment level (000s)	ILO unemployment level(000s)	Economically active level (000s)	Working age economically inactive level (000s)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
North East	±34	± 13	±34	± 35	±1.8%	±1.1%
North West	± 56	±18	± 55	±55	±1.1%	±0.6%
Yorkshire and the Humber	±47	±17	±46	±45	±1.2%	±0.7%
EastMidlands	±42	±14	±42	±40	±1.3%	±0.7%
WestMidlands	±47	+16	±46	±46	±1.2%	±0.6%
East	±47	±14	± 47	±44	±1.1%	±0.5%
London	± 58	±23	±56	± 55	±1.1%	±0.6%
South East	± 56	± 16	± 55	±50	±0.8%	±0.4%
South West	±46	±14	±46	±43	±1.2%	±0.6%
Wales	±36	±12	±36	±37	±1.7%	±0.9%
Scotland	±46	±17	± 45	± 44	±1.2%	±0.7%

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

3,230 3,244 3,233

3,184 3,181 3,183

3.174

-10 -0.3

**-52** -1.6

MGRR

2,442 2,388 2,485 2,553 2,476 2,493 2,418 2,385

2,388 2,400 2,388

2,340 2,329 2,328

2,316

**-25** -1.1

**-65** -2.7

845 830 826

839 825 838

858

MGRS

Unpaid Government family supported workers training and employment programmes

MGRW

157 160 161

163 167 166

160 163 163

167 153 154

150

-17 -10.1

-7 -4.2

MGRX

MGRT

106 103 101

100 95 96

102 102 111

109

6.2

2.3

MGRU

All in employment

Total Employeesa

MGRN

**24,051** 24,071 24,089

24,100 24,107 24,164

24,222 24,253 24,269

24,316 24,325 24,335

24.391

**76** 0.3

340 1.4

MGRO

11,629 11,421 11,471 11,671 11,886 12,188 12,506 12,685

**12,677** 12,685

12,699 12,702 12,744

12,778 12,816 12,831

**12,854** 12,873 12,867

12,912

**58** 0.4

**235** 1.9

MGRP

10,454 10,456 10,527 10,642 10,845 11,032 11,155 11,404

**11,375** 11,394 11,404

11,401 11,405 11,420

11,444 11,436 11,438

**11,462** 11,452 11,468

11,479

18 105 0.9

MGRZ

**27,540** 27,549 27,563

**27,769** 27,761 27,783

27,824

**55** 0.2

284

MGSA

14,372 14,085 14,224 14,451 14,562 14,857 15,069 15,213

**15,196** 15,202 15,213

15,230 15,245 15,273

15,293 15,295 15,322

**15,339** 15,332

15,359

MGSB

11,496 11,483 11,556 11,649 11,850 12,060 12,160 12,350

**12,343** 12,347 12,350

12,362 12,368 12,385

12,465

UNITED

3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

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

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

Jan-Mar 2000

Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)

Changes Over last 3 months Per cent

Over last 12 months
Per cent

3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

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

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

Jan-Mar 2000

Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)

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Per cent

3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

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

Jan-Mar 2000

Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)

Changes Over last 3 months Per cent

Over last 12 months
Percent

Employees

Full-time

**ҮСВК** 

18,055 18,068 18,091

18,107 18,103 18,157

18,229 18,270 18,292

18,300 18,319 18,269

18.310

0.1

**255** 1.4

YCBL

11,634 11,631 11,640

11,646 11,654 11,687

11,730 11,772 11,793

11,857

YCBM

5,963 5,924 5,911 6,012 6,047 6,191 6,266 6,451

**6,421** 6,437 6,451

6,460 6,449 6,470

6,499 6,497 6,498

**6,487** 6,491 6,454

6,453

**-34** -0.5

**44** 0.4

Full-time Part-time

YCBH

6,018 6,095 6,255 6,306 6,546 6,697 6,753 6,840

**6,845** 6,842 6,840

6,843 6,858 6,877

6,861 6,854 6,845

**6,878** 6,849 6,919

6.932

**54** 0.8

**86** 1.3

YCBI

996 1,026 1,100 1,155 1,234 1,316 1,331 1,375

1,366 1,366 1,375

1,389 1,392 1,412

1,403 1,400 1,387

1,394

0.4

27

YCBJ

5,022 5,069 5,154 5,151 5,311 5,381 5,422 5,465

**5,479** 5,476 5,465

5,453 5,466 5,465

5,458 5,454 5,458

**5,489** 5,468 5,526

5,538

**49** 0.9

YCBE

20,695 20,708 20,723

20,750 20,754 20,782

**20,891** 20,912 20,864

20.893

0.0

198

YCBF

13,376 13,059 13,124 13,296 13,327 13,540 13,737 13,838

13,830 13,837 13,838

13,841 13,853 13,861

13,890 13,895 13,935

13,965

YCBG

6,473 6,414 6,402 6,498 6,539 6,679 6,738 6,885

**6,865** 6,871 6,885

6,909 6,901 6,920

6,944 6,930 6,945

6,927

3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

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

Jan-Mar 2000 Changes Over last 3 months

Over last 12 months
Percent

3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

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

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

Jan-Mar 2000

Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)

Changes Over last 3 months Per cent

Over last 12 months
Percent

3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

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

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

Jan-Mar 2000

Changes Over last 3 months Per cent

Thousands, seasonally adjusted Self-employed			-	Temporary	employees (r	easons for te	mporary work	ing)		Part-time em	ployees and	self-employe	d (reasons for v	working part	Thousand:	
rt-time	Full-time	Part-time	Workers with second jobs	Totalb			% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Totalb	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	III or disabled	Student or at school
9	10	11	12	13	YCCC YCCC	15 YCCF	YCCI	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU 20	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ ,
YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	YCBZ												
5,150 5,210 5,350 5,430 5,688 5,827 5,884 5,998	2,680 2,603 2,691 2,733 2,655 2,667 2,570 2,521	548 582 611 630 649 690 719 690	973 1,042 1,149 1,293 1,297 1,258 1,191 1,284	1,304 1,357 1,492 1,631 1,671 1,791 1,746 1,710	5.9 6.2 6.8 7.3 7.4 7.7 7.4 7.1	469 569 626 705 684 685 632 602	35.9 42.0 42.0 43.2 40.9 38.3 36.2 35.0	368 361 402 457 472 543 537 544	70 81 98 92 86 99 99	397 346 365 377 430 464 479 457	5,698 5,792 5,961 6,060 6,337 6,516 6,602 6,688	644 808 841 835 814 818 780 702	11.3 13.9 14.1 13.8 12.9 12.6 11.8 10.5	4,343 4,300 4,355 4,398 4,579 4,660 4,740 4,874	90 87 89 92 85 91 110	621 598 675 735 858 948 973 995
<b>5,997</b> 6,003 5,998	<b>2,530</b> 2,530 2,521	<b>695</b> 686 690	<b>1,2</b> 60 1,270 1,286	1,73° 1,73° 1,71°	<b>7.2</b> 7.2 7.1	607 608 602	<b>35.0</b> 35.1 35.0	<b>567</b> 558 544	104 110 115	<b>459</b> 458 457	<b>6,692</b> 6,689 6,688	<b>721</b> 710 702	10.8 10.6 10.5	<b>4,851</b> 4,867 4,874	117 119 117	1,003 993 995
5,993 6,004 6,007	2,534 2,540 2,518	695 704 715	1,315 1,285 1,264	1,70 <sup>©</sup> 1,69 <sup>0</sup> 1,67 <sup>©</sup>	7.1 7.0 6.9	611 606 605	35.9 35.8 36.2	537 530 522	113 115 110	444 443 436	6,689 6,707 6,722	716 721 728	10.7 10.8 10.8	4,876 4,895 4,883	115 113 116	981 978 995
5,993 5,983 5,978	2,501 2,448 2,474	715 715 712	1,240 1,235 1,230	1,68 1,68 1,68	6.9 6.9 7.0	601 588 579	35.7 34.9 34.3	528 531 527	106 102 98	447 464 482	6,709 6,698 6,689	718 703 689	10.7 10.5 10.3	4,879 4,884 4,871	114 116 125	998 995 1,005
<b>6,016</b> 6,006 6,067	<b>2,477</b> 2,487 2,487	<b>707</b> 695 696	1,227 1,221 1,203	1,710 1,717 1,720	7.0 7.1 7.1	<b>576</b> 569 569	<b>33.7</b> 33.2 32.9	<b>535</b> 544 542	99 95 96	<b>499</b> 509 519	<b>6,723</b> 6,701 6,762	<b>679</b> 674 670	10.1 10.1 9.9	<b>4,905</b> 4,878 4,926	124 121 126	<b>1,015</b> 1,027 1,041
6,081	2,475	699	1,238	1,72	7.1	565	32.7	542	95	526	6,780	670	9.9	4,933	130	1,047
1.1	-1 -0.1	-8 -1.2	5 0.5	10 1.0	0.1	-11 -1.9	-1.0	7 1.2	-5 -4.7	<b>27</b> 5.3	<b>57</b> 0.8	-9 -1.3	-0.2	<b>28</b> 0.6	5.5	<b>32</b> 3.1
85 1.4	-55 -2.2	0.5	-2: -2:	-10 -0	-0.1	<b>-42</b> -7.0	-2.2	<b>-25</b> -4.5	<b>-9</b> -8.9	<b>67</b> 14.6	88 1.3	-51 -7.1	-0.9	<b>82</b> 1.7	11.7	4.3
УСВО	YCBR	YCBU	YCE	YCC	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
658 678 733 800 890 986 995 1,045	2,260 2,185 2,270 2,320 2,238 2,240 2,147 2,127	182 203 215 233 238 253 271 257	445 471 510 546 552 556 527 547	56 60 66 76 75 823 76 823	4.8 5.3 5.8 6.5 6.3 6.8 6.3 6.5	240 294 320 382 357 362 334 333	42.6 48.4 48.1 50.1 47.4 43.7 42.3 40.3	107 110 131 155 158 203 193 218	36 44 46 55 51 55 54 68	179 159 168 170 187 209 207 206	840 881 948 1,034 1,127 1,238 1,265 1,302	193 267 266 288 294 306 303 284	22.9 30.4 28.0 27.8 26.1 24.7 23.9 21.8	354 336 350 387 420 476 490 548	25 29 31 32 29 42 45 39	268 248 302 328 384 415 428 431
1,043 1,046 1,045	<b>2,126</b> 2,134 2,127	<b>256</b> 251 257	535 545 547	82° 83° 82°	<b>6.5</b> 6.6 6.5	339 340 333	<b>41.0</b> 41.0 40.3	221 218 218	<b>58</b> 63 68	210 210 206	<b>1,299</b> 1,297 1,302	<b>284</b> 281 284	<b>21.9</b> 21.7 21.8	<b>537</b> 540 548	<b>46</b> 45 39	<b>432</b> 432 431
1,053 1,048 1,056	2,127 2,131 2,108	261 269 280	565 545 538	81 79 78	6.4 6.3 6.1	332 332 332	41.0 41.6 42.5	218 211 204	66 68 61	194 185 183	1,314 1,316 1,336	285 291 299	21.7 22.1 22.4	550 554 553	42 41 44	438 430 440
1,048 1,044 1,038	2,094 2,053 2,068	283 285 280	534 526 525	802 809 812	6.3 6.3 6.3	332 321 315	41.4 39.7 38.9	212 219 219	61 58 58	197 211 220	1,331 1,329 1,318	294 279 266	22.1 21.0 20.2	554 554 555	42 45 48	441 452 449
1,042 1,045 1,053	<b>2,065</b> 2,062 2,059	<b>275</b> 267 269	<b>522</b> 520 521	819 829 820	6.3 6.4 6.4	311 309 316	38.4 37.7 38.3	219 223 215	<b>59</b> 56 58	222 233 237	1,317 1,313 1,322	<b>257</b> 260 261	<b>19.5</b> 19.8 19.8	<b>558</b> 553 560	<b>50</b> 50 50	<b>452</b> 450 451
1,055	2,043	273	524	810	6.3	313	38.3	210	55	239	1,328	266	20.0	556	51	454
13 1.3	-22 -1.1	-2 -0.8	0.3	7 0.9	0.0	2 0.6	-0.1	- <del>9</del> -4.0	-4 -6.1	18 8.0	11 0.8	9 3.7	0.5	-2 -0.3	<b>2</b> 3.2	0.4
12	- <b>83</b> -3.9	17 6.8	-12 -2.2	-10 -1.2	-0.2	- <b>26</b> -7.8	-2.7	-11 -4.8	-3 -5.4	30 14.3	<b>29</b> 2.3	-18 -6.3	-1.8	19 3.5	6 12.5	<b>22</b> 5.2
YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	YCCB	YCCE	үссн	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
4,491 4,532 4,616 4,630 4,798 4,841 4,889 4,953	420 418 421 413 417 427 422 394	366 379 396 397 411 437 448 432	529 571 639 746 745 700 664 737	742 750 827 869 918 961 959 894	7.1 7.2 7.9 8.2 8.5 8.7 8.6 7.8	229 276 307 323 327 323 298 270	30.9 36.8 37.1 37.1 35.6 33.6 31.1 30.2	261 251 271 303 313 340 344 326	34 37 53 37 36 43 45 48	218 187 197 207 242 255 272 251	4,857 4,911 5,012 5,026 5,209 5,278 5,337 5,386	452 540 575 547 520 512 477 418	9.3 11.0 11.5 10.9 10.0 9.7 8.9 7.8	3,988 3,964 4,005 4,012 4,159 4,184 4,249 4,326	65 58 59 60 56 49 66 78	353 349 373 407 474 532 545 564
<b>4,953</b> 4,957 4,953	<b>405</b> 395 394	440 435 432	724 725 737	<b>90</b> 9 903 894	8.0 7.9 7.8	<b>268</b> 267 270	<b>29.5</b> 29.6 30.2	346 339 326	<b>46</b> 48 48	249 248 251	<b>5,393</b> 5,392 5,386	<b>437</b> 429 418	<b>8.1</b> 8.0 7.8	<b>4,314</b> 4,327 4,326	71 74 78	<b>572</b> 561 564
4,941 4,956 4,951	407 409 410	434 435 435	749 740 726	895 898 892	7.9 7.9 7.8	279 275 273	31.2 30.6 30.6	319 319 317	47 46 48	250 258 253	5,375 5,391 5,386	431 430 429	8.0 8.0 8.0	4,326 4,341 4,330	73 72 71	544 548 556
4,946 4,939 4,939	407 394 406	432 430 432	706 709 710	879 876 875	7.7 7.7 7.7	269 267 264	30.5 30.5 30.1	316 312 309	45 44 40	250 252 263	5,378 5,369 5,371	424 424 423	7.9 7.9 7.9	4,325 4,331 4,316	72 71 76	557 544 556
<b>4,974</b> 4,961 5,014	<b>412</b> 425 428	<b>432</b> 427 427	<b>705</b> 706 704	899 896 900	7.8 7.8 7.8	<b>265</b> 260 252	<b>29.4</b> 29.0 28.0	316 321 327	41 39 38	278 276 283	<b>5,406</b> 5,388 5,441	<b>422</b> 414 408	<b>7.8</b> 7.7 7.5	<b>4,347</b> 4,326 4,366	74 72 76	<b>563</b> 577 590
5,026	433	426	709	909	7.9	252	27.7	332	40	286	5,452	403	7.4	4,377	79	593
<b>52</b> 1.0	<b>21</b> 5.1	-6 -1.4	4 0.6 -15	11 1.2	0.1	-12 -4.7	-1.7	15 4.9	-1 -2.7	9 3.2	<b>46</b> 0.9	-18 -4.3	-0.4	<b>29</b> 0.7	5 7.0	<b>30</b> 5.3
73 1.5	<b>28</b> 6.9	-14 -3.2	-2.1	0.0	-0.1	-16 -5.9	-1.8	-15 -4.3	-6 -13.4	<b>37</b> 14.9	59 1.1	-34 -7.7	-0.7	63 1.5 our Force Surve	8 11.2	21 3.7

b Includes people who did not state their reason for temporary/part-time working. All figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

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

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5. Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sums of series will not necessarily equal the totals. a Includes people who did not state whether they worked part-time or full-time. All figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

## B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

UNITED	Allaged	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	seasonally adju
KINGDOM	over16 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	60+ (F) 8
In employment All	MGRZ	YBSE	УВТО	YBTR	УВТИ	УВТХ	MGUW	MGUZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	05.060	25,056	673	3,873	6,717	9161	4,633	Date
1992 1993 1994	25,868 25,568 25,780 26,100	24,799 25,002	576 584 607 660	3,638 3,491	6,807 6,932	9,161 9,202 9,312	4,576 4,684	811 769 778
1995 1996 1997	26,100 26,412 26,916	25,308 25,645 26,118	699	3,390 3,345 3,295	7,048 7,091 7,247	9,463 9,645 9,724	4,799 4,905 5,154	769 778 792 767 798 769
1998 1999	27,229 27,563	26,460 26,754	696 680	3,266 3,276	7,247 7,225 7,157	9,875 10,054	5,398 5,587	710 809
3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999	<b>27,540</b> 27,549	<b>26,744</b> 26,747	<b>684</b> 680	<b>3,291</b> 3,290	<b>7,170</b> 7,155 7,157	10,020 10,042	<b>5,580</b> 5,580	798 802
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	27,563	26,754	680	3,276		10,054	5,587	879
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,592 27,613 27,659	26,788 26,810 26,851	670 666 656	3,279 3,283 3,305	7,145 7,142 7,148	10,082 10,105 10,119	5,612 5,613 5,624	835 835 807
Jul-Sep	27,696 27,679	26,887 26,872	664 663	3,323 3,327 3,337	7,144 7,107	10,117 10,127	5,639 5,648	
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	27,724 27,769	26,911 <b>26,941</b>	673 669		7,097	10,146 10,176	5,658 5,672	813 KES
Nov99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,761 27,783	26,933 26,947	672 664	<b>3,341</b> 3,339 3,342	<b>7,083</b> 7,070 7,043	10,168 10,220	5,684 5,678	
Jan-Mar 2000	27,824	26,988	672	3,330	7,036	10,258	5,692	8%
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	<b>55</b> 0.2	<b>47</b> 0.2	3 0.5	-12 -0.4	<b>-47</b> -0.7	<b>82</b> 0.8	<b>20</b> 0.3	. 4
Over last 12 months Percent	<b>284</b> 1.0	<b>244</b> 0.9	-11 -1.7	<b>39</b> 1.2	<b>-134</b> -1.9	<b>238</b> 2.4	112 2.0	
ale	MGSA	YBSF	YВТР	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGV
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	14,372	14,072	346	2,033	3,847 3,861	4,976 4,970	2,871 2,795	
1993 1994 1995	14,085 14,224 14,451	13,830 13,960 14,163	298 306	1,914 1,854 1,811	3,932 4,002	5,037 5,148	2,838 2,896	
1996 1997 1998	14,562 14,857 15,069	14,296 14,589 14,797	346 290 298 306 335 343 347 336	1,771 1,766 1,749	4,013 4,086 4,093	5,208 5,268 5,364	2,969 3,125 3,244	
1999	15,213	14,928	336	1,753	4,026	5,460	3,353	25
3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	<b>15,196</b> 15,202	14,914 14,920	338 337 336	<b>1,751</b> 1,760 1,753	<b>4,039</b> 4,029 4,026	<b>5,439</b> 5,445 5,460	<b>3,347</b> 3,349 3,353	2U 2-1 2:
Mar-May (Spr)  Apr-Jun May-Jul	15,213 15,230	14,928 14,947	333	1,762	4,015	5.474	3,362	27. 28.
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,245 15,273	14,962 14,987	330 320	1,765 1,775	4,007 4,009	5,487 5,504	3,372 3,379	2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,293 15,295 15,322	15,006 15,011 15,035	325 324 333	1,784 1,791 1,799	4,014 4,002 4,000	5,505 5,514 5,521	3,378 3,380 3,381	28 28 20
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	<b>15,339</b> 15,339	<b>15,045</b> 15,051	<b>333</b> 339	<b>1,798</b> 1,797	<b>3,989</b> 3,976	<b>5,537</b> 5,547	<b>3,388</b> 3,391	250 285
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,332	15,045	329	1,798	3,962 3,960	5,575 <b>5,591</b>	3,382 3,391	26.
Jan-Mar 2000 Changes	15,359	15,069	337	1,790				
Over last 3 months Percent	<b>20</b> 0.1	<b>24</b> 0.2	1.1	-8 -0.4	<b>-29</b> -0.7	54 1.0	0.1	-1.3
Overlast 12 months Percent	<b>163</b> 1.1	<b>155</b> 1.0	-1 -0.2	<b>38</b> 22	<b>-79</b> -2.0	152 2.8	<b>45</b> 1.3	27
emale Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	YBSG	YВТQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGV8
1992 1993	11,496 11,483 11,556	10,984 10,969 11,043	327 286	1,840 1,724	2,870 2,946	4,185 4,232	1,762 1,781 1,845	511 514 516
1994 1995 1996	11,556 11,649 11,850	11,043 11,145 11,348 11,530	286 300 324	1,637 1,579 1,573	3,000 3,046 3,078	4,275 4,316 4,438	1,904 1,936	504
1997 1998 1999	12,060 12,160 12,350	11,530 11,663 11,826	356 349 344	1,529 1,517 1,523	3,161 3,132 3,131	4,438 4,455 4,511 4,595	2,029 2,155 2,234	502 530 497 524
3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999								513
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>12,343</b> 12,347 12,350	<b>11,830</b> 11,827 11,826	<b>346</b> 343 344	<b>1,539</b> 1,529 1,523	<b>3,131</b> 3,126 3,131	<b>4,581</b> 4,597 4,595	<b>2,233</b> 2,231 2,234	520 524
Apr-Jun May-Jul	12,362 12,368	11,841 11,848	337 336 335	1,517 1,517 1,530	3,130 3,135	4,608 4,618	2,250 2,242	521 520 521
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,385	11,865 11,881	335 339	1,530 1,539	3,139	4,615 4,612	2,245 2,261	522
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,402 12,384 12,402	11,861 11,877	339 340	1,537 1,538	3,130 3,105 3,097	4,612 4,613 4,625	2,268 2,278	523 525
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	12,430 12,422	<b>11,896</b> 11,883	336 333 335	<b>1,544</b> 1,542 1,544	<b>3,094</b> 3,094 3,081	<b>4,639</b> 4,621 4,645	<b>2,284</b> 2,292 2,296	534 540 549
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)  Jan-Mar 2000	12,451 <b>12,465</b>	11,902 <b>11,919</b>	335 335	1,544 1,540	3,081	4,645	2,301	547
Changes Over last 3 months			0	-4	-18	28	17	13 2.4
Percent	35 0.3	23 0.2 89	-0.1 -11	-0.2 1	-0.6	0.6 <b>86</b>	0.7	33
Over last 12 months Percent	<b>122</b> 1.0	0.7	-3.1	0.0	-54 -1.7	1.9	<b>68</b> 3.0	6.5

Relationship between columns: 1=2+8; 2=3+4+5+6+7. All figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

## EMPLOYMENT B.2

								Per cent, s	easonally adjusted
UNITE	OM	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)
Kilve		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Emplo	ment rates (%)a	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
1 1 1	oring quarters lar-May) 32 33 34 65 67 77	57.1 56.3 56.7 57.2 57.6 58.5 56.9 59.4	71.2 70.4 70.8 71.3 71.9 72.9 73.4 74.0	48.7 43.5 45.0 45.1 46.4 47.9 47.8 47.1	65.9 64.0 63.7 64.2 65.8 66.6 66.6 66.7	74.0 74.1 74.7 75.6 75.9 78.0 78.7 79.7	79.6 79.0 79.0 79.4 79.7 80.0 80.7 81.1	63.2 61.9 62.4 63.0 63.5 64.5 65.5 66.2	8.0 7.6 7.7 7.8 7.5 7.8 7.5 7.9
	month averages m-Mar 1999	<b>59.3</b> 59.4 59.4	<b>74.0</b> 74.0 74.0	<b>47.3</b> 47.1 47.1	<b>67.1</b> 67.0 66.7	<b>79.5</b> 79.5 79.7	<b>81.0</b> 81.1 81.1	<b>66.3</b> 66.2 66.2	<b>7.8</b> 7.8 7.9
1	or-Jun My-Jul M-Aug (Sum)	59.4 59.4 59.5	74.0 74.1 74.2	46.4 46.2 45.5	66.8 66.8 67.3	79.7 79.8 80.1	81.3 81.3 81.4	66.3 66.2 66.2	7.8 7.8 7.9
1	Sep G-Oct P-Nov (Aut)	59.6 59.5 59.6	74.2 74.2 74.2	46.1 46.0 46.7	67.6 67.6 67.8	80.2 80.0 80.0	81.2 81.2 81.2	66.3 66.3 66.4	7.9 7.9 7.9
1	4- <b>Dec</b> 999-Jan 2000 999-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>59.7</b> 59.7 59.7	<b>74.3</b> 74.3 74.3	<b>46.4</b> 46.6 46.1	<b>67.9</b> 67.8 67.8	<b>80.1</b> 80.1 80.0	81.4 81.2 81.5	<b>66.4</b> 66.4 66.3	8.1 8.1 8.1
	-Mar 2000	59.8	74.4	46.7	67.5	80.1	81.7	66.4	8.1
	anges er last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.1
Male	er last 12 months	0.4 MGSS	0.4 MGSV	-0.6 YBUB	0.5 YBUE	0.6 YBUH	0.6 YBUK	0.0 YBUN	YBUQ
	ring quarters (ar-May) (32 (33 (44 (56 (37 (37 (37 (37 (37 (37 (37 (37 (37 (37	65.6 64.1 64.5 65.2 65.3 66.3 66.8 67.1	76.6 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.7 77.8 78.5 78.8	48.8 42.6 44.8 44.4 46.0 46.0 46.6 45.5	67.8 66.0 66.2 67.1 68.2 69.9 69.9 70.0	83.7 83.0 83.7 84.6 84.6 86.4 87.5 87.9	86.5 85.3 85.5 86.3 85.9 86.4 87.3 87.6	66.3 64.2 64.4 65.0 65.9 67.3 67.9 68.6	8.5 7.1 7.4 8.0 7.3 7.3 7.4 7.7
	nonth averages n-Mar 1999 D-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>67.1</b> 67.1 67.1	<b>78.8</b> 78.8 78.8	<b>45.6</b> 45.6 45.5	<b>70.0</b> 70.3 70.0	<b>87.8</b> 87.8 87.9	<b>87.5</b> 87.5 87.6	<b>68.7</b> 68.6 68.6	<b>7.6</b> 7.6 7.7
	/ or-Jun   ay-Jul   n-Aug (Sum)	67.2 67.2 67.3	78.9 78.9 79.0	45.1 44.7 43.4	70.3 70.5 70.8	87.9 87.9 88.1	87.7 87.8 88.0	68.7 68.8 68.8	7.6 7.6 7.7
	J-Sep g-Oct p-Nov (Aut)	67.4 67.4 67.5	79.1 79.1 79.2	44.1 44.0 45.1	71.2 71.4 71.7	88.4 88.3 88.5	87.9 87.9 87.8	68.7 68.6 68.5	7.7 7.6 7.7
	Cot <b>-Dec</b> Nov99-Jan 2000 Doc 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>67.5</b> 67.5 67.5	<b>79.2</b> 79.2 79.2	<b>45.2</b> 46.0 44.5	<b>71.6</b> 71.6 71.6	<b>88.5</b> 88.4 88.3	88.0 88.0 88.3	<b>68.6</b> 68.3	<b>7.9</b> 7.7 7.7 <b>7.8</b>
10/5/5	An-Mar 2000 Changes	67.5	79.3	45.7	71.2	88.5	88.4	68.4	
	Overlast 3 months Overlast 12 months	0.0	0.0	0.5 0.1	-0.4 1.3	0.0	0.5	-0.2 -0.3	-0.1 0.2
Forma	,	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
	Sring quarters ((i)(i)(i)(i)(i)(i)(i)(i)(i)(i)(i)(i)(i)	49.2 49.0 49.3 49.6 50.3 51.0 51.3 51.9	65.4 65.2 65.4 65.8 66.7 67.4 67.9 68.6	48.6 44.3 45.2 45.9 46.7 50.0 49.2 48.8	63.9 62.0 61.1 61.2 63.3 63.2 63.2 63.2	64.0 65.0 65.6 66.4 67.0 69.2 69.5 71.1	72.7 72.6 72.6 72.4 73.5 73.6 74.1 74.6	58.7 58.6 59.5 60.3 60.2 60.6 62.1 62.8	7.8 7.8 7.8 7.7 7.7 7.7 8.1 7.6 8.0
	3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>51.9</b> 51.9 51.9	<b>68.7</b> 68.6 68.6	<b>49.1</b> 48.6 48.8	<b>64.0</b> 63.6 63.3	<b>70.8</b> 70.8 71.1	<b>74.5</b> 74.7 74.6	<b>63.0</b> 62.8 62.8	<b>7.9</b> 7.9 8.0
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	52.0 52.0 52.1	68.7 68.7 68.8	47.9 47.7 47.7	63.0 63.0 63.5	71.2 71.5 71.7	74.7 74.8 74.7	63.1 62.8 62.7	8.0 7.9 8.0
	Jui-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	52.1 52.0 52.1	68.9 68.7 68.8	48.2 48.2 48.3	63.9 63.7 63.7	71.7 71.2 71.2	74.5 74.5 74.5	63.1 63.2 63.3	8.0 8.0 8.0
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>52.2</b> 52.2 52.3	<b>68.9</b> 68.8 68.9	<b>47.7</b> 47.4 47.7	<b>63.9</b> 63.9 63.9	<b>71.3</b> 71.5 71.4	<b>74.7</b> 74.3 74.6	63.4 63.5 63.5	<b>82</b> 8.3 8.4
	Jan-Mar 2000 Changes Over last 3 months	52.3 0.1	69.0	47.7	63.7 -0.3	71.4	74.8	63.6	8.4 0.2
	Overlast 12 months	0.4	0.3	-1.3	-0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5

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

Note: Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sums of the age series will not necessarily equal the totals.

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

All figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

#### **EMPLOYMENT** Workforce jobs<sup>a</sup>

		Employeej	obs				Self- employment	HM Forces <sup>b</sup>	Government- supported	Workfo
		Male		Female		All	employment jobs (with or without employees) c	Torces	traineesd	lopse
UNITE	ED KINGDOM	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	Property of	employees)			
	easonally adjusted Mar R Jun R Sep Dec	BCAE 11,278 11,385 11,481 11,564	1,305 1,346 1,353 1,395	BCAF 11,196 11,347 11,368 11,452	5,205 5,304 5,288 5,346	BCAD 22,474 22,732 22,850 23,017	BCAG 3,595 3,614 3,678 3,640	BCAH 225 221 218 216	DYCZ 214 181 189 190	DYDA 26,509 26,748 26,935 27,063
1997	Mar	11,614	1,356	11,309	5,186	22,923	3,623	214	175	26,935
	Jun	11,842	1,426	11,426	5,227	23,268	3,608	210	159	27,246
	Sep	11,898	1,435	11,490	5,220	23,388	3,638	210	171	27,408
	Dec	12,038	1,513	11,659	5,329	23,697	3,554	211	163	27,625
1998	Mar	12,029	1,466	11,614	5,231	23,643	3,561	211	153	27,568
	Jun	12,108	1,456	11,654	5,158	23,762	3,485	210	112	27,569
	Sep	12,244	1,430	11,728	5,129	23,972	3,502	209	121	27,804
	Dec	12,287	1,488	11,811	5,230	24,098	3,483	210	114	27,905
1999	Mar	12,195	1,493	11,694	5,199	23,889	3,465	209	110	27,673
	Jun	12,252	1,512	11,782	5,228	24,034	3,511	208	102	27,856
	Sep	12,380	1,541	11,835	5,248	24,214	3,430	208	100	27,952
	Dec	<b>12,432</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>11,948</b>	<b>5,346</b>	<b>24,380</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>208</b>	98	28,109
UNITE	ED KINGDOM									
Seaso 1996	nally adjusted Mar R Jun R Sep Dec	BCHI 11,335 11,396 11,427 11,508	1,315 1,347 1,355 1,368	BCHJ 11,247 11,332 11,372 11,369	5,228 5,295 5,313 5,284	BCAJ 22,582 22,728 22,799 22,877	3,603 3,622 3,650 3,650	225 222 218 216	211 195 191 181	DYDC 26,621 26,767 26,857 26,924
1997	Mar	11,683	1,375	11,373	5,211	23,056	3,631	214	170	27,070
	Jun	11,868	1,430	11,438	5,237	23,306	3,615	210	173	27,305
	Sep	11,854	1,440	11,495	5,246	23,349	3,612	211	171	27,343
	Dec	11,983	1,486	11,579	5,268	23,562	3,564	211	155	27,492
1998	Mar	12,094	1,483	11,674	5,251	23,767	3,569	210	149	27,695
	Jun	12,131	1,459	11,667	5,171	23,798	3,491	210	125	27,623
	Sep	12,208	1,438	11,734	5,156	23,941	3,479	209	119	27,749
	Dec	12,235	1,461	11,734	5,171	23,968	3,493	210	108	27,779
1999	Mar	12,256	1,509	11,750	5,216	24,006	3,472	209	106	27,791
	Jun	12,274	1,514	11,796	5,242	24,069	3,515	209	114	27,907
	Sep	12,347	1,549	11,842	5,277	24,189	3,411	208	98	27,907
	Dec	<b>12,381</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>11,872</b>	<b>5,287</b>	<b>24,252</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>208</b>	93	27,986
GREA	T BRITAIN									
Not se 1996	Mar R Jun R Sep Dec	DYCA 10,993 11,100 11,194 11,273	1,261 1,303 1,309 1,349	DYCB 10,903 11,054 11,074 11,152	5,070 5,170 5,153 5,206	DYCM 21,896 22,154 22,269 22,425	3,503 3,530 3,593 3,555	225 221 218 216	197 197 165 170 171	0 YDF 25,821 26,070 26,250 26,368
1997	Mar	11,325	1,311	11,011	5,047	22,335	3,539	214	158	6,246
	Jun	11,545	1,379	11,127	5,088	22,672	3,518	210	145	6,548
	Sep	11,599	1,388	11,188	5,079	22,787	3,548	210	154	6,700
	Dec	11,736	1,463	11,352	5,183	23,088	3,464	211	146	6,900
1998	Mar	11,728	1,417	11,309	5,086	23,037	3,471	211	137	6,856
	Jun	11,806	1,406	11,348	5,012	23,155	3,399	210	98	6,862
	Sep	11,941	1,381	11,422	4,985	23,363	3,416	209	106	7,094
	Dec	11,982	1,437	11,499	5,082	23,482	3,397	210	100	7,188
1999	Mar	11,891	1,443	11,385	5,052	23,276	3,379	209	97	6,96
	Jun	11,948	1,462	11,473	5,081	23,421	3,427	208	91	77,14
	Sep	12,073	1,491	11,524	5,100	23,597	3,346	208	93	7,24
	Dec	<b>12,123</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>11,632</b>	<b>5,194</b>	23,755	<b>3,338</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>92</b>	27,39
GREA	T BRITAIN							10.00	LOIT	YDI
	nally adjusted Mar R Jun R Sep Dec	DYCF 11,049 11,110 11,141 11,218	1,271 1,304 1,311 1,322	DYCG 10,954 11,039 11,076 11,072	5,093 5,160 5,178 5,144	DYCN 22,003 22,149 22,217 22,290	<b>DYZO</b> 3,510 3,538 3,565 3,565	225 222 218 216	LOJT 193 179 171 162	25,93 26,08 26,17 26,23
1997	Mar	11,392	1,329	11,074	5,073	22,466	3,546	214	153	26,37
	Jun	11,572	1,383	11,137	5,098	22,709	3,525	210	159	26,60
	Sep	11,555	1,393	11,191	5,106	22,747	3,522	211	154	26,63
	Dec	11,683	1,436	11,275	5,122	22,958	3,474	211	138	26,78
1998	Mar	11,792	1,434	11,368	5,107	23,160	3,478	210	132	26,98
	Jun	11,829	1,410	11,360	5,025	23,189	3,405	210	110	26,91
	Sep	11,905	1,389	11,426	5,012	23,331	3,393	209	104	27,03
	Dec	11,931	1,410	11,425	5,023	23,356	3,407	210	93	27,06
1999	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,951 11,969 12,041 <b>12,073</b>	1,458 1,464 1,499 <b>1,495</b>	11,440 11,485 11,530 <b>11,558</b>	5,069 5,095 5,130 <b>5,135</b>	23,392 23,454 23,571 <b>23,632</b>	3,386 3,431 3,327 <b>3,349</b> ment. Earnings and Pro	209 209 208 <b>208</b>	93 102 91 <b>87</b>	27,07 27,19 27,19 27,27

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer he

Workforce jobs (formerly workforce in employment) are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported that Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted. Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employee jobs series). Government-supported trainees are now seasonally adjusted to be consistent with the employee and self-employe ponents that feed into Table B. 18 Workforce jobs by industry.

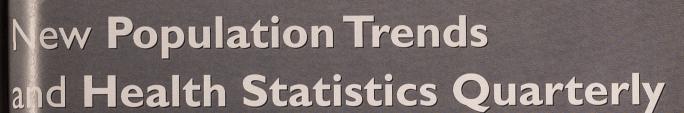
Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

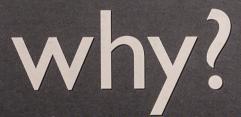
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			EMPI	LOY	MENT
mployee	jobs by	industry	y: seasonally	y ad	justed

	0

	ED KINGDOM	All industries and se A-Q	ervices	Manufacturing inde	ustries	Production industr C-E	ies	Production and cor industries C-F	struction
SIC 19 Sections Subse		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1320		BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
1987	Jun	22.002	21,994	4.847	4.863	5.315	5.333	6,459	6,477
1988	Jun	22,688	22,685	4,887	4,907	5,331	5,353	6,520	6,542
1989	Jun	23,100	23,099	4,877	4,900	5,302	5,328	6,534	6,559
1990	Jun	23,364	23,353	4,756	4,780	5,160	5,186	6.406	6,005
1991		22,702	22,682	4,342	4,362	4,720	4,742	6,406 5,870	5,905
1000	Jun	22,356	22,335	4,125	4,137	4,465	4,481	5,505	6,435 5,895 5,524
1992	Jun	22,330	22,000	4,123	4,107	4,400	4,401	5,505 E 106	5,324
1993	Jun	22,032	22,006	3,944	3,951	4,241	4,250	5,186	5,200
1994	Jun	22,121	22,084	3,963	3,967	4,224	4,231	5,170	5,180
1995	Jun	22,454	22,414	4,064	4,069	4,301	4,308	5,218	5,228
1996	Jun	22,706	22,702	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,216	5,227
1997	Jun	23,268	23,306	4,162	4,173	4,390	4,400	5,350	5,374
1998	Jan .			4,190	4,197	4,408	4,420		
	Feb			4,195	4,208	4,414	4,427		
	Mar	23,643	23,767	4,190	4,207	4,408	4,424	5,494	5,521
	Apr			4,187	4,210	4,405	4,428		
	May			4,180	4,203	4,398	4,420		
	Jun	23,762	23,798	4,185	4,194	4,402	4,411	5,481	5,504
	Jul			4,191	4,188	4,408	4,404		
	Aug			4,195	4,185	4,413	4,401		
	Sep -	23,972	23,941	4,195	4,180	4,412	4,397	5,511	5,492
	Oct			4,177	4,157	4,394	4,373		
	Nov			4.165	4.143	4,382	4,360		
	Dec	24,098	23,968	4,136	4,121	4,354	4,338	5,472	5,437
1999	Jan			4,110	4,116	4,328	4,338		
1999	Feb			4,089	4,100	4,307	4,318		
		00 000	04.006	4,067	4,084	4,307	4,300	5,362	5,388
	Mar	23,889	24,006		4,004			3,302	5,300
	Apr			4,048	4,070	4,264	4,285		
	May			4,038	4,060	4,254	4,274		
	Jun	24,034	24,069	4,042	4,049	4,257	4,264	5,351	5,373
	Jul			4,042	4,038	4,256	4,252		
	Aug			4,043	4,032	4,257	4,245		
	Sep	24,214	24,189	4,033	4,019	4,245	4,232	5,378	5,361
	Oct			4,034	4,015	4,245	4,226		
	Nov			4,032	4,010	4,243	4,221		
	Dec	24,380	24,252	4,017	4,005	4,226	4,213	5,394	5,360
2000	Jan P			4,001	4,005	4,207	4,212		
	FebP			3,997	4,004	4.243	4,210		
	Mar P			3,986	3,998	4,192	4,205		

UNITE	D KINGDOM			SEASONALLYA	DJUSTED					
		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting,	Mining and quarrying,	Food products, beverages	Manufacture of clothing,	Wood and wood	Paper, pulp, printing,	Chemicals chemical
SIC 19 Section		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	- forestry and fishing A,B 01-05	supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	publishing and recording media DE 21-22	products and man-made fibres DG 24
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	YEJI 15.204 15.837 16.248 16.643 16.525 16.540 16.518 16.651 16.964 17.213 17.604	YEID 15,171 15,806 16,216 16,601 16,478 16,500 16,479 16,603 16,912 17,192 17,616	YEHU 346 338 324 318 309 311 327 300 273 283 298	YEJJ 470 446 428 446 381 343 289 284 289 228	LOKA 529 521 510 504 506 480 467 456 456 449 474	LOKB 577 581 550 507 433 415 409 401 385 377 370	LOKC 994 976 888 889 97 824 84	LOKD 467 470 480 481 470 461 453 467 474 474 474	LC 5 300 314 327 277 286 286 286 287 286 287
1998	Jan Feb Mar	17,833	17,922	324	222 219 217	483 485 487	358 358 358	86 87 86	481 480 478	25% 25% 25%
	Apr May Jun	17,960	17,972	323	218 216 217	485 484 484	358 357 356	86 86 84	479 481 482	250 259 260
	Jul Aug Sep	18,132	18,140	309	216 216 217	481 481 480	354 352 349	84 85 86	481 480 481	261 261 262
	Oct Nov Dec	18,333	18,228	304	216 217 217	477 478 479	346 342 338	85 85 84	481 480 478	262 261 261
1999	Jan Feb Mar	18,229	18,312	306	222 218 217	478 477 477	335 330 326	84 84 83	475 476 477	261 260 259
	Apr May Jun	18,367	18,378	318	215 214 215	476 475 475	321 319 316	81 82 84	479 475 473	259 259 258
	Jul Aug Sep	18,514	18,526	302	214 213 213	474 473 472	313 311 309	84 84 84	475 474 472	257 257 257
	Oct Nov Dec	18,690	18,586	307	211 211 209	471 470 468	307 306 305	84 84 85	471 470 471	257 257 256
2000	Jan P Feb P Mar P				207 206 <b>206</b>	469 469 <b>470</b>	304 304 <b>300</b>	86 87 <b>87</b>	470 470 <b>470</b>	255 254 <b>253</b>

Note: Revisions to data from September 1995 to June 1996 are due to the inclusion of regrossed data from the Labour Force Survey (manufacturing industries, productions).	duction industries and service industries [all seasonally
unadjusted] have not béen revised).	

UNITED KINGDOM Rubber and Non-									Thousands	
UNITE SIC191		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
Cactical	n, ction, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	LOKF 213 223 227 221 195 190 194 203 225 231 242	LOKG 857 868 884 870 779 735 693 703 704 713 715	LOKH 481 492 496 495 464 429 387 384 398 403 402	LOKI 594 593 589 558 496 454 432 448 486 510 520	LOKJ 510 509 499 491 437 405 356 351 374 388 391	LOKK 234 240 246 247 217 211 210 215 229 228 245	YEHX 1,144 1,189 1,231 1,249 1,152 1,044 950 949 921 889 980	LOKL 3,430 3,536 3,671 3,677 3,669 3,647 3,733 3,781 3,829 3,959	LOKM 989 1,063 1,150 1,207 1,182 1,170 1,136 1,142 1,199 1,250 1,275
1998	Jan Feb Mar	243 244 243	708 707 705	403 405 404	535 536 535	400 403 404	244 245 245	1,097	4,002	1,349
	Apr May Jun	244 244 244	705 699 694	403 402 402	537 534 532	408 411 410	245 245 245	1,093	4,014	1,332
	Jul Aug Sep	244 244 244	693 693 692	402 402 402	531 530 528	411 412 411	246 247 247	1,095	4,057	1,370
	Oct Nov Dec	244 243 242	685 682 675	398 397 396	524 521 516	410 408 406	245 246 246	1,098	4,063	1,373
1999	Jan Feb Mar	241 241 240	674 671 668	394 392 391	520 518 514	405 405 401	249 247 247	1,087	4,063	1,375
	Apr May Jun	239 238 238	664 665 665	389 387 386	512 510 508	400 400 397	249 249 249	1,109	4,066	1,367
	Jul Aug Sep	237 235 235	663 661 661	383 383 382	507 506 502	396 398 394	249 250 250	1,129	4,091	1,379
	Oct Nov Dec	235 236 236	660 661 662	381 380 379	503 503 502	393 393 392	251 251 252	1,147	4,134	1,380
2000	Jan P Feb P Mar P	235 235 <b>233</b>	662 663 <b>665</b>	378 377 <b>376</b>	502 501 <b>500</b>	391 390 <b>390</b>	253 253 <b>253</b>			

SIC 1890 Section		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L <sup>b</sup> 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Qc 90-93
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	Jun	863 880 912 944 931 922 909 902 891 875 896	LOKO 444 462 471 470 463 454 428 429 430 444 446	LOKP 928 1,004 1,045 1,055 1,033 1,000 968 976 995 971	LOKQ 176 187 195 202 198 218 252 266 276 270 288	LOKR 2,016 2,146 2,278 2,410 2,375 2,365 2,423 2,425 2,425 2,581 2,717 2,905	1,487 1,471 1,392 1,434 1,455 1,459 1,456 1,438 1,402 1,409 1,362	LOKT 1,732 1,794 1,835 1,856 1,844 1,826 1,805 1,828 1,837 1,870 1,876	LOKU 2,167 2,301 2,291 2,311 2,367 2,436 2,447 2,462 2,505 2,514 2,541	YEIC 938 961 975 969 953 982 1,007 1,002 1,015 1,042 1,072
1998	Jan Feb Mar	909	451	1,009	286	3,014	1,374	1,873	2,545	1,109
	Apr May Jun	916	454	1,007	288	3,056	1,395	1,859	2,543	1,107
	Jul Aug Sep	917	460	1,005	300	3,079	1,449	1,875	2,518	1,109
	Oct Nov Dec	923	468	1,005	302	3,124	1,446	1,880	2,522	1,125
1999	Jan Feb Mar	937	472	1,002	301	3,152	1,449	1,891	2,528	1,143
	Apr May Jun	948	473	1,008	302	3,170	1,453	1,899	2,532	1,157
	Jul Aug Sep	967	484	1,013	309	3,195	1,442	1,926	2,561	1,157
	Oct Nov Dec	974	503	1,015	314	3,212	1,446	1,909	2,555	1,148
2000	Jan Feb <b>Mar</b>									

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

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

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

Revisions to Annual Employment Survey 95 and 96 had resulted in an upward step in the employee jobs series from September 1995. The project to revise this series for all periods prior to this date is now complete.

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

Provisional

Do by	madstr	. Scason	ally adju	otcu i	
					Thousands

											Thousands
INTED KINGDOM	Alljobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and com- munications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services
SC92 sections	A-Q DYDC	A,B LOLI	C,E LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	G-H LOLU	LOLX	J-K LOMA	L-N LOMD	O-Q LOMG	LOMJ
Milops Milops	26,172	588	289	4,301	1,822	5,776	1,543	4,208	6,303	1,343	19,173
Mar	26,173	598	281	4,302	1,798	5,720	1,516	4,238	6,339	1,383	19,195
Jun	26,198	603	271	4,317	1,805	5,725	1,529	4,232	6,335	1,381	19,202
Sep	26,358	592	260	4,327	1,803	5,753	1,539	4,352	6,348	1,385	19,377
Dec	26,434	575	254	4,352	1,801	5,782	1,526	4,380	6,354	1,410	19,453
Mar	26,445	570	248	4,366	1,790	5,798	1,535	4,400	6,338	1,401	19,471
Jun	26,492	567	245	4,378	1,786	5,798	1,532	4,431	6,338	1,417	19,517
Sep R	26,491	560	244	4,387	1,777	5,758	1,527	4,508	6,329	1,401	19,524
Dec R	26,617	559	249	4,460	1,744	5,771	1,520	4,559	6,351	1,405	19,606
Mar B	26,598	569	239	4,455	1,733	5,756	1,506	4,534	6,379	1,427	19,602
Jun B	26,728	560	238	4,430	1,741	5,818	1,523	4,574	6,391	1,451	19,758
Sep	26,857	563	237	4,449	1,737	5,836	1,543	4,572	6,428	1,492	19,871
Dec	26,924	577	233	4,453	1,723	5,854	1,558	4,622	6,404	1,500	19,938
Mar	27,070	551	237	4,453	1,745	5,929	1,585	4,738	6,344	1,489	20,085
Jun	27,305	578	238	4,483	1,739	5,980	1,584	4,824	6,364	1,515	20,266
Sep	27,343	581	232	4,461	1,761	6,031	1,562	4,858	6,341	1,517	20,308
Dec	27,492	577	230	4,480	1,798	6,068	1,554	4,906	6,336	1,543	20,407
Mar Jun Sep Dec	27,695 27,623 27,749 27,779	569 565 543 524	229 227 227 227 227	4,531 4,515 4,492 4,429	1,808 1,795 1,780 1,797	6,086 6,056 6,129 6,100	1,571 1,574 1,591 1,627	4,969 4,988 5,033 5,086	6,365 6,372 6,409 6,434	1,567 1,531 1,545 1,554	20,558 20,521 20,707 20,801
Mar	27,791	522	224	4,379	1,797	6,101	1,632	5,120	6,455	1,561	20,869
Jun	27,907	522	223	4,347	1,810	6,113	1,648	5,158	6,480	1,605	21,004
Sep	27,907	504	223	4,299	1,808	6,103	1,676	5,191	6,500	1,603	21,073
Dec	<b>27,986</b>	512	219	<b>4,289</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>6,157</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>5,204</b>	<b>6,487</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>21,156</b>
thange on suarter	<b>80</b> 0.3	9	-4 -1.7	-10 -0.2	<b>2</b> 0.1	<b>54</b> 0.9	<b>27</b> 1.6	13 0.3	-13 -0.2	<b>2</b> 0.1	83 0.4
Percent Change on Year	<b>207</b> 0.7	-12 -2.3	<b>-8</b> -3.7	<b>-141</b> -3.2	14 0.8	<b>57</b> 0.9	<b>76</b> 4.7	118 2.3	<b>53</b> 0.8	50 3.2	<b>354</b> 1.7
Per cent	LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
Vale jobs	14,179	455	232	3,003	1,616	2,785	1,168	2203	2,105	613	8,874
93 De 94 Ma Jun Sep De:	14,176 14,201 14,297 14,335	466 471 463 455	223 215 207 202	3,006 3,025 3,030 3,055	1,594 1,594 1,596 1,594	2,754 2,759 2,764 2,786	1,147 1,161 1,171 1,163	2,212 2,196 2,270 2,264	2,121 2,122 2,130 2,127	654 660 666 689	8,888 8,897 9,001 9,029
95 Ma	14,340	451	199	3,076	1,587	2,799	1,173	2,257	2,115	682	9,027
Jun	14,366	448	197	3,096	1,590	2,801	1,175	2,270	2,103	687	9,035
Sep R	14,360	446	197	3,108	1,583	2,763	1,172	2,313	2,099	679	9,026
De: R	14,399	441	201	3,172	1,553	2,739	1,164	2,346	2,109	675	9,032
96 Ma R	14,328	449	194	3,169	1,540	2,740	1,151	2,309	2,103	673	8,976
Jun R	14,378	442	193	3,157	1,551	2,755	1,163	2,327	2,112	678	9,034
Sep	14,447	444	192	3,174	1,560	2,770	1,177	2,303	2,132	695	9,077
De:	14,513	460	188	3,175	1,541	2,829	1,190	2,309	2,126	696	9,148
97 Mai	14,650	433	190	3,173	1,562	2,881	1,200	2,407	2,105	700	9,292
Jun	14,797	462	190	3,195	1,565	2,914	1,191	2,460	2,107	713	9,385
Sep	14,779	442	184	3,172	1,564	2,959	1,171	2,482	2,082	723	9,418
De	14,863	433	183	3,194	1,591	2,969	1,161	2,525	2,067	740	9,462
98 Mar	14,955	429	181	3,228	1,602	2,966	1,172	2,568	2,056	752	9,514
Jun	14,930	431	178	3,217	1,590	2,966	1,168	2,595	2,044	742	9,515
Sep	14,981	409	176	3,207	1,573	3,012	1,175	2,634	2,051	745	9,616
Dec	15,022	394	176	3,170	1,598	2,988	1,200	2,680	2,061	754	9,684
99 Ma.	15,040	391	173	3,143	1,599	3,005	1,202	2,683	2,084	761	9,735
Jun	15,090	389	173	3,131	1,598	3,020	1,215	2,692	2,095	777	9,800
Sep	15,069	377	173	3,102	1,607	3,005	1,229	2,713	2,089	774	9,810
Der	<b>15,094</b>	<b>383</b>	170	<b>3,095</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>9,838</b>
Dange on quarter	<b>25</b> 0.2	6	-3 -1.6	-7 -0.2	0.1	<b>25</b> 0.8	13 1	-5 -0.2	-5 -0.2	-1 -0.1	<b>27</b> 0.3
Dange on year Front Smale jobs	72 0.5 LOLB 11,993	-11 -2.8 LOLK	-6 -3.6 LOLN 57	-75 -24 LOLQ 1,298	10 0.6 LOLT 206	41 1.4 LOLW 2,992	43 4 LOLZ 374	28 1.0 LOMC 2,005	23 1.1 LOMF 4,198	20 2.6 LOMI 730	154 1.6 LOML 10,299
Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,997 11,998 12,062 12,099	133 132 132 129 120	57 56 53 52	1,296 1,292 1,297 1,297	204 212 207 207	2,966 2,966 2,989 2,997	369 368 367 363	2,025 2,037 2,082 2,116	4,218 4,214 4,218 4,228	729 721 719 721	10,307 10,306 10,376 10,424
55 Mar	12,105	119	49	1,289	203	2,998	363	2,142	4,223	718	10,444
Jun	12,126	119	47	1,282	196	2,997	357	2,162	4,236	730	10,482
Sep R	12,131	114	47	1,279	193	2,996	355	2,195	4,229	722	10,498
Dec R	12,219	118	48	1,289	191	3,032	356	2,213	4,242	731	10,574
Mar R	12,270	120	45	1,286	193	3,016	355	2,225	4,276	754	10,626
Jun R	12,350	118	44	1,273	190	3,064	360	2,247	4,279	774	10,724
Sep	12,410	119	45	1,274	178	3,066	366	2,269	4,296	797	10,795
Dec	12,411	117	45	1,278	182	3,026	368	2,313	4,279	804	10,790
Mar	12,420	118	47	1,280	182	3,048	385	2,331	4,239	790	10,793
Jun	12,507	116	48	1,288	175	3,066	392	2,364	4,257	802	10,881
Sep	12,563	139	47	1,289	197	3,072	391	2,376	4,258	794	10,891
Dec	12,630	144	47	1,287	207	3,099	393	2,381	4,269	803	10,946
Mar	12,740	140	48	1,304	205	3,120	398	2,401	4,310	814	11,043
Jun	12,693	135	49	1,298	205	3,090	406	2,393	4,328	788	11,006
Sep	12,768	134	50	1,284	208	3,117	417	2,399	4,358	800	11,091
Dec	12,757	130	51	1,259	198	3,112	427	2,406	4,373	801	11,118
Mar	12,752	131	51	1,236	199	3,096	430	2,437	4,371	800	11,134
Jun	12,816	133	50	1,216	212	3,093	433	2,466	4,384	828	11,204
Sep	12,838	127	50	1,197	201	3,099	447	2,478	4,411	829	11,263
Dec	12,892	<b>129</b>	49	1,194	<b>202</b>	<b>3,128</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>4,403</b>	831	11,318
lange on quarter	54 0.4	2 1.7	-1 -1.8	-3 -0.3	1 0.6	29 0.9	13 3.0	18 0.7	-8 -0.2	2 0.3	55 0.5
lange on year	135 1.1	-1 -0.7	-1.8 -2 -4.2	-65 -5.2	4 1.8	16 0.5	33 7.8	90 3.7	30 0.7	31 3.8	200 1.8

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

Workforce jobs measures the number of jobs held by employees, the self-employed, those on government training schemes and those in the Armed Forces. Where an employee is employed in more than one job, the employment jobs series scounts the additional jobs. The self-employment jobs series includes second self-employment jobs (where the main job is as an employee) hewisions to Annual Employment Survey 95 and 96 had resulted in an upward step in the employee jobs and workforce jobs series from September 1995. The project to revise the employee jobs and workforce jobs series for all periods prior to this date is now complete. At the same time the opportunity has been taken to revise the self-employment component of workforce jobs for periods prior to Revised

UNITED KINGDOM	Section,	December	r1998		December	r1999		1999			2000		
	sub- section	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan P	Feb P	MarP
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,126.2	1,227.4	4,353.6	3,060.3	1,165.8	4,226.1	4,245.2	4,243.1	4,226.1	4,207.2	4,203.1	4,192.3
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	63.9	11.5	75.5	60.8	8.3	69.1	69.9	69.5	69.1	67.5	67.6	68.0
Mining and quarrying of energy Producing materials	CA (10-12)	) 36.9	7.5	44.4	32.9	5.7	38.6	39.4	39.1	38.6	38.9	39.2	39.4
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	27.0	4.0	31.0	27.9	2.6	30.5	30.4	30.5	30.5	28.6	28.4	28.6
MANUFACTURING	D	2,957.6	1,178.5	4,136.1	2,897.9	1,119.5	4,017.4	4,033.8	4,032.5	4,017.4	4,001.1	3,996.7	3,988.8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	310.7	173.0	483.8	298.0	174.6	472.6	477.5	478.5	472.6	465.8	464.6	463,8
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of textiles	DB 17	139.1 101.8	169.0 69.2	308.2 171.0	123.6 91.4	154.0 68.8	277.6 160.3	281.4 161.3	280.1 160.6	277.6 160.3	276.7 160.1	275.4 159.6	271.1 158.9
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	37.3	99.8	137.2	32.2	85.2	117.4	120.1	119.6	117.4	116.6	115.8	1122
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	17.9	11.6	29.6	13.8	12.6	26.4	26.5	26.5	26.4	29.4	28.9	28,4
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	70.7	13.3	84.0	68.8	15.7	84.5	84.5	84.0	84.5	85.2	85.6	87.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	289.4 79.7	189.6 34.0	479.0 113.7	295.0 78.6	176.1 26.6	471.1 105.2	472.5 106.3	471.6 106.2	471.1 105.2	471.3 105.3	469.9 104.5	469.4 104.6
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	209.8	155.6	365.3	216.4	149.4	365.8	3662	365.4	365.8	366.0	365.5	365.3
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.8	5.9	30.7	24.5	4.8	29.3	29.7	29.5	29.3	29.2	29.2	29
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	1762	84.7	260.9	176.9	79.4	256.4	257.7	256.8	256.4	253.5	253.1	<b>2</b> 52.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	183.0	59.4	242.3	174.0	62.9	236.9	236.3	236.8	236.9	234.9	235.2	232.0
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	1121	30.7	142.8	109.8	29.8	139.6	139.7	140.1	139.6	141.2	141.5	141.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	444.2 107.0	88.7 19.3	532.9 126.3	437.5 106.8	83.4 13.5	520.9 120.2	522.1 120.3	521.2 120.1	520.9 120.2	517.7 120.1	519.8 120.0	522. 120
of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	337.1	69.5	406.6	330.7	69.9	400.7	401.8	401.1	400.7	397.6	399.8	402.
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	323.5	74.0	397.4	314.0	66.0	380.1	382.3	382.0	380.1	378.8	3772	3748
Manufacture of electrical								F0F 4	F0E 7	-me	F01.6	501.7	500
and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL 30	353.5 40,3	164.4 17.9	518.0 58.1	349.5 38.9	154.1 16.4	503.6 55.2	505.4 55.7	505.7 55.4	503.6 55.2	501.6 54.5	501.7	
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	120.1	61.6	181.7	121.7	52.5	1742	174.8	175.0	1742	175.4	175.2	1748
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	89.8	37.8	127.6	83.7	43.8	127.5	126.4	127.2	127.5	127.1	127.3	127.3
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	103.3	47.1	150.5	105.2	41.6	146.7	148.6	148.1	146.7	144.6	144.6	143.7
Manufacture of transport									205.5	2004	001.0	201.1	389.8
equipment of motor vehicles, trailers	DM 34	359.8 199.2	48.1 29.6	407.9 228.8	348.3 192.2	44.8 26.7	218.9	394.6 219.6	395.5 220.0	393.1 218.9	391.9 217.4	391.1 217.3	216.6
of motor venicles, trailers of other transport equipment	35	160.6	18.5	179.1	1562	18.1	174.2	175.0	175.5	1742		173.8	
Manufacturingn.e.c.	DN	152.6	66.1	218.7	164.1	61.2	225.3	223.5	224.3	225.3	223.9	223.4	222.8
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	104.7	37.4	142.1	101.6	38.0	139.6	141.6	141.1	139.6	138.5	138.8	138.7

P Provisional R Revised

## EMPLOYMENT Actual weekly hours of work

Hours.	seasonally	adjusto

UNITED		Ave	rage actual weekly hours	ofwork					
KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>a</sup>	All workers <sup>b</sup>	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs				
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE				
(Mar-May) 1992 1993	850.3 838.8	33.0 33.0	37.9 38.1	14.7 14.7	10.6 9.9				
1994 1995	853.4 871.5	33.3 33.5	38.5 38.7	15.0 15.1	9.2 9.2				
1996 1997	878.8 892.0	33.4 33.2	38.7 38.6	15.1 15.1	8.9 9.4				
1998 1999	901.0 914.7	33.2 33.3	38.5 38.5	15.1 15.4	9.1 9.1				
3-month averages	908.4	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0				
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	905.7 914.7	33.0 33.3	38.2 38.5	15.3 15.4	8.8 9.1				
Apr-Jun	910.6	33.1	38.3	15.4	9.0				
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	912.4 911.1	33.1 33.0	38.4 38.3	15.4 15.3	9.3 9.0				
Jul-Sep Aug Oct	912.9 909.7	33.0 32.9	38.3 38.2	15.3 15.3	8.9 9.0				
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	906.4	32.7	37.9	15.3	92				
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	<b>913.1</b> 909.9	<b>32.9</b> 32.8	<b>38.2</b> 38.0	<b>15.3</b> 15.3	<b>9.3</b> 92				
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	908.7	32.8 32.6	38.0 37.8	15.3 15.3	9.1 9.1				
Jan-Mar 2000 Changes	905.9	320	37.0	100					
Over last 3 months Percent	-7.3 -0.8	<b>-0.3</b> -1.0	-0.4 -1.1	0.0 -0.3	<b>-0.2</b> -1.9				
Overlast 12 months	-2.5	-0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.1 0.9				
Percent	-0.3 YBUT	-1.3 YBUW	-1.4 YBUZ	-0.1 YBVC	YBVF				
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	IBUI	1504	1502						
1992 1993	551.2 540.4	38.6 38.6	39.9 40.0	14.3 14.3	11.9 10.8				
1994 1995	550.6 564.0	38.9 39.2	40.4 40.9	14.8 14.6	9.8 9.9				
1996 1997	566.7 574.4	39.1 38.8	40.8 40.6	14.8 14.8	9.6 10.7				
1998 1999	581.4 585.0	38.7 38.5	40.5 40.4	15.0 15.1	9.7 9.6				
3-month averages	TO 4	38.4	40.2	15.1	9.5				
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>581.4</b> 579.3 585.0	38.2 38.5	40.1 40.4	15.1 15.1	9.3 9.6				
Apr-Jun	582.3	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.7				
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	584.1 583.9	38.4 38.3	40.3 40.2	15.2 15.1	10.1 9.8				
Jul-Sep	584.6 582.9	38.3 38.2	40.2 40.1	15.0 15.0	9.7 9.7				
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	582.9 580.1	37.9	39.8	15.1	10.0				
Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000	<b>585.3</b> 583.3	<b>38.2</b> 38.1	<b>40.2</b> 40.0	<b>15.1</b> 15.0	<b>10.1</b> 10.1				
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	582.2	38.1	40.0	14.8 14.9	9.7 <b>9.7</b>				
Jan-Mar 2000 Changes	580.2	37.9	39.7	14.3	3.1				
Over last 3 months Percent	<b>-5.0</b> -0.9	<b>-0.4</b> -1.0	<b>-0.5</b> -1.3	<b>-0.2</b> -1.5	<b>-0.3</b> -3.3				
Overlast 12 months	-1.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	<b>0.2</b> 2.0				
Percent	-0.2 YBUU	-1.3 YBUX	-1.3 YBVA	-1.5 YBVD	YBVG				
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	1800	IBOX	1547						
1992	299.1 298.4	26.1 26.1	34.1 34.2	14.7 14.8	9.3 9.0				
1993 1994 1995	302.9 307.6	26.3 26.5	34.5 34.5	15.1 15.2	8.6 8.6				
1996 1997	312.1 317.7	26.4 26.4	34.7 34.5	15.1 15.2	8.3 8.4				
1998 1999	319.6 329.7	26.3 26.7	34.4 34.8	15.2 15.4	8.6 8.6				
3-month averages				455	9.7				
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	<b>326.9</b> 326.4	<b>26.5</b> 26.5 26.7	<b>34.5</b> 34.4 34.8	<b>15.5</b> 15.3 15.4	<b>8.7</b> 8.6 8.6				
Mar-May (Spr)  Apr-Jun	329.7 328.2	26.6	34.6	15.4	8.5				
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	328.3 327.1	26.6 26.4	34.5 34.4	15.5 15.3	8.7 8.4				
Jul-Sep	328.3	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.5				
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	326.8 326.3	26.4 26.4	34.3 34.1	15.4 15.3	8.5 8.6				
Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000	<b>327.8</b> 326.6	<b>26.4</b> 26.3	<b>34.2</b> 34.1	15.4 15.3	<b>8.6</b> 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				
Changes Over last 3 months	-2.2	-0.3	-0.3 -1.0	0.0 0.3	0.1 0.6				
Percent Overlast 12 months	-0.7 -1.3	-1.0 -0.4	-1.0 -0.6	-0.1	0.0				
Percent	-0.4	-1.4	-1.7	-0.4	0.3				

a Main and second jobs. b Main job only. All figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

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

Usual weekly hours of work B.22

INTED KINGDOM	Loop th	an 6 hours	6 ···· •	15 hours				Т	nousands, seas	ork D. Z. Z. J.	
NITED KINGDOM	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	15 hours % of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Over 4	% of total	
ul	YCDM	LVAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG	
" Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995	484 525 506 531	1.9 2.1 2.0 2.0	2,081 2,039 2,107 2,088	8.0 8.0 8.2 8.0	3,463 3,553 3,647 3,677	13.4 13.9 14.1 14.1	13,537 13,157 12,977 13,031	52.3 51.5 50.3 49.9	6,302 6,294 6,544 6,772	24.4 24.6 25.4	
1993 1997 1993 1993	541 502 502 491	2.0 1.9 1.8 1.8	2,135 2,173 2,156 2,147	8.1 8.1 7.9 7.8	3,904 4,056 4,155 4,289	14.8 15.1 15.3 15.6	12,902 13,110 13,355 13,864	49.9 48.8 48.7 49.0 50.3	6,772 6,930 7,075 7,061 6,771	25.9 26.2 26.3 25.9 24.6	
3-month averages Jan Mar 1999 Feb Apr Mar May (Spr)	<b>505</b> 488 491	1.8 1.8 1.8	<b>2,160</b> 2,158 2,147	<b>7.8</b> 7.8 7.8	<b>4,251</b> 4,267 4,289	15.4 15.5 15.6	13,819 13,860 13,864	<b>50.2</b> 50.3 50.3	<b>6,803</b> 6,776 6,771	<b>24.7</b> 24.6 24.6	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	494 496 496	1.8 1.8 1.8	2,132 2,123 2,132	7.7 7.7 7.7	4,310 4,321 4,324	15.6 15.6 15.6	13,878 13,892 13,888	50.3 50.3 50.2	6,777 6,780 6,818	24.6 24.6 24.6	
Jul- ap Aug-Oct Sep Nov (Aut)	496 496 497	1.8 1.8 1.8	2,136 2,119 2,116	7.7 7.7 7.6	4,313 4,337 4,346	15.6 15.7 15.7	13,934 13,904 13,944	50.3 50.2 50.3	6,816 6,822 6,820	24.6 24.6 24.6	
Oct Dec Nov 39-Jan 2000 Dec 39-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>498</b> 492 500	1.8 1.8 1.8	<b>2,110</b> 2,110 2,132	<b>7.6</b> 7.6 7.7	<b>4,372</b> 4,369 4,402	<b>15.7</b> 15.7 15.8	13,965 13,959 13,933	<b>50.3</b> 50.3 50.2	<b>6,823</b> 6,831 6,816	<b>24.6</b> 24.6 24.5	
Jan Mar 2000	504	1.8	2,135	7.7	4,403	15.8	13,990	50.3	6,792	24.4	
Over last 3 months Percent	6 1.1		<b>25</b> 1.2		31 0.7		<b>24</b> 0.2		-31 -0.5		
Over last 12 months Percent	-2 -0.3		<b>-25</b> -1.2		152 3.6		170 1.2		-11 -0.2		
ale Sp. ing quarters (Mar-May)	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH	
199. 199. 199.	110 114 120	0.8 0.8 0.8	342 352 384	2.4 2.5 2.7	581 610 645	4.0 4.3 4.5	8,079 7,755 7,658	56.2 55.1 53.8	5,260 5,253 5,417	36.6 37.3 38.1	
199: 199: 199: 199: 199:	134 131 129 117 130	0.9 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.9	407 426 462 469 469	2.8 2.9 3.1 3.1 3.1	668 738 800 813 893	4.6 5.1 5.4 5.4 5.9	7,605 7,538 7,657 7,855 8,222	52.6 51.8 51.5 52.1 54.0	5,637 5,729 5,808 5,815 5,499	39.0 39.3 39.1 38.6 36.1	
3-month averages Jan Mar 1999 Fel: Apr Man-May (Spr)	130 124 130	0.9 0.8 0.9	<b>466</b> 469 469	3.1 3.1 3.1	<b>869</b> 872 893	<b>5.7</b> 5.7 5.9	<b>8,172</b> 8,213 8,222	<b>53.8</b> 54.0 54.0	<b>5,559</b> 5,524 5,499	<b>36.6</b> 36.3 36.1	
Apr Jun Mas Jul Jun Aug (Sum)	127 126 124	0.8 0.8 0.8	476 477 484	3.1 3.1 3.2	903 892 898	5.9 5.8 5.9	8,198 8,200 8,193	53.8 53.8 53.6	5,526 5,550 5,574	36.3 36.4 36.5	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	123 124 121	0.8 0.8 0.8	481 472 471	3.1 3.1 3.1	894 901 898	5.8 5.9 5.9	8,245 8,236 8,272	53.9 53.8 54.0	5,551 5,563 5,560	36.3 36.4 36.3	
Oct Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	120 118 120	0.8 0.8 0.8	<b>470</b> 474 485	3.1 3.1 3.2	<b>902</b> 896 898	<b>5.9</b> 5.8 5.9	<b>8,274</b> 8,271 8,252	<b>53.9</b> 53.9 53.8	<b>5,573</b> 5,580 5,577	<b>36.3</b> 36.4 36.4	
Jan-Mar 2000	124	0.8	487	3.2	887	5.8	8,299	54.0	5,563	36.2	
Over last 3 months Percent	4 3.5		17 3.6		-15 -1.7		<b>25</b> 0.3		-11 -0.2		
Over last 12 months Percent	-6 -4.8		<b>21</b> 4.5		18 2.0		<b>127</b> 1.6		0.1		
male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI	
1992 1993 1994 1995	374 411 386 396	3.3 3.6 3.3	1,740 1,687 1,722	15.1 14.7 14.9	2,882 2,943 3,002	25.1 25.6 26.0	5,458 5,403 5,319	47.5 47.0 46.0	1,042 1,040 1,127	9.1 9.1 9.8	
1996 1997 1998 1999	410 373 385 362	3.4 3.5 3.1 3.2 2.9	1,681 1,710 1,710 1,687 1,678	14.4 14.4 14.2 13.9 13.6	3,010 3,166 3,256 3,342	25.8 26.7 27.0 27.5 27.5	5,426 5,364 5,453 5,500	46.6 45.3 45.2 45.2	1,136 1,200 1,267 1,246	9.7 10.1 10.5 10.2	
3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	375 364	3.0 2.9	1,695 1,689	13.7 13.7	3,396 3,382 3,394	27.5 27.4 27.5	5,642 5,648 5,647	45.7 45.8 45.7	1,272 1,244 1,253	10.3 10.1 10.1	
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	362 367	3.0	1,678 1,656	13.6	3,396	27.5 27.6	5,642	45.7 45.9	1,272	10.3	
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	370 373	3.0	1,647 1,648	13.3 13.3	3,429 3,426	27.7 27.7	5,692 5,695	46.0 46.0	1,231 1,243	10.0 10.0	
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	373 372 377	3.0 3.0 3.0	1,655 1,647 1,645	13.3 13.3 13.3	3,419 3,437 3,448	27.6 27.8 27.8	5,689 5,669 5,673	45.9 45.8 45.7	1,266 1,259 1,260	10.2 10.2 10.2	
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>378</b> 374 380	3.0 3.0 3.1	<b>1,640</b> 1,636 1,648	<b>13.2</b> 13.2 13.2	<b>3,470</b> 3,473 3,504	27.9 28.0 28.1	<b>5,691</b> 5,688 5,682	<b>45.8</b> 45.8 45.6	1,250 1,252 1,238	10.1 10.1 9.9	
Jan-Mar 2000 Changes	380	3.0	1,648	13.2	3,517	28.2	5,691	45.7	1,230	9.9	
Over last 3 months Percent	2 0.4		8 0.5		<b>46</b> 1.3		0.0		<b>-20</b> -1.6		
Over last 12 months Per cent	5 12		<b>-46</b> -2.7		134 4.0		<b>43</b> 0.8		-14 -1.1		

fgures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

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

#### **EMPLOYMENT** Indices of employment and output per filled job





UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econo	my		Production in	dustries		Manufacturing	gindustries	
SIC 1992	Outputa	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>	Outp of filled job
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	90.9 91.1 93.2 97.4 100.0 102.5 106.0 108.5 110.5	LNNM 102.2 99.3 98.3 99.1 100.0 101.0 102.8 104.5 105.2	89.0 91.8 94.8 98.2 100.0 101.5 103.1 103.9 105.1	94.5 94.0 94.9 98.3 100.0 101.1 102.1 102.7 103.2	LNOJ 110.4 103.5 99.2 98.6 100.0 101.2 101.7 102.3 98.8	85.6 90.8 95.7 99.7 100.0 99.9 100.4 100.4 104.5	92.8 92.8 94.1 98.5 100.0 100.4 101.7 102.0 101.9	LNOK 107.8 107.2 97.8 98.0 100.0 101.4 102.1 103.0 99.3	LNA 86 91 96 100 100 99 99 99 100
1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	90.8 90.7 91.2 91.6	100.4 99.9 98.8 98.1	90.4 90.9 92.3 93.4	94.0 93.5 94.2 94.1	105.8 104.6 102.8 100.8	88.9 89.4 91.6 93.4	92.7 92.7 93.0 92.7	103.3 102.1 100.6 98.7	86.7 97.7 94.0
1993 Q1	92.1	98.1	94.0	94.6	99.8	94.8	94.1	97.9	96.1
Q2	92.7	98.2	94.3	94.4	99.4	95.0	94.0	97.7	96.2
Q3	93.5	98.3	95.1	95.1	98.9	96.1	93.9	97.8	96.1
Q4	94.3	98.6	95.6	95.7	98.6	97.1	94.4	97.8	96.5
1994 Q1	95.5	98.7	96.7	96.3	98.5	97.8	96.5	97.5	98.9
Q2	96.9	98.8	98.1	98.1	98.6	99.5	98.0	97.9	100.1
Q3	98.1	99.3	98.9	98.9	98.6	100.3	99.3	98.2	101.8
Q4	99.0	99.6	99.3	99.8	98.8	101.0	100.3	98.5	101.8
1995 Q1	99.4	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.3	100.3	99.6	99.2	100 4
Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.8	100.2	100.1	99.9	100 2
Q3	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.2	99.8	100 5
Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	101.0	99.3	100.1	101.1	99 0
1996 Q1	101.6	100.5	101.2	101.0	101.3	99.7	100.4	101.1	99.3
Q2	102.1	100.8	101.3	100.8	100.9	99.9	99.9	101.0	98.9
Q3	102.8	101.2	101.6	101.2	101.2	100.1	100.3	101.7	98.7
Q4	103.6	101.5	102.1	101.5	101.3	100.1	100.9	101.7	99.2
1997 Q1	104.7	101.9	102.7	102.0	101.4	100.6	101.7	101.6	100.1
Q2	105.5	102.7	102.7	101.9	101.7	100.1	101.4	102.1	99.2
Q3	106.5	103.1	103.3	102.6	101.7	100.9	101.9	102.1	99.8
Q4	107.1	103.5	103.5	102.0	101.8	100.2	101.8	102.6	99.2
1998 Q1 .	107.7	104.2	103.3	102.1	102.7	99.5	102.1	103.5	98.7
Q2	108.5	104.3	104.0	103.2	102.8	100.4	102.4	103.5	99.0
Q3	109.0	104.5	104.3	103.2	102.4	100.7	102.2	103.1	99.1
Q4	109.0	104.8	104.1	102.4	101.4	101.0	101.2	102.0	99.3
1999 O1	109.3	104.8	104.3	101.9	100.1	101.8	100.9	100.7	100.2
O2	109.9	105.1	104.6	102.6	99.1	103.6	101.2	99.6	101.5
Q3	111.0	105.3	105.4	104.1	98.3	105.9	102.6	98.8	103.9
Q4	111.8	105.5	106.0	104.2	97.7	106.6	103.0	98.3	104.8
2000 01	N/A	N/A	N/A	103.3	97.5	106.0	102.5	98.1	104.5

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





## Who owns the UK's PLCs....?

Share Ownership

ind all the answers in the latest edition of Share Ownership, published March 2000) the definitive guide to the distribution and ownership of shares in UK listed companies.

Based on the end-1998 Share Register Survey, Share Ownership ana /ses in detail the ownership of UK shares, covering fully the major changes to ownership since the last survey (1997). The analysis includes: ownership of the recently demutualised companies, the levels of ownership in each share-holding sector, and now this has changed over the last 30 years, a breakdown of share ownership by industry of issuing company and investing sector, ownership of the FT-SE 100 companies, for shares held hrough nominees, analysis of the underlying holders of the shares rather than the nominees. As background, several tables of data are included.



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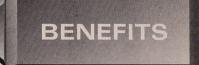
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s value added for whole economy. workforce jobs series comprises: employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees. This series is used as a denomir e reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment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

				A	II aged 16 ar	nd over		All aged 16 and over All aged 16-59/64											
INITED (INGDOM			Rate (%)b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months		Rate (%)b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	Over 24 months				
		MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	7 YBWL	YBSH	9 YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWX	YBX				
Spring (Mar-M 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	quarters lay)	2,831 2,997 2,798 2,518 2,394 2,087 1,824 1,798	9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2 6.3 6.1	1,249 1,155 1,080 1,038 1,060 992 992 1,020	585 577 467 403 404 310 253 267	997 1,265 1,251 1,077 930 785 579 512	35.2 42.2 44.7 42.8 38.9 37.6 31.7 28.4	466 651 735 669 585 496 361 302	2,799 2,963 2,771 2,499 2,373 2,063 1,803 1,778	10.0 10.7 10.0 9.0 8.5 7.3 6.4 6.2	1,238 1,141 1,072 1,032 1,051 982 983 1,010	581 571 464 400 400 309 250 264	980 1,250 1,235 1,068 922 773 570 504	35.0 42.2 44.6 42.7 38.9 37.5 31.6 28.3	45 64 72 66 57 48 35 29				
3-mont Jan-Ma Feb-Ap Mar-Ma	r	1,819 1,811 1,798	<b>6.2</b> 6.1	1,037 1,019 1,020	270 281 267	<b>512</b> 511 512	28.1 28.2 28.4	316 312 302	1,801 1,794 1,778	6.3 6.3 6.2	1,030 1,011 1,010	268 280 264	<b>503</b> 504 504	27.9 28.1 28.3	30 30 29				
Apr-Jun May-Ju Jun-Au	ı ll g(Sum)	1,770 1,746 1,736	6.0 5.9 5.9	993 979 964	272 261 273	505 506 499	28.5 29.0 28.8	296 295 297	1,750 1,727 1,716	6.1 6.1 6.0	985 971 965	269 258 270	496 498 492	28.3 28.8 28.7	29 29 29				
Jul-Sep Aug-Oc Sep-No	t	1,739 1,737 1,740	5.9 5.9 5.9	968 970 972	267 262 263	504 505 506	29.0 29.1 29.0	296 289 285	1,717 1,717 1,720	6.0 6.0 6.0	958 962 963	263 259 260	496 496 497	28.9 28.9 28.9	25 28 28				
Oct-De Nov 99- Dec 99-	<b>c</b> Jan 2000 Feb 2000 (Win)	1,733 1,744 1,715	<b>5.9</b> 5.9 5.8	971 987 975	260 265 264	<b>502</b> 491 476	28.9 28.2 27.7	281 281 273	1,712 1,722 1,694	<b>6.0</b> 6.0 5.9	961 977 965	258 262 262	<b>493</b> 483 467	28.8 28.0 27.6	27 27 27				
Jan-Ma		1,713	5.8	992	256	465	27.2	268	1,695	5.9	982	255	458	27.0	25				
Over la Percen	st3months	<b>-20</b> -1.1	-0.1	21 21	-4 -1.7	-36 -7.2	-1.8	-13 -4.7	-17 -1.0	-0.1	<b>21</b> 22	-3 -1.3	-35 -7.1	-1.8	-1 -4.				
Over la Percen	st 12 months	-105 -5.8	-0.4	<b>-45</b> -4.3	-14 -5.3	<b>-46</b> -9.1	-1.0	<b>-48</b> -15.3	<b>-106</b> -5.9	-0.4	<b>-47</b> -4.6	<b>-14</b> -5.1	<b>-45</b> -8.9	-0.9	-4 -14				
lale Spring	quarters	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWV	YBWY	YBX				
(Mar-M 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	ay)	1,893 2,014 1,854 1,639 1,574 1,328 1,117 1,112	11.6 12.5 11.5 10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9 6.8	752 699 615 580 605 553 535 573	399 375 302 258 259 190 165 166	742 941 938 802 710 585 416 372	39.2 46.7 50.6 48.9 45.1 44.0 37.3 33.5	358 497 572 518 472 387 276 229	1,877 2,001 1,843 1,631 1,562 1,316 1,107 1,103	11.8 12.6 11.7 10.3 9.9 8.3 7.0 6.9	749 695 612 577 602 549 532 569	396 372 300 256 256 190 164 165	732 935 931 797 704 577 411 369	39.0 46.7 50.5 48.9 45.1 43.8 37.1 33.4	36 49 56 51 46 36 27 22				
3-mont Jan-Ma Feb-Api Mar-Ma	r	<b>1,123</b> 1,115 1,112	<b>6.9</b> 6.8 6.8	<b>587</b> 574 573	170 171 166	<b>367</b> 370 372	<b>32.7</b> 33.2 33.5	239 237 229	1,114 1,109 1,103	<b>7.0</b> 6.9 6.9	<b>584</b> 571 569	169 170 165	<b>362</b> 367 369	<b>32.5</b> 33.1 33.4	2 2 2 2				
Apr-Jun May-Ju Jun-Aug		1,094 1,073 1,061	6.7 6.6 6.5	551 536 525	172 165 172	372 372 363	34.0 34.6 34.3	226 225 225	1,085 1,065 1,053	6.8 6.6 6.6	546 534 522	170 164 170	369 367 360	34.0 34.5 34.2	2 2 2 2				
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-No		1,060 1,049 1,054	6.5 6.4 6.4	527 525 529	168 161 156	364 364 368	34.4 34.7 34.9	225 220 220	1,050 1,040 1,046	6.5 6.5 6.5	524 522 527	166 159 155	360 359 364	34.3 34.5 34.8	2 2 2				
Oct-Dec Nov99- Dec 99-	c Jan 2000 Feb 2000 (Win)	1,048 1,058 1,032	<b>6.4</b> 6.5 6.3	<b>526</b> 543 533	152 155 149	<b>369</b> 360 350	35.2 34.1 33.9	220 221 214	1,040 1,051 1,026	6.5 6.5 6.4	<b>523</b> 540 531	151 154 148	<b>366</b> 357 347	35.2 34.0 33.8	2 2 2				
Jan-Ma	r2000	1,028	6.3	539	146	342	33.3	210	1,021	6.3	536	146	339	33.2	2				
Over la:	st3months	<b>-20</b> -1.9	-0.1	12 23	<b>-6</b> -4.0	<b>-26</b> -7.1	-1.9	-10 -4.5	-19 -1.8	-0.1	12 24	-5 -3.6	<b>-26</b> -7.2	-1.9	-				
Over las Percent	st 12 months	<b>-95</b> -8.5	-0.6	<b>-48</b> -8.1	<b>-23</b> -13.7	<b>-24</b> -6.7	0.7	<b>-29</b> -12.2	-93 -8.4	-0.6	<b>-48</b> -8.2	<b>-23</b> -13.5	<b>-23</b> -6.3	0.7	-1				
emale Spring	quarters	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWZ	YB)				
(Mar-M 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	ау)	938 982 943 879 820 760 707 686	7.5 7.9 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.5 5.3	496 455 465 458 456 439 457 446	187 202 165 146 145 120 87	255 325 313 275 221 200 163 139	27.2 33.1 33.2 31.2 26.9 26.4 23.0 20.3	108 153 162 151 113 109 85 72	922 961 928 869 811 748 696 675	7.7 8.1 7.7 7.2 6.7 6.1 5.6 5.4	488 446 460 455 449 433 452 441	185 199 163 144 144 119 86 99	249 316 304 270 218 196 159 135	27.0 32.8 32.8 31.1 26.9 26.2 22.8 20.0	10 14 11 14 11 11				
3-mont Jan-Ma Feb-Apr Mar-Ma		<b>696</b> 696 686	<b>5.3</b> 5.3 5.3	<b>450</b> 445 446	101 110 101	145 141 139	20.8 20.2 20.3	77 74 72	<b>686</b> 686 675	<b>5.5</b> 5.5 5.4	446 440 441	100 109 99	141 137 135	20.5 19.9 20.0					
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug	L	675 673 675	5.2 5.2 5.2	443 443 439	100 96 100	133 135 136	19.7 20.0 20.2	69 70 72	665 662 664	5.3 5.3 5.3	438 437 432	99 95 99	127 130 132	19.1 19.7 19.9					
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-No		679 688 687	5.2 5.3 5.2	440 445 443	99 101 106	140 141 137	20.6 20.5 20.0	72 69 65	667 677 674	5.3 5.4 5.4	433 441 436	97 100 105	136 137 133	20.4 20.2 19.7					
Oct-Dec Nov99-		<b>686</b> 685 683	<b>5.2</b> 5.2 5.2	<b>445</b> 444 442	108 110 115	133 131 126	<b>19.4</b> 19.1 18.5	61 60 59	<b>672</b> 671 668	<b>5.3</b> 5.3 5.3	<b>438</b> 437 434	107 109 113	128 125 120	19.0 18.6 18.0					
	e st3months	686	5.2	453 9	110	123	17.9	58	674	5.4	9	109	119	17.6 -1.4					
Percent		0.0	-0.1	1.9	1.7	-7.6 -22	-2.9	-5.8 -19	0.3	-0.1	2.0	1.9	-6.9 - <b>22</b>	-2.9					

ILO unemployment by age and duration C. 1

							IL	Juliei	iipio	IIICII	t by a	ge and			asconally adjusted
-			19.000 1991		16-17					Sec.		18-24	J.	ousands, se	easonally adjusted
UNITE	D OOM		Rate (%)b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over24 months		Rate (%)b	Up to 6 months <sup>a</sup>	Over 6 and up to 12 months <sup>a</sup>	All over12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over24 months
All		1 YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	7 YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	10 YBXS	11 YBXV	12 YBXY	13 YBYB	14 YBYE
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	149 137 145 146 167 169 161	18.1 19.2 19.9 19.4 20.2 19.5 18.7	117 92 110 111 128 130 132	23 27 19 23 27 23 19	18 16 12 12 17	13.0 11.1 8.0 7.2 9.8	:	726 787 682 619 570 498 447	15.8 17.8 16.4 15.4 14.6 13.1 12.0	318 317 266 276 268 256 257	173 172 147 128 107 81 70	205 268 239 184 163 128 88	28.3 34.1 35.1 29.7 28.6 25.7 19.7	71 112 120 94 77 59 37
	1999 3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	170 177	20.0 20.6 20.6	138 143 140	23 22 25	10 12 12	5.7 <b>6.8</b> 7.0		435 448 435	11.7 12.0 11.7	263 293 270	72 74 79	68 67 67	15.6 15.0 15.4	27 26 27
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	170 168 165 173	20.0 20.0 19.9 20.9	138 135 138 139	23 23 18 23	10	5.7 5.9 *		435 426 416 409	11.7 11.5 11.3 11.0	263 274 299 328	72 76 74 74	68 65 66 60	15.6 15.2 15.8 14.6	27 26 26 24
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	175 174 <b>168</b>	20.9 20.8 <b>20.0</b>	143 139 <b>136</b>	24 23 21	12 12	6.6 7.1	:	405 408 <b>408</b>	10.9 10.9 <b>10.9</b>	320 298 <b>287</b>	68 59 <b>58</b>	63 64 <b>61</b>	15.7 15.6 <b>15.0</b>	25 22 22
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	172 170 173	20.4 20.2 20.7	138 138 140	21 21 22	13 11 11	7.6 6.2 6.3		<b>408</b> 416 412	10.9 11.1 11.0	267 281 272	53 57 64	64 82 59	15.7 15.0 14.3	23 22 21
	Jan-Mar 2000 Changes	175	20.6	144	22	10	5.4		424	11.3	290	66	58	13.8	22
	Overlast3 months Percent	2.0	0.2	42	5.7	-26.9	-2.2		16 3.9	0.4			-6 -8.8	-1.9	-1 -3.9
	Overlast 12 months Percent	-2 -1.3	0.1	0.7	-1 -3.0	-3 -20.8	-1.3		- <b>24</b> -5.3	-0.7	-3 -1.1	-8 -11.1	-9 -12.7	-1.2	<b>-3</b> -13.5
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
	1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997 1998	84 75 78 81 99 91 86 102	19.5 20.5 20.7 20.9 22.7 21.0 20.0 23.3	66 50 60 62 74 69 71 82	13 15 * 12 17 14 10 13	10 10	12.9		483 517 447 397 374 316 274 263	19.2 21.3 19.4 18.0 17.4 15.2 13.5 13.0	197 197 158 165 165 156 150 150	120 115 99 87 76 52 51 49	154 194 180 134 122 96 61 48	25.0 37.5 40.3 33.7 32.6 30.4 22.1 18.2	53 85 93 70 62 47 28 21
	3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	102 105 102	23.2 23.7 23.3	<b>81</b> 81 82	14 16 13	:	:	:	280 269 263	13.8 13.2 13.0	176 163 154	<b>54</b> 55 49	<b>47</b> 46 48	16.7 17.3 18.2	18 20 21
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	100 93 98	23.1 21.9 23.4	80 76 78	13 12 13	:		:	264 256 249	13.0 12.6 12.3	161 170 183	53 51 50	46 46 42	17.5 18.0 17.0	19 20 18
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	102 100 98	23.9 23.6 22.7	84 81 81	14 13 10	:	:	:	243 242 241	12.0 11.9 11.8	177 162 159		43 42 41	17.5 17.4 16.9	18 16 15
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	97 94 94	22.6 21.7 22.3	80 77 77	10 10 11	:			244 250 242	11.9 12.2 11.9	151 163 157	33 35 38	43 43 40	17.7 17.0 16.6	17 16 16
	Jan-Mar 2000 Changes Over last 3 months	95	-0.5	78 -2	10				248	0.3	166	39	42 -1	-0.9	18
	Percent	-2.0		-2.3	6.0				2.0			45	-3.3		7.9
Female	Overlast 12 months Percent	-7 -6.7 YBVJ	-1.2 YBVM	-3.7 YBXF	-24.1	YBXL	УВХО	YBXR	-32 -11.4 YBVP	-1.6 YBVS	-10 -5.6 YBXU	-28.2	-5 -11.1 YBYA	0.1 YBYD	0 -1.4 YBYG
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998	65 62 68 64 68 78 74 68	16.5 17.7 19.1 17.7 17.3 17.9 17.5 16.6	52 42 50 49 54 60 62 56	11 11 11 10				243 270 235 223 196 182 173 172	11.7 13.6 12.6 12.4 11.1 10.6 10.3 10.1	121 119 109 111 103 100 107 109	57 48 42 31 30 19	51 75 59 50 41 32 27 20	21.0 27.7 25.2 22.7 21.1 17.6 15.8 11.6	18 27 27 24 15 12
	3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>75</b> 72 68	17.8 17.3 16.6	<b>62</b> 59 56		:	:	:	167 166 172	<b>9.8</b> 9.8 10.1	117 107 109	23	<b>20</b> 21 20	12.1 12.3 11.6	:
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	68 72 75	16.7 17.7 18.3	55 63 60		:	:	:	163 161 160	9.7 9.6 9.5	114 129 145	23	19 20 17	11.5 12.3 10.7	:
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov(Aut)	73 74 71	17.7 17.9 17.2	59 58 55	11	:	:	:	161 166 166	9.5 9.8 9.8	143 136 129	20	21 22 20	12.9 12.9 12.3	
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>74</b> 76 78	18.1 18.6 19.0	58 61 63	11	:	:		164 166 170	<b>9.6</b> 9.7 9.9	117 118 116	22	21 20 19	<b>12.8</b> 11.9 11.0	:
	Jan-Mar 2000	80	19.2	66	- 11				176	10.2	123		17	9.6	
	Changes Overlast 3 months Percent	5 7.3	1.1	13.1		:	•	:	11 6.8	0.6			<b>-4</b> -20.0	-3.2	American Control
	Overlast 12 months Percent	5 62	1.4	6.4		:	•		8 4.9	0.4	5.7		-3 -16.6	-2.5	

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

Denominator = economically active for that age group.

All figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

## UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

				25-49						5	0 and over			
NITED INGDOM	All	Rate (%)b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months		Rate (%)b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	over 2 month
	MGVI	MGXB	УВУН	YBYK	YBYN	- 6 YBYQ	7 YBYT	8 YBVT	9 YBVW	10 YBYW	- 11 YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992 1993 1994	1,503 1,557 1,483	8.6 8.9 8.4	628 551 532	313 296 242	561 709 710	37.3 45.6 47.8	266 373 427	454 517 487	7.7 8.8 8.2	141 151 128	91 96 73	222 270 286	49.0 52.2 58.7	12 16 18
1995 1996	1,350 1,280	7.6 7.1	492 504	211 223	647 553	47.9 43.2	417 361	403 377	6.7 6.2	117 119	53 56	234 202	57.9 53.7	1
1997 1998 1999	1,079 927 906	6.0 5.1 5.0	452 463 462	168 136 140	459 328 304	42.6 35.4 33.5	297 214 177	341 289 287	5.4 4.5 4.3	115 103 121	96 73 53 56 44 32 36	182 154 130	53.2 53.2 45.4	1 1
3-month averages					301		186	283	4.3	116	35	132	46.5	
Jan-Mar1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	911 914 906	<b>5.0</b> 5.0 5.0	471 467 462	139 146 140	302 304	33.0 33.0 33.5	183 177	285 287	4.3	118 121	37 36	130 130	45.7 45.4	1
Apr-Jun May-Jul	895 889	4.9 4.9	456 450	140 136	299 303	33.4 34.1	174 175	280 276	4.2 4.1	114 111	35 36	131 129	46.7 46.8	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	881	4.9	436	143	301 306	34.2 34.6	176 177	273 276	4.1	108	37 41	128	47.0 45.8	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	883 884 886	4.9 4.9 4.9	441 444	135 137	307 305	34.7 34.4	178 175	271 278	4.0	107 109	41 42	123 128	45.3 45.8	
Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000	<b>875</b> 872	<b>4.8</b> 4.8	<b>439</b> 435	139 145	297 292	<b>33.9</b> 33.5	171 170	278 286	4.1 4.2	112 122	<b>39</b> 37	<b>128</b> 127	<b>45.9</b> 44.3	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win		4.7	423 425	136 129	291 279	34.2 33.5	175 164	280	4.1	125 123	40	115	41.1	
Jan-Mar2000 Changes														
Over last 3 months Percent	<b>-42</b> -4.8	-0.2	-15 -3.3	-10 -7.2	-18 -5.9	-0.4	-7 -4.3	1.0	0.0	12 10.3	2.5	-10 -7.5	-3.9	-6
Overlast 12 months Percent	<b>-78</b> -8.5	-0.4	-46 -9.8	-10 -7.1	<b>-22</b> -7.2	0.5	<b>-23</b> -12.2	<b>-2</b> -0.6	-0.1	7 62	13.1	-14 -10.3	-4.5	-2
ale Spring quarters	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	УВУО	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YB
(Mar-May) 1992 1993	981 1,035	10.0 10.5	368	203 183	410 530	41.8 51.2	202 284	346 388	9.8 11.3	99 108	74 72	172 208	49.9 53.5	1
1994 1995	970 862	9.8 8.6	322 289 251	151 132	530 480	54.7 55.6	332 323	359 299 281	10.4 8.6	87 81	54 37	218 181	60.6 60.5	1
1996 1997	821 681	8.2 6.8	271 239 233	132 98 85	417 344 234	50.8 50.5 42.4	291 231 163	281 239 204	8.0 6.6 5.5	77 70 65	54 37 41 32 23 24	163 137 116	58.0 57.1 56.6	
1998 1999	552 544	5.5 5.4	243	84	217	39.9	132	204	5.3	80	24	100	49.3	
3-month averages Jan-Mar1999 Feb-Apr	<b>546</b> 548	<b>5.4</b> 5.5	<b>251</b> 249	<b>81</b> 81	213 217	<b>39.1</b> 39.7	141 140	<b>195</b> 194	<b>5.1</b> 5.1	73 73	23 22 24	99 98	<b>51.0</b> 50.9	
Mar-May (Spr)	544 536	5.4	243	84	217 217	39.9	132	204	5.3 5.1	80 70	24	100	49.3 52.3	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	535 528	5.3 5.3	230 222	83	222 217	41.5 41.2	133 133	190 186	4.9 4.8	69 66	22 23	98 97	51.7 52.0	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	524 521	5.2 5.2 5.2	220 221	84 80	220 220	42.0 42.3	133 135	190 186	4.9 4.8	68 65	25 26	97 95	51.0 51.0	
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	524 514	5.2 5.1	223	78 78	223	42.5 42.4	136 134	191	4.9 5.0	65 67	27	98	51.6 <b>52.0</b>	
Nov99-Jan2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win	514	5.1 5.0	221 215	81 75	212 212	41.3 42.1	134 135	201 194	5.2 5.0	77	24 25	99 91	49.5 47.1	
Jan-Mar 2000	491	4.9	217	73	201	40.9	127	193	5.0	74	26	93	48.4	
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	<b>-23</b> -4.5	-0.2	-1 -0.7	-5 -6.0	-17 -7.9	-1.5	-7 -5.3	0 0.1	0.0	8 11.3		-7 -6.9	-3.7	
Overlast 12 months	-55	-0.6	-34 -13.6	<b>-8</b> -9.9	-13 -5.9	1.8	-14 -9.8	<b>-2</b> -1.0	-0.1	1 1.7	3 129	-6 -6.1	-2.6	-1
Percent omen	-10.0	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	УВУР	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YB
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	522	6.9	260	111	152	29.0	64	108	4.5	41	17	50	46.4	
1993 1994	522 513	6.8 6.6	229 243	114 91	180 179	34.4 35.0	89 94	129 128	5.3 5.1	43 41	24 18	62	48.3 -53.4	
1995 1996	488 459	6.2 5.8	240 233	80 91	168 136	34.4 29.6 28.9	89 94 94 96 96 96 97 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96	104 96 102	4.1 3.8 3.8	36 43 45 38	16 14 12	68 53 39 45 38	50.4 40.8 44.0	
1997 1998 1999	398 375 362	5.0 4.7 4.5	213 230 220	70 51 56	115 94 87	25.0 23.9	50 45	85 84	3.1 2.9	38 41	13	38 30	44.9 35.8	
3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999	365	4.5	219	58	88	24.0	46	88	3.1	43	13	32	36.6	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	366 362	4.5 4.5	217 220	64 56	84 87	23.0 23.9	44 45	92 84	3.2 2.9	46 41	14 13	32 30	34.7 35.8	
Apr-Jun May-Jul	359 354	4.4 4.4	223 220	54 53	82 81	22.9 22.9	43 42	86 86	3.0	44 42	13 13	30 31	34.2 36.0	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	353	4.4	215	55	83 86	23.7	43	87 86	3.1	42	14	32	36.4 34.4	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	359 362 362	4.4 4.5 4.5	218 221 221	56 55 59	87 82	23.9 23.9 22.7	43 38	85 88	3.0 3.0	42 44	15	28 29	33.0 33.3	
Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000	<b>361</b> 357	4.5 4.4	<b>221</b> 215	<b>62</b> 63	79 80	21.8 22.3	37 36	86 86	<b>2.9</b> 2.9	<b>45</b> 45	13 13	<b>27</b> 27	<b>32.0</b> 32.0	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	348	4.3	208	61	79	22.8	40	87	3.0	48	15	24 25	27.9	
Jan-Mar2000 Changes	342	4.2	208	56	78	22.9	37	88	3.0	49	14			
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-19 -5.2	-0.2	-13 -5.9	-5 -8.9	<b>0</b> -0.5	1.1	0 -0.5	3 32	0.1	8.9		-3 -9.7	-4.0	
Overlast 12 months	-23	-0.3	-12	-2 -32	-9 -104	-1.1	-9 -197	0	-0.1	6		-7 -232	-8.5	-2

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

Total includes people who did not state the duration of their unemployment. Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sums of series will not necessarily equal the totals. All figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

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

UNITE	KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All s	oring quarters	MGSX	УВТІ	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
	Mar-May) 922 933 94 955 96 97 98 98	9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2 6.3 6.1	10.0 10.7 10.0 9.0 8.5 7.3 6.4 6.2	18.1 19.2 19.9 19.4 20.2 19.5 18.7 20.0	15.8 17.8 16.4 15.4 14.6 13.1 12.0 11.7	10.5 10.6 10.0 9.0 8.5 6.9 6.3 5.7	7.3 7.5 7.1 6.5 6.0 5.3 4.3	8.3 9.5 8.9 7.4 6.8 5.8 4.7 4.6	3.8 4.3 3.3 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.6 2.4
-	nonth averages n-Mar 1999 	<b>62</b> 62 6.1	<b>6.3</b> 6.3 6.2	<b>20.6</b> 20.6 20.0	<b>12.0</b> 11.7 11.7	<b>5.8</b> 5.8 5.7	<b>4.5</b> 4.5 4.5	<b>4.5</b> 4.6 4.6	<b>22</b> 21 24
A	Ay-Jun Ay-Jul Ay-Aug (Sum)	6.0 5.9 5.9	6.1 6.1 6.0	20.0 19.9 20.9	11.5 11.3 11.0	5.7 5.7 5.6	4.4 4.4 4.3	4.4 4.4 4.3	2.4 2.3 2.4
J	Sep Sg-Oct Sg-Nov	5.9 5.9 5.9	6.0 6.0 6.0	20.9 20.8 20.0	10.9 10.9 10.9	5.6 5.6 5.7	4.4 4.3 4.3	4.3 4.3 4.4	26 23 24
1	- <b>Dec</b> v99-Jan 2000 c99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>5.9</b> 5.9 5.8	<b>6.0</b> 6.0 5.9	<b>20.4</b> 20.2 20.7	10.9 11.1 11.0	<b>5.7</b> 5.6 5.6	<b>4.2</b> 4.2 4.1	<b>4.3</b> 4.4 4.4	<b>2.5</b> 2.6 2.5
(	n-Mar 2000	5.8	5.9	20.6	11.3	5.5	4.0	4.4	22
	er last 3 months	-0.1 -0.4	-0.1 -0.4	0.2	-0.7	-0.2 -0.3	-0.3 -0.5	0.1 -0.1	-0.3
Male	ring quarters	MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI
An Am Am Am Am Am Am Am	92 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 8 9	11.6 12.5 11.5 10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9 6.8	11.8 12.6 11.7 10.3 9.9 8.3 7.0 6.9	19.5 20.5 20.7 20.9 22.7 21.0 20.0 23.3	19.2 21.3 19.4 18.0 17.4 15.2 13.5 13.0	11.9 12.1 11.6 10.2 9.5 7.7 6.7 6.0	8.5 9.2 8.3 7.4 7.2 6.1 4.6 5.0	10.3 11.8 10.9 9.1 8.3 6.8 5.7 5.5	5.1 4.9 4.0 • 4.3 4.3 3.4
a sur at	nonth averages n-Mar 1999 b-Apr r-May (Spr)	<b>6.9</b> 6.8 6.8	<b>7.0</b> 6.9 6.9	23.2 23.7 23.3	13.8 13.2 13.0	<b>6.0</b> 6.0 6.0	<b>5.1</b> 5.1 5.0	<b>5.3</b> 5.3 5.5	*
A	or-Jun ay-Jul an-Aug (Sum)	6.7 6.6 6.5	6.8 6.6 6.6	23.1 21.9 23.4	13.0 12.6 12.3	6.0 6.0 6.0	4.9 4.8 4.7	52 5.1 5.0	:
\$ A.S.	G-Sep G-Oct G-Nov (Aut)	6.5 6.4 6.4	6.5 6.5 6.5	23.9 23.6 22.7	12.0 11.9 11.8	5.8 5.9 6.0	4.8 4.7 4.7	5.1 5.0 5.1	3.3
0,1	t-Dec y99-Jan 2000 c99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>6.4</b> 6.5 6.3	<b>6.5</b> 6.5 6.4	<b>22.6</b> 21.7 22.3	11.9 12.2 11.9	<b>5.9</b> 5.9 5.9	<b>4.5</b> 4.6 4.4	<b>52</b> 54 53	
	n-Mar 2000	6.3	6.3	22.0	12.2	5.8	42	5.2	
(	er last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	
Female	verlast 12 months	-0.6 MGSZ	-0.6 YBTK	-1.2 YBVM	-1.6 YBVS	-0.2 YCGR	-0.8 YCGX	-0.1 MGXG	MGXJ
11 11 11 11 11 11	oring quarters ar-May) 22 23 34 4 55 36 37 39	7.5 7.9 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.5 5.3	7.7 8.1 7.7 7.2 6.7 6.1 5.6 5.4	16.5 17.7 19.1 17.7 17.3 17.9 17.5 16.6	11.7 13.6 12.6 12.4 11.1 10.6 10.3 10.1	85 85 7.9 7.4 7.3 5.8 5.8 5.4	5.8 5.6 5.7 5.4 4.7 4.4 3.9 3.8	5.0 5.7 5.7 4.7 4.3 4.3 3.3 3.3	3.1 3.9 3.0 2.0 2.2 2.1 2.0
F	month averages n-Mar 1999 b-Apr ar-May (Spr)	<b>5.3</b> 5.3 5.3	<b>5.5</b> 5.5 5.4	17.8 17.3 16.6	<b>9.8</b> 9.8 10.1	<b>5.5</b> 5.6 5.4	3.8 3.8 3.8	3.4 3.5 3.2	20 20
M	or-Jun ay-Jul in-Aug (Sum)	5.2 5.2 5.2	5.3 5.3 5.3	16.7 17.7 18.3	9.7 9.6 9.5	5.3 5.2 5.2	3.8 3.8 3.8	32 32 33	2.0 2.1 2.1
JI A	-Sep lg-Oct ep-Nov (Aut)	5.2 5.3 5.2	5.3 5.4 5.4	17.7 17.9 17.2	9.5 9.8 9.8	5.2 5.3 5.3	3.9 3.9 3.9	32 32 32	22 1.9 2.3
N	ct- <b>Dec</b> 0v99-Jan 2000 ec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>5.2</b> 5.2 5.2	<b>5.3</b> 5.3 5.3	<b>18.1</b> 18.6 19.0	<b>9.6</b> 9.7 9.9	<b>5.4</b> 5.3 5.2	3.9 3.8 3.7	3.1 3.0 3.0	<b>2.5</b> 2.6 2.8
C	an-Mar 2000 hanges	5.2	5.4	19.2	10.2	5.1	3.6	32	2.1
0	ver last 3 months	0.0 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	1.1	0.6	-0.2 -0.4	-0.2 -0.2	0.2 -0.2	-0.4

Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

Jures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

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

## C. 1 1 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Column			NOT SEAS	SONALLY AD	JUSTED				SEASONA	LLY ADJUS	TEDb				ousands ar	
The color of the							Mala	Comple			averace	Male	Female	RATE <sup>a</sup>	Male	Fourt
1869	Government Office Regions		All	Male	Female	All	маіе	remale	All	previous	months	Male	remare	All	Wale	Female
000 Armonic   2,022   1903   1015   2,6   19		lom							2,289.7			1,752.2	537.5	80	10.9	DPAI 42
1906	1997) averag 1998)		2,122.2 1,602.4 1,362.3	1,610.3 1,225.1 1,037.7	511.9 377.3 324.7	7.4 5.6 4.7	10.1 7.7 6.6	2.9	1,584.5 1,347.8			1,214.9 1,029.4	369.6 318.4	72 5.5 4.7	7.6 6.5	4.2 3.8 2.5 2.5 2.5
1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	1998 Apr 9 May 14	1	1,389.9 1,349.4	1,061.5 1,036.3	328.4 313.1	4.8 4.7	6.7 6.5	2.5 2.4	1,359.9 1,350.4	-8.6 -9.5	-14.0 -10.7	1,038.5 1,031.0	321.4 319.4	4.7 4.7	6.6 6.5	2! 2! 2!
	Jul 9 Aug 13	9	1,368.3 1,383.2	1,030.2 1,030.3	338.1 352.9	4.8 4.8	6.5 6.5	2.6 2.7	1,339.3 1,335.5	-5.0 -3.8	-6.9 -5.0	1,021.8 1,016.9	317.5 318.6	4.7 4.6	6.5 6.4	2:
1986	Oct 8 Nov 12	3	1,286.4 1,283.9	976.1 980.4	310.3 303.5	4.5 4.5	62 62	2.4 2.3	1,321.7 1,327.9	-0.8 6.2	-5.9 -2.5	1,015.7	312.2	4.6	6.4	2/
May 15   1201   17013   2088   46   64   24   1280   177   773   2086   3024   44   62   17013   170	1999 Jan 14 Feb 11	1	1,386.4 1,379.1	1,063.3 1,056.4	323.1 322.7	4.8 4.8	6.7 6.7	2.5 2.5	1,309.9 1,308.8	-9.5 -1.1	-6.4	1,001.0	307.8	4.5	6.3	2.2.2.2.2.
May 1   8   1200	Apr 8 May 13	3	1,320.1 1,275.6	1,010.3 982.0	293.6	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,274.2	-13.8	-11.5	975.2	299.0	4.4	6.2	2: 2: 2: 2: 2:
Part	Jul 8 Aug 12	3	1,263.6 1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.4	6.0	2.4	1,217.6	-17.5	-18.9	935.3	282.3	4.2	5.9	21 21 21
Mar 9   1,1943   9123   2814   41   58   22   1,1945   49   -11   80.3   271.6   40   55	Oct 14 Nov 11		1,147.2	874.0	273.2	4.0	5.5	2.1	1,189.9	-10.9	-9.2	908.4	281.5	4.1	5.7	2 2 2
State   Stat	Feb 10	)	1,227.0	937.3	289.7	4.3	5.9	22	1,156.5	-4.9	-11.1	880.9	275.6	4.0	5.6	2 2 2
1985) 1986) 1987 1988) 1989 1989 1989 1989 1989 1989 198		3 P					5.5	2.1			-16.5	849.5	262.3		5.4	2
1999   Ar     1985   9678   2070   45   63   24   12333   1172   -6.9   9433   2000   44   61	1995) 1996) Annual 1997) averagi 1998)		2,237.4 2,038.1 1,539.0 1,304.9	1,701.4 1,545.3 1,175.2 992.8	536.1 492.8 363.8 312.0	8.0 7.3 5.5 4.7	10.0 7.6 6.5	3.9 2.9 2.5	2,201.8 2,003.7 1,521.1 1,290.4			1,528.2 1,165.0 984.6	475.5 356.1 305.8	7.9 7.1 5.4 4.6	9.9 7.5 6.4	4. 3. 2. 2. 2.
Aug   12   1210/b   2002   3003   43   5.9   24   1,169.0   -16.5   -17.4   697.5   271.5   42   5.8	1999 Apr 8 May 13	3	1,265.7 1,224.5	967.8 941.5	297.9 283.0	4.5 4.4	6.1	22	1,221.2	-12.1	-10.7	934.0	287.2	4.4	6.1	2 2 2
Cott 14 1,1191 9482 2708 40 55 21 1,1542 -115 1-04 8822 2720 41 57 Nov 11 1,1034 8402 2632 39 55 21 1,1441 -1-01 -83 8733 2708 41 57 Dec 9 1,098;1 8425 255.7 39 55 20 1,1243 -19,8 1-138 65.1 2672 40 56 20 1,1243 -19,8 1-138 65.1 2672 40 56 20 1,1243 -19,8 1-138 65.1 2672 40 56 20 1,1243 -19,8 1-138 65.1 2672 40 56 20 1,1243 -19,8 1-138 65.1 2672 40 56 20 1,1243 -19,8 1-138 65.1 2672 40 56 20 1,1243 -19,8 1-138 65.1 2672 40 56 20 1,1243 -19,8 1-138 65.1 22 1,1127 -14,5 1-10,5 847.7 265.0 40 55.5 20 1,1274 -4.5 1-0,5 847.7 1,1274 -4.5 1-0,5 847.7 1,1274 -4.5 1-0,5 847.7 1,1274 -4.5 1-0,5 847.7 1,1274 -4.5 1-0,5 847.7 1,1274 -4.5 1-0,5 847.7 1,127	Jul 8 Aug 12	2	1,210.6	908.2	302.3	4.3	5.9	2.4	1,169.0	-16.5	-17.4	897.5	271.5	4.2	5.8	2 2 2 2
The color	Oct 14 Nov 11		1,103.4	840.2	263.2	3.9	5.5	2.1	1,144.1	-10.1	-8.3	873.3	270.8	4.1	5.7	2 2 2
North East	Feb 10	)	1,183.0	903.2	279.7	4.2	5.9	22	1,112.7	-4.5	-10.5	847.7	265.0	4.0	5.5	
1000   1004   28.1   11.4   16.5   5.1   128.5   10.3   28.2   11.2   16.3   11.4   16.5   11.2   12.5   10		3 P		841.7	258.5		5.5	2.0			-15.7	817.7	252.4		5.3	
1999	1995) 1996) Annual 1997) average 1998)		130.5 118.4 94.5 84.4	94.0 75.4 67.4	24.4 19.0 17.0	11.4 10.4	15.1 12.2 11.0	4.7 3.8 3.4	128.5 116.4 93.2 83.3			92.9 74.7 66.7	23.5 18.6 16.6	11.2 10.2 8.4	14.9 12.1 10.9	
Jul   8	1999 Apr 8 May 13	3	85.8 82.2	68.1 65.8	17.8 16.4	7.7	11.2 10.8	3.3	81.6	-0.8	-0.5	65.2	16.4	7.4 7.4 7.3	10.7	
Oct 14	Jul 8 Aug 12	3	80.0	62.5	17.2 17.5 16.7	7.3 7.2 7.0	10.2	3.5	78.9	-0.9	-0.9	63.1	15.8	7.1	10.3	
Second   S	Oct 14 Nov 11		74.0	59.1	14.9	6.7	9.7	3.0	75.9	-0.8	-1.0	60.5	15.4	6.9	9.9	
North West DPCG DPDB DPDH DPDH DPDN 1995   1996   271.7   210.7   61.0   8.6   12.0   4.4   267.3     208.4   58.9   8.5   11.8   1996   250.7   194.5   56.2   7.8   11.1   3.9   246.4     192.2   54.2   7.7   11.0   11.3   60.8   61.8   7.3   3.0   191.9     150.6   41.3   60.0   8.7   1998   168.2   129.8   36.4   5.3   7.6   2.6   164.2     128.7   35.6   5.3   7.5   1999   3.5   156.0   121.8   34.2   5.0   7.1   2.4   153.8     12.2   33.3   4.9   7.1   2.4   154.3   1.0   1.4   121.4   33.9   5.0   7.1   2.4   155.3   1.0   1.4   121.4   33.9   5.0   7.1   2.4   155.3   1.0   1.4   121.4   33.9   5.0   7.1   2.5   157.5   1.9   2.7   2.5   157.5   1.9   2.7   2.5   1.5   2.	Feb 10	)	81.0	64.8	16.2	7.3	10.6	3.3	75.8	0.0	0.0	60.6	15.2	6.8	9.9 9.9	
1995) 1996) Annual 250.7 194.5 56.2 7.8 11.1 3.9 246.4 192.2 54.2 7.7 11.0 1997) 1998		3 P		61.4	15.2		10.1	3.1			-0.9	58.8	14.3		9.6	
1999 Apr 8 162.8 127.2 35.6 5.2 7.4 2.5 157.5 -1.9 -0.7 123.3 34.2 5.1 7.2 May 13 157.7 124.1 33.6 5.1 7.3 2.4 156.3 -1.2 -1.1 122.4 33.9 5.0 7.2 Jun 10 154.0 120.9 33.1 4.9 7.1 2.4 155.3 -1.0 -1.4 121.4 33.9 5.0 7.1 Jun 10 154.0 120.9 33.1 4.9 7.1 2.4 155.3 -1.0 -1.4 121.4 33.9 5.0 7.1 Jun 10 154.0 120.9 33.1 4.9 7.1 2.5 152.7 -2.6 -1.6 119.9 32.0 4.8 6.9 Aug 12 156.8 120.5 36.4 5.0 7.1 2.6 150.4 -2.3 -2.0 118.4 32.0 4.8 6.9 9 151.8 117.2 34.7 4.9 6.9 2.5 150.5 0.1 -1.6 117.9 32.6 4.8 6.9 Oct 14 144.0 111.9 32.1 4.6 6.5 2.3 149.8 -0.7 -1.0 117.3 32.5 4.8 6.9 Nov 11 141.5 110.5 31.0 4.5 6.5 2.2 148.5 -1.3 -0.6 116.1 32.4 4.8 6.9 0.0 116.1 32.4 4.8 6.9 0.0 116.1 32.4 4.8 6.9 0.0 116.1 32.4 4.8 6.9 0.0 116.1 32.4 4.8 6.9 0.0 116.1 32.4 4.8 6.8 6.9 0.0 116.1 32.4 4.8 6.8 6.9 0.0 116.1 32.4 4.8 6.8 6.9 0.0 116.1 32.4 4.8 6.9 0.0 116.1 32.4 4.8 6.8 6.	1995) 1996) Annual 1997) average 1998)		271.7 250.7 194.4 166.2	194.5 152.0 129.8	56.2 42.3 36.4	8.6 7.8 6.1 5.3	11.1 8.7 7.6	3.9 3.0 2.6	267.3 246.4 191.9 164.2		::	192.2 150.6 128.7	54.2 41.3 35.6	8.5 7.7 6.0 5.3	11.0 8.7 7.5	
Jul 8 156.9 121.7 35.2 5.0 7.1 2.5 152.7 -2.6 -1.6 119.9 32.8 4.9 7.0 Aug 12 156.8 120.5 36.4 5.0 7.1 2.6 150.4 -2.3 -2.0 118.4 32.0 4.8 6.9 Sep 9 151.8 117.2 34.7 4.9 6.9 2.5 150.5 0.1 -1.6 117.9 32.6 4.8 6.9 Oct 14 144.0 111.9 32.1 4.6 6.5 2.3 149.8 -0.7 -1.0 117.3 32.5 4.8 6.9 Nov 11 141.5 110.5 31.0 4.5 6.5 2.2 148.5 -1.3 -0.6 116.1 32.4 4.8 6.8 Dec 9 141.6 111.5 30.2 4.5 6.5 2.2 148.5 -1.3 -0.6 116.1 32.4 4.8 6.8 Dec 9 141.6 111.5 30.2 4.5 6.5 2.1 146.1 -2.4 -1.5 114.2 31.9 4.7 6.7 Feb 10 155.4 121.5 33.9 5.0 7.1 2.4 145.6 -0.1 -1.0 113.8 31.8 4.7 6.7 Mar 9 R 151.3 118.4 32.8 4.9 6.9 2.3 143.5 -2.1 -0.9 112.3 31.2 4.5	1999 Apr 8 May 13	3	162.8 157.7	127.2 124.1	35.6 33.6	5.2 5.1	7.4 7.3	· 2.5	157.5 156.3	-1.9 -1.2	-0.7 -1.1	123.3 122.4	34.2 33.9	5.1 5.0	72 72	
Oct 14 144.0 111.9 32.1 4.6 6.5 2.3 149.8 -0.7 -1.0 117.3 32.5 4.8 6.9 Nov 11 141.5 110.5 31.0 4.5 6.5 2.2 148.5 -1.3 -0.6 116.1 32.4 4.8 6.8 0.9 9 141.6 111.5 30.2 4.5 6.5 2.1 146.1 -2.4 -1.5 114.2 31.9 4.7 6.7 0.2000 Jan 13 156.1 122.4 33.7 5.0 7.2 2.4 145.7 -0.4 -1.4 114.1 31.6 4.7 6.7 Feb 10 155.4 121.5 33.9 5.0 7.1 2.4 145.6 -0.1 -1.0 113.8 31.8 4.7 6.7 Mar 9 R 151.3 118.4 32.8 4.9 6.9 2.3 143.5 -2.1 -0.9 112.3 31.2 4.6 6.6	Jul 8 Aug 12	3	156.9 156.8	121.7 120.5	35.2 36.4	5.0 5.0	7.1 7.1	2.5 2.6	152.7 150.4	-2.6 -2.3	-1.6 -2.0	119.9 118.4	32.8 32.0	4.9 4.8	6.9	
2000 Jan 13 156.1 1224 33.7 5.0 7.2 2.4 145.7 -0.4 -1.4 114.1 31.6 4.7 6.7 Feb 10 155.4 121.5 33.9 5.0 7.1 2.4 145.6 -0.1 -1.0 113.8 31.8 4.7 6.7 Mar 9 R 151.3 118.4 32.8 4.9 6.9 2.3 143.5 -2.1 -0.9 112.3 31.2 4.6 6.6	Oct 14 Nov 11	1	144.0 141.5	111.9 110.5	32.1 31.0	4.6	6.5	23	149.8 148.5	-0.7 -1.3	-1.0 -0.6	116.1	32.4	4.8	6.8	
	2000 Jan 13 Feb 10	3	156.1 155.4	122.4 121.5	33.7 33.9	5.0 5.0	7.2 7.1	2.4 2.4	145.7 145.6	7 -0.4 6 -0.1	-1.0	113.8	31.8	4.7	6.7	
	Apr 13	3P	145.2	114.0	31.3	4.7	6.7	22	140.2	-3.3	-1.8	110.2	30.0	4.5	6.4	

# UNEMPLOYMENT C. 1 1 Claimant count by region Thousands and per cent

-	-		SONALLYA	DJUSTED					ALLY ADJUS	STEDb	A STATE OF THE STA	North arthur			and per cen
Govel Office Regio	nment	CLAIMAN	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Yorks: Humb 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998) 1999)	Annual averages	BCKB 207.9 191.8 152.0 134.9 124.7	160.6 147.9 117.9 104.4 96.6	47.3 43.9 34.1 30.5 28.1	BPAM 8.7 8.0 6.4 5.6 5.2	12.0 11.1 8.9 7.9 7.3	4.5 4.1 3.2 2.8 2.6	DPAX 204.5 188.3 150.1 133.2 123.0		::	158.9 146.2 116.8 103.5 95.6	45.6 42.1 33.3 29.7 27.4	DPBI 8.5 7.8 6.3 5.5 5.1	11.8 11.0 8.8 7.8 7.2	4.3 3.9 3.2 2.7 2.5
1999	Apr 8	131.2	101.6	29.6	5.4	7.7	2.7	126.9	-2.1	-0.9	98.7	28.2	5.3	7.5	2.6
	May 13	125.0	97.7	27.2	5.2	7.4	2.5	125.0	-1.9	-1.5	97.3	27.7	5.2	7.4	2.5
	Jun 10	122.3	95.6	26.8	5.1	7.2	2.4	124.2	-0.8	-1.6	96.7	27.5	5.1	7.3	2.5
	Jul 8	123.7	95.2	28.6	5.1	7.2	2.6	121.6	-2.6	-1.8	94.6	27.0	5.0	7.2	2.5
	Aug 12	123.2	93.6	29.5	5.1	7.1	2.7	119.6	-2.0	-1.8	93.4	26.2	5.0	7.1	2.4
	Sep 9	120.0	91.7	28.3	5.0	7.0	2.6	119.3	-0.3	-1.6	92.7	26.6	4.9	7.0	2.4
	Oct 14	114.1	87.8	26.3	4.7	6.7	2.4	118.2	-1.1	-1.1	91.8	26.4	4.9	7.0	2.4
	Nov 11	113.4	87.8	25.7	4.7	6.7	2.3	117.4	-0.8	-0.7	90.9	26.5	4.9	6.9	2.4
	Dec 9	113.7	88.6	25.1	4.7	6.7	2.3	115.5	-1.9	-1.3	89.3	26.2	4.8	6.8	2.4
2000	Jan 13	123.0	95.6	27.4	5.1	72	25	114.4	-1.1	-1.3	88.5	25.9	4.7	6.7	2.4
	Feb 10	122.3	95.0	27.3	5.1	72	25	114.3	-0.1	-1.0	88.4	25.9	4.7	6.7	2.4
	Mar 9 R	118.6	92.0	26.6	4.9	7.0	24	112.4	-1.9	-1.0	86.9	25.5	4.7	6.6	2.3
	Apr 13P	112.4	87.3	25.1	4.7	6.6	2.3	108.7	-3.7	-1.9	84.5	24.2	4.5	6.4	22
East h 1995 ) 1996 ) 1997 ) 1998 ) 1999 )	Annual averages	BCKC 148.3 133.6 97.4 81.1 77.0	112.5 101.0 74.2 61.3 58.3	35.7 32.5 23.2 19.8 18.7	7.5 6.8 4.9 4.1 3.9	10.2 9.3 6.8 5.6 5.4	4.1 3.7 2.6 2.2 2.1	DPAY 145.9 131.3 96.3 80.3 76.2			111.4 99.9 73.5 60.9 57.9	34.5 31.4 22.8 19.4 18.4	7.4 6.7 4.9 4.0 3.8	10.1 9.2 6.7 5.6 5.3	4.0 3.6 2.6 2.2 2.0
1999	Apr 8	80.7	61.5	19.1	4.1	5.7	2.1	78.2	-1.1	-0.1	59.5	18.7	3.9	5.5	2.1
	May 13	77.8	59.4	18.4	3.9	5.5	2.0	77.6	-0.6	-0.5	58.9	18.7	3.9	5.4	2.1
	Jun 10	75.6	57.6	18.0	3.8	5.3	2.0	77.3	-0.3	-0.7	58.7	18.6	3.9	5.4	2.1
	Jul 8	76.6	57.5	19.1	3.9	5.3	2.1	75.4	-1.9	-0.9	57.4	18.0	3.8	5.3	2.0
	Aug 12	77.2	57.4	19.8	3.9	5.3	2.2	74.7	-0.7	-1.0	57.0	17.7	3.8	5.2	2.0
	Sep 9	74.4	55.5	18.9	3.7	5.1	2.1	74.4	-0.3	-1.0	56.5	17.9	3.7	5.2	2.0
	Oct 14	69.8	52.3	17.5	3.5	4.8	1.9	73.8	-0.6	-0.5	55.9	17.9	3.7	5.1	2.0
	Nov 11	69.2	52.0	17.1	3.5	4.8	1.9	73.7	-0.1	-0.3	55.7	18.0	3.7	5.1	2.0
	Dec 9	70.1	53.2	16.9	3.5	4.9	1.9	72.6	-1.1	-0.6	54.6	18.0	3.7	5.0	2.0
2000	Jan 13	78.4	59.3	19.1	3.9	5.5	2.1	72.5	-0.1	-0.4	54.4	18.1	3.6	5.0	2.0
	Feb 10	78.1	58.9	19.2	3.9	5.4	2.1	72.2	-0.3	-0.5	54.2	18.0	3.6	5.0	2.0
	Mar 9 R	75.9	57.3	18.5	3.8	5.3	2.1	71.5	-0.7	-0.4	53.7	17.8	3.6	4.9	2.0
	Apr 13P	72.4	54.6	17.8	3.6	5.0	2.0	70.1	-1.4	-0.8	52.7	17.4	3.5	4.8	1.9
West (1995) 1996) 1997) 1998) 1999)	Annual averages	BCKG 210.3 188.6 142.3 123.5 120.9	158.6 142.0 108.2 93.4 92.1	51.7 46.6 34.1 30.1 28.8	DPAR 8.2 7.3 5.5 4.8 4.7	10.8 9.7 7.4 6.4 6.3	4.7 4.1 3.1 2.7 2.6	207.5 186.0 141.0 122.5 119.6			157.3 140.8 107.5 92.8 91.4	50.2 45.2 33.6 29.6 28.3	8.1 7.2 5.5 4.7 4.6	10.7 9.6 7.4 6.4 6.3	4.6 4.0 3.0 2.6 2.5
1999	Apr 8	125.5	95.9	29.6	4.9	6.6	2.6	123.0	-1.3	0.1	94.0	29.0	4.8	6.4	2.6
	May 13	122.6	94.1	28.5	4.8	6.5	2.5	122.1	-0.9	-0.4	93.2	28.9	4.7	6.4	2.6
	Jun 10	120.5	92.4	28.1	4.7	6.3	2.5	121.2	-0.9	-1.0	92.6	28.6	4.7	6.4	2.6
	Jul 8	122.7	93.1	29.7	4.8	6.4	2.6	119.3	-1.9	-1.2	91.5	27.8	4.6	6.3	2.5
	Aug 12	124.3	93.1	31.1	4.8	6.4	2.8	118.2	-1.1	-1.3	90.5	27.7	4.6	6.2	2.5
	Sep 9	121.3	91.0	30.3	4.7	6.2	2.7	117.6	-0.6	-1.2	89.8	27.8	4.6	6.2	2.5
	Oct 14	113.1	85.7	27.4	4.4	5.9	2.4	116.0	-1.6	-1.1	88.6	27.4	4.5	6.1	2.4
	Nov 11	109.8	83.7	26.2	4.3	5.7	2.3	114.9	-1.1	-1.1	87.6	27.3	4.5	6.0	2.4
	Dec 9	109.1	83.8	25.3	4.2	5.7	2.3	113.0	-1.9	-1.5	86.2	26.8	4.4	5.9	2.4
2000	Jan 13	117.3	89.6	27.7	4.5	6.1	2.5	112.4	-0.6	-1.2	85.6	26.8	4.4	5.9	2.4
	Feb 10	116.1	88.5	27.6	4.5	6.1	2.5	111.6	-0.8	-1.1	84.9	26.7	4.3	5.8	2.4
	Mar 9 R	113.5	86.6	26.8	4.4	5.9	2.4	110.1	-1.5	-1.0	83.8	26.3	4.3	5.8	2.3
	Apr 13P	110.4	84.4	26.0	4.3	5.8	2.3	107.9	-2.2	-1.5	82.4	25.5	42	5.7	2.3
East 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998) 1999)	Annual averages	DPCI 167.5 148.7 105.5 85.0 77.3	124.8 110.6 79.0 63.1 57.6	42.7 38.1 26.5 22.0 19.8	DPDD 6.6 6.0 4.2 3.3 3.0	8.8 7.9 5.6 4.5 4.1	3.9 3.5 2.4 1.9 1.7	DPDJ 164.8 146.2 104.4 84.2 76.5	  		123.5 109.4 78.4 62.6 57.1	41.3 36.8 26.0 21.6 19.4	DPDP 6.5 5.9 4.1 3.3 3.0	8.7 7.8 5.6 4.5 4.1	3.7 3.3 2.3 1.9 1.7
1999	Apr 8	81.7	61.1	20.5	3.2	4.3	1.8	79.1	-0.7	-0.4	59.2	19.9	3.1	4.2	1.8
	May 13	78.2	58.6	19.6	3.1	4.2	1.7	78.1	-1.0	-0.8	58.3	19.8	3.1	4.1	1.7
	Jun 10	75.3	56.4	18.9	3.0	4.0	1.7	77.5	-0.6	-0.8	57.9	19.6	3.0	4.1	1.7
	Jul 8	76.1	56.5	19.6	3.0	4.0	1.7	76.0	-1.5	-1.0	56.9	19.1	3.0	4.0	1.7
	Aug 12	75.9	55.7	20.2	3.0	4.0	1.8	74.7	-1.3	-1.1	56.0	18.7	2.9	4.0	1.6
	Sep 9	73.9	54.3	19.6	2.9	3.9	1.7	74.2	-0.5	-1.1	55.5	18.7	2.9	3.9	1.6
	Oct 14	70.8	52.1	18.7	2.8	3.7	1.6	73.6	-0.6	-0.8	54.9	18.7	2.9	3.9	1.6
	Nov 11	69.6	51.6	18.0	2.7	3.7	1.6	72.7	-0.9	-0.7	54.2	18.5	2.9	3.9	1.6
	Dec 9	69.6	52.0	17.6	2.7	3.7	1.5	71.2	-1.5	-1.0	52.9	18.3	2.8	3.8	1.6
2000	Jan 13	75.7	56.5	19.2	3.0	4.0	1.7	70.0	-1.2	-1.2	51.9	18.1	2.8	3.7	1.6
	Feb 10	75.3	55.9	19.3	3.0	4.0	1.7	69.6	-0.4	-1.0	51.5	18.1	2.7	3.7	1.6
	Mar 9 R	73.1	54.3	18.8	2.9	3.9	1.7	68.6	-1.0	-0.9	50.7	17.9	2.7	3.6	1.6
	Apr 13P	69.2	51.3	17.9	2.7	3.6	1.6	66.9	-1.7	-1.0	49.4	17.5	2.6	3.5	1.5

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED CLAIMANT COUNT

292.1 265.2 199.8 166.5 150.5

154.6 153.7 150.7

150.5 149.6 148.2

143.6 140.3 137.9

142.0 141.2 139.0

135.1

173.8 151.3 103.7 81.3 73.2

66.6 66.1 66.1

63.2

124.1 110.3 79.0 63.0 56.5

54.3 53.5 52.6

50.7 50.5 50.4

55.4 54.6 51.9

1,461.6 1,316.7 989.2 830.3 770.9

807.3 785.8 764.2

763.3 756.4 740.8

709.5 701.6 703.0

758.0 750.9 730.7

700.1

Male

All

394.7 360.1 271.4 226.6 204.3

209.0 207.4 203.3

204.3 205.3 203.7

196.3 191.1 186.7

191.8 190.7 187.6

182.2

229.0 200.2 136.2 107.0 96.1

100.8 97.1 93.0

93.2 94.1 92.2

88.4 87.4 86.7

94.3 92.8 88.7

83.3

166.3 148.2 105.4 84.8 76.2

80.4 76.5 73.0

73.1 73.0 71.6

68.8 68.8 68.2

75.2 74.3 70.6

1,926.2 1,740.4 1,299.1 1,093.6 1,013.5

1,057.9 1,024.4 997.3

1,007.8 1,009.7 986.8

939.5 924.8 919.6

993.6 986.0 958.8

917.4

London 1995) 1996) A 1997) a 1998) 1999)

1999

2000

1995) 1996) 1997) 1998) 1999)

1999

1995) 1996) 1997) 1998) 1999)

1999

2000

England 1995) 1996) A 1997) a 1998)

1999

2000

Annual averages

Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10

Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9

Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9

Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9 R

Apr 13P

Annual averages

Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10

Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9

Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9

Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9 R

Annual averages

Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10

Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9

Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9

Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9 R

Apr 13P

Annual averages

Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10

Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9

Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9

Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9 F

Apr 13P

Female All

54.4 53.8 52.7

53.8 55.8 55.5

52.7 50.8 48.8

49.8 49.4 48.6

47.1

55.1 48.9 32.5 25.7 23.0

21.7 21.3 20.6

22.6 22.4 21.3

20.0

18.8 19.4 19.0

18.1 18.3 17.8

19.8 19.7 18.7

16.9

464.5 423.6 309.9 263.3 242.7

250.6 238.7 233.1

244.4 253.3 246.0

229.9 223.2 216.5

235.6

235.1 228.1

217.3

9.5 8.6 6.5 5.3 4.8

4.9 4.9 4.8

4.8 4.8 4.8

4.6 4.5 4.4

4.5 4.5 4.4

4.3

6.0 5.1 3.4 2.7 2.4

2.6 2.5 2.4

2.4 2.4 2.3

22 22 22

2.4 2.4 2.3 21

DPAQ

6.9 6.2 4.4 3.5 3.2

3.3 3.2 3.0

3.0 3.0 3.0

2.8 2.8 2.8

3.1 3.1 2.9

27

3.9 3.8 3.8

2.3 2.2 2.1

22 23 22

2.1 2.0 2.0

1,032.4 1,022.5 1,014.2

994.6 980.7 976.6

967.1 958.4 940.9

934.1 929.9 916.5

6.0 5.9 5.7

5.7 5.6 5.5

5.3 5.2 5.2

DPDF

		SEASONA	LLY ADJUS	TED <sub>b</sub>	7000	0.58836		usands and p	er cent														housands	and per cent
		CLAIMAN			Mala E		RATE a	Mole F			NOT SEASO		DJUSTED	RATEa			-	NALLY ADJUST NT COUNT	ED¤			RATE <sup>a</sup>		
Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male F	emale	All	Male Fen	nale	Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous	average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
12.5 11.4 8.7 7.1 6.5	5.6 5.1 3.8 3.1 2.8	DPDK 390.0 355.8 269.7 225.4 203.1	··· ·· ··		290.1 263.3 198.9 165.9 149.9	99.9 92.5 70.8 59.5 53.2	9.4 8.5 6.4 5.3 4.8	12.4 11.3 8.6 7.1 6.4	5.5 5.0 3.7 3.1 2.8	Wales 1995) 1996) Annual 1997) averages 1998)	BCKI 107.8 102.7 80.3 69.8 64.9	83.4 79.2 62.4 54.0 50.2	24.4 23.5 17.9 15.8 14.7	DPAT 8.6 8.1 6.5 5.7 5.3	11.9 11.4 9.1 8.0 7.4	4.4 4.1 3.2 2.8 2.6	DPBE 106.1 100.9 79.3 69.0 64.2			82.5 78.3 61.9 53.5 49.8	23.6 22.6 17.5 15.5 14.4	DPBP 8.4 8.0 6.4 5.6 5.2	11.8 11.3 9.0 7.9 7.4	42 3.9 3.2 2.8 2.6
6.6 6.6 6.5	2.8 2.8 2.7	208.1 206.1 203.3	-3.4 -2.0 -2.8		153.8 152.1 150.0	54.3 54.0 53.3	4.9 4.8 4.8	6.6 6.5 6.4	2.8 2.8 2.8	1995 ) 1999 Apr 8 May 13	68.8 65.3	53.3 50.9	15.5 14.4	5.6 5.3	7.9 7.6	2.8 2.6 2.5	67.0 66.0 65.6	-0.6 -1.0 -0.4	-0.3 -0.6 -0.7	51.9 51.1 50.8	15.1 14.9 14.8	5.4 5.4 5.3	7.7 7.6 7.5	2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7
6.5 6.4 6.4	2.8 2.9 2.9	200.9 198.6 197.6	-2.4 -2.3 -1.0	-2.5	148.4 146.5 145.8	52.5 52.1 51.8	4.7 4.7 4.6	6.4 6.3 6.3	2.7 2.7 2.7	Jun 10 Jul 8 Aug 12	63.3 64.2 63.6	49.3 49.0 48.2	14.0 15.1 15.4	5.1 5.2 5.2	7.3 7.3 7.1	2.7 2.8	63.4 61.5	-2.2 -1.9	-1.2 -1.5	49.2 47.9 47.9	14.2 13.6 13.7	5.1 5.0 5.0	7.3 7.1	2.5 2.4
6.2 6.0 5.9	2.7 2.6 2.5	196.1 194.7 191.3	-1.5 -1.4 -3.4	-1.3	144.7 143.6 141.1	51.4 51.1 50.2	4.6 4.6 4.5	6.2 6.2 6.1	2.7 2.7 2.6	Sep 9 Oct 14 Nov 11	61.1 58.5 58.6	46.7 45.1 45.6	14.4 13.4 13.1	5.0 4.7 4.8	6.9 6.7 6.8	2.6 2.4 2.3	61.6 61.2 60.6	0.1 -0.4 -0.6	-1.3 -0.7 -0.3	47.5 47.1	13.7 13.5	5.0 4.9	7.1 7.0 7.0	2.5 2.5 2.4
6.1 6.1 6.0	2.6 2.6 2.5	190.1 188.4 185.6	-1.2 -1.7 -2.8	-2.1	140.2 138.9 137.0	49.9 49.5 48.6	4.5 4.4 4.4	6.0 6.0 5.9	2.6 2.6 2.5	Dec 9 2000 Jan 13 Feb 10	58.7 64.4 63.5	46.0 50.1 49.2	12.7 14.4 14.3	4.8 5.2 5.2	6.8 7.4 7.3	2.3 2.6 2.6	59.5 59.3 59.0	-1.1 -0.2 -0.3	-0.7 -0.6 -0.5	46.2 45.9 45.6	13.3 13.4 13.4	4.8 4.8 4.8	6.9 6.8 6.8	24 24 24
5.8	2.4	181.7	-3.9	-2.8	134.3	47.4	4.3	5.8	2.5	Mar 9R Apr 13P	61.8 <b>59.2</b>	48.0 45.9	13.7 13.3	5.0 4.8	7.1 6.8	2.5	58.4 <b>57.3</b>	-0.6 -1.1	-0.4 -0.7	45.2 44.4	13.2 12.9	4.7 4.7	6.7 <b>6.6</b>	2.4
8.2 7.0 4.8 3.8 3.4	3.2 2.8 1.8 1.4 1.3	225.7 197.2 134.8 106.1 95.3			172.2 149.8 102.9 80.8 72.7	53.5 47.3 31.9 25.3 22.6	5.9 5.0 3.4 2.7 2.4	8.1 6.9 4.7 3.8 3.4	3.1 2.7 1.8 1.4 1.3	Sco. and 1998 1998 Annual 1997 averages 1998	BCKJ 203.5 195.1 159.6 141.5 133.8	156.3 149.3 123.5 108.5 103.1	47.2 45.7 36.0 32.9 30.7	8.1 7.8 6.6 5.8 5.5	11.3 11.1 9.4 8.3 7.9	4.1 4.0 3.2 2.9 2.7	DPBF 198.1 189.7 156.1 138.2 130.4		:: :: ::	153.4 146.5 121.5 106.6 101.1	44.7 43.3 34.6 31.6 29.3	7.9 7.6 6.4 5.7 5.4	11.1 10.9 9.2 8.2 7.8	3.9 3.8 3.1 2.8 2.6
3.6 3.5 3.3	1.3 1.3 1.2	98.8 98.0 96.7	-1.4 -0.8 -1.3	-0.9	75.5 74.8 73.8	23.3 23.2 22.9	2.5 2.5 2.5	3.5 3.5 3.4	1.3 1.3 .3	1999 Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	139.0 134.7 133.7	107.1 104.8 103.7	31.9 29.9 30.1	5.7 5.5 5.5	8.2 8.0 8.0	2.8 2.6 2.7	133.9 132.7 133.0	-2.8 -1.2 0.3	-0.7 -1.0 -1.2	103.5 102.8 103.2	30.4 29.9 29.8	5.5 5.5 5.5	7.9 7.9 7.9	2.7 2.6 2.6
3.3 3.3 3.2	1.3 1.3 1.3	94.0 92.4 92.0	-2.7 -1.6 -0.4	-1.9	71.8 70.8 70.2	22.2 21.6 21.8	2.4 2.3 2.3	3.3 3.3 3.3	12	Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	138.7 137.3 126.4	105.1 103.7 97.1	33.5 33.7 29.2	5.7 5.6 5.2	8.1 8.0 7.5	3.0 3.0 2.6	127.5 126.8 127.5	-5.5 -0.7 0.7	-2.1 -2.0 -1.8	100.7 99.4 98.7	26.8 27.4 28.8	5.2 5.2 5.2	7.7 7.6 7.6	2.4 2.4 2.6
3.1 3.1 3.1	12 12 1.1	91.3 90.3 88.2	-0.7 -1.0 -2.1	-0.7	69.6 68.7 66.9	21.7 21.6 21.3	23 23 22	3.2 3.2 3.1	12 2 2 2 2	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	121.1 120.0 119.8	93.6 93.0 93.5	27.5 27.0 26.4	5.0 4.9 4.9	72 7.1 72	2.4 2.4 2.3	125.9 125.1 123.9	-1.6 -0.8 -1.2	-0.5 -0.6 -1.2	97.5 96.8 95.8	28.4 28.3 28.1	5.2 5.1 5.1	7.5 7.4 7.3	2.5 2.5 2.5
3.3 3.3 3.1	1.3 1.3 1.2	86.7 85.6 83.8	-1.5 -1.1 -1.8	-1.6	65.7 64.8 63.4	21.0 20.8 20.4	22 22 2.1	3.1 3.0 3.0	2 2 1	2000 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9 R	134.0 133.5 130.6	104.1 103.2 101.0	29.9 30.3 29.6	5.5 5.5 5.4	8.0 7.9 7.7	2.6 2.7 2.6	123.8 123.9 122.5	-0.1 0.1 -1.4	-0.7 -0.4 -0.5	95.8 95.7 94.7	28.0 28.2 27.8	5.1 5.1 5.0	7.3 7.3 7.3	2.5 2.5 2.5
2.9	1.1	81.3	-2.5	-1.8	61.5	19.8	2.1	2.9	1.1	Apr 13P	123.6	95.8	27.9	5.1	7.3	2.5	119.2	-3.3	-1.5	92.4	26.8	4.9	7.1	2.4
9.3 8.3 5.9 4.7 4.2	3.9 3.5 2.5 2.0 1.8	163.5 145.6 104.3 84.0 75.3			122.7 109.0 78.4 62.5 56.0	40.8 36.7 25.9 21.5 19.4	6.8 6.1 4.3 3.5 3.1	9.2 8.2 5.9 4.7 4.2	8 4 4 0 8	Northern Ireland 1995 ) 1996 ) Annual 1997 ) averages 1996 ) 1999 )	88.2 84.2 63.5 57.5 50.8	68.7 65.0 49.9 44.8 39.3	19.5 19.1 13.5 12.6 11.5	11.3 10.8 8.2 7.4 6.6	15.1 14.5 11.3 10.2 9.0	5.9 5.8 4.0 3.8 3.4	87.8 83.8 63.4 57.5 50.7			68.6 64.9 49.9 44.8 39.3	19.3 18.9 13.5 12.6 11.4	11.2 10.7 8.2 7.4 6.5	15.1 14.5 11.3 10.2 9.0	5.9 5.7 4.0 3.8 3.4
4.5 4.3 4.1	1.9 1.7 1.7	78.4 77.7 77.4	-1.3 -0.7 -0.3	-0.8	58.3 57.9 57.6	20.1 19.8 19.8	3.2 3.2 3.2	4.4 4.3 4.3	.9 8 .8	1999 Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	54.4 51.1 50.3	42.5 40.5 39.3	11.9 10.6 11.0	7.0 6.6 6.5	9.7 9.2 9.0	3.5 3.2 3.3	54.7 53.0 51.3	-0.5 -1.7 -1.7	-0.4 -0.9 -1.3	42.3 41.2 39.9	12.4 11.8 11.4	7.1 6.8 6.6	9.6 9.4 9.1	3.7 3.5 3.4
4.1 4.0 3.9	1.7 1.8 1.8	74.9 73.2 72.7	-2.5 -1.7 -0.5	-1.5	55.8 54.5 54.0	19.1 18.7 18.7	3.1 3.0 3.0	4.2 4.1 4.0	1.8 1.7 1.7	Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	53.0 52.7 49.7	39.7 39.0 37.5	13.2 13.7 12.2	6.8 6.8 6.4	9.1 8.9 8.6	3.9 4.1 3.6	49.6 48.6 47.6	-1.7 -1.0 -1.0	-1.7 -1.5 -1.2	38.8 37.8 36.9	10.8 10.8 10.7	6.4 6.3 6.1	8.8 8.6 8.4	32 32 32
3.8 3.8 3.8	1.7 1.7 1.7	71.6 70.3 68.1	-1.1 -1.3 -2.2	-1.0	53.2 52.1 50.3	18.4 18.2 17.8	3.0 2.9 2.8	4.0 3.9 3.8	1.7 1.7 1.7	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	45.9 43.7 42.5	35.3 33.8 33.1	10.6 9.9 9.4	5.9 5.6 5.5	8.0 7.7 7.5	3.2 3.0 2.8	46.6 45.8 44.9	-1.0 -0.8 -0.9	-1.0 -0.9 -0.9	36.0 35.1 34.3	10.6 10.7 10.6	6.0 5.9 5.8	8.2 8.0 7.8	32 32 32 32
4.1 4.1 3.9	1.8 1.8 1.7	66.5 66.8 65.6	-1.6 0.3 -1.2	-1.7 3 -1.2	49.2 49.3 48.4	17.3 17.5 17.2	2.8 2.8 2.7	3.7 3.7 3.6	1.6 1.6 1.6	2000 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9 R	44.4 44.0 43.2	34.5 34.1 33.5	9.9 10.0 9.7	5.7 5.7 5.6	7.9 7.8 7.6	2.9 3.0 2.9	44.2 43.8 43.2	-0.7 -0.4 -0.6	-0.8 -0.7 -0.6	33.7 33.2 32.9	10.5 10.6 10.3	5.7 5.7 5.6	7.7 7.6 7.5	3.1 3.1 3.1
3.6	1.6	63.8	-1.8		47.1	16.7	2.6	3.5	1.5	Apr 13P	43.2	32.3	9.7	5.4	7.6	2.8	43.2	-0.6 -1.5	-0.6		9.9	5.4	7.5	2.9
10.8 9.8 7.4 6.2 5.7	4.4 3.9 2.9 2.4 2.2	1,897.7 1,713.1 1,285.7 1,083.1 1,002.8		·	1,447.7 1,303.5 981.6 824.4 764.8	449.9 409.6 304.1 258.7 238.0	7.8 7.1 5.3 4.4 4.1	10.7 9.7 7.3 6.1 5.7	42 38 28 24 22	R Revised. All figures a	e revised from 1	1995 onwar	ds.				nd subject to r	rce: Benefits Age evision, mainly in ntage of the estin 9 figures and at th	the followi	ng month.				

4.2 4.2 4.2

4.1 4.0 4.0

4.0 3.9 3.9

3.8 3.8 3.8

3.7

787.9 780.1 773.7

760.1 750.2 745.0

737.2 729.4 715.1

710.1 706.4 696.6

680.9

-5.9 -9.0 -10.7

-12.6 -13.9 -12.5

-11.0 -9.5 -8.1

-13.5

-13.8 -9.9 -8.3

-9.5 -8.7 -17.5

-6.8 -4.2 -13.4

-22.8

244.5 242.4 240.5

229.9 229.0 225.8

212.8

5.9 5.8 5.8

5.7 5.6 5.6

5.5 5.4 5.3

5.3 5.3 5.2

5.1

## C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED			Allag	ges						18	3-24			doction adj
KINGDOM -	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent 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	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All 1998 Apr 9 May 14 Jun 11	GEYV 1,382.3 1,342.1 1,316.1	495.8 454.5 443.2	262.7 259.0 244.8	GEYX 254.1 259.3 260.2	159.3 163.8 166.2	26.7 27.5 27.9	GEYZ 210.3 205.5 201.6	GEZA 343.6 332.0 326.2	148.1 135.7 136.1	76.1 75.4 70.0	69.5 70.9 70.5	33.7 34.5 34.6	14.5 15.1 15.2	16.1 15.6 15.0
Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	1,361.9 1,374.7 1,322.2	496.7 524.3 492.4	245.0 230.9 224.3	251.3 252.7 242.9	169.9 171.7 172.0	27.1 26.7 27.4	199.0 195.0 190.6	357.2 362.4 340.3	173.2 185.2 174.6	67.7 63.6 62.1	66.6 65.4 58.5	35.0 34.3 32.4	13.9 13.3 13.3	14.7 13.9 12.7
Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	1,271.8 1,271.9 1,282.7	468.7 493.0 508.2	223.0 218.2 222.0	228.9 218.6 213.8	167.5 164.4 165.0	27.6 26.9 26.4	183.8 177.7 173.9	309.7 299.8 296.8	156.8 158.5 160.5	65.4 64.1 64.6	49.5 46.4 45.1	27.5 22.2 19.1	12.3 10.3 8.9	10.6 8.6 7.5
1999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	1,374.6 1,366.1 1,333.1	552.1 535.9 503.4	249.8 267.6 273.4	229.8 225.4 224.1	170.7 169.3 167.8	24.9 24.7 24.9	172.2 168.0 164.3	324.6 323.0 312.2	176.3 175.0 164.6	71.9 76.1 78.1	52.0 51.3 51.6	17.7 15.0 13.1	7.5 6.4 5.7	6.8 5.7 4.8
Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	1,307.8 1,262.4 1,231.9	498.0 463.6 451.9	251.2 245.8 234.2	230.0 231.6 230.1	167.2 164.3 161.8	25.1 25.5 25.6	161.3 157.1 153.8	297.5 286.5 278.8	156.1 146.1 143.9	71.1 71.7 67.6	54.2 54.5 54.2	12.0 10.9 10.2	5.4 5.0 4.7	4.1 3.3 2.8
Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	1,251.4 1,251.2 1,212.1	493.4 512.4 492.8	230.1 219.2 213.2	217.7 217.9 211.0	159.6 155.4 152.1	24.8 24.1 24.3	150.6 146.3 143.1	303.1 311.9 298.2	175.4 188.2 179.9	65.1 61.7 60.2	50.1 50.5 47.4	10.1 9.4 8.8	4.1 3.7 3.6	2.5 2.1 1.9
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	1,153.3 1,136.1 1,130.4	460.1 463.6 465.6	214.3 210.1 211.8	194.4 185.9 181.0	146.4 141.9 138.9	24.7 24.3 24.1	138.1 134.6 133.1	272.8 263.2 257.7	159.2 154.4 151.0	64.2 63.3 63.4	40.2 37.5 36.0	7.7 6.7 6.2	3.4 3.0 2.8	1.6 1.3 1.1
2000 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	1,225.7 1,216.9 1,185.2	512.2 500.2 472.6	236.7 247.3 249.0	201.7 200.3 200.2	140.9 137.3 133.8	22.4 22.1 22.2	134.2 131.8 129.6	288.7 291.5 282.5	166.2 167.4 158.0	70.5 72.2 72.7	44.3 44.7 45.0	6.6 6.3 6.0	2.7 2.5 2.4	1.1 0.9 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
Male 1998 Apr 9 May 14 Jun 11	<b>GEZG</b> 1,056.2 1,031.2 1,008.7	357.6 333.1 322.0	199.0 194.4 182.4	<b>GEZI</b> 194.8 199.4 201.5	126.9 130.6 132.4	28.8 29.5 30.0	<b>GEZK</b> 177.8 173.7 170.4	GEZL 243.5 236.4 230.7	102.5 95.2 94.2	54.5 53.3 49.1	<b>GEZN</b> 49.5 50.7 50.8	24.7 25.3 25.2	15.2 15.7 15.9	12.4 11.9 11.4
Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	1,025.8 1,024.5 997.5	344.7 354.4 342.9	182.7 173.0 167.7	195.2 195.9 189.3	135.2 136.6 136.8	29.6 29.4 29.8	168.0 164.6 160.9	245.2 247.3 234.0	112.8 119.7 114.8	47.8 45.2 43.8	48.0 47.0 42.2	25.5 24.9 23.5	14.9 14.3 14.2	11.2 10.5 9.6
Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	966.0 972.0 987.4	332.5 356.8 376.3	165.1 160.8 162.8	179.4 172.0 167.8	133.7 131.9 133.0	29.9 29.1 28.4	155.5 150.6 147.5	214.2 209.7 210.6	105.3 109.1 113.8	45.1 44.3 44.5	35.8 33.6 32.7	20.0 16.3 14.0	13.1 10.9 9.3	8.0 6.5 5.7
1999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	1,054.6 1,046.8 1,023.9	406.7 392.5 368.3	184.8 199.7	178.9 175.0 173.0	138.0 137.0 136.1	26.9 26.7 26.9	146.1 142.6 139.5	229.4 228.1 221.3	124.1 122.7 115.5	50.0 53.6 56.0	37.2 36.7 36.6	12.9 10.9 9.5	7.9 6.7 5.9	5.1 4.3 3.6
Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	1,001.2 972.1 947.0	361.1 341.2 330.6	190.5 184.8	177.0 179.0 178.6	135.7 133.6 131.6	27.2 27.5 27.7	136.9 133.5 130.6	210.5 203.5 197.0	109.5 103.5 101.0	51.1 51.1 47.9	38.1 38.6 38.7	8.7 7.9 7.3	5.6 5.1 4.8	3.0 2.4 2.1
Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	948.2 938.4 913.6	349.3 355.7 346.5	172.0 163.8	169.3 168.8 163.9	129.7 126.0 123.1	27.2 26.7 26.8	127.9 124.1 121.4	207.5 211.0 202.8	116.8 123.7 119.6	45.8 43.5 42.2	35.8 35.7 33.6	7.2 6.6 6.1	4.3 3.8 3.7	1.8 1.5 1.4
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	875.0 865.9 868.1	329.2 335.9 344.5	158.1 155.1	151.8 145.1 141.1	118.8 115.5 113.2	27.0 26.5 26.1	117.2 114.4 113.1	187.2 182.6 181.7	108.0 106.6 107.3	44.2 43.6 43.6	28.6 26.7 25.6	5.4 4.7 4.4	3.5 3.1 2.9	1.1 0.9 0.8
2000 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	938.8 929.9 906.5	378.8 367.0 345.4	175.2 184.4	156.0 154.9 154.3	114.8 111.7 108.8	24.4 24.0 24.1	114.0 112.0 110.0	203.4 204.9 198.7	117.7 117.3 110.3	48.9 50.9 52.1	31.3 31.6 31.6	4.7 4.4 4.2	2.7 2.5 2.4	0.8 0.7 0.6
Apr 13	868.2	329.6		156.3	104.8	24.5	107.5	185.3	101.4	46.8	32.6	3.9	2.4	0.5
Female 1998 Apr 9 May 14 Jun 11	GEZR 326.1 310.8 307.4	138.2 121.4 121.2	64.5	<b>GEZT</b> 59.3 59.9 58.7	32.4 33.2 33.8	19.9 20.9 21.2	GEZV 32.6 31.8 31.2	<b>GEZW</b> 100.1 95.6 95.4	45.6 40.5 41.9	21.6 22.1 20.9	20.1 20.2 19.7	9.0 9.2 9.3	12.8 13.5 13.5	3.8 3.7 3.5
Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	336.1 350.2 324.7	152.0 169.9 149.6	57.9	56.1 56.8 53.6	34.7 35.1 35.2	19.5 18.7 20.0	31.0 30.5 29.7	112.0 115.1 106.3	60.4 65.5 59.7	19.9 18.5 18.2	18.6 18.4 16.3	9.6 9.4 8.9	11.7 11.1 11.3	3.5 3.4 3.1
Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	305.8 299.9 295.3	. 136.2 136.2 131.9	58.0 57.4	49.5 46.6 46.0	33.8 32.5 31.9	20.3 19.9 19.7	28.3 27.1 26.4	95.6 90.1 86.1	51.5 49.4 46.7	20.2 19.8 20.2	13.7 12.8 12.4	7.5 5.9 5.1	10.6 8.9 8.0	2.6 2.1 1.8
1999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	320.0 319.3 309.2	145.4 143.4 135.1	65.0 67.8	50.9 50.4 51.1	32.7 32.3 31.8	18.4 18.1 18.3	26.0 25.3 24.8	95.2 94.9 91.0	52.2 52.3 49.1	21.9 22.5 22.1	14.7 14.6 15.1	4.7 4.1 3.5	6.7 5.8 5.2	1.6 1.4 1.2
Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	306.6 290.3 284.9	137.0 122.4 121.3	60.7	53.1 52.6 51.4	31.5 30.7 30.2	18.2 18.7 18.8	24.4 23.6 23.2	87.1 83.0 81.8	46.6 42.5 42.8	20.0 20.6 19.8	16.1 15.9 15.5	3.3 3.0 2.9	5.0 4.7 4.5	1.1 0.9 0.8
Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	303.2 312.7 298.6	,144.1 156.7 146.3	58.1 55.5	48.4 49.1 47.1	29.9 29.4 29.0	17.3 16.5 17.0	22.7 22.1 21.7	95.7 100.9 95.4	58.5 64.5 60.3	19.3 18.2 18.0	14.3 14.8 13.8	2.9 2.8 2.7	3.7 3.3 3.4	0.7 0.6 0.5
Oct 14 Nov 11	278.3 270.2 262.3	131.0 127.7 121.1	56.2	42.7 40.8 39.9	27.7	17.4 17.3 17.4	20.8 20.3 19.9	85.5 80.7 76.0	51.2 47.8 43.7	20.0 19.8 19.8	11.6 10.8 10.4	2.3 2.0 1.7	32 29 27	0.5 0.4 0.3
Dec 9  2000 Jan 13  Feb 10  Mar 9	286.9 287.0 278.7	133.4 133.3 127.3	61.5	45.7 45.4 45.9	26.2 25.6	16.1 15.8 16.0	20.1 19.8 19.6	85.3 86.7 83.8	48.4 50.1 47.7	21.6 21.3 20.7	13.0 13.1 13.4	1.9 1.8 1.7	2.6 2.4 2.4	0.3 0.3 0.2
Apr 13	265.9	120.3		47.1	24.1	16.3	19.3	77.7	43.0	18.9	14.0	1.6	24	0.2

## Claimant count by age and duration C.12

UNITED			25-49							50	and over	nds and per	cent, not s	easonally adjuste
KINGDOM	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	Al	Up to 13	Over13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All 1998 Apr 9 May 14 Jun 11	<b>GEZF</b> 792.7 772.8 758.2	267.6 245.7 237.0	147.8 145.7 138.6	145.7 149.4 151.3	97.4 100.5 102.3	29.2 30.0 30.5	134.3 131.4 129.1	230.2 222.2 217.4	67.5 61.7 59.5	36.6 35.1 33.4	38.0 38.2 37.7	28.1 28.7 29.3	38.3 39.3 39.9	1ADH 59.9 58.5 57.5
Jul 9	771.6	252.5	139.2	147.5	105.0	30.1	127.4	219.0	60.5	35.4	36.5	29.8	39.6	56.9
Aug 13	778.0	265.1	131.1	149.7	107.0	29.8	125.1	220.6	63.8	33.7	36.7	30.3	39.2	56.0
Sep 10	755.3	249.3	127.0	147.5	108.7	30.6	122.7	214.5	59.5	33.0	36.0	30.8	40.1	55.2
Oct 8	737.3	241.9	124.5	142.9	108.9	30.9	119.1	211.8	59.8	31.2	35.6	31.0	40.2	54.1
Nov 12	743.5	258.0	121.8	137.4	110.5	30.5	115.9	215.5	66.0	30.7	34.1	31.6	39.3	53.1
Dec 10	754.6	268.4	124.1	134.4	113.6	30.2	114.1	218.1	68.5	31.5	33.6	32.2	38.8	52.3
1999 an 14	804.2	290.9	139.0	141.5	119.4	28.9	113.3	230.6	73.1	36.3	35.5	33.6	37.1	52.0
eb 11	796.4	277.7	149.0	138.3	120.3	29.1	111.1	229.3	69.3	39.9	35.1	33.9	37.1	51.2
Mar 11	778.4	259.6	152.1	136.8	120.8	29.5	109.1	225.3	65.3	40.7	35.0	33.9	37.4	50.4
Apr 8	768.5	260.3	140.7	139.3	120.8	29.7	107.4	225.5	68.7	37.1	35.6	34.3	37.3	49.8
May 13	743.6	242.4	135.9	140.4	119.8	30.2	105.2	216.5	63.4	35.1	35.8	33.5	37.9	48.7
An 10	726.5	235.5	129.7	139.6	118.6	30.5	103.1	211.7	61.6	33.8	35.4	32.9	38.2	47.9
aul 8	724.9	246.0	127.7	132.9	117.1	30.1	101.2	209.1	61.7	34.3	33.8	32.4	37.9	46.9
aug 12	719.2	252.0	122.0	132.7	114.2	29.5	98.3	206.3	62.3	32.7	33.6	31.8	37.6	45.9
ap 9	700.0	243.8	118.5	129.6	111.9	29.7	96.1	201.6	60.2	32.1	32.9	31.3	37.9	45.1
oct 14	671.0	231.2	117.3	121.7	108.2	29.9	92.6	196.3	59.5	30.8	31.6	30.5	37.9	43.9
lov 11	663.9	236.3	115.0	117.1	105.3	29.5	90.3	196.1	62.7	30.1	30.4	29.8	37.2	43.1
lec 9	663.9	240.5	116.5	114.4	103.3	29.0	89.2	196.0	63.9	30.3	29.9	29.3	36.7	42.7
2000 an 13	713.8	265.8	129.1	124.1	104.6	27.3	90.2	208.8		34.6	32.5	29.6	34.7	42.9
eb 10	703.5	254.6	135.1	122.9	101.9	27.1	88.9	205.6		37.3	32.0	29.0	34.5	42.0
har 9	685.6	240.3	136.2	122.5	99.1	27.2	87.5	200.8		37.5	32.0	28.6	34.8	41.3
Apr 13	660.2 IACI	231.6	123.9	123.7 IACN	95.5	27.4	85.5 IACT	195.4 IACW	61.7	33.1	32.3 IADC	27.8	35.0	40.5
Male 1998 pr 9 Hay 14 Jun 11	631.9 619.6 607.4	200.2 187.0 179.5	116.7 114.1 107.7	117.4 120.6 122.8	80.9 83.7 85.2	31.3 31.9 32.5	116.7 114.2 112.2	171.7 166.5 162.4		26.5 25.3 24.0	27.5 27.7 27.4	21.3 21.6 22.0	40.7 41.5 42.3	48.7 47.6 46.8
ul 9	610.6	184.5	108.0	120.1	87.4	32.4	110.6	161.9	42.0	25.4	26.6	22.3	42.3	46.2
ug 13	608.3	186.8	102.4	121.6	89.1	32.5	108.5	161.0		24.1	26.7	22.6	42.3	45.5
ep 10	597.8	181.6	99.1	120.3	90.3	32.9	106.4	158.8		23.4	26.3	22.9	42.7	44.9
Oct 8	587.2	179.5	96.7	117.0	90.6	33.0	103.4	157.4	47.2	22.1	26.1	23.0	42.6	44.1
Nov 12	594.2	194.6	93.9	113.0	92.0	32.4	100.8	160.7		21.7	25.0	23.5	41.6	43.3
Dec 10	606.0	206.7	95.0	110.2	94.9	32.0	99.2	163.2		22.4	24.5	24.1	40.9	42.7
1999 Jan 14	643.8	222.7	107.4	115.4	99.8	30.8	98.6	172.5	50.1	26.0	25.8	25.2	39.2	42.4
Feb 11	637.3	211.6	115.9	112.4	100.7	31.0	96.6	171.5		28.7	25.5	25.4	39.1	41.7
Mar 11	624.1	197.6	119.9	110.7	101.1	31.4	94.8	168.6		29.7	25.3	25.4	39.5	41.1
Apr 8	613.3	195.3	111.0	112.6	101.1	31.7	93.3	168.0	45.8	27.1	25.8	25.8	39.5	40.6
May 13	597.2	185.1	106.6	113.7	100.4	32.1	91.4	162.4		25.4	26.2	25.2	40.0	39.7
Jun 10	583.1	179.2	101.4	113.4	99.5	32.4	89.5	158.4		24.4	26.0	24.8	40.3	39.0
Jul 8	577.1	183.3	99.8	108.1	98.1	32.2	87.8	155.5	42.8	24.7	24.9	24.4	40.3	38.3
Aug 12	567.5	183.6	95.3	107.9	95.5	31.8	85.2	152.1		23.4	24.5	23.9	40.3	37.4
Sep 9	554.6	179.7	92.4	105.7	93.4	31.9	83.3	149.0		22.8	24.0	23.5	40.5	36.7
Oct 14	534.3	173.1	91.0	99.5	90.4	31.9	80.3	146.0	44.7	21.8	23.1	23.0	40.3	35.8
Nov 11	530.0	178.8	89.1	95.7	88.2	31.4	78.2	146.0		21.4	22.1	22.6	39.6	35.2
Dec 9	532.9	185.4	90.0	93.4	86.6	30.8	77.4	146.2		21.6	21.6	22.1	39.0	34.9
2000 Jan 13	571.3	204.6	100.0	100.7	87.7	29.0	78.2	155.7	47.2	24.8	23.5	22.3	36.8	35.0
Feb 10	562.4	195.0	105.3	99.7	85.4	28.9	77.1	153.2		26.8	23.2	21.8	36.6	34.2
Var 9	548.9	183.7	107.4	99.1	83.0	28.9	75.8	149.6		27.2	23.3	21.5	36.9	33.6
Apr 13	528.3	176.9	97.7	99.8	79.9	29.1	74.0	145.8		24.1	23.4	20.9	37.0	33.0
Female 1998 Apr 9 May 14 Jun 11	160.8 153.2 150.9	67.5 58.7 57.5	31.1 31.6 30.8	28.3 28.8 28.4	16.4 16.8 17.1	21.1 22.2 22.6	17.5 17.2 17.0	58.5 55.7 55.0	19.7 17.4	10.1 9.7 9.4	10.5 10.5 10.3	6.9 7.1 7.3	31.1 32.4 32.9	1ADJ 11.3 10.9 10.8
Jul 9	161.0	68.0	31.2	27.4	17.6	21.4	16.8	57.1	21.8	10.0	9.9	7.5	31.7	10.6
Aug 13	169.6	78.3	28.8	28.0	17.9	20.4	16.6	59.6		9.6	10.0	7.7	30.6	10.5
Sep 10	157.5	67.7	27.9	27.2	18.4	22.0	16.3	55.7		9.6	9.7	7.9	32.7	10.3
Oct 8	150.1	62.5	27.8	25.9	18.3	22.6	15.7	54.4	18.9	9.1	9.5	8.0	33.2	10.1
Nov 12	149.3	63.3	27.9	24.4	18.5	22.5	15.2	54.8		9.0	9.1	8.1	32.7	9.8
Dec 10	148.5	61.7	29.1	24.2	18.7	22.6	14.9	54.9		9.1	9.1	8.2	32.5	9.7
1999 Jan 14	160.3	68.2	31.6	26.1	19.5	21.4	14.8	58.1	19.2	10.3	9.7	8.4	31.0	9.6
Feb 11	159.2	66.1	33.0	25.9	19.7	21.5	14.5	57.8		11.1	9.6	8.5	31.0	9.4
Mar 11	154.3	62.0	32.2	26.1	19.7	22.0	14.3	56.6		11.1	9.6	8.5	31.4	9.3
Apr 8	155.3	65.0	29.7	26.8	19.7	21.8	14.1	57.4	17.6	10.0	9.8	8.5	30.8	9.2
May 13	146.4	57.3	29.3	26.7	19.4	22.6	13.8	54.1		9.7	9.6	8.3	31.8	8.9
Jun 10	143.4	56.2	28.2	26.2	19.2	22.8	13.6	53.3		9.4	9.4	8.1	31.8	8.8
Jul 8	147.8	62.7	27.9	24.8	19.0	21.9	13.4	53.6	19.5	9.6	8.9	8.0	31.1	8.7
Aug 12	151.7	68.4	26.7	24.8	18.7	20.9	13.0	54.2		9.3	9.1	7.9	30.2	8.5
Sep 9	145.4	64.1	26.1	23.9	18.5	21.5	12.8	52.6		9.3	8.9	7.8	30.6	8.3
Oct 14	136.7	58.1	26.3	22.2	17.8	22.0	12.3	50.3	2 18.0	9.0	8.5	7.5	31.0	8.1
Nov 11	133.8	57.5	25.9	21.4	17.1	21.8	12.0	50.2		8.7	8.3	7.3	30.2	7.9
Dec 9	131.0	55.1	26.5	21.0	16.7	21.7	11.8	49.8		8.7	8.2	7.2	30.1	7.8
2000 Jan 13	142.5	61.2	29.0	23.4	16.9	20.3	12.0	53.	3 18.1	9.8	9.0	7.3	28.5	7.8
Feb 10	141.1	59.6	29.8	23.3	16.5	20.1	11.8	52.0		10.6	8.8	7.2	28.5	7.7
Mar 9	136.7	56.6	28.8	23.5	16.1	20.3	11.7	51.2		10.3	8.8	7.1	28.8	7.6
Apr 13	131.9	54.8	26.2	23.9	15.6	20.5	11.5	49.0	5 17.3	9.0	8.9	6.9	29.1	7.5

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

Note: Only computerised claims are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis so clerical claims are excluded from this table. 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 Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only: April 13 2000: Government Office Regions

	Male				Female				Male				Female			
in weeks	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages a	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
IODTU FAST			Over	ayes"			-		SOUTH W	EST		-3-5				- Agos
ORTH EAST	7,021	11,668	3,473	22,789	2,739	2,875	798	6,806	5,966	11,194	3,250	20,753	2,668	3,758	1,371	8
3 or less			1,808	12,468	1,368	1,408	447	3,309	2,421	5,735	1,747	9,974	1,042	1,796	755	3
Over 13 and up to 26	3,847	6,684				1,408	447	2,642	1,538	5,250	1,482	8,289	689	1,448	625	2
6 and up to 52	2,681	6,368	1,662	10,743	971		382	1,303	97	3,453	1,184	4,737	42	772	414	1
2 and up to 104	304	5,335	1,420	7,062	102	818 688	405	1,099	17	2,948	1,750	4,715	9	525	444	
Over104	26	5,514	2,531	8,071	6		31.7	15.8	1.1	2,946	31.2	19.5	1.1	15.6	23.8	
Per cent claiming over 52 wee All	13,879	30.5 35,569	36.3 10,894	24.8 61,133	2.1 5,186	21.6 6,984	2,481	15,159	10,039	28,580	9,413	48,468	4,450	8,299	3,609	16
	10,019	00,000	10,004	51,100	3,100	3,004	7.0	1								
ORTH WEST	44	00.070	F 505	4F 000	E 004	6 100	2.010	14 679	ENGLANI	143,190	36,142	264,325	34,389	44,444	14,239	
3 or less	14,767	23,676	5,527	45,066	5,681	6,199	2,019	14,678	80,020							
Over 13 and up to 26	6,983	13,228	2,905	23,337	2,608	2,861	988	6,615	36,533	78,510	19,438	135,510	15,197	21,354	7,369	
6 and up to 52	4,748	12,711	2,784	20,313	1,889	2,590	873	5,399	25,966	80,787	18,834	125,901	11,422	19,710	7,172	3
2andupto 104	514	9,672	2,263	12,456	215	1,585	680	2,489	3,060	64,399	16,617	84,111	1,267	12,835	5,520	
Over 104	49	8,538	3,585	12,172	22	1,207	676	1,905	404	59,209	25,942	85,555	182	9,502	6,103	4
				21.7	2.3	19.3	25.9	14.1	2.4	29.0	36.4	24.4	2.3	20.7	28.8	
Per cent claiming over 52 wee	eks 2.1 27,061	26.8 67,825	34.3 17,064	113,344	10,415	14,442	5,236	31,086	145,983	426,095	116,973	695,402	62,457	107,845	40,403	2
	27,001	01,023	17,004	110,011	10,110				110,000	120,000						
ORKSHIRE AND THE HU				60.65	4	4000	4.500	44.070	WALES	0.057	0.004	10.100	2.446	2914	007	
3 or less	10,631	17,493	4,419	33,294	4,402	4,894	1,526	11,379	6,290	9,257	2,284	18,168	2,446	2,814	907	
Over 13 and up to 26	5,252	9,990	2,458	17,836	2,109	2,463	823	5,494	2,915	5,167	1,267	9,396	1,070	1,218	420	
26 and up to 52	3,545	10,122	2,439	16,148	1,445	2,140	861	4,470	1,808	4,971	1,262	8,054	682	1,055	422	
S2 and up to 104	240	7,779	1,988	10,012	113	1,358	612	2,085	124	3,745	1,040	4,909	63	623	308	
			2,996	9,505	15	885	631	1,531	16	3,482	1,599	5,097	6	474	386	
Over104	38	6,471					27.9	14.5	1.3	27.1	35.4	21.9	1.6	17.7	28.4	
Per cent claiming over 52 wee	eks 1.4 19,706	27.5 51,855	34.9 14,300	22.5 86,795	1.6 <b>8,084</b>	19.1 11,740	4,453	24,959	11,153	26,622	7,452	45,624	4,267	6,184	2,443	
	3,, 33								00071	ND						
AST MIDLANDS		44.400	0.00-	00.004	0.070	2.704	1 207	9.440	SCOTLAI 11,693	ND 19,522	4,963	37,740	4,570	5,841	1,727	
3 or less	7,029	11,439	3,227	22,084	2,973	3,761	1,387	8,443								
Over 13 and up to 26	3,038	6,240	1,699	11,045	1,297	1,798	686	3,839	5,585	11,125	2,809	19,846	1,901	2,887	950	
6 and up to 52	1,971	5,795	1,512	9,296	878	1,443	592	2,928	3,218	10,520	2,620	16,483	1,129	2,314	923	
2 and up to 104	169	4,661	1,367	6,197	76	920	466	1,462	274	8,205	2,335	10,830	100	1,478	719	
			1,880	5,718	8	563	424	995	28	6,847	3,433	10,308	12	955	731	
Over104	15	3,823								26.8	35.7	22.2	1.5	18.1	28.7	
Per cent claiming over 52 wee		26.5	33.5	21.9	1.6	17.5	25	13.9	1.5			95,207	7,712	13,475	5,050	
All	12,222	31,958	9,685	54,340	5,232	8,485	3,555	17,667	20,798	56,219	16,160	30,201	7,712	10,410	3,000	
WEST MIDLANDS									GREAT E	BRITAIN						
3 or less	10,172	15,888	4,013	30,634	4,321	4,897	1,718	11,379	98,003	171,969	43,389	320,233	41,405	53,099	16,873	1
	4,496	8,146	2,165	14,931	1,917	2,302	817	5,124	45,033	94,802	23,514	164,752	18,168	25,459	8,739	Win.
Over 13 and up to 26								4,738	30,992	96,278	22,716	150,438	13,233	23,079	8,517	
26 and up to 52	3,442	9,269	2,211	14,956	1,696	2,134	869									
52 and up to 104	621	8,486	2,143	11,255	236	1,474	705	2,423	3,458	76,349	19,992	99,850	1,430	14,936	6,547	
Over 104	103	8,597	3,489	12,189	44	1,311	841	2,196	448	69,538	30,974	100,960	200	10,931	7,220	
Percent claiming over 52 we	eks 3.8	33.9	40.2	27.9	3.4	23	31.2	17.9	2.2	28.7	36.3	24.0	2.2	20.3	28.7	
All	18,834	50,386	14,021	83,965	8,214	12,118	4,950	25,860	177,934	508,936	140,585	836,233	74,436	127,504	47,896	2
ACT				No.			7,80,80		NORTHE	RN IREL	AND		100			
EAST I3 or less	5,980	11,349	3,435	21,115	2.804	3,927	1,525	8,579	3,445	4,906	990	9,382	1,631	1,659	465	
							816	3,753	1,798	2,897	564	5,268	712	731	242	
Over 13 and up to 26	2,418	5,719	1,733	9,948	1,066	1,793					728	5,839	757	828	334	
26 and up to 52	1,449	5,459	1,593	8,529	662	1,403	696	2,792	1,630	3,479					321	
52 and up to 104	189	4,225	1,350	5,770	71	881	509	1,466	473	3,558	907	4,938	190	624		
Over104	26	3,641	1,903	5,570	10	648	575	1,233	49	4,498	2,007	6,554	13	572	317	
Percent claiming over 52 we		25.9	32.5	22.3		17.7	26.3	15.1	7.1	41.7	56.1	35.9	6.1	27.1	38.0	)
All	10,062	30,393	10,014	50,932	4,613	8,652	4,121	17,823	7,395	19,338	5,196	31,981	3,303	4,414	1,679	
									UNITED	KINGDON	Λ					
ONDON	11,370	26,342	4,524	42,676	5,851	9,350	2,221	17,865	101,448	176,875	44,379	329,615	43,036	54,758	17,338	1 1
3 or less						4,878	1,213	8,858	46,831	97,699	24,078	170,020	18,880	26,190	8,981	
Over 13 and up to 26	5,386	15,374	2,682	23,566	2,692				32,622	99,757	23,444	156,277	13,990	23,907	8,851	
26 and up to 52	4,802	18,761	3,225	26,832	2,499	5,669	1,484	9,687				104,788	1,620	15,560	6,868	
	748	15,889	3,186	19,827	340	4,020	1,237	5,601	3,931	79,907	20,899				7,537	
	104	15,277	5,361	20,742	59	2,901	1,483	4,443	497	74,036	32,981	107,514	213	11,503		
S2 and up to 104 Over 104		34.0	45.0	30.4	3.5	25.8	35.6	21.6		29.1	37.0	24.5	2.4	20.5	29.1	
Over104			40.070	133,643	11,441	26,818	7,638	46,454	185,329	528,274	145,781	868,214	77,739	131,918	49,575	
over 104 Per cent claiming over 52 we		91,643	18,978		The Contract of the last			The second liverage and the second								
Over 104 Percent claiming over 52 we NII	eks 3.8		18,978													
Over 104 Per cent claiming over 52 we All SOUTH EAST	eks 3.8 22,410	91,643		25,914	2,950	4,783	1,674	9,689								
Over 104 Per cent claiming over 52 we All SOUTH EAST 3 or less	eks 3.8 22,410 7,084	91,643	4,274	25,914 12,405												
Over 104 Per cent claiming over 52 we All  SOUTH EAST 3 or less Over 13 and up to 26	7,084 2,692	91,643 14,141 7,394	4,274 2,241	12,405	1,098	2,055	824	4,041								
Over 104 Per cent claiming over 52 we III SOUTH EAST 3 or less Over 13 and up to 26 16 and up to 52	7,084 2,692 1,790	91,643 14,141 7,394 7,052	4,274 2,241 1,926	12,405 10,795	1,098 693	2,055 1,688	824 723	4,041 3,128								
Over 104 Per cent claiming over 52 we  SOUTH EAST 3 or less Over 13 and up to 26	7,084 2,692	91,643 14,141 7,394	4,274 2,241	12,405	1,098 693 72	2,055 1,688 1,007	824 723 515	4,041 3,128 1,595								
over 104 Per cent claiming over 52 we III COUTH EAST 3 or less Over 13 and up to 26 6 and up to 52	7,084 2,692 1,790	91,643 14,141 7,394 7,052	4,274 2,241 1,926	12,405 10,795	1,098 693	2,055 1,688 1,007	824 723	4,041 3,128 1,595 1,407								
over 104 Per cent claiming over 52 we ull COUTH EAST 3 or less Over 13 and up to 26 6 and up to 52 2 and up to 104	7,084 2,692 1,790 178 26	91,643 14,141 7,394 7,052 4,899	4,274 2,241 1,926 1,716 2,447	12,405 10,795 6,795	1,098 693 72 9	2,055 1,688 1,007 774	824 723 515 624	4,041 3,128 1,595								

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

#### UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by sought and usual occupation United Kingdom as at 13 April 2000

Usual occupation Sought occupation Thousands Percent Thousands Percent Corporate managers and administrators 10-15&19

Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services 16-17 31.5 2.8 27.4 3.2 6.5 33.9 25.6 6.0 2.2 11.2 1.3 3.3 1.2 14.5 1.3 12.0 1.4 3.7 15.8

Science and engineering professionals	20-21	11.4	1.3	1.2	0.4	12.6	1.1	13.2	1.5	1.5	0.6	14.7	1.3	
Health professionals	22	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	
Teaching professionals	23	5.7	0.7	4.2	1.6	9.9	0.9	6.3	0.7	4.6	1.7	10.9	1.0	
Other professional occupations	24-29	5.6	0.6	2.1	0.8	7.7	0.7	6.6	0.8	2.5	1.0	9.1	0.8	
Science and engineering														
a sociate professionals	30-32	13.6	1.6	1.5	0.6	15.2	1.3	16.7	1.9	1.9	0.7	18.6	1.6	
Heal associate professionals	34	1.1	0.1	2.0	0.8	3.1	0.3	1.4	0.2	2.6	1.0	3.9	0.3	
Othe associate professional														
o.cupations	33&35-39	28.2	3.3	10.5	4.0	38.7	3.4	35.2	4.0	13.4	5.0	48.6	4.3	
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	91.5	10.5	45.5	17.1	136.9	12.1	112.2	12.9	55.5	20.9	167.8	14.8	
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.5	0.2	12.4	4.7	13.9	1.2	1.6	0.2	13.6	5.1	15.2	1.3	
Skilled construction trades	50	44.9	5.2	0.4	0.1	45.2	4.0	50.1	5.8	0.5	0.2	50.6	4.5	
Skiller engineering trades	51-52	28.8	3.3	0.4	0.1	29.2	2.6	32.2	3.7	0.5	0.2	32.7	2.9	
Other skilled trades	53-59	70.7	8.1	6.3	2.4	77.0	6.8	81.0	9.3	6.6	2.5	87.6	7.7	
Profestive service occupations	60-61	12.2	1.4	0.7	0.3	12.9	1.1	14.1	1.6	0.8	0.3	14.9	1.3	
Personal service occupations	62-69	33.6	3.9	34.4	12.9	68.0	6.0	38.0	4.4	42.3	15.9	80.3	7.1	
Buye s, brokers and sales														
representatives	70-71	8.8	1.0	1.9	0.7	10.7	0.9	9.7	1.1	2.0	0.8	11.7	1.0	
Othe sales occupations	72-73&79	34.6	4.0	38.2	14.4	72.8	6.4	42.9	4.9	50.3	18.9	93.2	8.2	
Industrial plant and machine operators,														
a semblers	80-86&89	44.5	5.1	12.1	4.6	56.7	5.0	47.5	5.5	12.7	4.8	60.2	5.3	
Drive's and mobile machine operators	87-88	60.1	6.9	1.6	0.6	61.7	5.4	72.3	8.3	2.1	0.8	74.3	6.6	
Othe occupations in agriculture,														
fo estryand fishing	90	8.4	1.0	1.6	0.6	10.0	0.9	9.1	1.0	2.1	0.8	11.2	1.0	
Othe elementary occupations	91-99	214.2	24.7	34.1	12.8	248.3	21.9	227.7	26.2	35.7	13.4	263.4	23.2	
Non vious occupation/														
abt occupation unknown		1117	120	15.1	171	1570	138	10.7	12	41	16	148	13	

157.0 1134.1

13.8 100.0

10.7 **868.2** 

1.2 100.0

17.1 **100.0** 

45.4 **265.9** 

aght occupation unknown

UNITED KINGDOM

SOC sub-minor groups

111.7 868.2

12.9 **100.0** 

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

1.6 100.0

4.1 **265.9** 

14.8 **1134.1** 

1.3 100.0

S42 Labour Market trends

June 2000

June 2000

Labour Market trends

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

## C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areasa as at April 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rateb			Vale	Female	All	Rateb	
			7 000	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND						Holsworthy Horncastle	101 165	51 59	152 224	5.0 3.1	3.7 2.2
Alnwick and Amble	565	211	776	6.4	4.9	Huddersfield	3,620 9,439	1,089 2,846	4,709 12,285	5.3 6.6	4.6 5.9
Andover Appleby	397 66	155 19	552 85	1.4	1.2	Hull Huntingdon	969	360	1,329	2.3	1.9
Ashford Axminster	805 132	262 48	1,067 180	2.9 2.9	2.5 2.2	Ilfracombe	337	109	446	6.7	5.1
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,350	674	3,024	1.7	1.4	Ipswich Isle of Wight	2,785 2,233	879 659	3,664 2,892	3.0 6.4	2.6 5.0
Banbury	513	193	706 207	1.4	1.1 2.5	Keighley and Skipton	1,572 311	495 128	2,067 439	4.1 2.0	3.4 1.7
Barnard Castle Barnsley	157 4,739	50 1,316	6,055	7.6	6.6	Kendal			40	1.0	
Barnstaple	689	271	960	3.9	3.0	Keswick Kettering and Corby	38 1,431	2 505	1,936	3.0	0.8 2.8
Barrow-in-Furness Basingstoke	1,652 695	414 250	2,066 945	6.1	5.5 0.9	Kidderminster King's Lynn	985 1,253	396 531	1,381 1,784	3.2	2.5 3.2
Bath Bedford	1,436 1,929	490 698	1,926 2,627	2.4 3.3	2.0 2.7	Kingsbridge	145	63	208	3.3	2.4
Berwick-upon-Tweed	391	136	527	5.2	4.0	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,251 246	577 85	2,828 331	5.5 4.2	4.7
Bideford	632	268	900	6.0	4.4	Launceston Leeds	12,234	3,229	15,463	4.2	3.7
Birmingham Bishop Auckland	37,916 3,169	11,317 930	49,233 4,099	6.1 6.8	5.6 6.1	Leek Leicester	291 8,327	132 2,875	423 11,202	2.5 3.9	2.0
Blackburn Blackpool	4,099 4,102	1,173 1,075	5,272 5,177	4.2	3.8 3.7	Leominster	224	67	291	3.5	2.8
	4,667	1,242	5,909	5.3	4.6	Lincoln	2,340	712 205	3,052 620	4.2 5.7	3.6 4.3
Bolton Boston	540	187	727	3.0	2.6	Liskeard Liverpool	415 27,544	7,327	34,871	9.3	8.4
Bournemouth Bradford	3,284 10,671	. 966 2,819	4,250 13,490	3.7 5.9	3.2 5.2	London	134,678	47,042	181,720	4.8	4.2
Bridgwater	938	373	1,311	4.2	3.5	Loughborough Louth	1,282 458	517 172	1,799 630	3.6 5.7	3.1
Bridlington and Driffield	1,214 168	397 73	1,611 241	7.9 2.8	6.6 2.3	Lowestoft and Beccles	2,203	754 79	2,957 319	7.6 3.1	6.3
Bridport Brighton	6,496	2,278	8,774	5.4	4.5 2.5	Ludlow Luton	240 3,616	1,191	4,807	3.7	3.2
Bristol Bude	7,888 230	2,574 96	10,462 326	2.8 5.5	4.3	Maidstone and North Kent	7,418	2,479	9,897	4.0	3.5
Burnley	1,172	362	1,534	4.0	3.6	Malton Malvern	161 437	80 150	241 587	2.0 2.4	1.6
Burton on Trent Bury St Edmunds	2,055 515	644 206	2,699 721	3.8 2.0	3.4 1.7	Manchester	31,017	8,282	39,299	4.2 5.9	3.4
Buxton	520	167 913	687 4,117	3.4 4.7	2.7 4.3	Mansfield	4,801	1,428	6,229		
Calderdale	3,204					Matlock Melton Mowbray	492 238	165 112	657 350	2.1 2.2	1.3
Cambridge Camelford	2,180 104	729 67	2,909 171	1.8 7.3	1.6 5.5	Middlesbrough and Stockton	14,230 264	3,331 122	17,561 386	9.1 2.7	8.2
Canterbury	1,639 1,664	468 549	2,107 2,213	3.6 4.3	3.0 3.7	Mildenhall Milton Keynes	1,964	710	2,674	2.0	1.8
Carlisle Chard	119	64	183	1.7	1.4	Minehead	342	124	466	5.4	3.9
Cheltenham	1,582	480	2,062	2.6	2.1	Morpeth and Ashington Nelson and Colne	3,166 1,127	811 375	3,977 1,502	8.0 5.2	6.9
Chesterfield Chichester	3,565 1,384	1,019 459	4,584 1,843	7.2 2.2	6.4 1.8	Newark	618 423	190 124	808 547	3.5 1.1	2.
Chippenham Cinderford	356 625	136 277	492 902	1.6 4.4	1.2 3.6	Newbury					
	257	87	344	1.4	1.0	Newquay Newton Abbot	709 549	279 227	988 776	9.1 2.9	7.:
Direncester Diacton	1,133	345	1,478	7.4	5.7	Northallerton and Thirsk Northampton	373 2,784	152 974	525 3,758	1.9 2.6	1.
Colchester Coventry	2,561 7,043	1,012 2,284	3,573 9,327	2.9 4.0	2.4 3.6	Norwich	4,672	1,497	6,169	3.8	3.
Crawley	2,050	672	2,722	1.2	1.0	Nottingham	13,012	3,888	16,900	5.1	4.
Crewe	2,513 682	823 206	3,336 888	3.7 5.4	3.3	Okehampton Oswestry	194 452	86 271	280 723	3.7 4.4	2.
Oromer Darlington	2,143	554	2,697	5.8	5.2	Oxford	2,460 1,032	747 386	3,207 1,418	1.6 5.5	1.
Dartmouth Derby	68 5,403	26 1,588	94 6,991	2.9 4.8	2.1 4.3	Paignton and Totnes			253	2.0	1.
Devizes	247	92	339	2.1	1.4	Penrith Penwith and Isles of Scilly	197 1,275	56 507	1,782	9.4	6.
Diss Doncaster	282 6,063	128 1,769	410 7,832	2.4 7.0	1.8 6.4	Peterborough Pickering	2,275 130	728 48	3,003 178	2.9 2.0	2.
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,017	340	1,357 1,839	2.9 6.1	2.3 5.1	Plymouth	4,950	1,624	6,574	4.8	3.
Dover	1,431	408				Poole	1,448	485	1,933 7,221	2.2 3.5	1.
Oudley and Sandwell Eastbourne	9,501 1,579	2,791 448	12,292 2,027	5.3 4.0	4.8 3.3	Portsmouth Preston	5,477 4,121	1,744 1,032	5,153	3.4	3
vesham xeter	351 2,524	135 847	486 3,371	1.9 2.9	1.5 2.5	Reading Redruth and Camborne	3,067 989	957 341	4,024 1,330	1.6 7.7	1 5
akenham	283	125	408	4.3	3.2		583	230	813	5.9	5
almouth	620	215	835	7.1	5.4	Retford Richmond	179	95	274	2.6 5.9	1 5
Folkestone Gainsborough	1,471 676	443 219	1,914 895	5.5 7.1	4.7 5.8	Rochdale Rugby	2,768 707	777 271	3,545 978	2.6	2
Gloucester Goole and Selby	2,094 1,123	608	2,702 1,542	3.7 5.1	3.3 4.3	Salisbury	647	166	813	1.7	1
	594	195	789	3.2	2.8	Scarborough	1,414 2,074	444 659	1,858 2,733	5.5 4.2	4
Grantham Great Yarmouth	2,856	874	3,730	9.7	8.8	Scunthorpe Settle	91	34	125	2.2	
Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot	4,439 2,094	1,283 650	5,722 2,744	7.3 1.2	6.6	Shaftesbury Sheffield and Rotherham	301 16,626	4,500	421 21,126	1.9 6.5	5
Haltwhistle	125	54	179	6.4	4.7	Shrewsbury	1,312	385	1,697	2.9	2
Harlow	1,774 939	616 360	2,390 1,299	1.9 1.8	1.7 1.4	Skegness and Mablethorpe	816	259 117	1,075 391	5.8 2.6	
Harrogate and Ripon Hartlepool	2,805	600	3,405	10.5	9.5 6.8	Sleaford Slough and Woking	11,459	4,059	15,518	2.2	2
Harwich Hastings	398 2,345	151 648	549 2,993	6.1	5.2	South Molton	86	44	130	3.3	
Haverhill and Sudbury	577	217	794	2.7	2.3	Southampton and Winchester Southend	r 4,913 7,851	1,387 2,733	6,300 10,584	2.2 4.6	3
Hawes and Leyburn Helston	43 375	25 182	68 557	2.1 8.3	1.2 6.1	Spalding and Holbeach	396	202	598 1,023	2.0 4.3	1 3
Hereford	1,193	434	1,627	3.1	2.4	St Austell Stafford	732 1,330	420	1,750	2.9	
Hexham	316	102	418	3.4	2.5						

#### UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areasa as at April 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rateb			Male	Female	All	Rateb	11 13 2000
enter Escontro Enter Especial Established Districts				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Stamford Stevenage	372 2,310	144 810	516 3,120	1.8	1.5 1.8	SCOTLAND					
Stoke	5,911 681	1,938 258	7,849 939	4.3 3.0	3.8 2.5	Aberdeen Annan	4,085 361	1,142 145	5,227 506	2.7 5.5	2.4 4.6
Sunderland and Durham Swindon	10,183	2,816 639	12,999 2,691	7.5 2.1	6.9 1.9	Argyll Islands Ayr	139 2,103	72 613	211 2,716	8.8 6.4	6.5 5.5
Taunton Telford and Bridgnorth	953 2,248	312 751	1,265 2,999	2.6 3.3	2.2 2.9	Badenoch Banff	165 287	51 114	216 401	4.8	4.0
The ford	2,701 468	778 200	3,479 668	9.8 3.0	8.5 2.4	Berwickshire Brechin and Montrose	251 690	89 287	340 977	6.3 7.5	5.3 6.3
Tiverton Torquay	393 1,088	147 352	540 1,440	3.4 5.3	2.6 4.4	Campbeltown Crieff	295 152	74 46	369 198	11.2 3.4	8.2 2.8
Trowbridge and Warminster Truss Tungridge Wells	634 837 1,160	244 319 378	878 1,156 1,538	1.9 4.2 1.6	1.6 3.2 1.3	Dingwall Dufftown	716 96	146 39	862 135	7.7 3.4	6.4 2.5
Typ_side	24,412	5,730	30,142	7.4	6.8	Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee	1,786 1,598 5,230	513 530 1,487	2,299 2,128 6,717	8.4 6.5	6.9 5.4
Wa ebridge and Bodmin Watefield	389 5,007 4,998	176 1,510 1,515	565 6,517 6,513	3.9 5.1 4.1	2.9 4.6 3.8	Dunfermline	2,277	612	2,889	7.6 5.4	6.9 4.7
Warrington Warwick	1,471	475	1,946	1.9	1.7	Dunoon and Rothesay East Ayrshire	451 3,201	111 974	562 4,175	8.2 10.1	6.0 8.9
Weilingborough Weils	1,261 672	469 281	1,730 953	3.3 3.0	2.9 2.4	Edinburgh Elgin and Forres	10,727 960	2,909 333	13,636 1,293	3.7 6.3	3.2 4.7
We ton-super-Mare Whiby Whishaven	874 366 1,501	288 118 441	1,162 484 1,942	3.7 -7.0 7.1	3.0 5.8 6.2	Falkirk Forfar	2,701 524	872 224	3,573 748	6.7 4.6	6.0 3.9
Wigan and St. Helens	7,252	2,085	9,337	6.4	5.7	Fraserburgh Galashiels and Peebles Girvan	250 540 249	63 158 75	313 698 324	4.0 3.4	3.2 2.9 10.0
Windermere Win al and Chester Windermere Windermere	92 9,392 978	24 2,620 396	116 12,012 1,374	1.2 5.9 5.2	1.0 5.1 4.5	Glasgow	29,891	7,871	37,762	11.7	5.8
Wo rerhampton and Walsall	10,727	3,256	13,983	6.5	5.8	Greenock Hawick	1,916 362	516 106	2,432 468	7.0 5.7	6.6 4.8
Woldbridge Woldester Wolkington	491 1,469 1,543	142 475 395	633 1,944 1,938	3.3 2.8 7.9	2.8 2.5 6.5	Huntly Inverness	125 1,441	42 396	167 1,837	5.7 4.8	4.5 4.0
We ksop We thing	1,018	316 300	1,334 1,307	5.1 2.1	4.5 1.8	Keith and Buckie Kelso and Jedburgh	394 145	173 50	567 195	8.7 3.0	6.5 2.5
Yet /il Yo/	638 2,188	191 740	829 2,928	1.9 2.7	1.6 2.4	Kirkcaldy Kirkcudbright Lewis and Harris	3,980 236 589	1,238 77 149	5,218 313 738	8.3 6.3 9.0	7.4 5.3 7.5
WALES	2,100	740	2,320	2.7	2.4	Lochaber	194	95	289	3.5	2.9
Aberystwyth	410	152 504	562	4.1	2.9	Lochgilphead Motherwell and Lanark	6,125	1,846	150 7,971	4.2 7.6	3.1 6.9
Balgor and Carnarfon Bells-y-Coed Broon	1,762 147 196	57 75	2,266 204 271	7.4 7.2 3.0	5.8 5.9 2.2	Newton Stewart North Ayrshire	182 3,695	1,307	5,002	8.8 10.8	7.4 10.0
Bri gend	2,049	617	2,666	4.9	4.4	Oban Orkney Islands	233 216	83 86	316 302	4.9 4.0	3.6 3.0
Cardiff Cardigan Carnarthen	7,701 327 674	1,860 111 216	9,561 438 890	4.7 6.6 5.1	4.2 4.8 4.0	Perth Peterhead Pitlochry	864 499 51	297 144 27	1,161 643 78	3.4 5.2 2.2	2.8 4.2 1.8
Cowyn and Conwy Cwabran and Monmouth	1,276 1,411	334 451	1,610 1,862	6.1 4.3	5.1 3.7	Shetland Isles	319	124	443	4.0	3.2
Dogellau and Barmouth Fis guard and St David's	229 177	65 66	294 243	7.1 8.1	5.6 6.1	Skye and Ullapool St Andrews	320 480	162 171	482 651	7.3 4.1	6.0 3.7
Flin: Haverfordwest	1,648 1,215	546 380	2,194 1,595	3.8 8.5	3.4 6.4	Stirling Stranraer	2,116 427	679 144	2,795 571	5.7 10.1	5.0 8.4
Holchead Knichton and Radnor	462 85	145 34	607	9.3	7.0 3.3	Sutherland Thurso	322 251	123 77	445 328	10.6 5.5	8.8 4.6
Lampeter Llandeilo	306 131	111 60	417 191	7.3 6.8	5.2 5.3	Uists and Barra Wick	134 307	30 72	164 379	8.3 8.8	6.9 7.4
Llandrindod Wells Llanelli	301 1,353	98 367	399 1,720	5.7 7.6	4.3 6.0	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Llangefni and Amlwch Machynlleth	640 187	241 67	881 254	9.8 7.5	7.4 5.8	Ballymena Belfast	1,166 16,347	452 4,530	1,618 20,877	5.2 5.8	4.2 5.0
Merthyr Neath and Port Talbot	1,334 1,855	379 593 840	1,713 2,448	9.2 6.1	7.9 5.4 4.2	Coleraine Craigavon Derry	1,787 2,241 4,288	627 764 1,110	2,414 3,005 5,398	7.5 5.0 10.2	6.3 4.2 8.7
Newport Newtown	2,848	840 72	3,688	4.8 2.3	1.7	Dungannon	562	221	783	4.5	3.6
Pembroke and Tenby Pontypridd and Aberdare	885 3,714	256 999 143	1,141 4,713	10.1 6.5	7.5 5.6	Enniskillen Mid-Ulster	1,399 856	415 335	1,814 1,191	8.2 5.7	6.5 4.6
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog Pwllheli	317 236	143	460 296	8.4 5.1	6.5 4.0	Newry Omagh	1,761 952	498 328	2,259 1,280	7.9 7.3	6.5 5.9
Rhyl and Denbigh Rhymney and Abergavenny	1,431 3,485	412 1,085	1,843 4,570	5.9 8.0	4.8 7.0	Strabane	971	237	1,208	11.0	9.0
Ruthin and Bala Swansea Welshpool	177 4,886 218	64 1,249 98	241 6,135 316	3.8 6.2 4.0	3.0 5.5 3.0						
Wrexham	1,629	473	2,102	3.9	3.5						

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

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are as defined in May 1998. A list of the ward composition of the TTWAs is available from the regional and local labour market statistics branch on 020 7533 6159. Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employee jobs, claimants, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and participants on government-supported training) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (employee jobs plus claimants). All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1998 based denominators.

Rates for the above TTWAs back to January 1997 and rates for the 1984 TTWAs are available from the Office for National Statistics Nomis® database.

Data on claimant count for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Office for National Statistics Nomis® database. Claimant count rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to 1984-based Travel-to-Work Areas.

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

M	lale	Female	All	Rate a		No.	Male	Female	All	Rate a	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						South Yorkshire (Met County)	<b>26,728</b> 4,279	<b>7,340</b> 1,191	<b>34,068</b> 5,470	6.8 7.3	6.1
Darlington UA	2,134	555	2,689	5.8	5.2	Barnsley Doncaster	5,602	1,637	7,239	6.9 8.0	6.3 6.3
Hartlepool UA Middlesbrough UA	2,805 5,167	600 1,161	3,405 6,328	10.5 10.3	9.5 9.3	Rotherham Sheffield	5,226 11,621	1,441 3,071	6,667 14,692	6.3	7.1 5.7
Redcar and Cleveland UA Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,806 5,076	865 1,239	4,671 6,315	9.6 8.1	8.8 7.3	West Yorkshire (Met County)	35,927	9,915	45,842	4.9	4.4
	8,455	2,535	10,990	6.9	6.1	Bradford Calderdale	9,687 3,204	2,565 913	12,252 4,117	6.1 4.7	5.5 4.3
County Durham Chester-le-Street	860	231	1,091	9.9	8.8	Kirklees Leeds	5,915 12,213	1,753 3,220	7,668 15,433	5.1 4.1	4.4
Derwentside Durham	1,543 1,188	388 414	1,931 1,602	9.0 4.0	7.9 3.6	Wakefield	4,908	1,464	6,372	5.1	4.7
Easington Sedgefield	1,638 1,535	561 459	2,199 1,994	9.7 5.7	8.6 5.2	EAST MIDLANDS					
Feesdale Wear Valley	286 1,405	84 398	370 1,803	4.8 8.1	3.7 6.9	Derby UA	4,450	1,216	5,666	5.6	5.1
Northumberland	5,479	1,579	7.058	6.9	5.7	Leicester UA Nottingham UA	6,035 7,511	1,927 1,981	7,962 9,492	5.0 5.1	4.8
Alnwick	444 429	167 154	611 583	6.1 5.3	4.7 4.1	Rutland UA	89	51	140	1.1	0.5
Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley	1,729	466	2,195	9.0	8.0	Derbyshire Amber Valley	<b>9,763</b> 1,459	<b>3,052</b> 517	<b>12,815</b> 1,976	<b>4.9</b> 3.9	4.3 3.5
Castle Morpeth Tynedale	648 628	211 180	859 808	4.0 4.1	3.2 3.1	Bolsover	1,214	363 590	1,577 2,773	9.3 6.2	8.3
Wansbeck	1,601	401	2,002	12.7	11.6	Chesterfield Derbyshire Dales	2,183 527	180	707	2.3	5.2
Tyne and Wear (Met County) Gateshead	<b>28,494</b> 3,917	6,704 966	<b>35,198</b> 4,883	<b>7.5</b> 5.8	<b>6.9</b> 5.4	Erewash High Peak	1,461 825	488 261	1,949 1,086	5.3 3.4	4.7
Newcastle upon Tyne	7,239	1,615	8,854 5,863	5.5 8.8	5.1 8.1	North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	1,410 684	431 222	1,841 906	7.2 4.1	6.2
North Tyneside South Tyneside	4,705 5,319	1,158 1,132	6,451	13.5	12.1	Leicestershire	4,593	2.014	6,607	27	2
Sunderland	7,314	1,833	9,147	8.3	7.7	Blaby	616	242	858	2.0	1.
NORTH WEST						Charnwood Harborough	1,483 313	602 168	2,085 481	3.7 1.7	3.5 1.5
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,636 2,766	676 672	3,312 3,438	5.4 6.0	5.1 5.1	Hinckley and Bosworth Melton	724 256	417 117	1,141 373	2.8 2.2	20
Blackpool UA Halton UA	2,690	715	3,405	6.1	5.7	North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston	682 519	253 215	935 734	2.3	2.1
Warrington UA	2,182	752	2,934	3.0	2.7	Lincolnshire	6,732	2,300	9,032	3.8	3.1
Cheshire Chester	6,080 1,044	1, <b>796</b> 278	<b>7,876</b> 1,322	2.8 2.1	2.4 1.8	Boston	510	178	688	3.0	2.5
Congleton Crewe and Nantwich	567 1.148	233 366	800 1,514	2.6 3.9	2.2 3.6	East Lindsey Lincoln	1,528 1,705	521 449	2,049 2,154	5.3 4.2	3.8 3.8
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,009	256 263	1,265 1,317	3.6 1.7	3.4 1.5	North Kesteven South Holland	633 435	265 219	898 654	3.3 2.1	2.0
Macclesfield Vale Royal	1,054 1,258	400	1,658	4.0	3.6	South Kesteven West Lindsey	917 1,004	317 351	1,234 1,355	2.8 5.8	2 4.
Cumbria	7,112	2,046	9,158	4.8	4.1		5,652	2,010	7,662	27	2
Allerdale Barrow-in-Furness	1,662 1,430	438 337	2,100 1,767	6.7 6.8	5.5 6.3	Northamptonshire Corby	722	222	944	3.0	25
Carlisle Copeland	1,512 1,569	493 456	2,005 2,025	4.1 7.3	3.7 6.4	Daventry East Northamptonshire	334 516	165 201	499 717	1.8 3.3	1.5
Eden	310	91	401	22 21	1.6	Kettering Northampton	672 2,354	273 767	945 3,121	3.0 2.8	2.7 2.5
South Lakeland	629	231	860			South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	271 783	111 271	382 1,054	1.8 3.2	1.4
Greater Manchester (Met County Bolton	<b>4,140</b>	<b>10,972</b> 1,094	<b>51,435</b> 5,234	<b>4.7</b> 5.1	4.3 4.4		9,818	3,234	13,052	5.2	4.3
Bury Manchester	1,693 11,727	537 2,979	2,230 14,706	3.9 5.4	3.3 5.1	Nottinghamshire Ashfield	1,945	613	2,558	6.2	5.4
Oldham Rochdale	3,409 3,491	937 962	4,346 4,453	5.5 6.1	4.8 5.2	Bassetlaw Broxtowe	1,650 1,182	571 438	2,221 1,620	5.1 5.2	4.5 4.1
Salford	3,478	813	4,291	3.9	3.7	Gedling Mansfield	1,305 1,766	445 503	1,750 2,269	5.5 6.4	4.2 5.5
Stockport Tameside	2,775 2,894	726 822	3,501 3,716	3.1 5.1	2.8 4.3	Newark and Sherwood	1,155 815	373 291	1,528 1,106	4.6 3.3	3.7 2.7
Trafford Vigan	2,401 4,455	736 1,366	3,137 5,821	2.9 6.0	2.6 5.4	Rushcliffe	615	231	1,100	0.0	
Lancashire	13,229	3,761	16,990	3.9	3.4	WEST MIDLANDS					0.5
Burnley	1,100 976	335 277	1,435 1,253	4.0 4.1	3.7 3.5	Herefordshire, County of UA Stoke-on-Trent UA	1,531 4,151	551 1,321	2,082 5,472	3.2 4.5	2.5 4.2
Chorley Fylde	355	127	482	1.3	1.2	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,833	611	2,444	3.3	3.0
Hyndbum Lancaster	829 2,200	249 562	1,078 2,762	3.6 5.9	3.3 5.0	Shropshire	<b>2,396</b> 377	<b>872</b> 131	3,268 508	3.2 3.1	2.6 2.4
Pendle Preston	1,180 2,253	395 467	1,575 2,720	5.1 3.4	4.6 3.2	Bridgnorth North Shropshire	452	166	618	32 4.4	2.6 3.9
Ribble Valley Rossendale	201 636	79 234	280 870	1.4 3.8	1.1 3.3	Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham	387 890	242 234	629 1,124	2.7	2.4
South Ribble	776	255	1,031	2.9 5.2	2.5 4.5	South Shropshire	290	99	389	3.3	2.4
West Lancashire Wyre	1,683 1,040	486 295	2,169 1,335	4.6	3.8	Staffordshire Cannock Chase	<b>8,065</b> 1,043	<b>2,883</b> 412	<b>10,948</b> 1,455	<b>3.8</b> 5.0	3.2 4.4
Merseyside (Met County)	36,808	9,886	46,694	9.3	8.4	East Staffordshire	1,340	413	1,753	3.8	3.5 2.3
Knowsley Liverpool	4,626 15,430	1,257 4,065	5,883 19,495	12.7 9.7	11.8 8.8	Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme	728 1,177	269 374	997 1,551	4.1	3.2
Saint Helens	3,624	958 1,520	4,582 7,309	8.4 7.9	7.5 7.0	South Staffordshire Stafford	1,043 1,160	372 365	1,415 1,525	5.6 2.5	4.0
Sefton Wirral	5,789 7,339	2,086	9,425	9.0	7.7	Staffordshire Moorlands Tamworth	659 915	287 391	946 1,306	3.5 4.8	2.8 4.1
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBI	ER					Warwickshire	4,084	1,484	5,568	25	22
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,733	1.424	5,157	4.7	4.0	North Warwickshire	525	203	728	2.8	2.4
Kingston upon Hull, City of U North East Lincolnshire UA	7,675 4,203	2,096 1,182	9,771 5,385	7.8 7.8	7.4 7.0	Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby	1,206 727	457 276	1,663 1,003	4.5 2.3	21
North Lincolnshire UA	2,174	714	2,888	4.2	3.8 2.6	Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	542 1,084	212 336	754 1,420	1.5 2.2	2.0
York UA	1,967	664	2,631	2.8		West Midlands (Met County)	57,338	16,498	73,836	6.2	5.7
North Yorkshire Craven	<b>4,856</b> 340	<b>1,779</b> 113	<b>6,635</b> 453	3.0 2.1	2.3 1.5	Birmingham	27,829	7,744	35,573	7.3 4.3	6.7 3.9
Hambleton Harrogate	618 826	249 313	867 1,139	2.4	1.9 1.4	Coventry Dudley	4,831 5,230	1,312 1,594	6,143 6,824	5.3	4.8
Richmondshire	243	125 144	368 473	2.6 2.0	1.4	Sandwell Solihull	7,033 2,123	2,053 680	9,086 2,803	6.7 3.6	3.2
Ryedale Scarborough	329 1,755	551	2,306	5.8	4.8	Walsall	4,817 5,475	1,475 1,640	6,292 7,115	5.7 7.1	52 6.5
Selby	745	284	1,029	3.8	3.2	Wolverhampton	5,475	1,040	7,113		

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.22 Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at April 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate a			Male	Female	All	Rate a	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Norce tershire	4,965	1,775	6,740	3.0	2.5	SOUTH EAST					
Bromsgrove Malvern Hills	889 443	285 143	1,174 586	3.5 2.3	2.7 1.8	Bracknell Forest UA	463	157	620	1.2	1.0
Redditch	979 1,018	395 296	1,374 1,314	3.6 3.0	3.3 2.7	Brighton and Hove UA Isle of Wight UA	5,504 2,233	1,953 659	7,457 2,892	7.0 6.4	5.9 5.0
Vorces er Wychas on	717	282	999	22	1.9	Medway UA	3,117	1,098	4,215	5.5	4.7
Wyre Forest	919	374	1,293	3.5	2.8	Milton Keynes UA Portsmouth UA	1,635 2,682	561 808	2,196 3,490	2.0 3.5	1.8 2.8
AST						Reading UA	1,437	402	1,839	2.2	2.0
utonUA	2,779	875	3,654	4.7	4.3	Slough UA Southampton UA	1,452 3,187	426 834	1,878 4,021	2.7 3.6	2.4 3.2
peterbo bugh UA	2,036 2,850	623 787	2,659 3,637	3.0 5.6	2.7 4.8	West Berkshire UA	537	189	726 993	1.0	0.9
Souther d-on-Sea UA	1,636	614	2,250	4.7	4.2	Windsor and Maidenhead UA Wokingham UA	750 456	243 152	608	1.5 1.2	1.3 1.0
Bedfor shire	3,000	1,154	4,154	3.0	2.4	Buckinghamshire	2.587	785	3,372	1.7	1.4
Redford	1,642 576	561 283	2,203 859	3.5 2.4	3.1	Aylesbury Vale	849	280	1,129	1.8	1.5
lid Bedfordshire Bouth Endfordshire	782	310	1,092	2.6	2.1	Chiltern South Bucks	369 258	117 94	486 352	1.7 1.3	1.3 1.2
cambrilgeshire	4,080	1,429	5,509	23	1.9	Wycombe	1,111	294	1,405	1.7	1.5
Cambrige	1,167	347	1,514	1.9	1.7	East Sussex	4,799	1,395	6,194	4.2	3.5
East Cambridgeshire Fenland	460 880	162 340	622 1,220	3.3 4.3	2.5 3.7	Eastbourne Hastings	1,062 1,702	283 435	1,345 2,137	4.5 7.4	3.8 6.5
luntin donshire	1,027	385	1,412	2.3	2.0	Lewes	783	240	1,023	3.4	2.9
outh ambridgeshire	546	195	741	1.4	1.1	Rother Wealden	683 569	231 206	914 775	4.2 2.0	3.4 1.6
ssex	<b>10,875</b> 1,752	<b>4,212</b> 691	<b>15,087</b> 2,443	<b>3.3</b> 3.7	<b>27</b> 3.2						
Basild© Braintre	931	395	1,326	3.1	2.5	Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane	<b>6,815</b> 626	<b>2,285</b> 231	<b>9,100</b> 857	1.9 1.3	1.5
rentwood astle oint	328 695	134 288	462 983	1.6 5.5	1.3 4.2	East Hampshire	518	156	674	1.8	1.4
thelm: ord	1,107	480	1,587	2.4	2.1	Eastleigh Fareham	550 547	176 183	726 730	1.5 1.9	1.2
colche der opping forest	1,258 956	477 381	1,735 1,337	2.7 3.9	2.3 3.2	Gosport	724	300	1,024	4.5	3.7
larlov	900 429	331 163	1,231	3.1 3.6	2.9 2.4	Hart Havant	234 1,305	61 404	295 1,709	1.2 4.4	0.9 3.9
taldor lochford	569	204	773	3.9	3.0	New Forest Rushmoor	915 495	322 162	1,237 657	2.3 1.5	1.8 1.3
endric j Ittlesf od	1,705 245	578 90	2,283 335	6.8 1.2	5.2 1.0	Test Valley	451	163	614	1.3	1.0
						Winchester	450	127	577	0.9	0.8
ertfo dishire roxbo me	<b>6,467</b> 726	<b>2,232</b> 307	8,699 1,033	1.9 3.6	1.6 3.1	Kent	14,481	4,518	18,999	3.8	3.2
acorum	848	293	1,141	1.9	1.6	Ashford Canterbury	, 805 1,516	263 440	1,068 1,956	2.9 3.9	2.5 3.2
ast Fordshire lerts are	520 519	166 207	686 726	1.3 1.9	1.1	Dartford	719	291	1,010	2.7	2.4
lorth ertfordshire	782	262 152	1,044	23 12	1.9	Dover Gravesham	1,585 1,261	452 386	2,037 1,647	5.3 6.0	4.4 5.4
at Alberts Never ge	500 804	255	652 1,059	2.6	2.4	Maidstone	1,011	337	1,348	2.0	1.7
hree livers	488 739	152 241	640 980	2.9 1.9	2.1 1.6	Sevenoaks Shepway	554 1,454	219 430	773 1,884	2.1 5.4	1.7 4.6
Vatford Velwy: Hatfield	541	197	738	1.4	1.0	Swale	1,701	533	2,234	5.5	4.6
lorfo	10,686	3,661	14.347	4.6	3.9	Thanet Tonbridge and Malling	2,701 575	778 210	3,479 785	9.8 1.7	8.5 1.4
Breckland	1,007	419	1,426	3.8	3.1	Tunbridge Wells	599	179	778	1.6	1.3
Broadland Great Varmouth	848 2,751	313 840	1,161 3,591	3.6 9.7	3.0 8.9	Oxfordshire	3,071	961	4,032	1.5	12
King's ynn and West Norfolk	1,395	608	2,003	4.1	3.4	Cherwell	522	184	706	1.2	1.0
North Morfolk Norwich	1,039 2,872	351 788	1,390 3,660	4.9 3.8	3.5 3.6	Oxford South Oxfordshire	1,410 446	369 163	1,779 609	1.4	1.1
South Porfolk	774	342	1,116	3.6	2.9	Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	423 270	141 104	564 374	1.1	0.9
Suffolk	6,892	2,359	9,251	3.4	2.9						
Baberga Forest He <b>ath</b>	594 297	201 157	795 454	2.8 1.9	2.3 1.6	Surrey Elmbridge	3,917 452	<b>1,293</b> 161	<b>5,210</b> 613	1.1	0.9
pswich +	1,880	524	2,404	3.6	3.3	Epsom and Ewell	271	135	406	1.6	1.4
Mid Suffolk St. Edmandsbury	440 685	224 261	664 946	22 2.1	1.7 1.9	Guildford Mole Valley	539 226	168 72	707 298	1.2 0.8	1.0 0.6
Suffolk Coastal	838	261	1,099	2.6	22	Reigate and Banstead	423	123	546	1.1	0.9
Waveney	2,158	731	2,889	7.4	6.2	Runnymede Spelthome	316 456	105 144	421 600	1.1	1.0
NCQNO.						Surrey Heath	223	53	276	0.7	0.6
Greater London	135,122	47,076	182,198	4.9	4.3	Tandridge Waverley	305 431	100 145	405 576	1.7 1.2	1.2
Parking and Dagenham	2,523 3,703	824 1,350	3,347 5,053	6.4 4.6	5.7 3.6	Woking	275	87	362	0.9	0.8
lexley	2,179	890	3,069	5.2	4.1	West Sussex	4,105	1,315	5,420	1.7	1.5
krent Kromley	5,974 2,810	1,989 981	7,963 3,791	7.8 4.1	6.5 3.2	Adur Arun	375 845	146 275	521 1,120	3.0 2.7	2.5
Camden	4,951	1,931	6,882	3.0	2.8	Chichester	607	208	815	1.7	1.4
Dity of London Droydon	63 5,072	26 1,808	6,880	0.0 5.3	0.0 4.6	Crawley Horsham	669 479	209 157	878 636	1.3 1.4	1.2 1.2
aling infield	4,523	1,558	6,081	5.2	4.4	Mid Sussex	461	139	600	1.1	0.9
Greenwich	4,672 5,185	1,659 1,795	6,331 6,980	7.0 10.8	5.8 8.8	Worthing	669	181	850	2.0	1.7
lackney lammersmith and Fulham	7,486	2,551 1,324	10,037 4,911	10.9 5.5	9.8 4.8	SOUTH WEST					
aringey	3,587 7,644	2,400	10,044	14.6	11.9	Bath and North East Somerse	1,234	414	1,648	22	2.0
arrow avering	2,135 2,245	817 844	2,952 3,089	4.5 4.5	3.7 3.7	Bournemouth UA	2,484	687	3,171	4.9	4.4
illingdon	1,931	710	2,641	1.8	1.7	Bristol, City of UA North Somerset UA	6,054 1,274	1,853 427	7,907 1,701	3.4 2.8	3.1 2.3
ounslow ington	2,025 5,640	752 2,239	2,777 7,879	2.4 5.5	2.2 5.0	Plymouth UA	4,222	1,331	5,553	5.2	4.4
ensington and Chelsea	2,365	1,114	3,479	3.0	2.6	Poole UA South Gloucestershire UA	1,031 1,234	328 504	1,359 1,738	2.3 1.8	1.9 1.5
Ingston upon Thames ambeth	1,059 8,603	387 3,101	1,446 11,704	1.9	1.7 9.3	Swindon UA	1,682	502	2,184	2.1	1.9
ewisham	6,694	2,232	8,926	13.7	11.3	Torbay UA	1,950	639	2,589	5.6	4.6
Merton Newharn	1,986 7,088	702 2,050	2,688 9,138	4.2 13.3	3.5 11.7	Cornwall and the Isles of So		2,904	10,153	6.0	4.6
	3,278	1,188	4,466	6.8	5.4	Caradon Carrick	803 1,317	368 464	1,171 1,781	5.2 4.8	3.9 3.6
	1,148	457	1,605	2.6	2.1	Kerrier	1,538	606	2,144	8.2	6.0
Richmond upon Thames			10 130	71	h4				-,		
Richmond upon Thames Southwark Suton	7,489 1,266	2,641 485	10,130	7.1 3.0	6.4 2.4	North Cornwall	919	404	1,323	4.5	3.5
Redbridge Richridge Southwark Suth Suton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest Wandsworth	7,489	2,641							1,323 1,768 1,952		

## UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

	Male	Female	All	Rate a			Male	Female	All	Rate a	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	The cart the care of the care				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per c work jobs clain
evon ast Devon	<b>6,411</b> 814	<b>2,446</b> 283	<b>8,857</b> 1,097	<b>3.4</b> 3.0	<b>27</b> 22	NORTHERN IRELAND	32,330	9,517	41,847	6.4	
ter	1,353	416	1,769	2.6	2.4	Antrim	632	234	866	42	
d Devon	526 1,120	227 426	753 1,546	3.4 4.4	2.6 3.3	Ards	1,123	426	1,549	8.0	
orth Devon outh Hams	583	268	851	3.0	2.1	Armagh	781	293	1,074	6.0	
ignbridge	924	356 342	1,280 1,104	3.4 5.9	2.6 4.3	Ballymena	841	322	1,163	4.6	
rridge est Devon	762 329	128	457	3.1	2.5	Ballymoney	410	125	535	6.4	
	2,380	833	3,213	2.4	1.9	Banbridge Belfast	387 8,293	142	529 10,177	5.4 5.5	
orset oristchurch	286	88	374	22	1.8	Carrickfergus	586	199	785	9.0	
st Dorset	391 241	131 101	522 342	2.1	1.7 1.2	Castlereagh	680	203	883	4.1	
rth Dorset rbeck	235	82	317	2.1	1.7	Coleraine	1,112	412	1,524	7.1	
est Dorset	455 772	182 249	637 1,021	1.6 5.6	1.4 4.5	Cookstown Craigavon	420 1,191	156 362	576 1,553	6.4	
eymouth and Portland	112					Derry	3,529	880	4,409	10.1	
oucestershire	<b>5,349</b> 1,241	1,764 342	7,113 1,583	3.0 2.8	2.5 2.5	Down	1,093	340	1,433	8.1	
eltenham tswold	316	118	434	1.5	1.1	Dungannon	536	218	754	4.3	
rest of Dean	724	313	1,037	4.3 3.7	3.5 3.4	Fermanagh	1,341 469	386 154	1,727 623	8.3 6.8	
oucester oud	1,708 805	488 300	2,196 1,105	2.9	2.4	Lame Limavady	672	217	889	9.7	
wkesbury	555	203	758	2.6	1.9	Lisbum	1,518	442	1,960	5.5	
merset	3,994	1,453	5,447	2.9	2.3	Magherafelt	490	202	692	5.4	
endip	865	339	1,204	3.2	2.5 3.2	Moyle	388	133 498	521 2,259	13.2 7.9	
dgemoor uth Somerset	1,016 826	398 286	1,414 1,112	3.9 1.9	1.6	Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey	1,761 1,070	322	1,392	7.9 5.2	
unton Deane	888	285	1,173	2.5	2.1	North Down	987	378	1,365	6.6	
est Somerset	399	145	544	4.7	3.4	Omagh	962	339	1,301	7.4	
Itshire	2,245	791	3,036	1.8	1.4	Strabane	1,058	250	1,308	11.2	
ennet orth Wiltshire	423 582	169 222	592 804	2.1 1.7	1.5 1.3						
lisbury	601	156	757	1.7	1.3						
est Wiltshire	639	244	883	1.9	1.6						
ALES											
enau Gwent	1,589	442	2,031	9.8	92						
dgend	2,012	600	2,612	5.2	4.7 6.4						
erphilly rdiff	2,599 5,104	815 1,195	3,414 6,299	7.3 4.2	3.8						
rmarthenshire	2,505	772	3,277	6.8	5.3						
redigion nwy	861 1,768	318 495	1,179 2,263	5.0 6.6	3.6 5.4						
nbighshire	1,271	367	1,638	5.0	4.1						
ntshire ynedd	1,746 2,359	580 722	2,326 3,081	4.0 6.9	3.5 5.4						
e of Anglesey	1,382	475	1,857	9.8	7.4						
erthyr Tydfil nmouthshire	1,227 867	347 296	1,574 1,163	8.8 3.8	7.5 3.1						
ath Port Talbot	2,269	739	3,008	6.8	6.0						
wport	2,313 2,364	644 724	2,957 3,088	4.9 9.0	4.5 6.8						
mbrokeshire wys	1,306	501	1,807	4.0	3.0						
ondda, Cynon, Taff	3,714	999 936	4,713 4,955	6.5 5.8	5.6 5.2						
ransea rfaen	4,019 1,289	936 415	1,704	4.7	4.2						
le of Glamorgan, The	1,788	454	2,242	5.1	4.3 3.4						
exham	1,538	444	1,982	3.8	3.4						
COTLAND											
erdeen City	3,248	829	4,077	2.6	2.4 3.2						
erdeenshire gus	2,125 1,850	739 735	2,864 2,585	4.0 6.9	5.9						
gyll and Bute	1,666	511	2,177	6.5	4.7						
ackmannanshire Imfries and Galloway	997 2,804	344 962	1,341 3,766	9.4 6.8	8.2 5.7						
ndee City	4,155	1,069	5,224	7.5	7.0						
st Ayrshire st Dunbartonshire	3,201 1,215	974 339	4,175 1,554	10.1 6.6	8.9 5.5						
st Lothian	911	230	1,141	4.5	3.7						
st Renfrewshire inburgh, City of	896 6,493	276 1,697	1,172 8,190	. 7.7	5.8 2.8						
ean Siar (Western Isles)	723	179	902	8.9	7.4						
lkirk e	2,701 6,765	872 2,038	3,573 8,803	6.7 6.7	6.0 6.0						
e asgow City	17,368	4,288	21,656	6.1	5.7						
phland	3,716 1,916	1,122 516	4,838 2,432	5.8 7.0	4.8 6.6						
erclyde dlothian	790	216	1,006	4.7	3.8						
oray	1,450	545	1,995	6.4 10.8	4.8						
orth Ayrshire orth Lanarkshire	3,695 6,666	1,307 1,949	5,002 8,615	10.8 7.9	10.0 7.2						
kney Islands	216	86	302	4.0	3.0						
rth and Kinross infrewshire	1,351 3,561	484 895	1,835 4,456	3.4 5.6	2.9 5.1						
ottish Borders	1,308	406	1,714	4.2	3.6						
etland Islands outh Ayrshire	319 2,352	124 688	443 3,040	4.0 6.8	3.2 5.8						
outh Ayrshire outh Lanarkshire	4,937	1,653	6,590	6.5	5.8						
rling est Dunbartonshire	1,196 2,645	367 666	1,563 3,311	4.2 10.6	3.8 9.8						

# Social Focus on Women and Men

How do the lives of men and women differ at work, in the home and at play?....

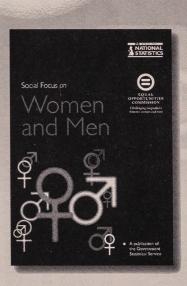
ne of the most comprehensive studies yet undertaken of this key topic is now available. Compiled by the Office for National Statistics and the Equal Opportunities Commission, Social Focus on Women and Men examines the different life experiences of the two genders under 14 subject headings. Topics covered include:

- Population
- Households
- · Families and homes
- · Education and training
- Economic activity and unemployment
- Type of job
- Work and family

Social Focus on Women and Men brings together data from many sources in 80 pages of text, tables and charts. It also includes lists of references, further reading and useful contact

The Focus is an invaluable resource for anyone monitoring social change, including researchers, policy-makers, commentators, academics and students.

This is the sixth report in the Social Focus series; the other topics covered are women, children, ethnic minorities, families and the unemployed.



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

Parliamentary constituer			All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST  Cleveland (former county)						Merseyside (Met County) Birkenhead Bootle	2,906 2,729	729 673	3,635 3,402	9.8	8.4 9.1
Hartlepool Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	2,805 3,923 2,306 2,744 2,917 2,159	600 846 578 602 679 560	3,405 4,769 2,884 3,346 3,596 2,719	10.5 8.8 14.4 9.3 8.1 8.1	9.5 7.9 13.2 8.5 7.4 7.3	Crosby Knowsley North and Sefton East Knowsley South Liverpool Garston Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool Watton Liverpool West Derby	1,184 2,315 2,807 2,229 3,919 3,210 2,898 3,174	324 614 763 574 1,104 769 793 825	1,508 2,929 3,570 2,803 5,023 3,979 3,691 3,999	8.4 9.9 13.3 11.8 4.8 14.3 11.9 28.3	7.5 9.1 12.4 10.7 4.4 13.0 10.8 25.6
Durham Bishop Auckland Darlington Durham, City of Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	1,626 2,022 1,188 1,469 1,544 1,480 1,260	448 512 414 505 403 408 400	2,074 2,534 1,602 1,974 1,947 1,888 1,660	5.9 6.2 4.0 9.3 10.2 9.1 5.7	5.1 5.5 3.6 8.3 9.0 7.9 5.2	Southport St. Helens North St. Helens South Wallasey Wirral South Wirral West  YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	1,380 1,635 1,989 2,324 998 1,111	403 428 530 677 320 360	1,783 2,063 2,519 3,001 1,318 1,471	5.6 9.4 7.7 11.0 5.6 8.4	5.0 8.5 6.8 9.5 4.8 7.3
Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck	1,155 1,729 717 1,878	401 466 216 496	1,556 2,195 933 2,374	6.4 9.0 3.9 8.0	4.9 8.0 3.0 6.9	Humberside (former county) Beverley and Holderness Brigg and Goole Cleethorpes East Yorkshire	1,060 1,084 1,627 1,376	440 411 553 449	1,500 1,495 2,180 1,825	4.3 5.5 7.2 6.0	38 49 65 51
Tyne and Wear (Met County) Blaydon Gateshead Eastand Washington West Houghton and Washington East Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,335 1,486 1,837 2,317 2,067	334 408 508 485 509	1,669 1,894 2,345 2,802 2,576	5.4 8.1 6.7 13.1 4.6	4.9 7.4 6.2 11.8 4.2	Great Grimsby Haltemprice and Howden Kingston upon Hull East Kingston upon Hull North Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle Scunthorpe	2,865 619 2,486 2,807 2,535 1,326	744 270 672 776 718 383	3,609 889 3,158 3,583 3,253 1,709	72 3.4 10.6 11.7 4.7 3.9	65 23 83 113 44 37
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend Newcastle upon Tyne North North Tyneside South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth	2,614 1,574 2,229 3,161 2,306 2,667 3,057 1,844	567 361 550 700 560 610 668 444	3,181 1,935 2,779 3,861 2,866 3,277 3,725 2,288	6.8 7.7 10.4 14.1 7.4 12.1 4.6 8.2	62 7.1 9.6 12.6 6.9 11.4 4.2 7.6	North Yorkshire Harrogate and Knaresborough Richmond Ryedale Scarborough and Whitby Selby Skipton and Ripon Vale of York York, City of	546 635 524 1,654 835 520 481 1,628	182 273 224 516 324 210 210 504	728 908 748 2,170 1,159 730 691 2,132	1.9 2.7 2.3 5.9 3.2 2.1 2.3 3.1	1.6 1.6 1.6 4.6 2.7 1.6 1.0 2.6
NORTH WEST  Cheshire Chester, City of Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston	909 567 1,068 696 1,058	233 233 347 226 274	1,142 800 1,415 922 1,332	1.9 2.6 4.0 3.8 3.7	1.7 22 3.7 3.3 3.5 6.0	South Yorkshire (Met County) Barnsley Central Barnsley East and Mexborough Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North	1,626 1,785 1,466 1,356 2,080 1,568	459 458 422 431 573 485	2,085 2,243 1,888 1,787 2,653 2,053	5.4 10.3 8.0 11.1 4.3 10.7	42 90 68 102 42 98
Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South Waver Vale	1,765 647 545 1,255 927 1,515	477 154 162 402 350 405	2,242 801 707 1,657 1,277 1,920	6.4 2.0 1.7 3.8 2.3 4.7	1.8 1.5 3.5 2.2 4.3	Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Central Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heeley	1,500 1,969 1,666 2,501 3,320 666 2,012	449 511 446 595 857 235 525	1,949 2,480 2,112 3,096 4,177 901 2,537	10.9 5.5 5.6 11.9 3.7 4.6 15.1	65 43 53 105 33 42 137
Cumbria Barrowand Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and The Border Westmorland and Lonsdale Workington	1,617 1,315 1,569 646 442 1,523	402 420 456 206 166 396	2,019 1,735 2,025 852 608 1,919	6.3 4.2 7.3 3.0 1.8 6.9	5.6 3.7 6.4 2.3 1.5 5.6	Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth  West Yorkshire (Met County) Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford South	1,456 1,757 1,193 2,495 1,902	413 481 356 600 505	1,869 2,238 1,549 3,095 2,407	8.6 11.0 4.6 7.0 8.1	7.0 9.8 4.0 6.2 7.3
Greater Manchester (Met County) Altrincham and Sale West Ashton under Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South	688 1,485 1,699 1,681 760 839 854	204 402 399 460 235 262 275	892 1,887 2,098 2,141 995 1,101 1,129	2.7 5.2 6.2 4.9 4.1 3.2 4.8	24 4.5 5.3 42 3.5 2.8 4.1	Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley	3,002 1,187 1,238 1,188 828 2,017 1,367 2,033 1,311	736 379 414 341 235 534 371 558 410	3,738 1,566 1,652 1,529 1,063 2,551 1,738 2,591 1,721	5.6 4.6 6.2 4.8 3.8 4.8 9.4 5.1	5.1 4.2 5.4 4.2 3.4 4.4 8.6 4.4 4.7
Cheadle Denton and Reddish Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh Makerfield Manchester Blackley Manchester Central Manchester Gorton	482 1,056 1,233 628 1,509 1,324 1,261 2,268 3,578 2,654	148 278 303 192 437 403 398 566 877 676	630 1,334 1,536 820 1,946 1,727 1,659 2,834 4,455 3,330	2.1 4.7 4.0 3.5 5.9 5.8 7.2 9.6 2.8 17.9	1.8 4.0 3.8 3.1 5.1 5.2 6.4 9.1 2.7 16.9	Leeds Central Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West Morley and Rothwell Normanton Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley	3,304 2,206 1,395 920 1,724 1,111 857 1,361 725 977	738 561 405 263 445 338 301 450 235 314	4,042 2,767 1,800 1,183 2,169 1,449 1,158 1,811 960 1,291	23 11.1 9.1 4.5 82 4.3 4.2 4.6 2.6 4.7	2.0 9.9 8.2 4.1 7.3 3.6 3.8 4.2 2.3 4.2
Manchester Withington Didham East and Saddleworth Didham West and Royton Rochdale Salford Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford and Urmston	1,650 1,271 1,758 1,894 1,543 1,261 1,225 1,495	505 402 434 490 303 379 285 472	2,155 1,673 2,192 2,384 1,846 1,640 1,510 1,967	7.0 62 4.8 6.3 32 5.9 32	6.6 5.4 42 5.5 3.0 5.0 2.8 2.9	Wakefield  EAST MIDLANDS  Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield	1,586 1,268 1,423 2,002	426 409 423 538	1,677 1,846 2,540	4.4 9.7 6.0	4.0 8.6 5.5
Migan Worsley Wythenshawe and Sale East Lancashire Blackbum Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,303 1,269 1,795 2,197 1,558	411 361 415 545 373	1,714 1,630 2,210 2,742 1,931	4.8 7.8 4.4 5.6 5.8	4.3 7.1 4.2 5.2 4.9	Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	1,630 2,601 1,418 876 1,382 903 710	422 722 473 282 423 294 282	2,052 3,323 1,891 1,158 1,805 1,197 992	6.4 5.0 5.4 3.4 7.0 4.9 2.3	5.8 4.5 4.7 2.8 5.9 4.1 1.9
Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Jancaster and Wyre	1,944 1,100 976 528 941 928	488 335 277 167 290 292	2,432 1,435 1,253 695 1,231 1,220	6.2 4.0 4.1 1.8 3.5 3.3	5.3 3.7 3.5 1.6 3.2 2.8	Leicestershire Blaby Bosworth Charnwood Harborough	562 663 637 698	252 395 228 312	814 1,058 865 1,010	1.7 2.8 3.2 2.9	1.5 2.4 2.8 2.3
Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire	1,562 1,180 2,018 419 963 742 1,575	373 395 421 140 324 237 452	1,935 1,575 2,439 559 1,287 979 2,027	8.1 5.1 3.4 1.4 4.3 3.5 5.3	6.9 4.6 3.1 1.3 3.8 3.1 4.6	Leicester East Leicester South Leicester West Loughborough North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton	1,624 2,284 2,127 1,047 682 393	608 642 677 434 253 191	2,232 2,926 2,804 1,481 935 584	6.6 3.8 5.9 3.8 2.3 1.9	6.1 3.5 5.4 3.3 2.1 1.6

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

	Mala	Formela	All	Pates		Parliamentar			All	•	13 2000
	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> Percent	Percent		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> Percent	Percent
				employee jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and claimants					employee jobs and	
Lincolnshire						Cambridgeshire			1.000	-	
Boston and Skegness Cainshorough	959 1,048	321 367	1,280 1,415	3.6 5.8	2.9 4.8	Cambridge Huntingdon	1,081 776	315 283	1,396 1,059	22 2.1	2.0
Grantham and Stamford	793 1,742	265 460	1,058 2,202	2.8 4.2	2.4 3.8	North East Cambridgeshire North West Cambridgeshire	1,048 787	387 284	1,435 1,071	4.4 3.6	3.7 3.1
Louth and Horncastle	1,035	362	1,397	5.6	4.0	Peterborough	1,452	422	1,874	2.8	2.5
Sleaford and North Hykeham South Holland and The Deepings	659 496	271 254	930 750	3.3 2.2	2.4 1.8	South Cambridgeshire South East Cambridgeshire	407 565	149 212	556 777	1.2 1.9	1.0
Northamptonshire	952	309	1,261	2.9	2.7	Essex Basildon	1,142	432	1,574	3.6	3.2
Dave dry	502 733	225 297	727 1,030	1.8 2.8	1.5 2.5	Billericay	841 743	355 328	1,196 1,071	4.0 3.1	3.5 2.5
Kettering North Impton North	1,293	434	1,727	4.6	4.2	Braintree Brentwood and Ongar	402	165	567	1.7	1.4
North Impton South Wellingborough	1,103	360 385	1,463 1,454	1.9	1.7 3.0	Castle Point Colchester	695 983	288 387	983 1,370	5.5 2.5	42 2.1
Nottinghamshire						Epping Forest	820 962	322 359	1,142 1,321	4.0	3.3
Ashfield	1,672	536	2,208	5.7	5.0	Harlow Harwich	1,464	474	1,938	7.8	6.0
BassedaW BroxL.vve	1,372 968	437 354	1,809 1,322	5.2 5.0	4.6 4.0	Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex	637 516	248 194	885 710		2.8
Gedfing .	1,043	370 451	1,413 2,011	5.0 6.0	3.9 5.1	Rayleigh	577	229	806	3.7	3.0
Mans feld Newark	1,100	373	1,473	4.5	3.7	Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden	1,980 433	529 157	2,509 590	4.9 1.6	4.1
Nottingham East	3,044 2,340	774 592	3,818 2,932	7.1 11.0	6.7 10.4	Southend West	1,023 1,405	305	1,328 1,923	72	6.1
Notting ham South	2,127	615	2,742	2.6	2.5	Thurrock West Chelmsford	738	518 323	1,923	2.0	4.2 1.7
Rush affe Sherwood	815 1,288	291 422	1,106 1,710	3.3 7.7	2.7 6.3	Hertfordshire					
						Broxbourne	746				3.0
						Hemel Hempstead Hertford and Stortford	664 443		901 580		1.6 1.1
Here ordshire Here ord	987	374	1,361	3.0	2.3	Hertsmere	519	207	726	1.9	1.5
Leonaster	601	191	792	3.4	2.6	Hitchin and Harpenden North East Hertfordshire	511 430			1.8	1.7 1.6
Shro-shire						South West Hertfordshire St. Albans	525 388	163	688	2.4	1.8
Ludlow North Shropshire	584 839	204 408	788 1,247	3.3 3.7	2.5 3.1	Stevenage	847	273	1,120	2.6	23
Shreesbury and Atcham	890	234	1,124	2.7	2.4	Watford Welwyn Hatfield	873 521	278 191	1,151 712		1.8 1.2
Telford Wreten, The	1,158 758	376 261	1,534 1,019	4.1 2.5	3.8 2.3						
						Norfolk Great Yarmouth	2,751	840	3,591	9.7	8.9
Staffordshire Burton	1,320	403	1,723	3.8	3.5	Mid Norfolk	1,039		1,174		3.8
Can lock Chase Lich leld	1,100 637	430 224	1,530 861	5.2 2.9	4.6 2.4	North Norfolk North West Norfolk	1,143	455	1,598	3 4.0	3.3
New astle-under-Lyme	899	262	1,161	3.8	3.0	Norwich North Norwich South	1,376 1,930		1,774 2,471		4.5 2.9
Sou Staffordshire Stafford	812 1,064	302 311	1,114 1,375	5.0 3.1	3.6 2.6	South Norfolk	732	331	1,063	3.7	3.0
Staff rdshire Moorlands Stok-on-Trent Central	688 1,652	260 468	948 2,120	3.9 3.5	3.1 3.3	South West Norfolk	872	2 414	1,286	3.5	2.9
Stok -on-Trent North	1,099	373	1,472	5.0	4.6	Suffolk	~~	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	077	10	16
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,434 485	505 220	1,939 705	5.8 2.5	5.4 2.0	Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	607				1.6
Tameorth	1,026	446	1,472	4.4	3.7	Ipswich South Suffolk	1,566				3.3 2.3
Waredckshire						Suffolk Coastal	804	248	1,052	2 2.6	22
North Warwickshire	874 916	347 332	1,221 1,248	3.4 3.9	2.9 3.5	Waveney West Suffolk	2,041				6.6
Nuneston Rugby and Kenilworth	792	301	1,093	2.4	22		•				
Straterd-on-Avon Warsick and Learnington	517 985	201 303	718 1,288	1.5 2.1	1.2 1.9	LONDON					
West Midlands (Met County)						Greater London Barking	1,257	7 405	1,66	2 6.7	6.0
Aldridge - Brownhills	879	329	1,208	4.7	4.3	Battersea	1,609	592	2,20	1 5.2	4.3
Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington	2,155 2,508	681 606	2,836 3,114	7.0 9.3	6.5 8.5	Beckenham Bethnal Green and Bow	1,293 3,984				5.4 6.0
Birmingham Hall Green	1,561 2,380	483 617	2,044 2,997	13.6	12.6 14.3	Bexleyheath and Crayford	74	3 318	3 1,06	1 4.7	3.8 9.7
Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Ladywood	5,536	1,440	6,976	15.6 3.7	3.4	Brent East Brent North	2,330 1,040	380	1,42	0 5.9	5.0
Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr	1,684 2,685	484 777	2,168 3,462	9.3 12.4	8.7 11.4	Brent South Brentford and Isleworth	2,60 97	4 829	3,43	3 6.6	5.5 1.8
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,058	625	2,683	8.0	7.4	Bromley and Chislehurst	760	258	3 1,01	8 2.4	2.0
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath Birmingham Yardley	1,659	1,228 472	5,973 2,131	13.0 6.8	12.0 6.3	Camberwell and Peckham Carshalton and Wallington	3,08i				15.8 3.2
Coventry North East Coventry North West	1,917 1,385	544 397	2,461 1,782	5.8 6.2	5.3 5.6	Chingford and Woodford Green	85	6 296	3 1,15	4 6.5	5.4 3.2 0.3
Coventry South	1,529	371	1,900	2.6	2.4	Chipping Barnet Cities of London and Westminster	95 1,90	3 718	3 2,62	1 0.3	0.3
Dudlay North Dudlay South	1,882 1,477	548 458	2,430 1,935	6.4 4.7	5.8 4.2	Croydon Central Croydon North	1,81	1 62	1 2,43	2 3.9	3.4 7.6
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,447	412	1,859	5.5 5.9	5.1	Croydon South	78	5 33	7 1,12	2 3.8	3.2
Meriden Solihull	1,429 694	428 252	1,857 946	5.9 2.1 5.2	5.3 1.8	Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood	1,26 2,39				5.4 14.7
Stourbridge Sutton Coldfield	1,243 858	388 331 551 595	1,631	5.2 3.9	4.6 3.7	Ealing North	1,43	1 518	3 1,94	9 6.9	5.9
Walsall North	1,950	551	2,501	7.6	6.9	Ealing Southall Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	1,91 2,66				4.4 4.6
Walsall South Warley	1,988 2,059	595 586	2,583 2,645	5.0 8.7	4.6 8.2	EastHam	2,91	4 82	7 3,74	1 16.5	14.5
West Bromwich East	1,890	589	2,479	6.6	6.2	Edmonton Eltham	1,96 1,35	4 46	1 1,81	5 13.4	10.9
West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East	2,265 1,843	666 507	2,931 2,350	5.5 8.9	5.2 8.0	Enfield North Enfield, Southgate	1,52 1,18				4.0 6.2
Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	1,903 1,729	575 558	2,478 2,287	8.0 5.4	7.2 5.0	Erith and Thamesmead	2,14	4 77	3 2,91	7 13.3	10.5
	.,,,,		2,001	0.1	0.0	Feltham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green	1,05 1,17			0 4.7	2.6 3.6
Worcestershire Bromsgrove	889	285	1,174	3.5	2.7	Greenwich and Woolwich	2,56	3 89	3 3,45	6 82	6.7
Mid Worcestershire Redditch	595 989	240 402	835	2.1 3.6	1.8	Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,67 3,81	5 1,26	3 5,07	8 7.3	6.5
West Worcestershire	510	167	1,391 677	2.3	1.8	Hammersmith and Fulham	2,10 2,04	0 85	3 2,95	3 4.8	4.1
Worcester Wyre Forest	1,018	296 371	1,314 1,278	3.0 3.5	27 28	Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East	1,19	0 44	8 1,63	8 3.9	3.2
	307	ort	1,270	3.3	20	Harrow West Hayes and Harlington	94				
EAST						Hendon	1,57	5 51	3 2,08	8 4.9	3.8
Bedfordshire Bedford	4000	115	4.00	00	20	Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch	2,91 73				
Bedford Luton North	1,356 1,163	445 401	1,801 1,564	3.6 7.8	3.2 7.0	Homsey and Wood Green	2,65	4 93	9 3,59	3 11.7	9.6
Luton South Mid Bedfordshire	1,650 431	482 184	2,132 615	3.6 2.3	3.2 1.7	llford North llford South	92 2,05				6.0
North East Bedfordshire	519	241	760	3.0	23	Islington North	3,25 2,39	0 1,27	6 4,52	26 13.6	
South West Bedfordshire	660	276	936	2.6	22	Islington South and Finsbury	2,39	90	0,00	~ 3.1	2.0

## C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at April 13 2000

Regent Park and Kensington North   1,167		Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	-
Kragationad Subtlon  624 277 1,101 1 27 1 55  Barbury 448 155  Lowelam East  625 252 100 8 8 Herbury  626 252 100 8 8 Herbury  626 252 100 8 8 Herbury  627 1,101 1 27 1 55  Barbury 448 155  Lowelam Captored  1,281 2,282 100 8 8 Herbury  628 100 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50					Per cent employee jobs and	workforce jobs and	Hank St. High St.		Tomalo	^···	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Lewisham Meth Mark Lewisham West of 1869 502 2556 10.6 8.8 Hereity 9 388 9 Hereity 9 389 1418 122 257 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 12								110	153	601	1.2	
Lewistand_Deptod   28H   945   3799   154   127   Oxfort/Westand Abropton   904   158									97	383	1.1	1.0
Lightonand Wireshade   1,922   688   2,530   33.5   11.5   Wirefuge   348   145   Michan and Mich									303	1,499	3.8	3,4
Milesham and Meroten   1.887   472   1850   92   76   Wilney   288   115									155	659 489	1.0 1.2	0.9
Cold Bookly and Sokoup   500   200   300   33   27   27   Surrey   575   575   1009									113	401	1.2	0.8
Opengon 777 281 1,088 3.9 3.1 East Survey 375 779 281 1,088 3.9 3.1 East Survey 375 779 281 1,088 3.9 3.1 East Survey 375 779 781 1,088 3.0 1,086 1,086 5,191 9.4 8.8 East Survey 375 1,086 3.4 8.8 1,086 1,							Surray					
Pepelar and Canning Town   1,043   32								375	120	495	1.6	1.3
Regert A park and Koneington North (12) 1240 4 383 91 84 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64									165	531	1.7	1.4
Reference   Part   Pa										509 561	1.5 1.1	12
Reminder   769   257   10.06   34   28   Highgan   28   High   Milester   14   10.0							Mole Valley	257	79	336	0.8	0.9
Smellambour 3207 1,187 4,474 183 160 SouthWest Surrey 382 124 Surroy-Near 130 3 75 160 699 125 160 699		769				2.8				372 525	0.9	0.8
Subonand-Cheam									124	506	1.3	0.9
Tooling									78	391	0.8	0.7
Twickenham							vvoking	285	99	384	1.0	0.8
Uprinister												
Ucondge									107	442 875	1.8 3.1	1.5
Wathbarnstow   2,282   756   2,287   11.3   9.6   EastWorthing and Shoreham   994   198	dge			800		1.7			203	784	1.6	2.5
West Ham							Crawley		209	878	1.3	1.2
SOUTH EAST   SOU										783 532	2.6	22
South   Sout			230		1.9	1.6			110	463	1.0	59
Beaconstelled	THEAST						Worthing West	514	149	663	1.9	1.6
Beaconsieled	III LAGI						Wight, Isle of					
Bracknell								2,233	659	2,892	6.4	
Maidenhead							SOUTH WEST					
Reading West							SOUTH WEST					
Reading   West   807   226   1,043   3.6   3.2   Bristol   Cast   1,762   545   550   55								004	000	1.100	00	
Slough									543	1,123 2,305	2.2 5.0	46
Mindsor 498 176 674 1.7 1.5 Bristol West 1.527 700 258   Wokingham 287 96 382 1.0 0.9 Northavon 700 258   Roykingham 287 96 382 1.0 0.9 Northavon 700 258   Roykingham 287 287 116 382 1.0 0.9 Northavon 445 198   Roykingham 279 116 385 1.7 1.5 Weston-Super-Mare 873 258   Roykingham 279 116 395 1.7 1.5 Weston-Super-Mare 873 258   Roykingham 279 116 395 1.7 1.5 Weston-Super-Mare 873 258   Roykingham 359 105 464 1.7 1.4   Roykingham 359 105 464 1.7 1.5   Roykingham 359 105 4.7 1.5   Roykingham 359 105 1.5   Roykingham 359 105 1.5   Roykingham 359 105 1.5   Roykingham 359 105 1.5   Roykingham 35							Bristol North West	1,126	346	1,472	2.9	
Mokingham										2,143 2,032	5.9 1.8	
Buckinghamshire									258	958	3.5	
April	ignam	20,	ω.	-	1.0	0.0			199	644	1.3	
Buckinglam   279   116   308   1.7   1.5   Woodspring   401   141		~~4	005	000	10	4.5				616 1,159	2.5 3.7	
Chesham and Amersham  359   105   464   1.7   1.4    Milton Keynes South West   916   312   1.228   22   1.8   Edimouth and Cambone   1.685   596    Mycombe   884   232   1.116   1.9   1.6   North Cornwall   1.020   443    Mycombe   884   232   1.116   1.9   1.6   North Cornwall   1.020   443    Suth East Sussex   1.680   7.00    East Susse									141	542	1.9	
Second   S	ham and Amersham	359	105		1.7	1.4	Community and the lates of Spills					
North Comwall   1,571   661   661   1,96   662   1,16   662   1,16   663   664   675   6								1.685	596	2,281	7.6	
East Sussex  Berkill and Battle  Bethill and Bethill and Battle  Bethill and Battle  Bethill and Battle  Bethill and Battle  Bethill and Bethill and Battle  Bethill and Bethill and Bethill and Battle  Bethill and Bethill and Bethill and Battle  Bethill and Bethill and Bethill and Bethill and Battle  Bethill and Bethill and Bethill and Bethill and Battle  Bethill a							North Cornwall	1,571	661	2,232	5.8	4.
Cart	, indo			1,110						1,463	5.5 9.1	67
Brighton Kemptown   1,877   613   2,490   9,6   8,0   Boyon   571   219   219   220   341   3,047   6,3   5,2   East Devon   571   219   219   220   220   1,882   4,5   3,8   Exeter   1,353   416		~	000	004	44	00			502	1,785	3.9	
Brighton Pavilion   2,206												
Eastbourne       1,090       292       1,382       4.5       3.8       Exeter       1,353       416         Lastings and Rye       1,828       562       2,190       6.4       5.3       Plymouth Devonport       1,618       506         Lewes       635       194       829       2.8       2.3       Plymouth Sutton       2,265       633         Nealden       414       159       573       1.8       1.4       South West Devon       564       227         Hampshire       168       1.6       1.3       Torbay       1.560       487         Aldershot       565       184       749       1.6       1.3       Torbay       1.560       487         Basingstoke       486       181       667       1.2       1.0       Toridge and West Devon       1,073       460         Eastletigh       508       165       673       1.5       1.3       Tortes       857       380         Eastletigh       508       165       673       1.5       1.3       1.0       Tortidge and West Devon       1,073       460         Eastlety       1,000       1,000       1.0       1.0       1.0       1.0       1.0	ton Pavilion	2,206						571	219	790	3.5	2.6
Hove 1,628 562 2,190 6,4 5.3 Phymouth Devonport 1,618 506 ewes 635 134 829 2,8 2,3 Phymouth Devonport 1,618 506 ewes 635 134 829 2,8 2,3 Phymouth Devonport 1,618 506 ewes 635 134 829 2,8 2,3 Phymouth Sutton 2,265 633 32,1 Treston and Honiton 7,9 2,80 feet 7 Teignbridge 833 32,1 Treston and Honiton 7,9 2,80 feet 8,3 Treston and Honiton 7,9 2,8 feet 8,3 Treston and Honiton 7,8 feet 8,3 Tres							Exeter	1,353	416	1,769	2.6	24
Lewes 635 194 829 2.8 2.3 Prymouth Sutton 2,265 683	igsandriye									1,587 2,124	4.4 5.0	3.5 4.2
Hampshire Aldershot 565 184 749 1.6 1.3 Torbay 1.500 487 Basingstoke 486 181 667 1.2 1.0 Torridge and West Devon 1.073 460 East Hampshire 562 171 733 2.2 1.7 Torbas 857 380 East Hampshire 562 171 733 2.2 1.7 Torbas 857 380 East Hampshire 563 170 671 1.8 1.5 Dorset  Fareham 501 170 671 1.8 1.5 Dorset  Fareham 501 170 671 1.8 1.5 Dorset  Fareham 1,191 350 Alevant 1,194 350 Alevant 1,196 336 1,402 4.7 4.2 Bournemouth West 1,191 350 Alevant 1,196 336 1,402 4.7 4.2 Bournemouth West 1,293 337 Alevant 1,196 350 1,203 1.9 Christchurch 490 163 Alevant 428 164 592 2.2 1.8 Mild Dorset and North Poole 487 182 Alevant 431 164 595 1.5 1.3 Poole 702 213 Alevant 928 303 1,231 2.8 2.2 South Dorset 915 292 Alevanth North 928 303 1,231 2.8 2.2 South Dorset 915 292 Alexandth 1,547 382 1,929 2.8 2.6 Gloucestershire  Southampton Test 1,540 455 1,925 4,4 4.0 Cheltenham 1,156 311 Alexand 805 263 1,068 2.9 2.5 Stroud 775 286 Alexandroy 1,075 313 1,388 3.2 2.6  Former time and Alvestord 775 322 1,097 2.8 2.4 Bridewater 1,144 438  Somerset  Faighbridge 3.3 32  Tiverton and Honiton 729 28  3.2 17 Torridge and West Devon 1,073 460 Torridge									683	2,948	5.6	4.8
Hampshire	den	414	159	573	1.8	1.4	Total Colored		227	791	3.3	2.5
Aldershot 565 184 749 1.6 1.3 Torbay 1,560 487 Algasingstoke 486 181 667 1.2 1.0 Torridge and West Devon 1,073 480 East Hampshire 562 171 733 2.2 1.7 Torbies 857 380 East Hampshire 562 171 733 2.2 1.7 Torbies 857 380 East Hampshire 561 170 671 1.8 1.5 Dorset East Hampshire 770 313 1,083 4.3 3.5 Bournemouth East 1,191 350 Haward 1,066 336 1,402 4.7 4.2 Bournemouth West 1,223 337 New Forest East 487 158 645 2.3 1.9 Christchurch 480 163 North East Hampshire 359 92 451 1.4 1.1 North Dorset 382 139 North West Hampshire 359 92 451 1.4 1.1 North Dorset 382 139 North West Hampshire 359 92 451 1.4 1.1 North Dorset 382 139 North West Hampshire 359 92 451 1.4 1.1 North Dorset 382 139 North West Hampshire 350 92 451 1.4 1.1 North Dorset 382 139 North West Hampshire 350 92 451 1.4 1.1 North Dorset 382 139 North West Hampshire 350 92 451 1.4 1.1 North Dorset 382 139 North West Hampshire 350 92 451 1.4 1.1 North Dorset 382 139 North West Hampshire 350 92 451 1.4 1.1 North Dorset 382 139 North West Hampshire 350 92 451 1.4 1.1 North Dorset 382 139 North West Hampshire 350 92 451 1.4 1.1 North Dorset 382 139 North West Hampshire 350 92 451 1.4 1.1 North Dorset 382 139 North West Hampshire 350 325 1.5 1.3 Poole 702 213 North West Hampshire 350 325 1.5 1.3 Poole 702 213 North West Hampshire 350 325 1.5 1.3 Poole 702 213 North West Dorset 31,500 425 1.5 1.5 1.3 Poole 702 213 North West Dorset 31,500 425 1.925 4.4 4.0 Cheltenham 1,156 311 North Morth 903 346 132 North West Dorset 31,500 425 1.925 4.4 4.0 Cheltenham 1,156 311 North Morth 903 346 132 North Morth 903 342 1.929 2.8 2.6 North Morth 903 346 132 North Morth 903 342 1.929 2.5 North 903 342 1.929	oshire									1,154 1,019	3.4 2.9	2.2
East Hampshire 562 171 733 2.2 1.7 Tothes 857 380 2astleigh 508 165 673 1.5 1.3 Tothes 508 165 673 1.5 1.3 3 500 500 500 170 671 1.8 1.5 500 500 500 170 671 1.8 1.5 500 500 500 500 170 671 1.8 1.5 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 5							Torbay	1,560	487	2,047	5.7	4.7
Eastleigh 508 165 673 1.5 1.3  Fareham 501 170 671 1.8 1.5 <b>Dorset</b> Gosport 770 313 1,083 4.3 3.5 Bournemouth East 1,191 360  Flavant 1,066 336 1,402 4.7 4.2 Bournemouth West 1,293 337  Flavant 487 158 645 2.3 1.9 Christchurch 490 163  Flow Forest West 428 164 592 2.2 1.8 Mid Dorset and North Poole 487 182  Flow Forest West 431 164 595 1.5 1.3 Poole 702 213  Fortsmouth North 928 303 1,231 2.8 2.2 South Dorset 915 292  Fortsmouth South 1,754 505 2,259 4.1 3.3 West Dorset 915 293  Flow Forest West 450 127 577 0.9 0.8 Gloucestershire  Cent 48hford 805 263 1,068 2.9 2.5 Stroud 775 286  Flow Forest West 950 22 347 1,389 4.7 4.1 Sourcest 915 292  Fortsmouth North 91,075 313 1,388 3.2 2.6 Survey 9175 293  Flow Forest West 9175 293  Flow Flow Forest 9175 293  Flow Flow Flow Flow Flow Flow Flow Flow										1,533 1,237	4.7 4.2	3.6
Accepted							Toules	007	300	1,201	4.2	
Havant 1,066 336 1,402 4.7 4.2 BournerouthWest 1,233 337												F-0
New Forest East										1,541 1,630	6.2 4.1	5.0 3.7
North East Hampshire         359         92         451         1.4         1.1         North Dorset         382         133           North West Hampshire         431         164         595         1.5         1.3         Poole         702         213           Portsmouth North         928         303         1,231         2.8         2.2         South Dorset         915         292           Portsmouth South         1,754         505         2,259         4.1         3.3         West Dorset         435         172           Romsey         342         87         429         1.7         1.4         50         6         6         6         6         6         172         6         6         6         6         172         7         1.4         7         7         1.4         7         8         8         2.6         6         6         6         6         6         1.5         3.3         8         2.6         6         6         1.5         3.3         8         2.6         6         6         1.0         8         3.1         3.2         4.4         4.0         Cheltenham         1.156         311         3.3         3.2								490	163	653	2.3	1.9
North West Hampshire         431         164         595         1.5         1.3         Poole         702         213           Portsmouth North         928         303         1,231         2.8         2.2         South Dorset         915         292           Portsmouth South         1,754         505         2,259         4.1         3.3         West Dorset         435         172           Pomsey         342         87         429         1.7         1.4         Southampton Itchen         1,547         382         1,929         2.8         2.6         Gloucestershire           Southampton Test         1,500         425         1,925         4.4         4.0         Cheltenham         1,156         311           Winchester         450         127         577         0.9         0.8         Cotswold         346         132           Kent         8         1,068         2.9         2.5         Stroud         775         286           Salford         805         263         1,068         2.9         2.5         Stroud         775         286           Saltoford         1,075         313         1,388         3.2         2.6         Somerset									182	669	2.6 1.6	1.2
Portsmouth North 928 303 1,231 2.8 2.2 South Dorset 915 292 Portsmouth South 1,754 505 2,259 4.1 3.3 West Dorset 435 172 Romesey 342 87 429 1.7 1.4 Southampton Test 1,547 382 1,929 2.8 2.6 Gloucestershire Cheltenham 1,156 311 Romeset 450 127 577 0.9 0.8 Cotswold 346 132 Forest of Dean 751 325 Romeset 1,500 425 1,925 4.4 4.0 Cheltenham 1,156 311 Romeset 1,500 425 1,925 4.4 4.0 Cheltenham 1,156 311 Romeset 1,500 425 1,925 4.4 4.0 Cheltenham 1,156 311 Romeset 1,500 426 1,925 4.4 4.0 Cheltenham 1,156 311 Romeset 1,500 426 1,925 4.5 Romeset 1,708 488 Romeset 1,708 Romeset 1,										521 915	2.1	1.8
342 87 429 1.7 1.4   Southampton   1,547 382 1,929 2.8 2.6   Gloucestershire   Southampton   1,547 382 1,929 2.8 2.6   Cheltenham   1,156 311   Southampton   1,547 382 1,925 4.4 4.0   Cheltenham   1,156 311   Southampton   1,547 345   Southampton   1							South Dorset	915	292	1,207	4.1	3.3
Southampton Itchen         1,547         382         1,929         2.8         2.6         Gloucestershire           Southampton Test         1,500         425         1,925         4.4         4.0         Cheltenham         1,156         311           Winchester         450         127         577         0.9         0.8         Cotswold         346         132           Kent         Sinford         805         263         1,068         2.9         2.5         Stroud         775         286           Santerbury         1,075         313         1,388         3.2         2.6         Towkesbury         613         222           Chatham and Aylesford         1,022         347         1,389         4.7         4.1         Somerset           Partford         775         322         1,097         2.8         2.4         Ridreguet         1,144         438							West Dorset	435	172	607	1.7	1.4
Southampton Test         1,500         425         1,925         4.4         4.0         Cheltenham         1,156         311           Vinchester         450         127         577         0.9         0.8         Cotswold         346         132           Forest of Dean         751         325         Gloucester         1,708         488           Ashford         805         263         1,068         2.9         2.5         Stroud         775         286           Janterbury         1,075         313         1,388         3.2         2.6         Tewkesbury         613         222           Dartford         775         322         1,097         2.8         2.4         Somerset         Schowest           Bridgewater         1,144         438							Gloucestershire					
Winchester     450     127     577     0.9     0.8     Cotswold Forest of Dean     346     132 Forest of Dean       Kent     Gloucester     1,708     488 Ashford     263     1,068     2.9     2.5     Stroud     775     286 Town       Janterbury     1,075     313     1,388     3.2     2.6     Tewkesbury     613     222 Town       Chatham and Aylesford     1,022     347     1,389     4,7     4,1     Somerset       Partford     775     322     1,097     2.8     2.4     Ridrowater     1 144     438							Cheltenham		311	1,467	2.9	2.6
Kent         Gloucester         1,708         488           Ashford         805         263         1,068         2.9         2.5         Stroud         775         286           Janterbury         1,075         313         1,388         3.2         2.6         Tewkesbury         613         222           Phatham and Aylesford         1,022         347         1,369         4.7         4.1         Somerset           Partford         775         322         1,097         2.8         2.4         Ridrowater         1,144         438		450	127	577	0.9	0.8				478 1,076	1.5	1.1
Ashford 805 263 1,068 2.9 2.5 Stroud 7/5 296 Canterbury 1,075 313 1,388 3.2 2.6 Tewkesbury 613 222 Chathamand Aylesford 1,022 347 1,389 4.7 4.1 Charfford 7/75 322 1,097 2.8 2.4 Somerset									488	2,196	3.7	3.4
January 1,075 313 1,366 3.2 2.6 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	rd .	805	263	1,068	2.9	2.5			286	1,061	3.0	2.5 1.8
Oartford 775 322 1,097 2.8 2.4 Somerset Richnwater 1144 438							Tewkesbury	613	222	835	2.4	1.0
							Somerset					
		1,481	429	1,910	6.3	5.3	Bridgwater		438	1,582	4.8 2.7	3.8 2.2
aversham and Mid Kent 675 239 914 3.4 2.9 Taunton 921 239		675							206 299	767 1,220	2.6	2.1
olkestone and Hythe 1,454 430 1,884 5.4 4.6 Wells 772 318							Wells	772	318	1,090	2.9	2.3
Sillingham 1,035 371 1,406 5.6 4.8 Yeovil 596 192 Gravesham 1,261 386 1,647 6.0 5.4							Yeovil	596	192	788	1.8	1.5
Aaidstone and The Weald 674 225 899 1.7 1.5 Wiltshire		674	225	899	1.7	1.5	Wiltshire					
Medway 1,205 440 1,645 4.0 3.4 Devizes 591 220							Devizes		220	811	2.0	1.4
									219	882	2.3 1.6	2.1 1.2
TAOLUT AAUGUING 474 101									181 142	655 721	1.7	12
SouthThanet 1,424 410 1,834 6.9 5.9 SouthSwindon 1,040 295	Thanet	1,424	410	1,834	6.9	5.9	South Swindon	1,040	295	1,335	2.0	1.8 1.7
Fonbridge and Malling 512 168 680 2.0 1.7 Westbury 580 236 Funbridge Wells 543 159 702 1.6 1.3							Westbury	580	236	816	2.0	

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

	Male	Female	All	Ratea		Famamentai		emale A		Ratea	
	maic	Terriale	A'''	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Abersivon Alymand Deside Blaemau Gwent Brecun and Radnorshire Bridgand Caemarton Caerbhilly Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff West Carmarthen East and Dinefwr Carmarthen Hest and South Pembrokes Carrier West Carmarthen West and South Pembrokes Carrier West Cymor Valley Delyr Cymor Valley Cymor Valle	1,115 983 1,589 823 1,090 1,165 1,315 603 1,846 1,601 763 911 1,200 1,165 1,353 725 1,613 811 468 1,154 1,105 1,352 1,099 1,077 1,414 1,156 1,352 1,099 1,077 1,414 1,156 1,352 1,099 1,077 1,414 1,156 1,352 1,099 1,077 1,414 1,105 1,098 1,088 1,088 1,088 1,088 1,088 1,088 1,088 1,088 1,088 1,088 1,08	322 314 442 303 358 368 340 386 386 386 386 386 290 280 280 383 313 266 251 279 279 370 256 495 268 495 268 495 370 370 370 370 370 370 370 370 370 370	1,437 1,297 2,031 1,126 1,448 1,505 1,786 1,666 751 2,232 1,965 1,708 1,179 983 1,171 1,793 1,181 1,029 1,181 1,029 1,181 1,079 6,185 1,771 1,727 1,72	5.7 3.6 8.1 7.4 2.8 8.8 8.0 6.6 5.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.7 6.5 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.7 8.3 9.7 4.5 7.6 7.6 7.7 8.3 9.7 4.5 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7	4.9 3.0 8.5 3.4 3.2 6.6 6.5 2.3 2.3 4.4 8.0 5.2 5.6 6.5 2.3 7.4 4.9 4.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6	Paisley South Perth Ross, Skye and Inverness West Roxburgh and Berwickshire Stirfing Strathkelvin and Bearsden Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine West Renfrewshire Western Isles  NORTHERN IRELAND  Belfast East Belfast North Belfast South Belfast South Belfast West East Antrim East Londonderry Fermanagh and South Tyrone Foyle Lagan Valley Mid Ulster Newry and Armagh North Antrim North Down South Antrim South Down Strangford Upper Bann West Tyrone	1,618 867 1,334 736 988 996 628 603 988 723 1,383 2,489 1,657 3,891 1,778 1,784 1,700 3,529 892 1,087 1,906 1,639 1,178 1,178 1,178 1,672 1,299 1,431 2,020	401 289 420 224 233 238 1226 226 227 179 384 551 543 683 499 629 550 580 320 412 457 417 457 457 457 457 457 457 457 457 457 45	2,019 1,156 1,057 1,262 1,289 817 829 1,239 902 1,767 3,040 4,574 2,270 2,413 2,250 1,413 2,250 1,651 1,588 2,413 2,250 1,651 1,588 2,194 1,768 2,219 1,651 1,588 2,219	4.5	7.3 2.8 7.0 3.8 3.7 6.4 3.2 3.2 4.2 7.4 3.8 4.2 2.8 14.4 6.0 6.7 5.2 8.7 2.9 4.8 5.5 4.8 6.4 3.8 6.4 3.8 7.2
SCCTLAND  Abs. Jeen Central Abe. Jeen Central Abe. Jeen North Abc. Jeen North Abc. Jeen South Ang. S Arg. Jeen South Arg. S Arg. Jeen South Bant and Buchan Call mess, Sutherland and Easter Ross Carrok, Cumnock and Doon Valley Central Erfe Clyc. Josdale Coauridge and Chryston Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cunlinghame North Cunlinghame South Dunbarton Dumiries Dundee East Dunfee West Dunfermline East Dunfermline East Dunfermline West East Kilbride East. Othian East. Jeen South Edinburgh North and Leith Edinburgh South Edinburgh South Edinburgh South Edinburgh South Edinburgh South Edinburgh West Falkrik West Galloway and Upper Nithsdale Glasgow Ranniesland Glasgow Gavan Glasgow Govan Glasgow Govan Glasgow Govan Glasgow Hutherglen Glasgow Springbum Gordon Greenock and Inverclyde Hamilton North and Bellshill Hamilton South Inverness East, Naim and Lochaber Kilmamock and Loudoun Kirkcaldy Linlithgow Livingston Midlothian Moray Motherwell and Wishaw North East Fife North Tayside Ochil Orkney and Shetland Paisley North	1,362 878 1,008 1,674 1,833 1,229 1,508 9,53 1,187 2,075 1,306 1,166 1,167 1,202 1,2	552 287 373 491 379 374 625 566 368 395 488 400 286 400 286 448	1,865 1,686 1,686 1,686 1,686 1,636 2,049 2,365 2,434 2,241 2,839 2,325 2,325 2,325 2,325 2,325 2,325 2,325 2,483 1,544 1,544 1,544 1,544 1,184 1,184 1,184 1,184 1,184 1,184 1,184 1,185	10.5 5.7 1.4 92 14.5 10.7 95 512.6 4.1 5.9 5.5 13.5 3.6 9.6 6.4 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8	22 21 23 86 68 68 68 9.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 9.5 4.7 6.0 4.1 4.5 7.0 9.2 4.3 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.3 4.3 4.7 9.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8					COMMENTAL STATE OF THE STATE OF	

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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at April 13 2000

NOTS 2 and NOTS 3 area		Female	All	Ratea		spill by the	Male	Female	All	Ratea	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent Workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	jobsa
NORTH EAST						SOUTH EAST					
Tees Valley and Durham Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees South Teeside Darlington Durham CC	27,443 7,881 8,973 2,134 8,455	6,955 1,839 2,026 555 2,535	34,398 9,720 10,999 2,689 10,990	8.1 8.8 10.0 5.8 6.9	7.2 8.0 9.1 5.2 6.1	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Berkshire Milton Keynes	<b>12,388</b> 5,095 1,635	<b>3,876</b> 1,569 561	16,264 6,664 2,196	1.7	
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear Northumberland Tyneside Sunderland	33,973 5,479 21,180 7,314	8,283 1,579 4,871 1,833	<b>42,256</b> 7,058 26,051 9,147	7.4 6.9 7.3 8.3	6.7 5.7 6.7 7.7	Buckinghamshire CC Oxfordshire Surrey, East and West Sussex Brighton and Hove	2,587 3,071 <b>18,325</b> 5,504	785 961 <b>5,956</b> 1,953	3,372 4,032 <b>24,281</b> 7,457	2. 1.5 2.3 7.0	
NORTH WEST						East Sussex CC Surrey	4,799 3,917	1,395 1,293	6,194 5,210	1.1	
Cumbria	7,112	2,046	9,158	4.8	4.1	West Sussex Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	4,105 14,917	1,315 <b>4,586</b>	5,420 <b>19,50</b> 3	2.6	
West Cumbria East Cumbria	4,661 2,451	1,231 815	5,892 3,266	7.0 3.1	6.0 2.6	Portsmouth Southampton	2,682 3,187	808 834	3,490 4,021	3.6	
Cheshire Halton and Warrington Cheshire CC	10,952 4,872 6,080	3,263 1,467 1,796	14,215 6,339 7,976	3.2 4.1 2.8	2.9 3.8 2.4	Hampshire CC Isle of Wight	6,815	2,285 659	9,100	6.4	
Cheshire CC Greater Manchester Greater Manchester South	<b>40,463</b> 23,275	10,972 6,076	7,876 <b>51,435</b> 29,351	4.7 4.3	<b>4.3</b> 4.0	Kent Medway Towns	<b>17,598</b> 3,117	5,616 1,098	<b>23,21</b> 4 4,215	5.5	
Greater Manchester North  Lancashire	17,188 18,631	4,896 5,109	22,084 23,740	5.4	4.7	Kent CC	14,481	4,518	18,999	3.8	
Blackburn with Darwen Blackpool	2,636 2,766	676 672	3,312 3,438	<b>4.2</b> 5.4 6.0	5.1 5.1 3.4	SOUTH WEST					
Lancashire CC Merseyside	13,229 36,808	3,761 9,886	16,990 <b>46,694</b>	3.9 <b>9.3</b>	8.4	Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset	19,072	6,255	25,327		
East Merseyside Liverpool	8,250 15,430	2,215 4,065	10,465 19,495	10.4 9.7	9.4 8.8	Bristol, City of North and North East Somerset and	6,054	1,853	7,907		
Sefton Wirral	5,789 7,339	1,520 2,086	7,309 9,425	7.9 9.0	7.0 7.7	South Gloucestershire Gloucestershire	3,742 5,349	1,345 1,764	5,087 7,113	3.0	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						Swindon Wiltshire CC Dorset and Somerset	1,682	502 791	2,184 3,036	1.8	
East Riding and North Lincolnshire Kingston upon Hull, City of	<b>17,785</b> 7,675	5,416 2,096	<b>23,201</b> 9,771	<b>6.2</b> 7.8	5.6 7.4	Bournemouth and Poole	9,889 3,515	3,301 1,015	13,190 4,530	3.6	
East Riding of Yorkshire North and North East Lincolnshire	3,733 6,377	1,424 1,896	5,157 8,273	4.7 6.0	4.0 5.4	Dorset CC Somerset	2,380 3,994	1,453	3,213 5,447	2.9	
North Yorkshire York	<b>6,823</b> 1,967	<b>2,443</b> 664	<b>9,266</b> 2,631	3.0 2.8	<b>24</b> 2.6	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	<b>7,249</b> 7,249	<b>2,904</b> 2,904	10,153 10,153	6.0	
North Yorkshire CC South Yorkshire	4,856 <b>26,728</b>	1,779 <b>7,340</b>	6,635 <b>34,068</b>	3.0 6.8	2.3 6.1	Devon Plymouth	12,583 4,222	4,416 1,331	16,999 5,553	5.2	
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Sheffield	15,107 11,621	4,269 3,071	19,376 14,692	7.4 6.3	6.5 5.7	Torbay Devon CC	1,950 6,411	639 2,446	2,589 8,857		
Vest Yorkshire Bradford	<b>35,927</b> 9,687	<b>9,915</b> 2,565	<b>45,842</b> 12,252	<b>4.9</b> 6.1	<b>4.4</b> 5.5 3.7	WALES					
Leeds Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	12,213 14,027	3,220 4,130	15,433 18,157	4.1 5.0	4.5	West Wales and The Valleys	31,228	9,166	40,394		
EAST MIDLANDS						Isle of Anglesey Gwynedd	1,382 2,359	475 722	1,857 3,081	6.9	
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Derby	<b>31,542</b> 4,450	<b>9,483</b> 1,216	<b>41,025</b> 5,666	<b>5.1</b> 5.6	<b>4.5</b> 5.1	Conwy and Denbighshire South West Wales	3,039 5,730	1,814	3,901 7,544	7.1	
East Derbyshire South and West Derbyshire	4,807 4,956	1,384 1,668	6,191 6,624	7.1 3.8	6.3	Central Valleys Gwent Valleys	4,941 5,477	1,346 1,672	6,287 7,149	6.9	
North Nottinghamshire	7,511 6,516	1,981 2,060	9,492 8,576	5.1 5.6	3.3 4.8 4.8	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot Swansea	4,281	1,339 936	5,620 4,955	5.8	
South Nottinghamshire eicestershire, Rutland	3,302	1,174	4,476	4.7	3.7	Monmouthshire and Newport	14,662 3,180	<b>4,114</b> 940	4,120	4.5	
and Northamptonshire Leicester City	<b>16,369</b> 6,035	<b>6,002</b> 1,927	<b>22,371</b> 7,962	<b>3.2</b> 5.0	2.8 4.6 2.2	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Flintshire and Wrexham	6,892 3,284	1,649 1,024	8,541 4,308	3.9	
Leicestershire CC and Rutland Northamptonshire	4,682 5,652	2,065 2,010	6,747 7,662	2.6 2.7	2.5	Powys	1,306	501	1,807	4.0	
incolnshire Lincolnshire	<b>6,732</b> 6,732	<b>2,300</b> 2,300	<b>9,032</b> 9,032	3.8 3.8	3.1 3.1	SCOTLAND	0.400	1000	0.40		
VEST MIDLANDS						North East Scotland Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire	6,438	1,983	8,421		
lerefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	10,580	3,810	14,390	2.8	2.4	and NE Moray Eastern Scotland	6,438	1,983 9,221	8,421 <b>40,26</b> 1	5.0	
Herefordshire, County of Worcestershire	1,531 4,965	551 1,775	2,082 6,740	3.2 3.0	2.5 2.5	Angus and Dundee City Clackmannanshire and Fife East Lothian and Midlothian	6,005 7,762	1,804 2,382 446	7,809 10,144	7.0	
Warwickshire Shropshire and Staffordshire	4,084 <b>16,445</b>	1,484 5,687	5,568 <b>22,132</b>	2.5 3.8	22 32	Scottish Borders, The	1,701	406	2,147 1,714	4.2	
Telford and Wrekin Shropshire CC	1,833 2,396	611 872	2,444 3,268	2.5 3.8 3.3 3.2 4.5	3.0 2.6	Edinburgh, City of Falkirk Porth and Kingross and Stirling	6,493 2,701 2,547	1,697 872 851	8,190 3,573 3,398	6.7	
Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire CC	4,151 8,065	1,321 2,883	5,472 10,948	38	4.2 3.2	Perth and Kincross and Stirling West Lothian South Western Scotland	2,523	763	3,396 3,286 <b>66,24</b> 3	5.4	
<b>/est Midlands</b> Birmingham Solihull	<b>57,338</b> 27,829 2,123	16,498 7,744 680	<b>73,836</b> 35,573 2,803	<b>6.2</b> 7.3 3.6	2.4 2.5 2.5 2.2 3.0 2.6 4.2 3.2 5.7 3.2 3.9 5.5	South Western Scotland East and West Dunbartonshire,	51,628	14,615	5,434		
Coventry Dudley and Sandwell	4,831 12,263	1,312 3,647	6,143 15,910	4.3 6.0	3.9	Helensborugh and Lomond Dumfries and Galloway Fact Aurebing and North Aurebine Mainland	4,297 2,804 6,831	1,137 962 2,251	3,766 9,082	6.8	
Walsall and Wolverhampton	10,292	3,115	13,407	6.4	5.8	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland Glasgow City	6,831 17,368	4,288	21,656		
AST						Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire	6,373	1,687	8,060		
ast Anglia Peterborough	<b>23,694</b> 2,036	<b>8,072</b> 623	<b>31,766</b> 2,659	3.5 3.0 2.3	3.0 2.7 1.9	North Lanarkshire South Ayrshire	6,666 2,352	1,949 688	8,615 3,040	6.8	
Cambridgeshire CC Norfolk	4,080 10,686	1,429 3,661	5,509 14,347	4.6	1.9 3.9 2.9	South Lanarkshire Highlands and the Islands	4,937 <b>6,653</b>	1,653 <b>2,050</b>	6,590 <b>8,70</b> 3		
Suffolk edfordshire and Hertfordshire	6,892 <b>12,246</b>	2,359 <b>4,261</b>	9,251 <b>16,507</b>	3.4 2.5	21	Caithness and Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty	1,831	507	2,338	7.9	
Luton Bedfordshire CC	2,779 3,000	875 1,154	3,654 4,154	4.7 3.0	4.3 2.4	Inverness and Nairn and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey	1,850	532	2,382	2 4.9	
Hertfordshire	6,467 <b>15,361</b>	2,232 5,613	8,699 <b>20,974</b>	1.9 3.7	1.6 3.1	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh and Argyll and the Islands	1,714	622	2,336		
Southend-on-Sea Thurrock	2,850 1,636	787 614	3,637 2,250	5.6 4.7 3.3	4.8 4.2 2.7	Eilean Siar (Western Isles) Orkney Islands	723 216	179 86	902	2 4.0	
Essex CC	10,875	4,212	15,087	3.3	2.1	Shetland Islands	319	124	443	3 4.0	
ONDON ner London	76,677	26,392	103.069	10	44	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Inner London Inner London - West Inner London - East	19,024 57,653	7,355 19.037	26,379 76,690	4.8 2.0 9.4	4.4 1.8 8.4	Northern Ireland Belfast	<b>32,330</b> 8,293	<b>9,517</b> 1,884	<b>41,847</b> 10,177	7 5.5	
		20,684	79,129	5.0	42	Outer Belfast	4,841	1,544	6,385	5.6	
uter London Outer London - East and North East	<b>58,445</b> 24,813	8,688	33,501	7.4	6.0	East of Northern Ireland	5,736	1,980 2,017	7,716 9,186	5.6	

Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employee jobs, claimants, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and participants on government-supported training) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (employee jobs plus claimants). All of the NUTS 3 area rates shown are calculated using mid-1998 based denominators.

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW	TO SHE SHEET					
	NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	)		
	All	Male	Female	AII	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending							
1999 Apr 8 May13 Jun 10	249.9 244.2 240.6	177.0 177.1 171.5	72.9 67.1 69.0	250.3 267.9 258.3	-14.2 17.6 -9.6	176.9 190.1 183.6	73.4 77.8 74.7
Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	295.8 278.9 256.5	199.1 186.4 177.9	96.7 92.5 78.6	247.9 256.5 253.5	-10.4 8.6 -3.0	177.8 182.3 180.8	70.1 74.2 72.7
Oct 14 Nov11 Dec 9	261.1 257.3 242.2	183.8 185.0 179.5	77.3 72.3 62.6	250.3 248.8 246.7	-3.2 -1.5 -2.1	177.4 176.7 174.7	72.9 72.1 72.0
2000 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	250.3 273.5 248.2	180.3 196.0 179.6	70.0 77.5 68.6	239.9 251.7 249.9	-6.8 11.8 -1.8	171.8 179.3 178.1	68.1 72.4 71.8
Apr13P	234.8	170.5	64.3	238.7	-11.2	172.5	66.2

UNI	ED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	)	W.	
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Mor	ending							
1999	Apr 8	278.6	202.5	76.1	272.1	4.2	194.0	78.1
1900	May13	282.8	201.7	81.1	276.0	3.9	196.1	79.9
	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
	Nov11	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
0000	Jan 13	167.3	118.7	48.6	233.8	-38.1	168.6	65.2
2000	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
	Apr13P	280.1	204.4	75.7	268.4	9.3	192.1	76.3

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207533 6094.

The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp351-8. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 41/3 week month.

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

Revised.

The seasonal adjustment of the claimant count has been reviewed - see elsewhere in this issue

#### **CLAIMANT COUNT** Claim history: interval between claims

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

	Onflows (per cent)		On	flows (thousands)		
Interval (weeks)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	15	18	17	27.5	89.9	117.4
Over 4 and up to 13	14	19	17	25.7	90.8	116.5
Over 13 and up to 26	10	13	12	17.7	64.9	82.5
Over 26 and up to 39	6	8	8	10.4	41.5	51.9
Over 39 and up to 52	4	5	5	7.3	23.6	30.9
Over 52 and up to 104	7	8	8	12.4	39.0	51.5
Over 104	15	14	14	26.9	67.8	94.7
No previous Claims	30	15	19	54.7	71.4	126.1
Total	100	100	100	182.7	488.9	671.6

Iolai		100	AND THE RESERVE	100		100		102.7		400.9		0/1.6
ONFLOWS	GOVERNM	ENT OFFICE RE	GIONS									
Interval (weeks)	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
PER CENT												
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous Claims	21 19 14 8 5 6 12 15	17.1 18.0 13.9 7.8 4.7 7.4 12.4 18.8	19 18 13 8 5 7 12 17	17 17 12 8 4 7 14 21	17 19 11 7 4 7 15 20	16 16 10 8 4 9 18 20	16 18 13 7 4 8 15 20	18 14 11 7 5 7 17 21	17 15 11 8 5 8 16 21	18 17 13 9 6 9 12	18 18 13 9 5 8 13	17 17 12 8 5 8 14
Total	100	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	. 100	100
THOUSANDS												
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous Claims	9.8 8.8 6.4 3.6 2.1 2.9 5.4 7.1	15.4 16.2 12.5 7.0 4.3 6.7 11.2 17.0	13.4 13.0 9.6 5.6 3.6 5.3 8.9 11.9	8.0 7.9 5.5 3.7 1.8 3.5 6.8 10.1	10.2 11.3 6.6 3.9 2.6 4.0 9.2	7.5 7.6 4.9 3.9 2.1 4.2 8.4 9.5	12.7 14.1 10.0 5.2 3.1 6.5 11.5	10.5 8.5 6.2 4.2 2.7 4.3 9.7 12.6	8.3 7.5 5.3 4.0 2.3 4.2 7.8 10.3	7.0 6.7 5.2 3.4 2.4 3.4 5.0 6.8	14.6 14.9 10.3 7.3 4.0 6.6 10.8 13.1	117.4 116.5 82.5 51.9 30.9 51.5 94.7 126.1
Total	46.1	90.5	71.2	47.3	59.8	48.0	79.0	58.6	49.8	39.9	81.5	671.6

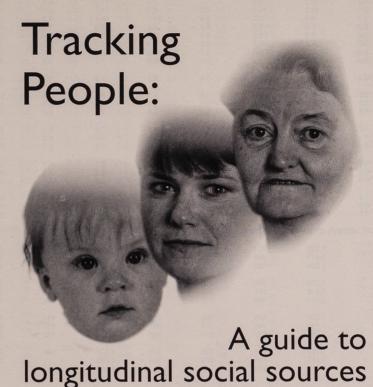
JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims. \*Latest' claims in this table started between 15 October 1999-13 January 2000 inclusive. \*Previous' claims in this table must have started after 12 October 1989. The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is  $\pm$ /-1.7 percentage points (Wales) The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is  $\pm$ /-0.9 percentage points. All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Leavers between 9 March 2000 and 13 April 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Duration of claim					
UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Tota
Thousands		,				
Found Work	99.9	36.4	18.8	6.9	3.4	165.4
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	5.6
Gone abroad	4.6	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.2	8.8
Claimed Income support	1.9	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6	5.9
Claimed Income support	5.2	3.2	3.0	2.1	1.4	14.9
				0.5	0.4	42
Claimed another benefit	1.4	1.0	0.8			0.8
Full-time education	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3
Government supported training	6.4	2.5	6.8	3.0	1.7	20.3
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Gone to prison	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
Attendingcourt	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Defective claim	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Ceased claiming	2.4	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.2	5.4
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Notknown	7.6	2.4	2.1	0.9	0.5	13.6
			8.4	3.0	1.4	67.2
Failed to sign	41.7	12.6			0.1	1.4
New claim review	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4
Total	180.3	64.4	45.2	18.6	10.2	319.0
As a percentage of those with a known						
Found Work	58.1	58.9	43.8	39.2	35.4	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.3	1.3	12	1.1	1.0	
Goneabroad	2.7	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.1	
Claimed Income support	1.1	2.3	2.8	4.0	6.3	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.0	5.2	7.0	11.9	14.6	
Claimed another benefit	0.8	1.6	1.9	2.8	4.2	
Full-time education	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Government supported training	3.7	4.0	15.9	17.0	17.7	
		0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	
Retirement age reached	0.1				1.0	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6		
Gone to prison	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	
Attendingcourt	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Deased claiming	1.4	1.8	3.0	2.8	2.1	
Deceased	. 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New claim review	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	

Note: computerised claims only



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## C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7	United  7) Kingdom <sup>b,c</sup>	Australia <sup>c,d</sup>	Austriac,d	Belgium <sup>c</sup>	Canada <sup>c,d</sup>	Denmark <sup>c</sup>	Finland <sup>c,d</sup>	France <sup>c,e</sup>	Germanyc,d (FR)
STAN	NDARDISED ILO	RATE: SEASO	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	The state of the s								
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		9.2 10.7 11.1 10.7 10.8 10.6 9.9 9.2	6.8 7.3 7.1 6.8 6.8 6.6 6.4 6.2	10.2 10.3 9.4 8.6 8.0 6.8 6.3 5.9	10.8 10.9 9.7 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.0 7.2	4.0 3.8 3.9 4.4 4.5 4.7	7.3 8.9 10.0 .9.9 9.7 9.4 9.5 9.0	11.2 11.2 10.4 9.5 9.7 9.1 8.3 7.6	9.2 10.1 8.2 7.2 6.8 5.6 5.1 4.5	11.7 16.4 16.6 15.4 14.6 12.7 11.4	10.4 11.7 12.3 11.7 12.4 12.3 11.7	6.6 7.9 8.4 8.2 8.9 9.9 9.4 9.1
1999	Mar	9.4	6.2	6.2	7.5	3.9	9.2	7.9	5.4	10.5	11.7	8.7
	Apr May Jun	9.3 9.2 9.2	6.3 6.2 6.2	6.1 6.0 5.9	7.6 7.5 7.2	3.8 3.8 3.7	9.1 9.1 9.0	8.2 7.9 7.5	5.4 5.3 5.2	10.3 10.2 10.1	11.6 11.5 11.4	8.6 8.7 8.7
	Jul Aug Sep	9.1 9.1 9.0	6.2 6.1 6.1	5.9 5.9 5.9	6.9 7.1 7.3	3.7 3.7 3.6	9.0 9.1 9.0	7.6 7.7 7.4	5.1 5.2 5.0	10.0 10.0 10.0	11.3 11.3 11.1	8.7 8.7 8.7
	Oct Nov Dec	8.9 8.9 8.9	6.0 6.0 6.0	5.9 5.9 5.9	7.1 6.7 7.0	3.6 3.6 3.6	8.9 8.8 8.7	7.1 6.9 6.8	4.9 4.8 4.9	10.0 10.1 10.2	10.9 10.8 10.6	8.7 8.7 8.6
2000	Jan Feb Mar	8.8 8.8 8.7	5.9 6.0 5.9	5.8 5.8	6.8 6.7 6.9	3.6 3.5 3.4	8.7 8.6 8.5	6.8 6.8 6.8	5.0 4.8 4.8	10.3 10.5 10.6	10.5 10.4 10.2	8.5 8.4 8.4
ОТНЕ	ER COMPLEMEN	TARY MEASUR	RES OF UNE	MPLOYMENT	: SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTE	D					
1999	Apr May Jun	::	::	1,288 1,274 1,264	704 699 683	228 222 219	509 510 509	1,282 1,238 1,171	163 160 157	352 352 348	2,847 2,841 2,823	4,090 4,108 4,121
	Jul Aug Sep	V	::	1,235 1,218 1,213	659 677 694	218 217 213	511 514 502	1,191 1,215 1,168	153 155 154	347 346 344	2,770 2,779 2,695	4,119 4,122 4,127
	Oct Nov Dec			1,201 1,190 1,169	676 646 672	209 214 211	503 491 486	1,126 1,093 1,075	153 151 150	343 341 339	2,669 2,624 2,584	4,116 4,071 3,990
2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr	 		1,161 1,157 1,141 1,112	655 644 662	216 211 	490 484 	1,078 1,080 1,086	149	337 335	2,565 2,500 	3,951 3,922 3,930
% rate	e: latest month			3.9	6.9	6.3		6.8	5.4	13.0	10.2	10.0
ОТНЕ	R COMPLEMEN	TARY MEASUR	RES OF UNE	MPLOYMENT	: NOT SEASO	NALLY ADJU	JSTED					
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999				2,779 2,919 2,639 2,326 2,122 1,602 1,362 1,263	925 939 856 765 779 787 747 685	193 222 215 216 231 233 238 222	473 550 589 597 588 570 541 508	1,602 1,647 1,515 1,393 1,437 1,379 1,277 1,190	315 345 340 285 242 217 180 155	293 405 409 382 363 315 285 261	2,776 2,999 3,094 2,985 3,063 3,102 2,977 2,772	2,994 3,443 3,693 3,622 3,980 4,400 4,266 4,093
1999	Apr May Jun			1,320 1,276 1,245	705 689 649	231 200 182	489 479 475	1,329 1,280 1,150	164 150 141	342 336 353	2,783 2,712 2,648	4,145 3,998 3,938
	Jul Aug Sep	•••	:100	1,264 1,263 1,224	624 653 713	179 180 180	524 552 532	1,254 1,228 1,069	153 163 140	366 340 328	2,640 2,741 2,738	4,027 4,024 3,943
	Oct Nov Dec	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·· ··	1,165 1,147 1,141	643 610 667	194 221 242	511 492 492	1,031 1,031 995	138 133 139	327 330 357	2,729 2,696 2,637	3,883 3,901 4,047
2000	Jan Feb Mar	 	:53	1,236 1,227 1,194	696 719 700	279 265	493 481	1,139 1,136 1,141	174	358 346 	2,683 2,594	4,293 4,277 4,141
				1 140								
	Apr			1,142								

ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment. The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 3 months centred on the middle month. Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment reclaimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands. The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment excludes: the armed forces for Australia, Canada, Germany and the USA; conscripts for Finland, Italy; those aged 65 and over in Ireland and the self employed for Austria.

The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.

## UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

	Resilience de											Thousands	and per cent
		Greecec	Irish Republic <sup>c,d,</sup>		Japan <sup>c</sup>	Luxem- bourg <sup>c</sup>	Nether- lands <sup>c</sup>	Norwayc	Portugal <sup>c</sup>	Spain <sup>c</sup>	Sweden <sup>c</sup>	Switzer- land <sup>c</sup>	United States <sup>c,d</sup>
STA	NDARDISED ILC	RATE: SEA	ASONALLY A	DJUSTED*									
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		7.9 8.6 8.9 9.2 9.6 9.8	15.4 15.6 14.3 12.3 11.6 9.8 7.7 6.5	8.8 10.3 11.2 11.6 11.7 11.7 11.8 11.3	2.2 2.5 2.9 3.1 3.4 3.4 4.1 4.7	2.1 2.7 3.2 2.9 3.0 2.8 2.8	5.6 6.5 7.2 7.0 6.3 5.2 4.0	5.9 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.9 4.1 3.3	4.2 5.7 7.0 7.3 7.3 6.8 5.1 4.5	18.4 22.7 24.1 22.9 22.2 20.8 18.7 15.8	5.6 9.1 9.4 8.8 9.6 9.9 8.3 7.0	2.9 3.8 3.6 3.3 3.9 4.2 3.5	7.4 6.8 6.1 5.6 5.4 4.9 4.5
1999	Mar		6.2	11.6	4.8	2.4	3.6		4.6	16.6	7.6	3.2	4.2
	Apr May Jun	::	6.0 5.9 5.8	11.5 11.4 11.4	4.8 4.7 4.8	2.4 2.4 2.3	3.5 3.5 3.4	3.1	4.7 4.8 4.8	16.1 16.0 15.9	7.5 7.0 7.2	3.1	4.3 4.2 4.3
	Jul Aug Sep		5.8 5.7 5.6	11.3 11.3 11.2	4.8 4.7 4.6	2.3 2.3 2.3	3.4 3.3 3.2	3.3	4.6 4.4 4.3	15.7 15.7 15.5	7.0 7.2 7.0		4.3 4.2 4.2
	Oct Nov Dec		5.4 5.3 5.2	11.1 11.1 11.2	4.6 4.5 4.7	2.2 2.2 2.2	2.9 2.7 2.8	3.7	4.2 4.1 4.1	15.2 15.3 15.2	6.7 6.8 6.8	::	4.1 4.1 4.0
2000	Jan Feb Mar		5.1 5.1 5.0	11.2	4.7 4.9 4.9	2.2 2.2 2.2	2.7 2.8		4.1 4.2 4.1	15.1 15.1 14.9	6.6 6.6 6.5		4.0 4.0 4.0
ОТН	ER COMPLEME	NTARY MEA	SURES OF U	NEMPLOYM	MENT: SEAS	ONALLY AD	JUSTED						
1969	Apr May Jun	328	200 200 196	2,678	3,230 3,140 3,240	5.5 5.4 5.4	234 234 224	58 55 57		1,688 1,666 1,647	::	104 101 98	6,032 5,823 5,934
	Jul Aug Sep		194 191 187	2,679	3,270 3,170 3,150	5.5 5.5 5.3	219 213 212	59 60 61	 ::	1,631 1,624 1,607		96 93 91	5,937 5,842 5,825
	Oct Nov Dec	::	183 179 173	2,592	3,140 3,100 3,180	5.1 5.0 5.2	207 188 191	63 63 	::	1,595 1,597 1,590		89 87 86	5,757 5,736 5,688
2000	Jan Feb Mar		172 170 164	2,623	3,170 3,290	5.0	186 198		::	1,613	::	84	5,689 5,804 5,708
	Apr					· 100							
% ra	te: latest month			11.2	4.9		2.8		,			2.3	4.1
077	ER COMPLEME	NTARY ME	ASURES OF L	JNEMPLOY	MENT: NOT	SEASONALI	Y ADJUSTE	D					
1952 1963 1964 1965 1966 1968 1968		185 176 180 184 185 214 290	283 294 282 278 279 254 227 193	2,535 2,299 2,508 2,638 2,679 2,688 2,744 2,670	1,421 1,656 1,920 2,098 2,250 2,303 2,787 3,171	2.7 3.5 4.6 5.1 5.7 6.4 5.5 5.4	337 417 485 462 441 375 286 222	114 118 110 102 91 74 56	317 347 396 430 468 443 401 357	2,260 2,538 2,647 2,449 2,275 2,119 1,890 1,652	233 356 340 332 346 342 278 241	92 163 171 153 169 188 140 99	9,613 8,940 7,997 7,404 7,236 6,739 6,210 5,880
1999	Apr May Jun	335	197 192 196	2,729	3,420 3,340 3,290	5.5 5.1 4.9	227 216 209	58 51 58	369 359 350	1,708 1,649 1,613	228 241 339	106 99 92	5,688 5,507 6,271
	Jul Aug Sep		201 199 186	2,597	3,190 3,200 3,170	5.0 5.0 5.3	213 212 211	66 68 58	345 339 338	1,551 1,555 1,570	374 318 260	90 88 85	6,319 5,826 5,661
	Oct Nov Dec		178 172 177	2,600	3,110 2,950 2,880	5.2 5.3 5.3	206 189 201	57 56	343 345 341	1,592 1,624 1,614	248 249 290	84 86 91	5,372 5,380 5,245
2000	Jan Feb Mar		176 172 163	2,647	3,090 3,270	5.6	201 215		::	1,671	282	93	6,264 6,231 6,007
	Apr												the second
% 18	ate: latest month			11.4	4.9		3.1				5.1	2.6	4.3
The second	and the second second second second second	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE											

## **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity by age**

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	1000
Economic activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
All Spring quarters	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993	28,699 28,565	27,855 27,762	821 713	4,599 4,425	7,504 7,614	9,877 9,952	5,054 5,059 5,144	844 803	
1994 1995	28,578 28,618	27,762 27,773 27,807 28,018	821 713 729 752 826	4,425 4,173 4,009 3,915	7,702 7,743 7,752	10,025	5,144 5,184 5,261	805 811 788	
1996 1997 1998	28,806 29,004 29,052 29,361	28,182 28,263 28,532	868 856 850	3,793 3,713 3,710	7,783 7,708 7,592	10,264 10,267 10,319 10,525	5,471 5,667 5,855	822 790 829	
1999 3-month averages		28,545	861				5,845	813	
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>29,358</b> 29,361 29,361	28,541 28,532	857 850	<b>3,738</b> 3,725 3,710	<b>7,607</b> 7,597 7,592	10,493 10,515 10,525	5,848 5,855	819 829	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,362 29,359 29,395	28,538 28,537 28,568	838 832 829	3,705 3,699 3,714	7,578 7,570 7,573	10,544 10,566 10,575	5,872 5,870 5,877	824 822 827	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,434 29,416 29,465	28,604 28,590 28,631	839 837 841	3,728 3,736 3,745	7,566 7,532 7,526	10,578 10,586 10,603	5,893 5,900 5,917	830 826 833	
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	<b>29,502</b> 29,505	<b>28,653</b> 28,655	<b>840</b> 842	<b>3,749</b> 3,755	<b>7,508</b> 7,493	<b>10,625</b> 10,617	<b>5,930</b> 5,948 5,937	<b>849</b> 850 858	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)  Jan-Mar 2000	29,498 <b>29,538</b>	28,641 28,683	837 <b>847</b>	3,754 3,753	7,461 7,445	10,653	5,955	855	
Changes Overlast3 months	36	30	7	4	-63	56	25	6	
Percent Overlast 12 months	0.1 179	0.1	0.8 -14	0.1 15	-0.8 -162	0.5 188	0.4	0.7 <b>41</b>	
Percent  Male	0.6 MGSG	0.5 YBSL	-1.6 YBZM	0.4 YBZP	-2.1 YBZS	1.8 YBZV	1.9 YBZY	5.1 YCAE	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)		15,949	430			5,436	3,200	316	
1992 1993 1994	16,265 16,099 16,078	15,831 15,803	365 376	2,515 2,431 2,301	4,368 4,395 4,446	5,471 5,493	3,170 3,187 3,186 3,238	268 275	
1995 1996 1997	16,090 16,136 16,184	15,793 15,859 15,905	387 434 434	2,207 2,145 2,082	4,455 4,432 4,428	5,559 5,609 5,608	3,352	297 277 280	
1998 1999	16,185 16,325	15,903 16,031	433 438	2,023 2,016	4,385 4,282	5,624 5,748	3,438 3,547	282 294	
3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>16,319</b> 16,318 16,325	<b>16,029</b> 16,028 16,031	<b>440</b> 442 438	<b>2,032</b> 2,029 2,016	<b>4,295</b> 4,286 4,282	<b>5,729</b> 5,737 5,748	<b>3,533</b> 3,535 3,547	291 289 294	
Apr-Jun May-Jul	16,324 16,318	16,032 16,027	433 423	2,026 2,021	4,272 4,264	5,754 5,765	3,547 3,553	292 291	
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	16,334	16,039 16,056	418 428	2,024	4,263	5,777 5,780	3,557 3,558 3,557	295 297	
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,353 16,344 16,376	16,051 16,081	424 431	2,033 2,041	4,253 4,255	5,785 5,790	3,564	293 295	
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>16,386</b> 16,397 16,363	<b>16,085</b> 16,102 16,071	<b>430</b> 433 423	<b>2,041</b> 2,047 2,040	<b>4,239</b> 4,225 4,210	<b>5,801</b> 5,812 5,829	<b>3,573</b> 3,585 3,570	301 295 292	
Jan-Mar 2000	16,386	16,090	432	2,038	4,204	5,838	3,578	296	
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	0.0	5 0.0	2 0.4	-3 -0.2	<b>-36</b> -0.8	<b>37</b> 0.6	0.1	-5 -1.6	
Overlast 12 months Percent	<b>67</b> 0.4	61 0.4	-7 -1.7	6 0.3	-91 -2.1	109 1.9	<b>45</b> 1.3	6 2.0	
Female Spring quarters	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993	12,434 12,466 12,500	11,906 11,931	392 348	2,083 1,994	3,136 3,219 3,256 3,288	4,441 4,481	1,854 1,889 1,957	528 535 530	
1994 1995 1996	12,500 12,528 12,670	11,970 12,013 12,159	392 348 353 365 392 434	1,872 1,802 1,770	3.320	4,532 4,561 4,655	1,998 2,023	514 511	
1997 1998 1999	12,819 12,867 13,036	12,159 12,277 12,359 12,501	434 423 412	1,770 1,711 1,690 1,694	3,356 3,323 3,310	4,658 4,695 4,778	2,119 2,229 2,307	542 508 534	
3-month averages	13,039	<b>12,516</b> 12,513	421	<b>1,707</b> 1,696	<b>3,312</b> 3,312	<b>4,764</b> 4,778	<b>2,312</b> 2,312	<b>523</b> 530	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	13,043 13,036	12,501	415 412	1,694	3,310	4,778 4,778	2,307 2,325	534	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,038 13,041 13,060	12,506 12,510 12,528	405 408 410	1,680 1,678 1,690	3,306 3,306 3,310	4,801 4,797	2,316 2,321	531 532	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,081 13,071 13,089	12,548 12,538 12,551	411 412 410	1,700 1,703 1,704	3,303 3,279 3,271	4,798 4,801 4,812	2,335 2,343 2,353	534 533 538	
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>13,115</b> 13,108 13,135	<b>12,568</b> 12,554 12,570	410 409 414	<b>1,708</b> 1,709 1,714	<b>3,269</b> 3,268 3,250	<b>4,825</b> 4,805 4,824	<b>2,356</b> 2,363 2,367	<b>548</b> 554 565	
Jan-Mar 2000	13,151	12,593	415	1,715	3,242	4,843	2,377	558	
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	<b>36</b> 0.3	<b>25</b> 0.2	5 1.3	7 0.4	<b>-27</b> -0.8	19 0.4	<b>21</b> 0.9	11 20	
Overlast 12 months Percent	112 0.9	<b>76</b> 0.6	-6 -1.5	9 0.5	<b>-70</b> -2.1	<b>79</b> 1.7	<b>65</b> 2.8	<b>36</b> 6.8	

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.
All figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

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

	e e executado en estado es								Percent	, seasonally adjusted
UNITI	ED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
Econ	omic activity rates (%)a	MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS	
Ali	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997	63.3 62.9 62.8 62.7 62.8 63.0 62.8	79.2 78.8 78.6 78.4 78.6 78.6 78.5	59.5 53.8 56.2 55.9 58.1 59.5 58.9	78.3 77.9 76.2 75.9 77.1 76.7 75.7	82.6 82.9 83.0 83.1 83.0 83.7 83.9 84.5	85.8 85.4 85.1 84.9 84.8 84.5 84.3	69.0 68.4 68.5 68.1 68.1 68.5 68.7 69.3	8.3 7.9 7.9 8.0 7.7 8.1 7.7	
	1999	63.2	78.9	58.9	75.6	84.5	84.9	69.3	8.1	
	3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>63.3</b> 63.2	<b>79.0</b> 78.9 78.9	<b>59.5</b> 59.3 58.9	<b>76.2</b> 75.9 75.6	<b>84.3</b> 84.4 84.5	<b>84.9</b> 84.9 84.9	<b>69.5</b> 69.4 69.3	<b>7.9</b> 8.0 8.1	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.2 63.2 63.3	78.9 78.8 78.9	58.1 57.7 57.5	75.4 75.3 75.6	84.5 84.6 84.8	85.0 85.1 85.0	69.4 69.3 69.2	8.0 8.0 8.1	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.3 63.4	79.0 78.9 79.0	58.2 58.1 58.4	75.8 75.9 76.1	84.9 84.7 84.9	84.9 84.9 84.9	69.3 69.3 69.4	8.1 8.0 8.1	
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>63.4</b> 63.4 63.4	<b>79.0</b> 79.0 78.9	<b>58.3</b> 58.4 58.1	<b>76.1</b> 76.2 76.2	<b>84.9</b> 84.9 84.7	<b>85.0</b> 84.8 85.0	<b>69.4</b> 69.5 69.3	<b>8.3</b> 8.3 8.4	
	Jan-Mar 2000	63.4	79.0	58.8	76.1	84.8	85.1	69.4	8.3	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	
	Overlast 12 months	0.2	0.1	-0.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.4	
Mass	Spring quarters	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	74.2 73.2 72.9 72.6 72.4 72.2 71.8	86.8 86.0 85.6 85.2 85.1 84.9 84.4 84.6	60.7 53.6 56.4 56.2 59.5 58.2 58.2 59.3	83.9 83.8 82.2 81.8 82.6 82.4 80.8 80.5	95.0 94.5 94.6 94.2 93.4 93.6 93.7 93.5	94.5 93.9 93.3 93.1 92.5 92.0 91.5 92.2	74.0 72.8 72.3 71.5 71.8 72.2 71.9 72.6	8.9 7.5 7.7 8.2 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.9	
	1999 3-month averages	72.1	04.0	59.5	80.5	90.0	92.2	72.0		
	Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>72.1</b> 72.0 72.1	<b>84.7</b> 84.6 84.6	<b>59.4</b> 59.7 59.3	<b>81.2</b> 81.0 80.5	93.4 93.4 93.5	92.2 92.2 92.2	<b>72.6</b> 72.5 72.6	<b>7.8</b> 7.8 7.9	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	72.0 72.0 72.0	84.6 84.5 84.6	58.6 57.3 56.6	80.9 80.7 80.8	93.5 93.5 93.7	92.2 92.3 92.3	72.5 72.5 72.4	7.9 7.8 7.9	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	72.1 72.0 72.1	84.6 84.6 84.7	58.0 57.5 58.4	80.9 81.1 81.3	93.9 93.9 94.2	92.2 92.2 92.1	72.3 72.2 72.3	8.0 7.9 7.9	
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>72.1</b> 72.2 72.0	<b>84.7</b> 84.8 84.6	<b>58.3</b> 58.7 57.3	<b>81.3</b> 81.5 81.2	<b>94.0</b> 93.9 93.8	<b>92.2</b> 92.2 92.3	<b>72.4</b> 72.5 72.1	<b>8.1</b> 7.9 7.8	
	Jan-Mar 2000	72.1	84.7	58.6	81.1	93.9	92.3	72.1	7.9	
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	
	Overlast 12 months	0.0	0.0	-0.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	-0.4	0.1	
Fema	Spring guarters	MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	MGWR	MGWU	
	(Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	53.2 53.2 53.3 53.3 53.8 54.3 54.3 54.3	70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 72.0 72.5	58.2 53.9 55.9 55.7 56.5 60.9 59.6 58.4	72.4 71.7 69.9 69.8 71.2 70.7 70.4 70.4	69.9 71.0 71.2 71.6 72.3 73.5 73.8 75.1	77.2 76.9 76.9 76.6 77.1 76.9 77.1 77.6	61.8 62.2 63.1 63.2 62.9 63.3 64.3 64.9	8.0 8.1 8.1 7.9 7.8 8.3 7.8 8.2	
	3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>54.9</b> 54.9 54.8	<b>72.7</b> 72.6 72.5	<b>59.7</b> 58.9 58.4	71.0 70.5 70.4	<b>74.9</b> 75.0 75.1	77.5 77.6 77.6	<b>65.2</b> 65.1 64.9	8.0 8.1 8.2	
		54.8	72.5	57.5	69.8	75.2	77.7	65.2	8.1	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	54.8 54.9 55.0	72.5 72.6 72.7	58.0 58.3 58.5	69.7 70.2 70.6	75.4 75.6	77.8 77.6 77.5	64.9 64.9 65.1	8.1 8.1	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	54.9 55.0	72.7 72.7	58.6 58.4	70.6 70.6	75.6 75.2 75.2	77.5 77.6	65.3 65.4	8.2 8.2 8.2	
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>55.1</b> 55.1 55.2	<b>72.8</b> 72.7 72.8	<b>58.3</b> 58.2 58.8	<b>70.8</b> 70.7 70.9	<b>75.4</b> 75.5 75.3	77.7 77.3 77.5	65.4 65.5 65.5	8.4 8.5 8.6	
	Jan-Mar 2000	55.2	72.9	59.1	70.9	75.3	77.7	65.7	8.5	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	
	Overlast 12 months	0.3	0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	

a Denominator = all persons in the relevant age group. All figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

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

#### **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity**

T	housa	nds.	seas	onally	adino

	Total aged 16		Does not	Wants	Aged 16-59 (F)/64 (M)  Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Vants job ar	Wants job and seeking work but not available to start			
	andover	Total	want job	a job		Available to s	start work	in last 4 wee		r not osst	na	ń	ot available	to start			
UNITED KINGDOM					Total	in next 2 wee	Not available	Dis- couraged workers	Long- term sick	Looking after family /home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other		
	1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	. 14	15		
All Spring quarte (Mar-May)	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFF	YCFI	YCFL	YCFO	YCFR	YCFU	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCGJ		
1993	16,836 16,909 17,023	7,481 7,564 7,676 7,645	5,335 5,299 5,396 5,328	2,146 2,264 2,280	1,870 2,036 2,041	873 924 925	997 1,112 1,116	150 138 109	414 503 524 579	748 792 772	211 230 240	346 373 396 411	275 229 239	117 100 120	159 128 118		
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	17,030 17,032 17,201	7,645 7,663 7,763 7,645	5,268 5,359	2,317 2,395 2,404 2,326	2,132 2,188 2,185 2,115	896 783 735 689	1,236 1,405 1,451 1,427	104 89 72 68	579 692 755 756	776 746 746 681	262 268 248 241	393 365 369	184 207 218 210	86 92 92 88	118 99 115 126 123		
1999 3-month avera Jan-Mar 1999	17,070 ages		5,319	2,326		680	1,388	74	742	670	219		217	76			
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr	17,057	<b>7,609</b> 7,624 7,645	<b>5,323</b> 5,335 5,319	2,289 2,326	<b>2,069</b> 2,077 2,115	678 689	1,399 1,427	71 68	747 756	667 681	230 241	<b>363</b> 362 369	212 210	82 88	140 129 123		
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum	17,082 17,099 1) 17,077	7,651 7,663 7,645	5,340 5,356 5,369	2,311 2,307 2,275	2,107 2,100 2,071	672 689 686	1,435 1,412 1,384	67 64 65	752 753 736	686 671 656	243 244 246	360 369 367	204 207 205	88 87 86	117 120 119		
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,049 17,080 17,043	7,619 7,645 7,614	5,325 5,357 5,315	2,294 2,288 2,299	2,085 2,074 2,087	705 687 690	1,380 1,387 1,397	66 67 66	751 740 739	658 653 661	247 238 227	362 376 394	209 214 212	93 95 94	117 119 117		
Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000	<b>17,018</b> 17,027	<b>7,603</b> 7,612 7,638	<b>5,327</b> 5,339 5,342	<b>2,276</b> 2,273 2,296	<b>2,069</b> 2,079 2,100	<b>676</b> 670 656	1,394 1,410 1,444	<b>66</b> 67 68	<b>725</b> 727 732	658 659 651	220 223 235	400 404 414	207 194 195	94 88 88	113 106 108		
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000		7,607	5,311	2,296	2,105	658	1,448		738	656	236	411	191	81	110		
Changes Over last 3 mo	onths 1	0.0	-16 -0.3	<b>20</b> 0.9	<b>36</b> 1.7	-18 -2.7	<b>54</b> 3.9	-2 -2.6	13 1.8	-2 -0.2	15 6.9	11 2.8	-16 -7.8	-13 -14.1	-3 -2.5		
Overlast 12 mor		-1 0.0	-12 -0.2	11 0.5	<b>37</b> 1.8	-23 -3.3	<b>59</b> 4.3	-10	-3 -0.4	-14 -2.1	16 7.4	<b>47</b> 13.0	<b>-26</b> -11.9	5 6.4	-31 -21.8		
Male Spring quarte (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFS	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK		
(Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995	5,886 5,971 6,065	2,583 2,657 2,747	1,807 1,809 1,901	777 847 847	654 736 737	307 325 321	348 411 416	83	259 324 327 362	44 49 51	112 121 129	150 158 166	122 112 110	58 57 58	65 54 52		
1995 1996 1997 1998	6,147 6,228 6,362	2,782 2,839 2,948 2,912	1,882 1,898 1,961	900 941 987	736 737 815 845 880	340 272 277	475 573 603	51	419 474	69 70 75	141 137 129 122	183 168 158 157	86 96 107	41 53 54	65 54 53 45 43 53 47		
1999 3-month aver	6,332 ages		1,968	944	854	273	582		464 452	72	122		90	43	57		
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr	6,331	<b>2,900</b> 2,907 2,912	1,963 1,972 1,968	937 935 944	838 844 854	271 268 273	<b>567</b> 576 582	46 43 40	460 464	71 72	118 122	156 152 157	91 90	43 43	48 47		
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum	6,341 6,356 a) 6,348	2,918 2,930 2,925	1,974 1,980 1,981	944 950 944	855 858 853	265 273 273	590 585 580	37	460 455 443	72 68 68	125 126 126	160 172 177	89 92 91	45 45 47	45 47 44		
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,337 6,354 6,330	2,914 2,925 2,902	1,965 1,984 1,958	949 941 943	855 845 845	283 274 274	571 571 571	39 39 41	451 445 445	67 66 68	125 115 109	174 180 182	95 95 98	50 51 52	45 44 46		
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 20 Dec 99-Feb 200	<b>6,328</b> 00 6,325	<b>2,904</b> 2,893 2,930	<b>1,970</b> 1,972 1,996	933 921 934	<b>836</b> 830 846	268 264 263	<b>568</b> 566 583	43	440 439 441	<b>68</b> 68 66	106 110 118	180 171 177	97 92 88	53 49 48	44 43 40		
(Win)  Jan-Mar 2000		2,918	1,984	933	851	263	588		448	61	116	182	83	43	40		
Changes Over last 3 mg	onths 24	14 0.5	14 0.7	0.0	15 1.7	-5 -2.0	<b>20</b> 3.5	1 2.6	8 1.8	-6 -9.3	10 9.4	0.9	-14 -14.8	-10 -18.8	-10.0		
Overlast12mo Percent		18 0.6	21 1.1	-4 -0.4	13 1.5	-8 -3.0	21 3.6	-3	-4 -0.9	-8 -11.8	2.1	<b>26</b> 16.4	-16 -16.5	2.7	-17 -30.4		
Female Spring quarte (Mar-May)	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFT	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL		
1993	10,949	4,897 4,907 4,929	3,528 3,490 3,496	1,369 1,417	1,216 1,300	566 599 604	650 701 700	61 55 45	155 179 197	704 742 721	99 109 111	196 216 230	153 117 129 99	59 43 62 45 39 38	94 74 67		
1995 1996 1997 1998	10,958 10,883 10,805	4,829 4,863 4,824 4,815	3,446 3,370 3,398	1,433 1,417 1,454 1,417	1,300 1,305 1,318 1,343 1,305	556 510 457	761 832 848	38 28	218 272 281	707 676 671	121 131 119	228 225 207 211	111	45 39 38	94 74 67 54 72 74 76		
1999 3-month aver	10,839 10,738	4,733	3,351	1,382	1,201	416	845		292	610	120		121	45			
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr	10,724 10,725	<b>4,709</b> 4,717 4,733	3,360 3,363 3,351	1,348 1,354 1,382	1,231 1,233 1,261	410 410 416	823 823 845	28 29	289 287 292	<b>601</b> 596 610	106 112 120	207 210 211	118 121 121	34 39 45	83 81 76		
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum	10,741 10,743 1) 10,729	4,733 4,733 4,720	3,366 3,377 3,389	1,367 1,357 1,332	1,252 1,242 1,218	408 416 413	845 826 805	27	292 297 293	614 604 588	118 118 119	200 196 191	115 115 113	43 42 39	72 73 75		
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,712 10,726	4,706 4,720 4,712	3,361 3,372 3,357	1,345 1,347 1,355	1,230 1,229 1,241	421 413 415	809 816 826	27	300 295 294	591 586 593	122 124 118	189 196 211	115 118 114	43 44 42	72 75 72		
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 200	<b>10,690</b> 00 10,702	<b>4,700</b> 4,719	3,357 3.367	1,343 1,352	1,233 1,250 1,255	<b>408</b> 406 393	825 844 861	24 24	285 288 292	<b>590</b> 591 586	114 113 117	220 233 237	110 102 107	<b>42</b> 39 39	68 63 68		
Dec 99 - Feb 20 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000		4,708 4,690	3,346 3,327	1,362	1,255	393	860		290	595	119	229	108		70		
Changes Over last 3 mo	onths -23	-10	-30	20	22	-13	34.2		5	5 0.8	5 4.5	9 4.3	-2 -1.6		2.4		
Overlast 12 mo	-0.2	-0.2 -19 -0.4	-0.9 -34 -1.0	1.5 15 1.1	1.8 24 2.0	-15	4.2 35 4.7	-6	1.8 1 0.2	-6 -1.0	14	22 10.5	-1.0 -10 -8.1	4	-13 -15.9		

All figures are revised.

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY** Economic inactivity by age

UNITED 50-64 (M) 50-59 (F) 65+ (M) 60+ (F) 16-59/64 16-17 18-24 25-34 35-49 MGSI YBSN YCAS YCAV YCAY YCBB MGWA MGWD 16,611 16,836 16,909 17,023 17,030 17,032 17,201 17,070 9,293 9,355 9,345 9,347 9,384 9,370 9,438 9,425 1,278 1,258 1,304 1,271 1,166 1,155 1,191 1,200 2,273 2,336 2,363 2,432 2,463 2,519 2,580 2,589 7,318 7,481 7,564 7,676 7,645 7,663 7,763 7,645 559 613 569 592 597 590 599 594 1,630 1,701 1,756 1,805 1,836 1,887 1,916 1,868 3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) **17,045** 17,057 17,070 **585** 588 594 **9,437** 9,432 9,425 **7,609** 7,624 7,645 **1,169** 1,185 1,200 1,415 1,406 1,393 1,871 1,864 1,868 **2,568** 2,581 2,589 17,082 17,099 17,077 9,431 9,436 9,432 7,651 7,663 7,645 605 611 613 1,388 1,377 1,356 1,864 1,856 1,863 2,587 2,604 2,612 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 1,206 1,214 1,200 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 17,049 17,080 17,043 7,619 7,645 7,614 602 604 600 1,189 1,183 1,176 1,876 1,885 1,886 9,430 9,435 9,429 2,610 2,616 2,611 17,018 17,027 17,046 1,174 1,171 1,174 **2,611** 2,605 2,629 1,880 1,905 1,887 593 Jan-Mar 2000 17.019 7.607 1,177 1.337 1.876 2,624 9,411 Changes Over last 3 months Percent 0.0 13 0.5 0.2 0.0 -5 -0.3 0.0 Overlast 12 months
Percent **-27** -0.2 -77 -5.5 -1 0.0 8 0.6 **56** 22 **-25** -0.3 0.3 MGSJ YCBC YBSO YCAT YCAW YCAZ MGWB MGWE 5,659 5,886 5,971 6,065 6,147 6,228 6,362 6,332 1,127 1,187 1,220 1,270 1,270 1,291 1,340 1,339 2,433 2,583 2,657 2,747 2,782 2,839 2,948 2,912 3,226 3,303 3,315 3,318 3,364 3,389 3,413 3,420 230 257 253 275 313 302 294 298 315 355 396 410 454 488 521 485 3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) **6,321** 6,331 6,332 **472** 475 488 **1,336** 1,343 1,339 **2,900** 2,907 2,912 301 298 301 303 303 298 **488** 488 485 **3,421** 3,424 3,420 6,341 6,356 6,348 1,348 1,350 1,355 2,918 2,930 2,925 306 315 320 479 484 481 298 296 288 487 484 480 3,423 3,426 3,424 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 6,337 6,354 6,330 2,914 2,925 2,902 487 491 495 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 1,361 1,369 1,368 3,424 3,429 3,429 **2,904** 2,893 2,930 307 305 315 **1,365** 1,361 1,383 6,352 2,918 305 475 272 484 3,434 Jan-Mar 2000 1,381 Changes Over last 3 months -2 -0.7 1.3 1.3 Overlast 12 months 31 0.5 18 0.6 5 0.6 -31 -10.2 -4 -0.8 **45** 3.3 13 0.4 YBSP YCAU MGSK YCAX YCBA YCBD MGWC MGWF 10,952 10,949 10,938 10,958 10,883 10,805 10,839 10,738 4,885 4,897 4,907 4,929 4,863 4,824 4,815 4,733 1,146 1,149 1,143 1,162 1,193 1,228 1,240 1,250 1,315 1,347 1,360 1,396 1,382 1,399 1,396 1,383 281 298 278 290 302 278 287 293 6,067 6,052 6,031 6,029 6,020 5,981 6,024 6,005 3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 10,724 10,725 10,738 **4,709** 4,717 4,733 284 290 293 1,112 1,103 1,095 **698** 709 712 1,383 1,376 1,383 1,232 1,238 1,250 **6,016** 6,009 6,005 10,741 10,743 10,729 4,733 4,733 4,720 300 296 293 1,090 1,081 1,068 1,377 1,372 1,383 727 730 719 1,239 1,255 1,257 6,008 6,009 6,009

series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sum of the series will not necessarily equal the totals.

Jures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

4,706 4,720 4,712

**4,700** 4,719 4,708

4,690

-10 -0.2

292 291 293

288

-5 -1.8

710 708 708

702

-4 -0.5

1,065 1,079 1,077

1,065

-3 -0.3

1,390 1,394 1,391

1,387 1,414 1,403

1,392

0.3

10,712 10,726 10,713

10,690 10,702 10,679

10,667

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

Jan-Mar 2000

Changes Over last 3 months Percent

Over last 12 months
Percent

1,249 1,247 1,243

1,246 1,244 1,247

1,243

-3 -0.2

6,006 6,006 6,000

**5,990** 5,983 5,971

5,977

-13 -0.2

**-38** -0.6

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

NITED NGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	Per cent, seasonall 65+ (M) 60+ (F)
conomic inactivity rates (%)a								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSI	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM
1992 1993 1994	36.7 37.1 37.2	20.8 21.2 21.4	40.5 46.2 43.8	21.7 22.1 23.8	17.4 17.1 17.0	14.2 14.6 14.9 15.1	31.0 31.6 31.5	91.7 92.1 92.1
1995 1996	37.3 37.2 37.0	21.6 21.4	44.1 41.9 40.5	23.8 24.1 22.9 23.3	16.9 17.0 16.3	15.2	31.9 31.9 31.5	92.0 92.3 91.9
1997 1998 1999	37.0 37.2 36.8	21.6 21.4 21.4 21.5 21.1	41.1 41.1	24.3 24.4	16.1 15.5	15.5 15.7 15.1	31.3 30.7	92.3 91.9
3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999	36.7	21.0	<b>40.5</b> 40.7	23.8 24.1	<b>15.7</b> 15.6	15.1 15.1	<b>30.5</b> 30.6	<b>92.1</b> 92.0
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36.7 36.8 36.8	21.1 21.1	41.1	24.1	15.5	15.1	30.7	91.9
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.8 36.7	21.1 21.2 21.1	42.3 42.5	24.7 24.4	15.4 15.2	14.9 15.0	30.7 30.8	92.0 91.9
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.7 36.7 36.6	21.0 21.1 21.0	41.8 41.9 41.6	24.2 24.1 23.9	15.1 15.3 15.1	15.1 15.1 15.1	30.7 30.7 30.6	91.9 92.0 91.9
Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000	<b>36.6</b> 36.6	<b>21.0</b> 21.0	<b>41.7</b> 41.6	<b>23.9</b> 23.8	<b>15.1</b> 15.1	<b>15.0</b> 15.2	<b>30.6</b> 30.5	<b>91.7</b> 91.7
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)  Jan-Mar 2000	36.6 36.6	21.1 21.0	41.9 <b>41.2</b>	23.8 23.9	15.3 15.2	15.0 14.9	30.7	91.6 91.7
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	-0.4
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
1992 1993	25.8 26.8	13.2 14.0	39.3 46.4	16.1 16.2	5.0 5.5	5.5 6.1	26.0 27.2	91.1 92.5 92.3
1994 1995 1996	26.8 27.1 27.4 27.6	14.4 14.8 14.9	43.6 43.8 40.5 41.8	17.8 18.2 17.4	5.4 5.8 6.6	5.5 6.1 6.7 6.9 7.5 8.0 8.5	27.7 28.5 28.2	92.3 91.8 92.4 92.4
1996 1997 1998 1999	27.8 28.2 27.9	15.1 15.6 15.4	41.8 41.8 40.7	17.6 19.2 19.5	6.4 6.3 6.5	8.0 8.5 7.8	27.8 28.1 27.4	92.4 92.4 92.1
3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999	27.9	15.3	40.6	18.8	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.2
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	28.0 27.9	15.4 15.4	40.3 40.7	19.0 19.5	6.6 6.5	7.8 7.8	27.5 27.4	92.2 92.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.0 28.0 28.0	15.4 15.5 15.4	41.4 42.7 43.4	19.1 19.3 19.2	6.5 6.5 6.3	7.8 7.7 7.7	27.5 27.5 27.6	92.1 92.2 92.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	27.9 28.0 27.9	15.4 15.4 15.3	42.0 42.5 41.6	19.1 18.9 18.7	6.1 6.1 5.8	7.8 7.8 7.9	27.7 27.8 27.7	92.0 92.1 92.1
Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000	<b>27.9</b> 27.8	<b>15.3</b> 15.2	<b>41.7</b> 41.3	<b>18.7</b> 18.5	<b>6.0</b> 6.1	<b>7.8</b> 7.8	<b>27.6</b> 27.5	91.9 92.1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)  Jan-Mar 2000	28.0 27.9	15.4 15.3	42.7 41.4	18.8 18.9	6.2 6.1	7.7	27.9 <b>27.9</b>	92.2 92.1
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.1
Overlast 12 months	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.4	-0.1
male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSK	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995	46.8 46.8 46.7	29.1 29.1 29.1 29.1 28.6 28.2 28.0	41.8 46.1 44.1 44.3	27.6 28.3 30.1	30.1 29.0 28.8	22.8 23.1 23.1 23.4 22.9	38.2 37.8 36.9	92.0 91.9 91.9
1995 1996	46.7 46.2	29.1 28.6	44.3 43.5	30.2 28.8	28.4 27.7 26.5	23.4 22.9	36.8 37.1	91.9 92.1 92.2 91.7 92.2
1997 1998 1999	45.7 45.7 45.2	28.2 28.0 27.5	43.5 39.1 40.4 41.6	29.3 29.6 29.6	26.5 26.2 24.9	23.1 22.9 22.4	36.7 35.7 35.1	91.7 92.2 91.8
3-month averages Jan-Mar 1999	45.1	27.3	40.3	<b>29.0</b> 29.5	<b>25.1</b> 25.0	<b>22.5</b> 22.4	<b>34.8</b> 34.9	<b>92.0</b> 91.9 91.8
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	45.1 45.2	27.4 27.5	41.1 41.6	29.6	24.9 24.8	22.4	35.1	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	45.2 45.2 45.1	27.5 27.5 27.4	42.5 42.0 41.7	30.2 30.3 29.8	24.6 24.4	22.3 22.2 22.4	35.1 35.1	91.9 91.9 91.9
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.0 45.1 45.0	27.3 27.3 27.3	41.5 41.4 41.6	29.4 29.4 29.4	24.4 24.8 24.8	22.5 22.5 22.4	34.9 34.7 34.6	91.8 91.8 91.8
Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>44.9</b> 44.9 44.8	27.2 27.3 27.2	<b>41.7</b> 41.8 41.2	29.2 29.3 29.1	24.6 24.5 24.7	22.3 22.7 22.5	34.6 34.5 34.5	<b>91.6</b> 91.5 91.4
Jan-Mar 2000	44.8	27.1	40.9	29.1	24.7	22.3	34.3	91.5
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.2
Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.
All figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336

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

GRE SIC1	AT BRITAIN 992	Whole ec	onomy s 01-93)			Public sector				Private se	ector		
310.		Actual	Seasonally adju	sted		Actual	Seasonally	adjusted		Actual	Seasonally ac	djusted	
				Per cent cha over previou 12 months	ange us			Per cent cha over previou 12 months	ange us			Per cent char over previou 12 months	nge s
1995=	=100			Monthly	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>
1995 1996 1997 1998 1998	Annual averages	LNMM 100.0 103.6 108.0 113.5 119.0	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI 100.0 103.0 105.3 108.6 113.1	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE	100.0 103.7 108.7 114.7 120.5	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND
1997	Nov	108.8	110.2	4.7	4.5	106.1	106.6	2.7	2.3	109.5	111.1	5.3	5.0
	Dec	112.5	110.9	4.9	4.8	107.2	106.9	2.7	2.6	113.7	111.9	5.5	5.3
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	108.3	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	117.2	4.0	4.6	111.6	112.5	4.7	4.4	118.8	118.4	3.8	4.7
	May	117.9	117.8	4.1	4.3	113.4	113.3	4.7	4.6	119.0	119.0	3.9	4.2
	Jun	118.6	119.0	5.2	4.4	114.5	114.0	4.9	4.8	119.6	120.1	5.3	4.3
	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	127.1	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	125.6	6.9	6.3
	Feb R	124.1	123.7	5.5	6.0	116.4	116.4	4.4	4.2	126.0	125.6	5.8	6.5
	Mar P	131.0	124.1	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	115.1	116.0	3.7	<b>4.2</b>	135.1	<b>126.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>

SIC1	992	Service in (Divisions				Manufacturi (Divisions 15	ng industries i-37)			Producti (Division	on industries is 10-41)		
		Actual	Seasonally adjus	ted		Actual	Seasonally	adjusted		Actual	Seasonally ad	djusted	
				Per cent ch over previo	ous			Per cent cl over previ 12 months	ous			Per cent c over previ 12 months	ous
1995	-100			Monthly	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Monthly	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Monthly	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>
Lievien		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH	LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG	LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF
1995 1995 1997 1998 <b>19</b> 98	) Annual ) averages	100.0 103.3 107.9 113.4 119.2				100.0 104.4 108.8 113.7 118.3				100.0 104.4 108.5 113.4 117.8			
1997	Nov	108.2	109.9	4.8	4.5	110.8	111.1	4.8	4.5	110.6	110.9	4.5	4.2
	Dec	112.5	110.8	5.2	4.9	112.9	111.5	4.6	4.6	112.7	111.1	4.4	4.4
1998	Jan	110.9	111.2	4.9	4.9	110.5	111.7	4.9	4.8	110.3	111.5	4.8	4.6
	Feb	111.7	111.4	5.3	5.1	112.7	112.4	4.9	4.8	112.4	112.0	4.9	4.7
	Mar	119.0	112.4	4.8	5.0	117.2	112.8	5.4	5.1	117.0	112.6	5.3	5.0
	Apr	113.2	112.7	5.9	5.3	113.4	112.9	5.0	5.1	113.3	112.8	5.1	5.1
	May	113.4	113.6	6.5	5.7	112.7	113.1	4.7	5.0	112.5	112.9	4.5	5.0
	Jun	112.3	112.9	5.2	5.9	113.1	113.5	4.7	4.8	112.9	113.2	4.6	4.8
	Jul	113.7	113.7	5.5	5.7	114.6	114.0	4.9	4.8	114.2	113.7	4.8	4.7
	Aug	112.2	113.8	5.0	5.3	112.4	114.3	4.5	4.7	112.2	114.0	4.5	4.7
	Sep	112.6	114.4	5.2	5.3	112.4	114.5	4.4	4.6	112.1	114.3	4.4	4.6
	Oct	112.0	114.6	4.8	5.0	113.7	115.0	4.5	4.5	113.3	114.8	4.4	4.5
	Nov	113.1	115.1	4.7	4.9	114.7	115.0	3.5	4.1	114.3	114.7	3.5	4.1
	Dec	117.3	115.5	4.2	4.6	116.6	115.1	3.2	3.7	116.3	114.6	3.2	3.7
1999	Jan	116.0	1162	4.5	4.5	115.0	116.2	4.0	3.6	114.6	115.8	3.8	3.5
	Feb	117.9	117.4	5.4	4.7	116.6	116.2	3.4	3.5	116.2	115.8	3.4	3.5
	Mar	125.2	117.9	4.9	4.9	121.3	116.7	3.4	3.6	120.9	116.4	3.4	3.5
	Apr	117.2	117.1	3.9	4.7	117.4	116.9	3.5	3.4	117.2	116.6	3.4	3.4
	May	118.3	118.3	4.2	4.3	116.6	117.0	3.4	3.5	116.3	116.7	3.4	3.4
	Jun	119.2	119.6	6.0	4.7	117.0	117.4	3.4	3.5	116.6	117.0	3.3	3.4
	Jul	119.1	119.2	4.9	5.0	118.7	118.0	3.5	3.5	118.1	117.5	3.4	3.4
	Aug	118.1	119.9	5.4	5.4	117.0	118.9	4.0	3.7	116.4	118.3	3.8	3.5
	Sep	117.7	120.0	4.9	5.0	117.4	119.4	4.3	4.0	116.8	118.8	4.0	3.7
	Oct	118.0	120.7	5.3	5.2	118.9	120.2	4.5	4.3	118.2	119.6	4.2	4.0
	Nov	118.9	121.2	5.3	5.2	120.3	120.4	4.8	4.5	119.5	119.8	4.5	4.2
	Dec	124.8	122.7	6.3	5.6	123.6	121.8	5.8	5.0	122.8	120.8	5.4	4.7
2000	Jan	123.9	124.1	6.8	6.1	121.7	122.7	5.6	5.4	121.1	122.0	5.4	5.1
	Feb R	124.8	124.0	5.7	6.2	122.0	121.6	4.6	5.4	121.6	121.1	4.6	5.1
	Mar P	<b>132.4</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	126.8	122.0	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	4.7

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

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

Revised Provisional

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

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN 92	Agricul- ture and forestry <sup>o</sup>	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing	Pulp, paper products printing and publish-	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machin- ery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.
March	1996=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	ing (21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1997 1998 <b>1999</b>	Annual Averages	LOTJ	104.8 108.8 109.8	103.6 108.1 110.0	105.1 107.3 111.3	105.0 109.2 111.8	107.0 111.6 114.7	104.4 108.5 112.8	105.2 111.5 119.0	105.4 110.5 113.7	105.1 109.4 113.1	107.7 113.0 115.8	104.8 108.3 109.3	LOTV 105.1 109.4 111.8
1997	Mar		103.9	101.6	103.1	104.3	104.3	101.8	103.0	103.6	102.5	106.0	102.9	102.9
	Apr May June	 	104.5 104.7 104.7	102.4 103.1 103.3	103.6 104.0 105.1	104.8 105.2 105.5	105.1 106.2 106.7	102.4 102.9 103.8	103.7 104.2 105.0	104.0 104.4 104.8	103.5 104.4 105.2	106.3 107.0 107.1	103.8 104.0 104.4	104.1 104.5 105.6
	July Aug Sep	::	105.0 104.8 104.6	103.8 103.8 103.9	105.6 105.8 105.4	105.6 105.2 104.9	107.1 106.5 106.8	104.2 105.0 105.6	105.1 105.4 105.5	105.5 105.8 106.1	105.4 105.5 105.5	108.1 107.4 108.6	104.8 104.7 105.1	105.6 105.7 105.2
	Oct Nov Dec		104.0 104.8 106.1	103.9 104.6 105.6	105.6 106.6 107.0	104.8 105.2 105.3	107.4 109.1 110.0	106.4 106.5 106.4	105.9 106.4 107.5	106.0 106.7 107.1	106.0 106.6 107.2	108.0 109.0 109.2	105.3 106.3 106.7	105.2 105.7 106.8
1998	Jan Feb Mar	::	106.4 106.8 106.8	105.9 105.9 105.9	106.4 105.3 105.0	105.8 106.5 107.7	110.7 110.6 111.2	105.8 105.5 105.6	108.2 109.0 109.1	107.7 108 108.6	107.7 108.0 108.0	109.5 110.0 110.3	106.9 107.0 107.1	107.0 107.4 107.6
	Apr May June	ij	108.0 108.7 108.9	106.6 107.7 108.4	105.8 106.3 107.5	108.6 109.1 109.4	111.8 112.6 112.1	106.4 107.4 108.0	109.6 110.0 110.9	109.6 110.4 110.5	108.2 108.6 109.1	112.0 113.1 113.5	108.0 108.6 108.8	108.5 109.0 109.5
	July Aug Sep	:	108.7 108.4 108.7	108.8 108.2 108.2	107.7 108.2 107.8	109.8 109.7 109.8	112.2 111.4 111.3	108.3 108.7 109.3	111.3 111.8 111.7	110.4 110.5 111.2	109.8 110.1 110.2	114.4 114.6 114.8	108.9 108.7 108.8	110.1 110.5 110.4
	Oct Nov Dec	::	109.3 110.0 110.6	108.0 109.0 109.9	107.9 108.7 108.7	109.4 109.8 109.8	110.9 111.8 111.9	110.1 110.7 111.1	112.1 112.9 114.5	111.5 111.7 111.7	110.0 110.3 110.5	114.1 113.7 113.4	108.2 108.4 108.5	110.1 110.0 110.0
1999	Jan <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> Mar	::	109.8 109.1	109.6 109.1	107.5 107.4	110.0 110.5	111.1	111.1 110.7	115.6 115.5	111.6 111.4	110.1 110.5	110.9	108.0 107.7	108.7 10a.6
	Apr May Jun		108.8 109.1 109.4	108.9 109.3 109.5	107.9 109.2 110.6	110.4 110.9 111.0	111.8 112.6 113.4	110.7 111.2 111.8	116.6 117.4 118.5	111.4 111.8 112.2	111.4 112.2 112.6	112.0 114.0 115.2	108.1 108.7 109.5	1163 1167 1168
	Jul Aug Sep	:	109.4 109.7 109.8	109.8 110.0 110.3	111.6 112.3 112.5	111.4 111.1 111.5	114.3 115.0 116.0	112.1 112.7 113.4	118.7 119.1 119.8	112.5 113.3 114.2	113.0 113.6 114.1	117.0 117.2 117.5	110.0 109.8 110.0	111.7 112.0 112.0
	Oct Nov Dec	:	110.3 110.9 111.0	110.6 110.8 111.2	113.2 113.9 114.6	112.1 113.6 114.1	116.8 117.7 118.3	114.2 114.6 115.2	120.3 121.1 122.2	115.6 116.8 117.1	114.4 114.6 115.2	117.3 118.5 119.1	110.0 110.7 110.1	112.1 112.5 114.9
	Jan Feb R Mar P	··	111.3 111.4 <b>112.1</b>	111.8 112.4 113.1	113.6 112.6 111.9	112.0 110.9 <b>109.5</b>	118.1 118.3 <b>118.6</b>	114.8 114.5 114.1	122.9 123.0 122.9	116.9 115.5 <b>114.8</b>	116.3 117.8 <b>118.5</b>	120.6 120.6 <b>120.7</b>	110.0 110.0 111.0	1164 1162 1152
	nt change on t	the year LNLM	LNLN	LNLO	LNLP	LNLQ	LNLR	LNLS	LNLT	LNLU	LNLV	LNLW	LNLX	LNLY
	Feb Mar		2.9 2.8	4.5 4.2	1.9 1.9	2.9	6.5 6.7	3.2 3.7	5.7 5.9	4.6 4.9	5.8 5.3	3.2 4.1	4.5	4.5
	Apr May June	:	3.3 3.8 4.1	4.1 4.5 4.9	22 22 23	3.6 3.7 3.7	6.5 6.0 5.0	3.9 4.3 4.0	5.7 5.6 5.6	5.4 5.7 5.5	4.6 4.0 3.7	5.4 5.7 6.0	4.1 4.4 4.2	4,3 4,3 3,7
	July Aug Sep	» 	3.5 3.4 3.9	4.8 4.2 4.1	2.0 2.2 2.3	4.0 4.3 4.6	4.8 4.6 4.3	4.0 3.5 3.5	5.9 6.1 5.8	4.7 4.4 4.7	4.2 4.4 4.4	5.8 6.7 5.7	3.9 3.9 3.5	43 45 5.0
	Oct Nov Dec		5.1 5.0 4.2	4.0 4.2 4.1	2.2 2.0 1.6	4.4 4.4 4.3	3.3 2.5 1.7	3.5 3.9 4.4	5.9 6.1 6.5	5.2 4.7 4.3	3.8 3.5 3.0	5.6 4.3 3.8	2.8 2.0 1.6	4.7 4.0 3.0
999	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> Mar	::	2.8 2.1	3.5 3.0	2.0	3.3 2.6	0.5	5.3 4.8	6.1 5.9	3.4 2.5	2.0 2.4	0.9	1.0 0.5	2.1
	Apr May Jun	:: ::	0.7 0.4 0.5	22 1.4 1.1	1.9 2.7 2.9	1.6 1.6 1.5	0.0 0.0 1.1	4.0 3.6 3.5	6.3 6.7 6.9	1.6 1.2 1.6	3.0 3.3 3.3	-0.1 0.8 1.5	0.1 0.1 0.6	1.5 1.6 1.6
	Jul Aug Sep	0.9 3.6	0.7 1.2 1.0	1.0 1.7 1.9	3.6 3.9 4.3	1.5 1.3 1.6	1.8 3.2 4.2	3.5 3.7 3.7	6.6 6.6 7.3	1.9 2.6 2.7	2.9 3.2 3.6	2.3 2.3 2.3	1.0 0.9 1.1	1.4 1.4 1.4
	Oct Nov Dec	7.0 6.7 5.0	1.0 0.9 0.3	2.3 1.6 1.2	4.9 4.8 5.4	2.5 3.5 3.9	5.3 5.3 5.7	3.7 3.5 3.7	7.3 7.3 6.8	3.7 4.5 4.8	4.0 3.9 4.3	2.8 4.2 5.1	1.7 22 1.5	2.1 3.1 3.9
		3.7	0.5	1.5 2.5 <b>3.7</b>	4.6	1.6	5.8	3.0	6.7	4.6	5.4 7.0	7.9 8.7	1.3	4.1

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

The average of the latest three months.

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

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

Excluding private domestic and personal services.

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

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

Electr- ical and optical equip- ment	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- catione	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work <sup>d</sup>	Other services f		AT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	Mar	ch 1996=100
105.7 110.1 116.5	101.6 106.3 110.7	101.0 103.9 102.1	103.4 110.4 115.0	104.9 110.8 113.8	97.9 101.8 103.0	106.3 110.8 117.4	104.3 108.3 111.4	106.7 113.3 118.0	104.0 110.2 115.0	101.0 103.5 106.0	LOUH 104.6 107.6 113.0	LOUI 106.1 114.7 121.8	1997 1998 <b>1999</b>	Annual Averages
103.6	99.9	99.2	101.5	102.6	96.9	104.3	101.8	103.7	102.4	100.3	103.0	103.9	1997	Mar
104.5	100.6	99.4	101.7	103.4	97.3	103.9	102.3	104.5	102.7	100.2	103.5	104.1		Apr
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		May
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		Jun
106.4	101.4	101.6	103.1	104.9	98.2	106.2	104.2	107.2	104.3	99.9	104.6	103.7		Jul
106.6	101.2	101.0	103.1	105.2	98.6	106.9	104.4	107.7	104.2	100.5	105.6	105.1		Aug
106.5	101.5	101.0	103.7	105.5	99.0	107.1	105.1	107.9	104.3	101.1	106.5	107.0		Sep
106.2	101.7	101.1	104.2	105.7	98.8	107.2	105.2	108.1	104.4	101.9	106.3	108.4		Oct
106.6	103.0	102.1	105.3	105.9	98.4	107.1	105.8	108.2	104.8	102.5	105.4	109.1		Nov
107.1	104.1	102.5	106.0	106.9	98.2	108.8	106.3	108.7	105.6	102.9	104.8	110.0		Dec
107.1	104.6	102.5	106.4	107.4	98.5	109.9	107.0	109.3	106.8	102.6	104.8	110.6	1998	Jan
107.5	104.8	102.2	106.8	107.9	99.0	110.4	107.3	110.0	108.0	102.5	104.9	110.8		Feb
107.7	105.0	102.3	107.1	107.8	99.2	109.5	107.3	110.7	108.7	102.8	104.5	111.5		Mar
08.6	105.7 106.0 106.6	103.2 103.9 104.1	107.7 108.3 109.0	108.8 109.9 111.0	99.8 101.1 102.1	109.3 109.9 110.4	108.6 109.8 108.8	111.3 112.3 113.2	109.2 109.9 110.3	102.9 102.9 102.9	104.9 105.6 106.7	112.8 113.7 113.6		Apr May Jun
10.0	107.0	104.3	110.1	111.6	102.9	110.9	107.4	113.8	110.5	103.4	107.7	114.0		Jul
10.4	107.0	104.3	111.0	111.9	103.0	110.8	106.5	113.8	110.0	103.8	108.9	115.5		Aug
10.7	106.6	104.6	111.9	112.0	103.3	110.8	108.0	114.0	110.2	103.7	109.8	116.5		Sep
111.0	106.2	104.5	112.4	112.1	102.8	110.7	108.3	114.4	110.2	104.1	109.9	116.9		Oct
11.6	106.4	104.5	113.3	112.2	102.5	111.0	109.3	114.9	111.1	104.3	109.5	116.9		Nov
12.5	107.1	104.5	113.5	112.5	102.6	112.7	108.9	115.4	111.8	104.7	109.5	117.2		Dec
12.9	107.3	103.7	113.6	112.5	103.4	113.7	109.3	115.8	112.9	104.8	109.8	117.1	1999	Jana
113.5	107.7	101.4	113.0	112.4	102.1	112.9	109.8	115.9	114.0	105.0	110.2 109.9	117.0 117.2		Feb <sup>a</sup> Mar
14.0	108.8	102.2	113.0	113.1	101.6	113.4	109.8	116.5	114.6	105.0	110.3	117.6		Apr
14.6	109.6	103.8	113.3	113.6	102.1	115.2	110.2	117.6	115.4	105.1	111.1	118.3		May
15.1	110.2	104.9	113.4	113.8	103.2	117.1	110.9	118.2	116.0	105.6	112.7	119.5		Jun
116.0	110.5	103.7	113.9	113.8	103.2	118.0	111.9	118.6	116.0	105.9	113.5	121.2		Jul
116.9	111.1	102.2	114.4	114.0	103.7	119.0	111.8	118.6	115.2	106.1	114.5	122.5		Aug
118.0	111.6	101.0	115.5	114.3	104.0	118.7	112.3	118.6	114.6	105.9	114.8	123.7		Sep
118.7	112.1	100.9	116.6	114.4	103.9	118.7	112.3	118.3	114.2	106.4	115.0	124.3		Oct
119.3	112.8	100.9	117.9	114.2	103.3	118.2	112.5	118.7	114.7	107.2	114.6	125.7		Nov
119.3	113.4	101.2	118.1	114.6	102.8	120.8	112.4	119.5	115.3	107.6	114.4	126.8		Dec
119.8	113.7	101.8	118.3	115.3	104.0	121.8	113.8	121.4	116.8	108.0	114.7	128.6	cent chang	Jan
120.3	113.5	101.4	118.6	116.4	104.7	122.8	114.2	122.1	118.2	109.0	114.9	130.2		Feb R
121.2	<b>114.3</b>	100.8	<b>119.7</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>114.4</b>	122.6	119.2	<b>109.3</b>	<b>114.9</b>	130.0		Mar P
LNLZ 4.0	<b>LNMA</b> 5.1	LNMB 3.1	LNMC 5.5	<b>LNMD</b> 5.1	<b>LNME</b> 2.4	<b>LNMF</b> 5.0	<b>LNMG</b> 5.4	<b>LNMH</b> 6.7	LNMI 62	LNMJ 2.5	<b>LNMK</b> 1.5	LNML 7.3	1998	Mar
3.9	5.1	3.8	5.9	5.3	2.6	5.2	6.2	6.6	6.3	2.7	1.4	8.3		Apr
3.8	5.1	3.4	6.0	5.6	3.0	5.1	6.5	6.5	6.3	2.8	1.7	8.7		May
3.6	5.6	2.9	6.4	6.1	4.6	5.2	4.9	6.3	6.3	3.1	2.5	9.9		Jun
3.4	5.6	2.7	6.8	6.4	4.7	4.5	3.1	6.2	6.0	3.6	3.0	9.9		Jul
3.6	5.8	3.3	7.7	6.3	4.5	3.6	2.1	5.7	5.5	3.3	3.2	9.9		Aug
3.9	5.0	3.5	8.0	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	5.7	5.7	2.6	3.1	8.9		Sep
4.5	4.4	3.4	7.8	6.1	4.0	3.3	3.0	5.8	5.6	2.2	3.3	7.8		Oct
4.8	3.4	2.3	7.6	6.0	4.2	3.6	3.3	6.1	6.0	1.8	3.9	7.1		Nov
5.1	2.9	2.0	7.1	5.2	4.5	3.6	2.4	6.2	5.8	1.7	4.5	6.5		Dec
5.4	2.6	1.1	6.7	4.7	5.0	3.5	2.1	5.9	5.7	2.1	4.8	5.9	1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>
5.3 5.4	2.5 2.6	0.2 -0.8	5.8 5.5	42	4.2 3.0	3.1 3.1	2.1 2.4	5.2 4.7	5.1 4.9	2.3 2.1	5.0 5.1	5.6 5.1		Feb <sup>a</sup> Mar
5.0	3.0	-1.0	4.9	4.0	1.8	3.8	1.1	4.7	5.0	2.0	5.1	4.3		Apr
5.2	3.4	0.0	4.7	3.4	1.0	4.9	0.3	4.7	5.0	2.2	5.3	4.0		May
5.2	3.4	0.7	4.1	2.6	1.1	6.0	1.9	4.5	5.1	2.5	5.7	5.2		Jun
5.5	3.3	-0.6	3.5	2.0	0.4	6.4	4.2	4.2	5.0	2.4	5.4	6.2		Jul
5.8	3.8	-2.0	3.0	1.9	0.6	7.4	4.9	4.2	4.8	2.2	5.1	6.1		Aug
6.6	4.7	-3.4	3.2	2.0	0.7	7.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.1	4.5	6.1		Sep
7.0	5.6	-3.5	3.7	2.0	1.1	7.2	3.7	3.5	3.6	22	4.7	6.4		Oct
6.9	6.0	-3.4	4.1	1.8	0.8	6.5	3.0	3.3	3.2	27	4.7	7.5		Nov
6.1	5.9	-3.1	4.1	1.9	0.3	7.2	3.3	3.5	3.1	28	4.5	8.2		Dec
6.1	6.0	-1.8	4.1	2.5	0.6	7.1	4.1	4.9	3.5	3.1	4.4	9.8	2000	Jan
6.3	5.6	-1.1	5.0	3.6	1.5	7.9	4.2	5.5	4.1	4.0	4.3	11.3		Feb R
<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	4.1	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>		<b>Mar P</b>

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

Change on year (%)

4.4

0.1

117.0

119.0 127.4 4.7

5.3 5.3

4.9 5.3 5.3

5.8 6.1 5.3

#### January 2000

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

#### mated average earnings in January 2000

Great Britain, not seasonally an

Change on year (%)

2.4 2.8 2.5

> 2.1 3.4 3.8

> 3.8 3.6 3.2

3.7

3.8 3.4

3.9 4.0 4.7

3.4 3.0 3.3

3.6 3.9 3.1

4.0 4.8 **4.2** 

5.0

LOUO

2.4 2.8 2.5

2.1 3.3 4.0

3.6 3.6 3.1

3.6 3.4 3.1

3.7

4.3 3.9

4.5 4.7 5.3

4.0 3.4 3.7

4.0 4.3 3.7

4.5 4.8 **4.1** 

Services

sestimated that the average gross weekly earnings of fullneadult employees in January 2000 were £420.3. The tables ow the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and anual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and Governent Office Regions.

January 2000 projections by applying the appropriate ipplier from Box 1 to the NES estimates for April 1999.

multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the and 1999 New Earnings Survey so that the overall ease (which was 3.7 per cent) equals the 5.1 per cent ease in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 9 and January 2000. The AEI used is an unpublished es that excludes arrears of pay.

Occupation	All employ	ees on adult r	ates	- 10 m
	Major group	Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	687.9	492.3	631.0
Professional occupations Associate professional and	2	611.5	509.2	569.1
technical occupations	3	553.4	420.8	496.8
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	313.0	285.2	292.1
Craft and related occupations	5	377.5	251.8	370.2
Personal and protective service				
occupations	6	366.9	249.4	313.2
Sales occupations	7	369.4	261.6	320.1
Plant and machine operatives	8	346.8	253.5	331.9
Other occupations	9	298.5	216.5	283.2
All non-manual occupations		549.9	370.1	466.3
All manual occupations		344.6	238.3	326.2
Alloccupations	1-9	461.8	349.7	420.

Manual	1.0287	1.0738	1.0356
Non-manual	1.0465	1.0670	1.0520
All	1.0438	1.0711	1.0506

ble B	verage gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; January 2000	

dustry		Male			Female			Male and fe	male	
	code	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
riculture, hunting and forestry	A	280.2	419.3	311.5	213.7	281.2	246.1	273.5	376.0	301.7
ingan quarrying	C	407.4	676.2	533.9			*	406.5	604.7	513.8
nufacturing	D	364.8	566.8	443.2	248.8	364.4	312.9	345.6	507.8	415.3
nufacture of food products	DA	348.1	631.2	434.0	261.4	365.6	305.5	326.6	535.8	398.3
nufacture of textile and textile products	DB	281.3	451.2	345.9	208.1	303.9	234.1	239.8	389.6	290.2
nufacture of pulp, paper and paper										
oducts: publishing and printing	DE	408.6	572.1	488.4	282.2	399.1	373.0	389.0	499.9	453.4
nufacture of electircal and optical equipment	DL	338.8	557.2	447.2	248.7	378.1	306.8	311.9	512.4	409.6
nufacture of transport equipment	DM	413.3	602.5	481.0	304.8	385.5	355.2	408.5	567.0	470.2
ctricity, gas and water supply	E	453.1	631.6	549.6		390.9	392.1	455.1	545.1	514.2
nstruction	F	361.4	532.1	418.1		327.0	326.6	363.4	485.7	411.9
polesale and retail trade	G	308.0	465.4	412.4	231.2	295.0	289.4	297.9	393.6	369.6
tels and restaurants	Н	237.1	423.3	310.1	193.8	297.3	244.5	217.8	358.0	279.7
ansport, storage and communication	1	369.9	554.6	441.8	334.5	375.6	368.1	368.3	489.3	426.9
ancial intermediation	1	388.8	718.0	707.8		403.3	404.0	366.2	559.3	555.6
alestate, renting and business activities	K	321.3	604.6	526.4	237.9	393.7	381.5	308.8	514.5	472.3
blicadministration and defence		316.3	482.2	457.7	249.5	355.0	352.6	307.5	426.1	414.1
bration	M	293.4	507.9	460.1	239.5	412.2	400.7	275.5	446.7	423.2
althand social work	N	275.4	560.3	468.3	214.2	367.2	340.1	235.9	412.4	373.2
hercommunity, social and personal										
evice activities	0	309.4	520.3	440.7	212.0	383.8	351.0	283.5	455.1	403.2
lindustries and services	A-Q	344.6	549.9	461.8	238.3	370.1	349.7	326.2	466.3	420.3

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

#### eC Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; January 2000

ègion	Male			Female			Male and female			
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	
hEast	334.9	470.4	401.4	222.7	329.6	310.4	315.9	399.0	367.3	
hWest (including Merseyside)	342.2	510.5	433.3	237.9	336.3	320.7	324.5	426.8	391.5	
thWest (excluding Merseyside)	339.9	511.5	433.0	238.7	336.0	319.6	322.3	429.1	391.7	
seyside	354.2	504.4	434.9	231.7	337.7	325.6	336.9	415.7	390.6	
Shire and the Humber	330.7	489.9	413.1	225.4	338.9	319.1	313.4	417.9	379.3	
Midlands	339.2	489.2	415.7	224.5	329.8	307.1	319.2	419.8	380.0	
Midlands	337.6	520.1	432.7	233.0	342.8	322.4	320.0	439.4	394.6	
Western	324.5	499.2	420.5	229.4	336.4	319.0	308.1	422.9	383.4	
The Stelli	351.0	532.1	455.1	238.5	364.0	346.9	334.4	455.7	416.7	
on a second	387.7	695.5	610.0	280.5	468.5	452.9	368.9	591.3	546.3	
East	357.1	571.9	491.8	253.1	383.5	365.2	337.8	487.6	444.6	
nd	345.6	556.8	467.7	239.8	374.3	354.1	327.6	472.5	425.9	
S	335.8	470.6	400.8	225.0	341.1	319.5	317.8	406.6	371.5	
and	338.0	497.7	423.8	232.2	339.0	318.9	316.7	420.2	383.4	
tBritain .	344.6	549.9	461.8	238.3	370.1	349.7	326.2	466.3	420.3	

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

New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 1999 Part A (available 10NS Direct, Room D140, Government Offices, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP10 8XG, tel 01633 812078).

			C	hange on year	(%)		C	hange on year	(%)		C	hange on year	(%)
		Index including bonus	Including	Excluding bonusa	Bonus effecta	including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonusa	Bonus effecta	including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonusa	Bonneffe
		LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU	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	0.8
1990	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	18
	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	Jana	114.6	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.0	4.1	3.6	0.5	116.0	4.6	4.5	0.1
	Feba	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

Private sector

Change on year (%)

4.6

3.2 3.2 4.1

of which: manufacturing

LNNI 106.4 106.5 106.4

> 106.8 108.3 108.8

> 109.2 110.6 110.0

> 109.6 109.8 110.6

110.3

111.1 110.6

111.6 113.4 114.5

113.6 114.4 114.1

114.0 114.5 114.7

115.2 116.4 **115.1** 

0.8 1.2 0.5

0.1

0.4 0.8 1.3

Source: Monthly Wages and S Average Earnings Index enquir

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 Labour Market Trends, May 1999 for further details.

R Revised Provisiona

1995=100

Apr May Jun

Jul Aug Sep

Feb<sup>a</sup> Mar

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

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

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

GREAT	All	All	All	All	Agri-	Mining &	Manu-	Manu-	Manu- facture	Manu- facture	Manu-	Manu-	Manu- facture	Manu-	Toup
BRITAIN	indust- ries	index of product- ion indust- ries	manu- facturing	services	culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	quarry- ing	facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	facture of textiles & textile products; leather		of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibre	products	facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	of basic metals	facture of machin- ery & equipment	
1992	A-Q	C-E	<u>D</u>	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	
MEN Weekly ea 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	rnings (£s) 217.9 237.2 253.1 268.4 274.4 279.9 291.0 301.3 314.3 328.5 335.0	234.7 254.4 269.4 287.6 293.9 301.9 315.8 327.4 340.9 355.9 358.3	. 231.1 250.5 263.2 280.8 288.8 297.9 312.4 323.6 337.5 352.6 354.6	200.9 217.3 236.8 250.6 257.6 262.3 269.3 277.3 289.3 302.6 313.0	162.1 179.0 192.5 203.0 213.7 217.7 235.7 241.9 252.1 260.9 272.8	286.1 311.1 357.4 375.5 355.4 334.8 350.8 367.8 400.5 408.3 396.0	225.0 247.4 269.3 280.3 288.2 294.0 304.7 315.3 319.2 330.7 338.4	185.7 205.3 213.9 233.1 245.1 248.4 258.7 270.6 276.9 275.5 276.3	263.6 276.8 293.6 308.4 318.9 335.6 348.8 361.8 377.9 394.3 397.2	243.0 272.8 287.7 310.6 322.8 332.3 344.1 346.8 381.8 392.8 397.4	217.6 240.3 247.8 264.0 275.3 285.7 295.6 298.9 318.9 324.0 329.2	228.9 243.7 258.4 265.7 272.3 286.3 300.4 309.8 325.2 340.7 343.7	232.6 249.8 258.0 276.2 283.1 295.7 315.8 326.4 342.5 358.7 356.4	228.5 247.2 252.6 275.7 285.1 296.0 319.4 326.1 344.4 356.5 358.3	
Hours wor 1989 1990 1990 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999	*ked 45.3 45.3 45.3 44.4 44.5 44.3 44.7 45.2 44.8 45.1 45.0 44.4	45.3 45.1 43.7 44.0 43.7 44.0 44.8 44.2 44.6 44.4 43.6	45.4 45.2 43.6 43.9 43.7 44.1 44.8 44.2 44.5 44.3 43.5	45.1 45.2 44.9 44.8 44.7 45.1 45.3 45.1 45.2 45.2 44.7	46.8 47.4 47.8 46.9 46.8 46.9 47.9 47.5 47.8 46.9 47.4	46.4 46.9 48.0 48.7 48.3 49.4 51.9 50.8 52.0 50.1 51.7	462 465 462 45.9 45.5 45.6 462 45.0 45.6 45.4	43.9 44.1 43.2 43.8 44.3 44.3 43.9 44.1 44.3 43.5 42.6	43.9 43.6 42.7 42.7 43.0 43.1 43.6 43.7 43.9 43.7 43.5	43.8 43.5 42.9 42.8 43.0 43.1 43.2 42.6 42.6 42.3 41.8	45.6 44.9 43.8 43.8 44.3 44.3 45.7 44.5 45.1 45.2 44.0	46.6 46.1 45.3 44.9 44.6 45.0 45.3 44.6 44.8 44.6 44.3	462 45.9 43.9 44.7 44.4 45.9 45.4 45.6 45.5 44.4	45.9 45.5 43.1 43.6 43.8 45.4 44.3 44.9 44.0 43.1	
Hourly ear 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999	1.00 (£s) 4.81 5.25 5.70 6.05 6.21 6.30 6.44 6.70 6.97 7.30 7.54	5.17 5.62 6.14 6.53 6.71 6.85 7.05 7.37 7.64 8.02 8.23	5.08 5.53 6.02 6.39 6.60 6.75 6.97 7.29 7.58 7.96 8.15	4.47 4.83 5.29 5.62 5.87 5.94 6.13 6.40 6.70 7.01	3.45 3.76 4.02 4.37 4.56 4.70 4.92 5.08 5.27 5.56 5.76	6.02 6.45 7.26 7.68 7.21 6.62 6.75 7.15 7.70 8.14 7.66	4.86 5.30 5.84 6.08 6.37 6.42 6.58 7.00 7.00 7.28 7.52	4.21 4.65 4.96 5.33 5.53 5.60 5.90 6.15 6.25 6.34 6.49	5.97 6.31 6.81 7.24 7.39 7.82 8.01 8.30 8.59 9.02 9.12	5.52 6.23 6.69 7.23 7.43 7.69 7.97 8.09 8.96 9.29 9.51	4.77 5.34 5.64 6.03 6.19 6.36 6.47 6.70 7.04 7.13 7.46	4.92 5.26 5.67 5.88 6.00 6.22 6.62 6.727 7.64 7.76	5.04 5.43 5.87 6.17 6.37 6.61 6.88 7.18 7.50 7.88 8.03	4.98 5.43 5.87 6.32 6.54 6.74 7.04 7.35 7.67 8.11 8.31	
WOMEN Weekly eal 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	rnings (£s) 135.1 148.1 159.2 170.1 177.1 182.0 188.3 195.2 201.1 210.8 221.9	138.4 153.0 162.4 174.8 182.2 187.0 199.0 205.0 214.2 224.2 232.0	138.1 152.9 162.2 174.6 181.8 186.7 198.8 205.0 214.1 224.2 231.7	131.8 143.7 156.3 166.4 173.2 177.8 179.8 187.9 191.7 201.6 215.7	118.9 134.0 142.1 150.4 156.2 171.9 179.4 177.9 186.9 187.8 200.1	179.2 190.0 200.4 	146.1 164.8 176.8 191.3 199.5 200.6 214.3 218.5 229.4 239.9 243.4	120.1 131.3 137.2 147.4 152.8 156.5 169.5 174.7 180.3 188.2 194.8	161.0 175.1 185.0 196.7 210.4 214.5 234.2 228.2 238.2 250.1 262.8	155.3 171.9 181.9 194.0 203.4 213.2 220.0 234.2 263.2 262.2 272.8	138.7 149.3 156.1 168.9 176.0 183.1 178.1 190.0 206.0 219.6 224.2	135.6 152.6 168.2 176.5 183.2 188.9 209.9 214.2 228.4 213.9 225.0	134.6 147.7 153.2 169.2 176.8 178.3 199.7 195.7 206.2 216.3 205.3	153.4 163.9 166.5 182.4 191.0 202.9 217.1 216.0 225.9 237.7 236.1	
Hours wor 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998	39.9 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8 40.1 40.3 40.2 40.2 40.2 39.9	40.4 40.5 40.0 40.2 40.3 40.6 40.9 40.7 40.8 40.7 40.4	40.4 40.5 40.0 40.2 40.3 40.6 40.9 40.7 40.8 40.7 40.4	39.2 39.0 39.4 39.5 39.3 39.6 39.7 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8	41.0 41.1 42.3 40.7 41.9 42.2 42.0 41.3 40.9 42.3 41.9	39.4 38.5 40.2 	41.5 41.6 41.5 41.6 41.5 41.7 42.0 41.8 41.5 41.5	39.4 39.5 39.1 39.2 39.3 39.5 39.6 39.5 39.6 39.4 39.3	40.3 40.3 39.8 39.7 40.6 40.3 41.5 40.5 40.8 40.8	40.1 40.7 40.0 39.9 40.1 40.5 40.7 41.6 40.5 40.7	41.8 41.5 40.8 41.3 41.0 41.6 40.8 42.2 42.0 42.4 41.6	40.3 40.5 40.8 40.6 40.4 40.3 40.7 41.0 40.1 40.0 40.2	41.0 41.1 40.1 40.5 40.8 41.1 41.8 40.9 41.4 41.0 40.6	41.0 41.2 39.2 40.2 40.2 41.0 41.3 40.8 41.0 40.9 39.9	
Hourly ear 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	3.73 4.01 4.28 4.43 4.53 4.64 4.81 4.99 5.23 5.56	3.42 3.78 4.06 4.35 4.53 4.61 4.87 5.04 5.26 5.52 5.75	3.42 3.77 4.06 4.34 4.52 4.60 4.87 5.04 5.26 5.52 5.74	3.36 3.68 3.97 4.23 4.34 4.46 4.45 4.63 4.79 5.04 5.45	2.94 3.32 3.39 3.74 3.76 4.15 4.27 4.33 4.50 4.44 4.76		3.53 3.97 4.27 4.60 4.81 4.82 5.11 5.24 5.49 5.78 5.87	3.04 3.33 3.51 3.75 3.91 3.97 4.27 4.42 4.56 4.78 4.96	4.00 4.35 4.65 4.94 5.19 5.60 5.65 5.62 5.86 6.15 6.50	3.85 4.22 4.56 4.86 5.08 5.29 5.40 5.62 6.32 6.47	3.33 3.60 3.84 4.10 4.30 4.41 4.39 4.53 4.93 5.18 5.41	3.35 3.79 4.13 4.32 4.54 4.69 5.16 5.24 5.70 5.35 5.60	3.29 3.59 3.79 4.18 4.35 4.33 4.78 4.79 4.98 5.26 5.05	3.99 4.25	
ALL Weekly ear 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1998 1999	rnings (£s) 203.3 221.2 236.2 250.8 256.6 261.7 271.5 281.1 292.9 307.3 315.0	216.9 236.1 249.7 266.8 273.5 280.1 293.6 304.9 318.4 333.6 337.7	212.5 231.4 243.0 259.6 267.9 275.7 289.8 300.8 314.6 329.9 333.7	186.6 201.4 219.7 233.3 239.8 244.4 249.7 257.2 267.4 280.7 292.0	158.1 175.1 187.6 198.1 208.3 213.3 230.1 235.5 245.5 252.4 264.5	284.6 309.3 354.8 372.8 355.2 333.7 350.3 366.5 398.9 403.8 392.5	206.0 226.9 244.2 257.2 265.3 269.8 281.5 291.3 296.8 307.4 315.4	149.1 165.0 171.4 185.9 195.4 199.1 211.1 220.8 227.6 231.5 235.5	245.8 258.6 272.0 287.1 299.6 314.4 329.1 338.7 354.6 372.4 375.6	226.5 253.3 265.4 288.8 299.4 307.7 314.3 320.8 355.3 367.8 370.8	203.8 225.3 232.0 247.1 258.1 265.6 274.4 280.0 300.3 307.6 313.5	217.2 231.5 247.1 253.9 259.4 277.9 287.0 295.5 311.2 323.0 330.0	224.1 241.6 249.1 267.6 274.8 286.9 306.8 317.7 333.4 349.6 347.4	222.3 240.2 244.2 266.8 276.6 287.3 310.3 316.6 334.0 347.1 350.2	
Hours worl 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	44.4 44.3 43.6 43.7 43.5 43.8 44.3 44.0 44.2 44.1 43.6	44.4 44.2 43.0 43.3 43.1 43.4 44.1 43.6 43.9 43.7 43.0	44.4 44.3 42.9 43.2 43.0 43.4 44.0 43.5 43.8 43.7 43.0	43.9 43.8 43.8 43.6 44.0 44.1 44.0 44.0 43.6	46.3 46.9 47.3 46.3 46.4 47.3 46.9 47.1 46.4 46.8	46.3 46.8 47.8 48.5 48.2 49.1 51.9 50.8 51.9 49.9 51.6	45.1 45.3 44.9 44.7 44.4 44.5 45.1 44.2 44.7 44.4 44.2	41.4 41.5 41.0 41.3 41.6 41.7 41.6 41.7 41.9 41.4 40.9	43.2 43.0 42.1 42.1 42.6 42.6 43.2 43.1 43.4 43.3 43.0	43.0 42.9 42.3 42.3 42.4 42.5 42.6 42.4 41.9 41.6	44.9 44.4 43.2 43.3 43.7 44.2 44.8 44.1 44.6 44.8 43.6	45.8 45.3 44.7 44.3 44.0 44.3 44.6 44.1 44.1 44.0 43.8	45.7 45.5 43.6 44.4 44.1 44.5 45.6 45.1 45.3 45.2 44.2	45.5 45.1 42.7 43.3 43.3 43.6 45.0 44.0 44.6 43.7 42.9	
lourly ear 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	nings (£s) 4.59 5.00 5.43 5.76 5.92 6.01 6.13 6.37 6.63 6.96 7.23	4.87 5.31 5.78 6.15 6.33 6.44 6.67 6.97 7.25 7.63 7.85	4.78 5.21 5.65 6.00 6.21 6.34 6.58 6.88 7.18 7.56 7.77	4.27 4.62 5.05 5.37 5.53 5.62 5.65 5.83 6.07 6.37 6.70	3.41 3.73 3.97 4.32 4.49 4.65 4.86 5.01 5.20 5.44 5.66	6.00 6.42 7.23 7.64 7.23 6.63 6.74 7.15 7.69 8.07 7.61	4.56 4.99 5.43 5.70 5.98 6.02 6.23 6.58 6.65 6.92 7.14	3.59 3.97 4.20 4.51 4.71 4.77 5.30 5.43 5.59 5.75	5.65 5.98 6.39 6.82 7.00 7.40 7.62 7.86 8.17 8.61 8.73	5.22 5.85 6.26 6.80 6.98 7.20 7.38 7.53 8.38 8.77 8.92	4.53 5.06 5.34 5.70 5.88 5.99 6.13 6.34 6.72 6.84 7.17	4.74 5.08 5.49 5.68 5.79 6.01 6.42 6.69 7.06 7.35 7.53	4,90 5,29 5,70 6,02 6,25 6,45 6,73 7,04 7,35 7,73 7,87	4.89 5.32 5.72 6.16 6.39 6.58 6.89 7.18 7.50 7.93 8.16	

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

Denotes information not available.

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Manu- facture of elec- trical &	Manu- facture of trans- port	Other manu- facturing			Wholesale & retail trade; repair of			Financial intermediation	Real estate, renting & busi-	Public admin & defence; compulsory social	ducation H &	ealth (	Other commun- ty, social & personal service	GREAT BRITAIN
optical equipmen	equipmen it DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	motor vehicles G	н	1	J	ness activities K	security	<u>N</u>		activities	SIC 1992
223.1 241.4 257.6 272.9 283.1 280.7 290.7 306.0 314.1 327.4 329.3	249.8 270.9 283.8 308.5 314.8 330.6 349.6 362.9 378.7 406.0 401.8	219.6 234.6 245.6 264.2 262.9 265.2 274.7 286.1 290.5 304.2 308.2	249.7 277.0 298.4 334.7 352.5 369.0 373.9 399.7 401.2 418.6 440.5	214.4 246.1 257.1 274.7 275.0 279.4 295.1 308.2 324.8 342.3 351.3	184.7 200.2 217.3 233.1 241.7 249.1 255.9 264.1 275.1 292.2 299.4	153.9 165.2 174.4 189.2 190.7 188.2 199.2 203.3 213.9 227.0 230.5	231.4 248.6 267.0 282.6 292.7 299.6 305.3 314.9 328.4 344.0 359.6	252.5 288.4 316.6 322.7 321.4 321.5 347.2 373.8 381.6 394.8 377.9	200.4 225.6 241.6 257.5 258.6 260.1 270.7 277.5 292.4 302.7 312.3	183.9 200.6 219.6 234.0 256.4 259.6 257.6 275.4 281.2 289.0 307.5	166.9 183.4 199.4 218.4 227.9 232.2 231.5 243.5 268.7 277.9 285.2	176.1 186.9 203.9 217.4 225.3 228.1 230.6 242.2 250.7 264.4 267.7	206.6 230.0 239.5 246.1 250.2 259.4 264.4 280.2 289.0 300.8	MEN arnings (£s) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
45.1 44.7 43.2 43.0 42.8 42.8 43.4 43.5 43.5 42.6 41.7	45.3 45.1 42.5 43.0 42.2 42.9 44.0 43.0 43.4 44.3 42.8	45.7 45.3 43.6 44.1 43.4 44.5 44.6 44.4 44.7 44.5 44.2	42.3 42.1 42.0 42.0 41.9 42.5 42.6 42.1 42.5 42.8	46.0 46.0 45.4 45.0 44.7 45.3 46.1 45.8 46.9 46.9	44.1 44.1 43.9 43.7 43.9 44.1 44.4 44.4 44.0 44.3 43.9	42.4 42.6 41.9 41.9 42.0 41.9 42.2 42.1 41.9 42.5 42.1	47.5 47.6 46.6 47.1 46.8 47.3 47.8 47.6 48.5 48.0 47.5	40.3 40.7 41.1 42.6 41.8 42.9 42.2 42.5 42.1 42.5 39.9	46.2 47.3 47.3 46.3 46.4 46.9 46.8 46.4 46.7 46.4 45.5	42.8 43.2 42.2 42.1 41.7 42.0 41.4 42.4 42.3 41.9 42.2	43.2 43.0 43.1 43.1 42.6 42.5 41.9 41.7 41.5 41.7	42.9 42.6 42.4 42.2 42.0 42.0 41.7 42.4 42.1 41.8	43.6 43.4 43.9 43.2 43.2 44.2 44.0 44.3 44.8 44.8	1989 1990 1991 1992 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
4.95 5.40 5.96 6.36 6.58 6.56 6.70 7.04 7.22 6.68 8.89	5.52 5.99 6.68 7.18 7.47 7.71 7.95 8.28 8.73 9.17 9.39	4.81 5.19 5.65 5.97 6.07 5.94 6.16 6.44 6.50 6.83 6.97	5.90 6.55 7.10 7.98 8.42 8.90 8.81 9.38 9.45 9.85	4.65 5.31 5.63 6.08 6.15 6.16 6.39 6.71 6.92 7.29 7.56	4.19 4.55 4.97 5.36 5.52 5.65 5.76 5.91 6.26 6.59 6.84	3.64 3.85 4.13 4.52 4.56 4.67 4.71 4.83 5.10 5.34 5.48	4.88 5.22 5.72 6.01 6.28 6.35 6.38 6.60 6.77 7.17 7.56	6.34 7.21 7.77 7.51 7.71 7.55 8.25 8.76 9.07 9.28 9.46	4.38 4.88 5.17 5.61 5.64 5.79 5.99 6.27 6.53 6.86	6.19 6.23 6.50 6.66 6.90	3.85 4.28 4.57 5.04 5.35 5.47 5.52 5.83 6.48 6.67 7.00	4.10 4.43 4.81 5.15 5.38 5.45 5.50 5.81 5.92 6.26	4.77 5.25 5.61 5.73 5.74 5.89 6.03	arnings (2s) 1989 1980 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 WOMEN
144.9 157.0 167.8 181.6 185.5 191.1 197.4 207.5 207.9 224.9 231.6	168.7 184.7 190.6 207.7 223.0 235.8 251.4 257.5 276.8 284.1 283.8	134.7 151.8 165.0 174.1 182.4 183.5 195.2 209.2 207.7 218.6 224.8	168.5 190.1 187.2 201.3 214.0	145.2 148.6 179.2 174.0 187.6	124.8 132.8 148.3 156.8 169.0 170.6 169.8 185.4 194.1 203.6 215.3	115.5 126.1 135.0 138.1 139.5 145.6 148.8 150.5	182.5 198.1 223.8 246.3 274.6 278.0 284.8 286.7 278.3 292.7 311.5	174.6 201.7 217.8 215.7 197.1	143.6 154.4 168.0 169.6 175.4 178.6 185.5 199.8 201.9 221.5	147.0 159.4 170.5 192.3 195.9 195.7 204.4 214.6 218.5 232.2 232.3	132.1 145.9 139.0 153.5 157.3 158.0 167.7 167.3 197.1 203.7 223.0	127.6 139.4 151.6 164.3 168.1 173.4 172.7 177.1 178.5 187.2 199.5	Weekly 121.4 132.5 139.5 141.7 153.8 159.5 161.2 166.6 176.0 178.1	wo me (s) 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998
40.9 40.7 40.2 40.4 40.4 40.7 40.9 40.5 40.5 40.7 40.2	41.3 41.4 39.4 40.6 40.1 41.8 42.0 41.4 42.1 41.4 40.1	40.5 40.6 40.0 40.3 40.3 41.1 41.0 41.0 40.9 40.8 40.5	38.4 39.3 37.2 38.0 37.0 38.7	39.8 42.0 40.2 40.7 40.0 40.5 41.5 41.7 43.8	39.8 39.5 40.0 39.7 40.3 40.1 39.5 40.0 40.3 39.9	39.3 39.0 39.1 38.8 39.1 39.4 39.4 39.2 39.4 39.3	42.3 41.4 41.4 42.5 42.0 42.3 42.0 42.4 42.2 42.0 41.5	35.8 37.0 37.0 38.0 39.2 38.2 37.9 37.5	40.7 40.6 41.5	39.0 38.6 38.8 40.3 39.1 38.9 39.5 39.6 39.4 39.6 38.6	37.3 36.5 38.1 38.1 37.9 37.5 38.8 38.6 38.8 38.3 38.0	38.5 38.7 38.9 38.8 38.5 39.0 39.5 39.2 39.1 39.3 39.1	39.7 39.8 38.9 39.5 39.6 39.6 40.0 39.7 39.6 39.8	urs worked 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999
3.55 3.86 4.17 4.50 4.58 4.71 4.83 5.13 5.13 5.52 5.76	4.08 4.46 4.84 5.13 5.57 5.60 5.99 6.18 6.58 6.87 7.07	3.33 3.72 4.14 4.34 4.53 4.46 4.78 5.12 5.10 5.35 5.55	4.84 5.04 5.30	5.57	3.12 3.37 3.71 3.97 4.20 4.27 4.30 4.63 4.81 5.06 5.44	2.97 3.26 3.50 3.61 3.66 3.79 3.79 3.98 4.07 4.30 4.55	4.22 4.61 5.23 5.48 5.81 5.92 6.25 6.29 6.52 6.98 7.52		4.46 4.66 4.86 4.97 5.00	5 4.09 3 4.41 5 4.78 2 5.02 0 5.18 2 5.43 2 5.57 8 5.89	3.51 4.00 3.62 3.99 4.18 4.21 4.31 4.35 5.05 5.32 5.86	4.5 4.3 4.5 4.5 4.7	4 3.40 3.53 2 3.69 1 3.89 2 4.04 9 4.07 2 4.17 6 4.45 5 4.50	earnings (£s) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
198.5 215.8 231.9 245.1 255.0 254.3 262.5 274.5 282.3 297.3 301.2	245.1 265.4 278.4 302.1 309.3 324.6 343.4 356.4 372.5 399.2 394.5	208.9 223.2 235.1 251.4 251.8 252.1 263.2 275.4 280.7 293.7 298.1	248.5 275.7 296.5 332.4 350.2 367.2 372.5 398.5 399.6 416.2 439.5	213.9 245.3 256.6 273.7 273.9 278.4 293.9 307.0 323.4 340.9 350.9	177.4 192.4 207.9 223.4 232.2 238.1 244.5 253.5 264.3 280.3 287.7	134.8 145.5 155.5 165.5 167.5 169.9 177.1 182.4 190.6 203.6 210.3	280.0 291.3 297.9 303.8 312.5 324.6 340.0	303.0 305.2 301.5 307.1 323.8 349.7	232.5 247.7 5 249.1 1 249.5 8 258.5 7 266.2 278.2 8 289.1	210.3 226.6 246.5 249.7 247.4 264.7 271.4 280.7	151.2 165.6 180.1 197.2 205.4 208.4 210.8 220.0 224.3 254.8 266.0	149.6 159.9 173.4 186.6 191.9 195.9 194.3 201.5 208.1 218.9 227.8	209.4 216.8 223.7 227.6 237.0 241.8 249.1 258.3 273.8	ALL y earnings (Cs) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998
43.8 43.5 42.4 42.2 42.1 42.2 42.7 42.5 42.6 42.1 41.3	45.1 44.9 42.3 42.8 42.1 42.8 43.9 42.9 43.3 44.1 42.6	45.1 44.6 43.1 43.5 42.9 44.0 44.1 44.0 44.1 44.2 44.1 43.8	42.2 42.3 42.0 41.9 41.8 42.4 42.6 42.0 42.4 42.7	45.9 46.0 45.3 44.9 44.6 45.2 46.0 45.8 46.8 46.9 46.4	43.5 43.5 43.3 43.2 43.4 43.6 43.7 43.8 43.5 43.8	40.8 40.7 40.5 40.6 40.5 40.7 41.0 40.9 40.7 41.2	46.8 46.5 47.0 47.4 47.3 48.1 47.6	41. 41. 42. 41. 41. 41.	6 46.4 9 45.7 4 45.7 4 46.2 4 45.9 7 45.7 3 45.9 6 45.6	41.3 41.5 9 41.0 7 41.9 9 41.8 6 41.6	40.6 40.0 41.5 41.5 41.2 40.9 40.8 40.6 40.7 40.0	40.6 40.3 40.5 40.3 40.1 40.3 40.4 40.5 40.5 40.5	42.8 42.5 43.0 42.2 42.4 43.1 43.2 43.0 42.9 43.3 43.5	burs worked 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
4.54 4.96 5.47 5.81 6.02 6.03 6.16 6.45 6.62 7.07 7.30	5.44 5.90 6.58 7.06 7.36 7.58 7.83 8.15 8.61 9.05 9.26	4.64 5.01 5.46 5.76 5.86 5.72 5.98 6.27 6.35 6.67 6.81	5.88 6.52 7.07 7.94 8.38 8.87 8.79 9.36 9.42 9.81 10.29	4.64 5.30 5.63 6.06 6.13 6.15 6.38 6.70 6.90 7.27 7.56	4.07 4.43 4.81 5.19 5.36 5.47 5.58 5.75 6.08 6.40 6.66	3.31 3.55 3.85 4.11 4.16 4.30 4.34 4.46 4.67 4.90 5.12	5.96 6.25 6.33 6.37 6.58 7.16	7.3 7.3 7.8 7.8 8.3 8.6	1 6.0 4 6.3	09 5.06 49 5.44 52 5.98 53 6.02 64 6.02 33 6.32 07 6.50 33 6.76	4.25 4.73 5.02 5.11 5.15 5.39 6.02	4.5 3 4.7 2 4.8 1 4.9 5 4.8 9 5.0 2 5.7	34 4.90 71 5.21	y earnings (Es) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999

Source: New Earnings Survey
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NEW EARNINGS SURVEY Average earnings and hours of full-time *non-manual* employees by industry group<sup>®</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN SIC	All industries	All index of production industries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry-ing	Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	products;	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & products; publishing & printing DE	products & man- made fibr	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products es DH	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment	
1992 MEN Veekly ear 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999	A-Q nings (£s) 323.9 355.1 375.7 400.8 418.9 430.1 445.4 464.0 483.5 506.1 525.5	337.0 369.7 388.3 412.8 431.7 443.6 461.2 487.3 497.0 532.2 547.6	333.6 366.1 382.4 404.5 424.9 436.2 453.5 479.6 489.2 525.9 541.6	319.7 350.4 371.7 398.0 416.4 427.7 442.4 458.9 482.7 500.6 518.5	258.4 289.9 302.9 298.5 306.5 323.9 347.9 363.8 387.8 388.2 404.1	425.9 474.1 512.9 562.1 565.1 606.7 591.3 621.0 684.4 646.2	334.6 369.6 380.9 424.5 450.6 456.5 474.4 536.8 522.1 575.9 603.2	307.4 335.1 332.0 353.3 364.5 375.6 379.5 397.6 417.4 420.2 429.7	348.5 392.9 404.0 426.6 450.3 462.3 474.7 515.0 506.6 550.0 546.7	359.9 390.6 416.2 455.5 475.2 497.8 525.5 537.2 564.3 601.4 635.1	310.7 346.5 353.2 363.7 383.6 400.4 411.6 439.3 449.5 470.8 513.9	308.9 324.9 355.2 362.9 373.6 365.4 402.6 417.0 440.5 473.0	315.6 339.9 356.9 364.1 378.9 396.2 427.3 446.5 443.5 497.0 491.4	314.0 343.8 355.1 375.0 391.0 410.2 438.5 456.5 483.8 508.4 505.4	
lours work 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999	38.8 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.6 38.8 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.0	39.5 39.5 39.4 39.4 39.3 39.6 39.9 39.8 39.7 39.8 39.5	39.6 39.6 39.4 39.5 39.4 39.7 40.0 39.9 39.8 39.8 39.6	38.4 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.5 38.7 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.8	40.7 40.5 42.0 41.8 40.5 41.4 43.1 42.6 43.0 42.8	39.2 39.6 40.3 41.5 40.2 39.2 40.3 40.3 41.3 39.9	38.5 38.7 39.7 39.5 39.6 39.9 39.8 39.6 39.5	39.4 39.1 39.8 40.1 40.0 40.6 40.3 40.5 39.9 39.8	38.1 38.1 38.3 38.5 38.2 38.6 38.8 38.6 38.9 39.1 38.9	38.4 38.5 38.8 38.8 38.7 38.8 38.6 38.1 38.2	39.5 39.7 39.7 40.1 40.2 40.9 40.6 40.9 40.9 40.3	38.9 39.1 39.6 39.1 39.4 40.0 40.4 39.8 39.8 39.6	40.2 40.1 39.8 39.7 39.9 39.8 40.6 40.6 40.3 40.3 39.9	39.9 39.8 39.4 39.8 39.6 40.1 40.3 40.1 40.2 40.1 39.9	
ourly earn 389 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998	nings (£s) 8.24 9.02 9.55 10.21 10.68 10.94 11.37 11.83 12.33 12.90 13.49	8.40 9.20 9.69 10.28 10.78 11.52 12.16 12.50 13.33 13.85	8.28 9.09 9.52 10.06 10.59 10.82 11.30 11.95 12.28 13.17 13.68	8.21 8.99 9.53 10.24 10.71 10.97 11.40 11.80 12.40 12.86 13.40	6.67 7.45 7.89 8.14 8.62 8.96	10.96 11.78 12.83 13.42 13.61 14.97  15.47 16.52 16.27	8.56 9.37 9.40 10.81 11.22 11.52 11.92 13.59 13.22	7.56 8.29 8.04 8.41 8.72 8.37 9.20 9.76 9.98 10.35 10.73	8.80 9.81 10.04 10.41 11.21 11.68 12.05 13.07 13.03 14.05	9.31 10.11 10.67 11.64 12.16 12.52 13.58 13.76 14.56 15.55 16.62	7.85 8.33 8.66 8.76 9.24 9.78 10.03 10.60 11.09 11.48 12.72	7.90 8.35 8.74 9.05 9.10 8.81 9.99 10.51 11.11 11.98	7.54 8.22 8.77 8.89 9.03 9.44 10.52 10.96 10.95 12.28 12.21	7.60 8.40 8.84 9.19 9.77 10.13 10.85 11.34 11.98 12.66 12.63	
VOMEN Veekly ear 989 989 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998	nings (£s) 195.2 215.8 236.8 256.5 269.2 278.9 289.0 302.4 317.8 330.1 346.9	186.0 206.2 226.9 243.1 258.5 268.4 281.9 295.0 305.4 321.6 344.1	183.9 204.0 223.3 238.6 254.0 264.0 276.7 289.4 300.0 317.2 341.5	197.3 218.0 239.2 259.2 271.8 281.3 290.6 304.0 321.5 332.2 347.6	164.9 176.4 195.7 222.3 216.7 230.6  253.3 250.2 268.2	234.2 257.2 282.1 298.0 290.1	177.2 197.5 215.7 228.6 258.6 261.0 276.6 297.8 303.5 322.1 342.6	154.2 174.0 192.3 210.9 218.0 221.0 233.9 243.3 261.4 273.0 283.8	203.2 230.7 248.7 261.8 282.1 300.9 310.3 324.1 344.7 356.8 374.0	205.5 227.7 254.0 279.0 299.5 309.1 318.1 333.0 326.1 344.2 407.0	160.4 173.7 201.5 218.8 224.2 241.6 258.3 262.6 273.6 282.9	161.8 184.0 198.2 208.8 208.5 216.5 227.8 228.4 235.4 255.0 280.2	164.6 180.9 187.7 201.5 211.5 230.9 243.6 260.8 269.5 276.4	166.1 182.5 201.3 213.9 221.5 225.2 253.4 264.2 275.6 298.4 314.4	
lours work 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998	36.9 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.8 36.8 37.1 37.0 37.1 37.0 37.0 37.0	37.6 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.9 37.9	37.6 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.9 37.9	36.8 36.7 36.6 36.8 37.0 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9	37.8 38.1 38.7 37.6 37.5 37.9 38.5 37.9 37.9 39.0 39.4	37.0 37.2 37.2 37.3 37.3 36.9 37.6 37.1 37.9	37.4 37.3 37.6 37.7 37.5 37.6 37.5 38.2 37.9 38.1 38.2	37.7 37.8 38.1 38.2 38.1 38.6 38.0 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.1	36.6 36.7 36.8 36.9 36.8 36.9 36.9 37.0 37.2	37.4 37.5 37.5 37.6 37.5 37.4 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6	37.8 37.7 37.9 37.8 38.0 38.1 38.7 38.8 38.2 38.4 38.4	37.5 37.6 38.0 37.7 38.0 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.4 38.3 38.3	37.6 37.5 37.4 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.4 37.7 37.5	38.1 37.7 37.7 37.5 37.6 37.9 38.5 38.6 38.4 38.5 38.2	
ourly earn 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998	5.76 6.38 6.90 7.23 7.45 7.79 8.16 8.56 8.90 9.37	4.91 5.41 6.00 6.42 6.83 7.09 7.46 7.79 8.08 8.49 9.09	4.85 5.34 5.90 6.29 6.71 6.96 7.32 7.64 7.94 8.38 9.02	5.29 5.84 6.47 6.99 7.32 7.53 7.86 8.22 8.69 8.99 9.42	4.59 5.09 5.72 5.85 6.15  6.42 6.78	6.39 6.90 7.72 8.03	4.74 5.27 5.73 6.06 6.81 6.95 7.41 7.81 8.02 8.45 8.98	4.10 4.55 5.01 5.52 5.64 5.66 6.17 6.39 6.84 7.17 7.45	5.45 6.17 6.69 7.00 7.64 8.09 8.46 8.81 9.36 9.61 10.04	5.50 5.99 6.82 7.41 7.94 8.25 8.40 8.79 8.68 9.15 10.83	4.27 4.60 5.23 5.68 5.76 6.11 6.67 6.78  7.24 7.50	4.29 4.55 5.01 5.21 5.57 5.65 6.01 5.97 6.25 6.62 7.30	4.24 4.67 4.98 5.38 5.54 5.77 6.12 6.46 6.94 7.15 7.38	4.35 4.75 5.30 5.58 5.80 6.57 6.85 7.19 7.75 8.25	
LL /eekly earr 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998	nings (£s) 265.2 291.4 312.5 334.8 350.0 360.5 373.3 389.3 446.8 425.2 443.3	291.4 320.1 341.0 363.3 380.2 390.9 408.9 430.8 438.4 468.2 486.9	288.5 317.0 336.3 356.9 375.2 385.5 402.8 424.4 432.1 463.2 482.7	257.5 282.9 304.2 327.7 343.1 354.0 366.0 380.8 402.4 416.9 433.4	234.0 261.1 277.8 275.0 279.0 294.3 324.6 332.9 350.5 348.2 362.5	383.5 424.9 458.5 500.6 496.7 533.5 526.6 548.4 607.9 574.8	276.3 306.9 324.6 355.5 382.5 388.2 411.0 464.8 442.4 478.1 509.3	238.0 266.0 272.8 295.9 303.4 313.8 322.1 332.2 356.9 361.4 370.0	289.5 325.3 341.6 363.6 382.8 397.9 408.4 435.0 438.4 469.5 475.2	312.4 338.5 365.3 403.6 422.8 439.4 462.3 474.8 477.5 507.7 562.0	268.7 293.7 311.2 322.0 333.7 349.8 368.2 388.7 384.9 410.2 445.4	257.1 272.2 305.7 319.5 326.5 321.1 351.5 358.4 373.9 398.3	276.5 298.0 316.2 323.6 338.0 353.9 380.4 397.9 399.3 443.2 441.1	277.4 304.9 319.2 339.1 354.1 367.7 397.7 414.0 437.8 463.3 466.0	
ours work 369 390 391 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399	37.9 37.8 37.8 37.8 38.0 38.1 38.2 38.2 38.1 38.1	38.9 38.9 38.9 38.8 39.0 39.3 39.3 39.1 39.2 39.0	39.0 39.0 38.9 38.9 38.9 39.1 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.2	37.6 37.5 37.4 37.4 37.5 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.9 37.8 37.8	39.7 39.8 41.0 40.3 39.4 40.0 41.8 41.2 41.5 41.6 41.1	38.7 39.0 39.5 40.4 39.4 38.6 39.6 39.5 39.6 40.5 39.5	38.1 38.9 38.8 38.8 39.1 39.0 39.2 38.9 39.1 39.1	38.6 38.5 39.1 39.3 39.2 41.0 39.6 39.4 39.5 39.2 39.1	37.5 37.4 37.6 37.8 37.7 37.9 38.0 38.0 38.1 38.2 38.2	38.1 38.2 38.4 38.4 38.3 38.4 38.2 37.9 38.0	39.0 39.1 39.2 39.4 39.5 39.5 40.2 40.1 40.0 40.2 39.8	38.4 38.5 39.1 38.7 39.0 39.3 39.7 39.1 39.0 39.2	39.5 39.4 39.2 39.3 39.3 39.9 39.9 39.6 39.7 39.4	39.5 39.2 39.0 39.3 39.1 39.6 39.9 39.8 39.8 39.8	
ourly earn 989 990 991 992 993 993 994 995 996 997 998	nings (£s) 6.86 7.52 8.10 8.68 9.09 9.34 9.76 10.17 10.63 11.11 11.64	7.35 8.04 8.60 9.14 9.61 9.86 10.38 10.92 11.19 11.91 12.47	7.25 7.94 8.47 8.97 9.46 9.71 10.20 10.74 11.01 11.78 12.35	6.71 7.36 7.96 8.58 8.98 9.24 9.65 10.03 10.59 10.98 11.46	5.31 6.13 6.44 6.35 6.88 7.26 7.74 8.16 8.30 8.23 8.87	9.89 10.57 11.57 12.11 12.15 13.30 13.23 13.84 14.94 14.58	7.06 7.77 8.10 9.04 9.62 9.93 10.52 11.86 11.35 12.23 13.00	5.91 6.59 6.73 7.20 7.42 7.28 8.05 8.38 8.79 9.10 9.42	7.41 8.23 8.66 9.07 9.75 10.25 10.64 11.33 11.53 12.26 12.45	8.12 8.80 9.45 10.37 10.90 11.20 12.03 12.26 12.45 13.23 14.79	6.81 7.15 7.68 7.88 8.16 8.61 9.10 9.54 9.72 10.25 11.25	6.60 6.88 7.55 7.96 8.07 7.87 8.90 9.12 9.58 10.18	6.70 7.26 7.87 8.01 8.17 8.61 9.52 9.93 10.03 11.12 11.13	6.78 7.53 8.02 8.40 8.93 9.19 9.93 10.37 10.94 11.64 11.75	

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

Denotes information not available.

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 13

Aver	age ea	arning	s and	hours	of full	-time	non-m	anual	emplo	yees b	y indi	ustry (	group a	E. 13
Manu- facture of elac- trical & optical	Manu- facture of trans- port equipmen	Other manu- facturing		y, Construct- ion	Wholesald & retail trade; repair of motor			Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & busi- ness	Public admin & defence; compul- sory social	Education		Other commun- ity, social & personal service	GREAT BRITAIN
equip- ment DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	<u>F</u>	vehicles G	<u>H</u>	1	J	activities K	security L	M	N	O	SIC 1992
346.2 374.2 397.7 418.7 438.3 446.4 466.0 476.1 515.7 532.4	328.8 368.9 380.9 400.3 428.3 436.3 460.3 492.9 526.7 558.3 575.7	339.4 381.4 407.8 427.4 448.4 449.3 462.5 478.4 438.7 463.7 472.9	330.4 361.3 402.6 441.5 464.9 490.8 522.0 538.5 571.9 567.1 603.5	312.9 347.4 368.2 389.9 401.7 409.8 424.3 445.8 460.0 474.1 508.5	274.4 301.2 302.7 324.8 342.0 356.7 368.4 404.1 424.8 444.7	247.2 272.5 274.6 302.0 308.8 307.1 328.8 357.8 369.4 395.5 404.5	333.6 355.3 377.4 408.1 427.8 448.0 451.9 461.1 483.7 501.9 530.0	395.5 431.2 454.4 485.5 506.6 535.3 562.7 592.5 644.2 664.9 686.1	353.3 398.5 423.6 449.3 464.1 478.4 501.4 515.4 540.9 570.6 577.7	287.3 315.1 345.9 370.8 394.9 395.6 404.3 420.3 441.9 444.8 460.8	308.3 333.3 376.6 418.5 432.5 438.3 444.4 457.3 458.4 465.8 485.3	310.9 332.3 365.5 397.4 412.2 420.2 424.5 453.5 480.8 509.6 535.4	306.2 338.0 377.8 369.5 379.9 389.9 397.2 410.0 440.5 474.1	MEN (Es) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998 1998 1998 1998 1998 1998
59.8 39.4 39.3 39.2 39.4 39.8 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.3	41.1 41.6 40.1 40.1 39.8 39.9 40.7 41.0 40.3 40.9 40.4	39.6 40.2 39.9 39.7 39.6 39.8 40.5 40.4 40.4 40.4 40.3	38.6 38.7 38.5 38.4 38.7 38.8 39.2 38.8 38.9 38.6	40.3 40.0 40.4 40.1 40.3 40.9 40.7 41.3 41.6 41.4	40.1 40.0 40.5 40.1 40.4 40.6 40.6 40.8 40.7 40.7 40.6	43.0 42.3 42.4 42.5 41.6 41.3 42.7 41.5 40.5 41.3	40.8 40.2 40.5 40.3 41.1 41.4 41.8 42.3 41.4 41.2	36.4 36.3 36.2 36.2 36.3 36.5 36.5 36.6 36.5 36.4	38.8 38.6 38.4 38.3 38.3 38.5 39.0 38.9 39.0 39.0	39.1 38.9 38.6 38.7 38.3 38.1 38.3 38.5 38.3 38.3 38.3	32.1 32.4 32.0 31.9 32.7 33.4 33.6 33.8 35.0 35.1	38.9 38.4 38.5 38.6 38.5 38.9 39.1 38.9 39.1 38.8	39.7 39.2 39.3 39.3 39.1 39.6 40.0 39.9 39.6 40.0 39.9	Hours worked 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998
8.56 9.44 10.03 10.54 11.09 11.26 11.18 11.74 12.04 13.03 13.57	7.99 8.79 9.43 9.93 10.70 10.94 11.22 11.98 13.06 13.58 14.27	8.51 9.45 9.95 10.81 11.30 11.15 11.46 11.82 10.83 11.47 11.75	8.57 9.29 10.34 11.39 12.05 12.51 13.47 13.76 14.76 14.54 15.61	7.74 8.55 9.12 9.61 9.82 10.05 10.27 10.84 11.13 11.40 12.28	6.65 7.22 7.13 7.86 8.22 8.55 9.07 9.37 9.91 10.44 11.03	5.86 6.58 6.70 7.07 7.40 7.52 7.70 8.70 9.09 9.59 9.91	7.94 8.53 9.03 9.86 10.29 10.61 10.66 10.76 11.12 11.65 12.50	10.84 11.84 12.56 13.29 13.99 14.60 15.51 16.34 17.74 18.34 18.95	8.94 10.08 10.92 11.51 11.96 12.35 12.81 13.21 13.78 14.58	7.34 8.08 8.94 9.58 10.29 10.36 10.54 11.01 11.58 11.61 12.03	9.21 9.86 11.31 12.70 12.73 12.59 13.10 13.36 13.01 13.26 13.81	7.90 8.56 9.37 10.17 10.54 10.86 11.52 12.31 12.99	8.58 8.96 9.50 9.69 9.93 10.13 10.44 11.26 11.92	Hourly earnings (£s) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 WOMEN
194.4 212.6 296.4 248.4 265.1 276.7 279.8 295.9 316.3 354.4	190.1 200.3 224.1 239.3 248.4 265.0 259.9 293.5 302.4 346.3 361.3	188.8 207.8 221.5 245.0 244.3 244.8 281.2 296.5 262.8 292.3 311.8	191.8 213.0 243.7 266.0 288.8 298.2 321.8 344.7 357.2 361.4 366.4	167.7 181.5 196.3 209.5 217.4 228.5 236.9 253.1 273.2 281.1 306.5	151.8 164.5 182.7 197.9 211.1 221.5 227.3 241.2 255.8 266.1 276.5	156.2 177.3 184.6 205.3 216.3 228.0 235.6 241.4 269.3 272.8 278.6	194.0 211.4 231.6 249.9 263.5 282.8 288.9 302.9 313.5 327.0 352.0	203.2 229.1 243.6 257.8 274.6 284.2 303.0 320.9 351.1 361.9 378.0	205.0 229.1 248.6 264.8 276.6 284.5 293.6 308.4 326.4 350.7 369.0	183.5 204.3 226.3 251.5 265.0 275.2 281.7 295.8 324.8 321.9 332.7	245.7 270.8 300.0 329.8 338.9 347.9 351.8 361.1 362.4 371.5 386.3	205.3 224.2 248.1 269.0 277.8 287.2 294.4 307.6 319.0 327.1 344.1	195.6 222.8 231.5 252.2 268.2 276.7 297.7 304.5 315.1 336.2 359.7	Weekly earnings (£s) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999
38.1 38.2 38.1 38.2 38.2 38.4 38.3 38.4 38.2 38.2	38.7 38.5 38.3 38.5 38.2 38.0 38.6 38.7 38.7 38.8 38.4	37.8 38.0 37.7 37.8 37.7 38.1 38.2 38.0 38.6 37.9 38.3	37.7 37.9 37.9 37.8 37.7 38.3 38.1 37.9 37.9 37.8	37.4 37.3 37.5 37.5 37.4 37.7 38.0 38.3 37.6 37.4 37.8	38.4 38.3 38.5 38.3 38.4 38.6 38.5 38.5 38.7 38.6 38.5	39.8 39.6 39.2 39.4 39.2 39.5 40.1 39.9 39.0 39.1 39.4	38.3 38.0 38.2 38.2 38.3 39.2 39.3 39.7 40.3 39.1 39.4	36.3 36.2 36.1 36.2 36.2 36.3 36.3 36.5 36.4 36.4	37.0 36.9 37.0 37.2 37.3 37.4 37.5 37.6 37.5	37.3 37.3 37.2 37.4 37.3 37.2 37.1 37.2 36.8 37.0 37.0	31.3 31.2 31.2 31.9 32.6 32.5 32.7 33.7 33.9 33.8	37.6 37.5 37.5 37.4 37.4 37.6 37.7 37.5 37.7	37.6 37.4 37.6 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.9 37.8 37.6 37.7	Hours worked 1989 1990 1991 1992 1992 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998
5.10 5.55 6.18 6.54 6.93 7.22 7.29 7.46 7.95 3.28 9.28	4.86 5.16 5.84 6.21 6.53 6.95 6.76 7.59 7.82 8.92 9.40	4.80 5.31 5.81 6.36 6.43 7.37 7.83 6.80 7.69 8.14	5.09 5.62 6.44 7.01 7.63 7.97 8.49 9.07 9.42 9.54 9.68	4.44 4.80 5.20 5.57 5.81 6.08 6.25 6.60 7.24 7.48 8.11	3.92 4.25 4.70 5.12 5.47 5.72 5.88 6.26 6.60 6.90 7.24	3.84 4.37 4.89 5.24 5.54 5.77 5.86 6.03 6.80 6.90 7.08	5.03 5.55 6.08 6.48 6.79 7.12 7.29 7.63 7.74 8.37 8.86	5.56 6.25 6.72 7.10 7.57 7.84 8.35 8.84 9.61 9.94 10.40	5.48 6.15 6.72 7.15 7.46 7.69 7.85 8.25 8.72 9.32 9.82	7.41 7.57 7.96 8.81 8.66	7.72 8.46 9.43 10.36 10.41 10.35 10.82 11.03 10.74 10.96	5.9 6.6 7.1: 7.4 7.6 7.8 8.1 8.3 8.5 8.7	8 8.09 1 8.43 4 8.94	Hourly earnings (£s) 989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999
308.2 333.2 355.7 373.7 394.0 401.0 403.9 419.4 433.2 467.8 487.1	299.9 332.2 351.3 369.6 395.0 405.3 426.3 460.0 491.4 525.0 539.0	294.7 331.3 356.5 375.4 387.7 386.2 409.8 421.2 384.0 405.3 416.5	282.1 311.3 347.1 377.4 396.8 415.9 450.2 471.1 491.6 490.0 518.2	278.6 309.8 329.7 348.8 356.8 366.8 382.2 402.8 412.4 425.8 461.7	216.3 236.6 250.0 269.7 286.2 298.4 307.7 322.1 342.5 359.4 374.2	203.5 225.2 229.3 252.8 260.5 266.2 283.9 298.9 319.4 333.7 340.3	280.0 300.1 324.4 352.1 370.2 389.7 395.1 404.4 423.3 437.6 465.1	298.6 329.2 347.0 371.0 391.5 409.9 431.8 455.2 496.8 512.6 531.7	288.1 323.7 345.0 367.2 381.0 392.1 412.2 425.4 448.4 477.1 489.1	244.0 267.7 293.5 317.0 335.3 341.3 347.2 363.5 391.0 390.0 405.1	273.6 298.5 332.2 365.6 375.4 383.5 387.9 397.9 407.9 424.6	230.6 250.2 275.8 300.7 311.2 320.7 326.7 343.6 359.0 372.6 392.0	306.9	ALL Weekly earnings (£s) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1997 1998
39.4 39.1 39.0 38.9 39.0 39.1 39.4 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.0	40.6 41.0 39.7 39.8 39.5 39.5 40.4 40.6 40.1 40.6 40.0	39.1 39.6 39.3 39.1 39.0 39.3 39.8 39.6 39.6 39.6	38.3 38.5 38.4 38.3 38.2 38.3 38.7 38.8 38.5 38.5 38.3	39.6 39.5 39.4 39.6 39.4 39.7 40.2 40.2 40.4 40.6 40.6	39.2 39.1 39.6 39.3 39.7 39.7 39.8 39.9 39.8	41.3 40.7 40.5 40.7 40.2 40.3 41.4 40.6 39.7 40.2	39.6 40.4 40.7 41.0 41.6 40.5	36.5 36.4	38.0 37.9 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.9 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.4 38.3	38.4 38.2 38.0 38.1 37.8 37.7 37.8 37.7 37.7 37.7	31.6 31.8 31.5 31.5 32.2 32.9 32.9 33.1 34.2 34.3 34.3	38.0 37.8 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7 38.0 38.0 37.8	38.9	Hours worked 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998
7.71 8.45 9.03 9.47 10.04 10.23 10.22 10.65 11.04 11.92 12.50	7.36 8.03 8.77 9.23 9.95 10.23 10.50 11.28 12.26 12.87 13.47	7.38 8.19 8.81 9.50 9.83 9.71 10.29 10.60 9.61 10.23 10.52	7.37 8.07 8.99 9.79 10.36 10.80 11.73 12.16 12.79 12.70 13.50	6.97 7.70 8.23 8.65 8.81 9.11 9.41 9.93 10.20 10.49 11.37	5.30 5.75 6.03 6.63 7.02 7.31 7.73 8.07 8.57 9.02 9.50	6.05 6.37 6.54 6.82 7.33 7.97 8.27	9.37 9.51 9.66 9.94 10.47	8.04 8.87 9.43 10.02 10.64 11.14 11.85 12.48 13.60 14.06	7.44 8.33 9.0- 9.55 9.99 10.27 11.10 11.60 12.33 12.77	6.36 7.00 4.7.72 4.8.32 6.8.85 9.05 3.9.18 0.9.65 10.42 10.33 10.73	8.9 9.0 10.1: 11.2: 11.2: 11.7: 11.9: 11.6: 11.8: 12.3:	8 7.2 5 7.9 7 8.7 1 8.4 2 8.5 3 9.4 9.6 9.8	05 6.55 6.57 7.25 28 7.60 32 8.18 19 8.43 46 8.71 59 9.06 02 9.33 47 10.02 33 10.53 31 11.25	Hourly earnings (£s) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998

Source: New Earnings Survey Customer Helpline: 01928 792077.

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY
Average earnings and hours of *all* full-time employees by industry group <sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN SIC	All indust- ries	All index of production industries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing		Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	leather	paper & products; publishing & printing	Manu- facture of chem- icals, ch. products & man- made fibre	products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	facture of basic metals & fabric- ated metal products	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment
1992 MEN	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DÉ	DG	DH	DI	pl	DK
Weekly ea 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	rnings (£s) 269.6 295.8 318.9 340.3 353.9 363.0 376.3 391.3 408.7 427.1 442.4	270.0 294.9 316.7 337.0 348.3 357.1 370.7 386.4 398.8 422.7 430.8	266.0 290.5 310.4 329.0 341.8 350.8 364.7 380.0 392.7 416.8 424.6	275.3 301.3 325.7 347.6 363.2 372.3 384.8 399.3 419.4 436.0 452.2	175.7 195.2 214.2 223.7 233.9 240.5 258.4 266.5 281.7 289.2 300.2	330.4 365.0 410.5 443.1 439.1 459.4 461.8 496.4 495.1 530.5 511.5	257.0 283.4 308.3 328.8 341.6 346.3 358.6 385.6 378.7 402.7 415.8	216.1 239.3 252.8 271.1 282.9 288.2 296.0 308.4 320.9 322.8 329.8	298.2 324.2 344.2 363.5 380.5 396.0 407.0 431.7 436.7 466.5 467.9	297.2 327.0 354.1 385.7 405.1 419.9 440.1 445.6 482.8 508.8 532.7	242.6 268.6 283.3 296.1 308.6 320.5 332.8 342.4 355.2 368.3 386.5	246.4 261.8 284.8 292.9 300.0 308.0 326.8 337.8 355.1 374.7 400.5	253.2 272.7 287.2 300.9 310.1 323.0 346.3 358.8 369.8 397.8 395.4	258.3 281.3 294.2 315.5 328.7 342.3 364.4 374.3 397.9 416.2 417.7
Hours work 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	42.3 42.2 41.5 41.4 41.3 41.5 41.9 41.7 41.8 41.7	43.3 43.2 42.0 42.3 42.4 42.4 43.0 42.6 42.8 42.6 42.0	43.5 43.3 42.0 42.3 42.1 42.4 43.0 42.7 42.8 42.6 42.0	41.1 41.0 40.7 40.6 40.6 40.8 40.9 41.0 40.9 40.6	46.3 46.7 47.0 46.0 45.7 45.9 47.0 46.6 46.8 46.0 46.3	44.2 44.6 45.5 46.2 45.1 44.8 46.6 46.1 46.9 46.2 46.3	44.2 44.5 44.1 43.9 43.7 43.9 44.2 43.3 43.8 43.8	42.9 42.9 42.2 42.8 43.0 43.9 43.0 43.2 42.3 41.6	41.7 41.5 40.8 40.9 40.9 41.1 41.4 41.6 41.6 41.6	41.3 41.2 40.8 40.8 40.7 40.8 40.9 40.6 40.4 40.0 39.8	44.1 43.7 42.5 42.7 43.1 43.5 44.1 43.3 44.0 43.9	45.0 44.7 43.8 43.4 43.2 43.7 44.1 43.4 43.5 43.3 43.2	44.8 44.6 42.8 43.5 43.5 44.5 44.1 44.2 44.0 43.1	43.9 43.6 41.7 42.2 42.0 42.4 43.5 42.8 43.1 42.5 41.8
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	rnings (£s) 6.28 6.88 7.55 8.07 8.44 8.63 8.95 9.34 9.74 10.20 10.68	6.14 6.71 7.41 7.85 8.16 8.33 8.61 9.01 9.31 9.89 10.25	6.03 6.59 7.27 7.66 8.00 8.16 8.45 8.86 9.16 9.75	6.59 7.20 7.86 8.41 8.82 9.02 9.36 9.72 10.19 10.61 11.11	4.04 4.74 4.99 5.19 5.48 5.67 5.95 6.23 6.48	7.96 9.46 9.51 9.88 9.88 10.56 11.43 11.06	6.23 7.41 7.72 7.81 8.09 8.89 8.63 9.20 9.56	5.41 6.15 6.39 6.37 6.85 7.15 7.32 7.55 7.90	7.51 8.54 8.99 9.50 9.75 10.31 10.49 11.21 11.33	9.39 9.87 10.10 10.78 10.88 11.91 12.61 13.40	6.81 7.04 7.30 7.52 7.81 8.07 8.35 8.99	5.80 6.62 6.75 6.87 7.41 7.75 8.16 8.65 9.28	6.01 7.01 7.27 7.78 8.11 8.34 9.01 9.15	6.34 7.35 7.75 7.99 8.37 8.72 9.19 9.79 9.97
WOMEN Weekly ear 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	rnings (£s) 182.4 201.7 222.4 241.0 253.0 261.7 270.7 283.0 297.2 309.6 326.5	162.3 180.5 197.8 211.8 224.3 231.0 241.7 251.8 264.0 279.3 296.5	159.6 177.7 193.9 207.1 219.3 226.1 236.8 246.7 258.8 274.5 292.1	188.8 208.1 229.4 248.4 260.3 269.1 277.2 289.8 305.4 316.6 332.2	135.6 150.1 164.3 189.7 189.0 204.1 216.8 212.5 219.2 217.2 232.5	229.0 249.6 273.8 289.9 292.7 330.8	159.6 178.5 193.4 207.7 225.3 226.0 238.5 248.5 260.3 275.2 285.2	126.2 139.1 149.6 160.3 167.2 169.9 182.5 190.1 197.9 208.6 218.9	190.2 213.6 229.3 242.1 263.0 278.5 290.2 299.5 318.6 332.8 348.2	186.6 206.8 228.6 250.2 268.0 276.4 279.8 294.7 308.0 323.8 366.2	147.4 160.2 178.1 192.3 199.7 209.8 214.8 223.5 231.7 246.9 254.8	149.1 169.0 184.6 192.6 195.1 202.1 218.0 221.0 231.9 235.5 257.0	151.1 167.0 173.5 188.5 197.6 201.3 217.9 225.3 240.2 250.4 252.4	161.8 176.1 189.4 202.7 211.2 217.7 240.2 246.7 258.1 278.5 291.8
Hours wor 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	7.64 37.6 37.5 37.4 37.4 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6	39.0 39.1 38.7 38.9 39.1 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.1 39.0	39.1 39.1 38.8 38.9 39.0 39.2 39.4 39.3 39.2 39.2 39.2	37.1 37.1 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.2 37.2 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3	39.9 40.1 40.9 39.1 39.5 39.8 40.4 39.8 39.5 40.7 40.7	37.2 37.4 37.3 37.5 37.3 37.0 38.1 37.1	39.8 39.9 39.9 39.8 40.1 40.2 40.4 40.2 40.0 40.1	39.1 39.2 38.9 39.0 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.2 39.1 39.0	37.8 37.7 37.6 37.7 37.9 37.7 38.1 37.8 37.9 37.9 38.0	38.4 38.8 38.4 38.4 38.5 38.8 39.2 38.7 38.3 38.5	40.2 39.9 39.4 39.7 39.6 40.0 39.9 40.6 40.1 40.4 40.0	38.9 39.0 39.3 39.2 39.3 39.1 39.4 39.5 38.8 39.1 39.1	39.1 39.1 38.6 38.7 39.0 39.2 39.4 39.0 38.9 38.9 38.6	39.1 38.9 38.2 38.5 39.0 39.5 39.4 39.3 39.3 38.7
Hourly ear 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999	rnings (£s) 4.81 5.31 5.91 6.40 6.71 6.90 7.18 7.51 7.88 8.23 8.71	4.14 4.58 5.08 5.42 5.75 5.88 6.15 6.42 6.74 7.14 7.62	4.05 4.49 5.28 5.60 5.74 6.01 6.27 6.60 7.01 7.49	5.03 5.55 6.16 6.67 6.97 7.16 7.42 7.76 8.17 8.49 8.93	3.73 4.77 4.81 5.21 5.27 5.40 5.50 5.33 5.67	6.66 7.74 	4.46 5.19 5.60 5.62 5.93 6.16 6.49 6.88 7.12	3.54 4.09 4.27 4.31 4.64 4.85 5.04 5.34 5.62	5.55 6.32 6.91 7.30 7.64 7.92 8.43 8.78 9.16	5.28 6.51 6.95 7.17 7.17 7.48 7.95 8.45 9.51	4.01 4.79 4.98 5.15 5.41 5.51 5.81 6.15 6.43	6.00	4.18 4.86 5.02 5.11 5.53 5.79 6.15 6.44 6.55	4.46 5.19 5.42 5.54 6.07 6.26 6.58 7.08 7.55
ALL Veekly ear 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	rnings (£s) 239.8 263.2 284.7 304.8 317.3 326.1 337.6 351.5 367.6 384.5 400.1	245.3 268.8 289.2 308.1 319.5 327.3 340.9 355.7 367.8 390.2 401.2	240.7 263.8 282.7 300.3 321.1 334.7 349.2 361.7 384.5 395.3	238.4 261.1 283.6 304.7 318.3 327.6 338.0 351.4 370.1 384.6 400.4	170.9 190.0 207.9 218.6 227.2 234.9 252.6 258.8 272.5 277.5 289.2	321.2 354.1 396.3 426.7 421.2 438.7 443.9 474.9 474.1 506.5 489.1	229.3 253.3 274.1 293.2 307.6 311.3 325.2 349.1 344.6 364.5 379.1	168.0 187.3 199.4 214.3 224.3 229.0 239.5 249.9 262.2 268.6 277.4	267.2 291.4 309.0 327.9 345.2 360.8 372.2 391.1 400.6 426.5 431.6	269.8 296.1 320.5 352.3 370.2 381.9 395.9 404.6 428.9 453.8 486.4	223.1 246.1 261.1 273.6 284.4 294.2 307.3 317.2 327.9 343.0 360.0	228.1 243.0 266.1 274.9 280.3 287.3 306.1 314.6 330.5 346.5 373.6	239.3 258.4 271.6 285.8 295.3 307.7 329.8 342.7 354.0 380.0 378.6	244.1 265.9 277.6 298.4 311.3 323.1 346.5 356.3 377.8 397.2 401.5
Hours wor 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	40.7 40.5 40.0 40.0 39.9 40.1 40.3 40.2 40.3 40.2 40.0	42.3 42.2 41.3 41.5 41.6 42.1 41.9 41.8 41.3	42.5 42.3 41.3 41.5 41.6 42.2 41.9 42.0 41.8 41.4	39.4 39.3 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.2 39.3 39.3 39.4 39.3 39.2	45.5 45.9 46.2 44.9 44.7 45.0 46.1 45.6 45.7 45.2 45.4	43.5 43.8 44.5 45.1 44.0 43.6 45.4 44.9 45.7 45.2 45.2	42.9 43.1 42.8 42.7 42.5 42.7 43.1 42.5 42.8 42.6 42.5	40.9 40.9 40.5 40.8 41.0 41.5 41.1 41.3 40.8 40.4	40.5 40.4 39.8 39.9 39.9 40.0 40.4 40.3 40.5 40.5 40.3	40.6 40.6 40.2 40.2 40.1 40.2 40.3 40.2 38.9 39.5 39.4	43.2 42.9 41.8 42.0 42.3 42.6 43.2 42.8 43.1 43.2 42.3	43.8 43.5 43.0 42.7 42.5 42.7 43.2 42.6 42.6 42.5 42.4	44.0 43.8 42.2 42.8 42.6 43.0 43.8 43.5 43.5 43.5 43.4 42.6	43.2 42.9 41.1 41.6 41.5 41.9 42.9 42.3 42.6 42.0 41.4
Hourly ear 989 990 991 992 993 993 994 995 996 997 998 999	rnings (£s) 5.81 6.37 7.00 7.50 7.84 8.03 8.35 8.71 9.10 9.53 10.01	5.71 6.25 6.90 7.31 7.63 7.78 8.08 8.46 8.75 9.31 9.70	5.59 6.12 6.75 7.12 7.46 7.61 7.92 8.29 8.60 9.17 9.55	5.96 6.52 7.15 7.68 8.04 8.25 8.56 8.90 9.36 9.74 10.21	4.01 4.74 4.97 5.19 5.46 5.64 5.64 6.10 6.36	7.84 9.29 9.32 9.70 9.74 10.52 10.37 11.16 10.82	5.74 6.77 7.11 7.19 7.52 8.19 8.05 8.55 8.91	4.46 5.13 5.36 5.38 5.80 6.07 6.28 6.54 6.86	6.95 7.91 8.38 8.87 9.16 9.63 9.90 10.53 10.71	7.22 8.68 9.14 9.34 9.83 9.97 10.73 11.40 12.34	5.60 6.39 6.60 6.80 7.09 7.35 7.61 7.92 8.51	6.30 6.43 6.54 7.08 7.35 7.76 8.15	5.78 6.57 6.77 7.03 7.52 7.86 8.10 8.74 8.87	7.05 7.43 7.64 8.06 8.40 8.84 9.44 9.68

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

... Denotes information not available.

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY Average earnings and hours of *all* full-time employees by industry group <sup>a</sup>

Manu- facture	Manu- facture	Other manu-			t- Wholesale & retail			Financial intermedi-	Real	Public admin &	Education		Other commun-	GREAT BRITAIN
of elec- trical & optical	of transport equipment	facturing	& water supply		trade; repair of motor vehicles	restaur- ants	& comm- unication	ation	renting & busi- ness	defence; compul- sory socia	al	work	ity, social & persona service	ı
equipme	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G G	Н	<u>, I</u>	J	activities K	security L	M	N	activities O	SIC 1992
269.6 313.5 337.4 354.5 369.1 369.2 369.0 385.7 393.9 421.6 428.5	273.1 301.3 318.9 342.3 354.9 368.0 387.2 405.2 426.5 455.7 460.8	254.8 277.9 305.6 320.6 325.5 326.8 335.3 346.4 335.6 350.3 354.6	284.2 313.7 345.0 384.9 405.3 427.5 444.6 467.1 485.1 495.8 526.6	243.0 277.8 294.9 314.9 320.7 327.0 341.3 358.3 373.2 383.1 400.6	232.3 254.2 271.4 290.4 304.6 316.8 327.4 340.5 358.1 378.9 395.1	184.6 199.8 212.5 231.0 233.2 230.3 245.0 257.1 272.0 287.6 297.1	262.7 282.3 303.3 324.9 340.4 352.3 356.9 367.9 386.2 399.9 423.3	388.2 424.6 448.3 478.5 498.8 525.5 554.5 584.4 634.8 655.9 678.1	316.5 357.2 376.4 395.6 405.8 414.0 434.6 447.1 469.8 493.7 504.3	273.9 299.8 328.3 349.5 375.5 375.4 383.7 399.2 416.5 422.9 438.5	288.9 313.2 354.0 390.8 403.2 409.2 415.3 428.1 416.8 424.4 440.8	263.6 283.2 313.2 341.1 354.0 360.1 364.4 387.7 409.4 430.2 448.7	239.3 264.0 304.5 309.4 319.9 328.1 336.5 347.7 389.3 406.1 422.2	MEN (Es) 1989 (1990) 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 1999
42.3 41.9 41.0 40.9 41.0 41.6 41.6 41.6 43.1 40.5	44.1 44.1 41.6 41.9 41.4 41.8 42.9 42.3 42.4 43.2 42.0	44.1 44.0 42.3 42.7 42.2 43.0 43.3 43.2 43.4 43.3 43.1	40.7 40.8 40.6 40.4 40.3 40.3 40.8 41.0 40.4 40.6	44.5 44.4 43.7 43.5 43.2 43.6 44.3 44.0 44.9 45.3 44.8	42.1 42.0 41.8 41.6 41.9 42.0 42.1 41.9 42.0 41.7	42.5 42.1 42.1 42.1 41.7 42.4 41.9 41.4 42.1 41.7	45.5 45.3 44.7 44.9 44.6 45.2 45.6 45.5 46.2 45.7	36.6 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.7 36.7 36.8 36.7 36.7 36.5	40.6 40.7 40.7 40.6 40.6 41.0 41.3 41.1 41.2 41.1 40.8	39.6 39.5 39.1 39.2 38.8 38.7 38.8 39.1 38.9 38.8 38.8	34.1 34.3 33.8 33.9 34.5 35.1 34.8 35.0 36.5 36.5 36.4	40.4 39.8 39.9 39.8 39.7 39.6 39.8 39.9 40.0 40.1 39.8	42.1 41.7 41.7 41.3 41.2 41.9 42.0 41.8 41.2 41.9 41.8	Hours worked 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998
7.43 8.66 8.96 8.97 8.85 9.96 9.48 10.25 10.38	6.80 8.13 8.55 8.78 9.00 9.48 10.06 10.52 10.98	7.41 7.61 7.73 7.73 7.99 7.71 8.07 8.22	7.68 9.50 10.04 10.57 10.92 11.41 12.09 12.18 12.97	6.13 7.09 7.26 7.35 7.65 8.07 8.28 8.44 8.92	5.83 6.81 7.11 7.37 7.79 8.06 8.52 9.02 9.52	4.51 5.27 5.39 5.55 5.72 6.06 6.52 6.83 7.14	6.12 7.15 7.51 7.66 7.72 7.97 8.23 8.58 9.23	11.57 12.97 13.66 14.21 15.18 16.01 17.38 17.98 18.68	9.58 9.89 10.08 10.50 10.86 11.34 11.97 12.33	7.57 8.91 9.67 9.69 9.89 10.29 10.72 10.88 11.28	8.58 10.97 11.09 10.98 11.77 12.05 11.33 11.57 12.09	7.02  8.44 8.81 8.97 9.11 9.64 10.19 10.69 11.26	9.63 10.16	Hourly earnings (£s) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998
167.7 185.8 205.7 215.7 225.3 235.0 240.7 240.7 264.3 266.4	182.5 194.9 213.4 228.8 239.8 254.6 256.6 278.9 291.6 321.7 331.6	164.4 180.7 198.8 213.8 217.9 216.6 241.3 258.5 240.4 262.8 277.6	191.0 212.1 241.5 263.8 286.6 296.9 320.2 343.2 355.3 358.9 366.1	166.5 179.5 195.6 207.4 215.4 227.1 234.2 250.0 270.6 277.3 304.9	148.6 161.0 179.1 193.6 206.6 215.8 221.4 235.4 249.2 259.5 270.2	128.3 142.2 155.0 165.9 172.2 181.6 183.1 190.7 207.6 216.0 228.3	191.7 208.4 229.8 249.1 265.9 281.8 288.1 299.2 306.9 319.9 343.7	203.0 228.9 243.4 257.5 274.0 283.6 302.3 320.2 361.0 377.2	201.6 225.3 244.0 259.3 270.5 276.8 284.6 299.5 315.1 338.6 356.2	181.7 202.1 223.8 248.8 262.5 272.3 278.4 292.4 320.2 318.9 329.2	234.9 258.3 292.3 320.9 330.3 338.8 343.3 353.0 348.3 359.0 374.1	192.1 209.4 231.6 251.1 258.7 266.7 270.1 281.7 294.3 301.1 317.5	174.5 196.9 209.8 226.5 241.9 250.0 268.8 275.7 286.4 303.4 327.7	WOMEN Weekly earnings (£s) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1992 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998
8.6 8.5 8.2 8.3 8.4 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.3	39.6 39.5 38.6 39.2 38.8 39.4 39.9 39.8 40.1 39.8 39.1	39.1 39.3 38.6 38.9 39.5 39.5 39.3 39.5 39.1 39.2	37.7 38.0 37.9 37.9 37.8 37.8 38.3 38.1 37.9 37.9 37.9	37.6 37.6 37.7 37.6 38.0 38.2 38.6 38.0 37.7 37.9	38.6 38.4 38.6 38.4 38.6 38.8 38.6 38.7 38.8 38.8	39.4 39.2 39.1 39.2 38.9 39.3 39.6 39.6 39.1 39.3 39.4	39.0 38.7 38.9 39.0 39.8 39.8 40.2 40.7 39.7 39.8	36.3 36.3 36.2 36.1 36.2 36.2 36.3 36.3 36.5 36.4 36.4	37.1 37.1 37.1 37.2 37.4 37.5 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.9 37.8	37.4 37.3 37.3 37.5 37.3 37.2 37.2 37.3 36.9 37.1 37.0	31.9 31.9 31.6 31.6 32.3 32.9 32.8 32.9 34.1 34.2 34.1	37.8 37.8 37.7 37.7 37.6 37.7 38.0 38.0 37.8 37.8 38.0	38.1 37.9 38.1 37.7 37.9 37.8 38.2 38.2 38.0 38.1 38.2	Hours worked 1999 1990 1991 1992 1992 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
4.54 5.51 5.74 5.91 5.88 6.08 6.31 6.67 7.29	4.90 5.84 6.20 6.43 6.44 7.00 7.27 8.08 8.49	4.50 5.42 5.56 5.47 6.13 6.60 6.09 6.71 7.09	5.59 6.96 7.58 7.93 8.46 9.03 9.36 9.48 9.68	4.72 5.48 5.73 6.00 6.14 6.49 7.10 7.32 8.04	4.15 5.00 5.32 5.55 5.71 6.09 6.40 6.70 7.05	3.57 4.25 4.40 4.66 4.60 4.78 5.22 5.44 5.78	*5.36 6.28 6.60 6.89 7.09 7.36 7.51 8.08 8.58	6.25 7.09 7.55 7.82 8.33 8.82 9.59 9.91 10.37	6.99 7.26 7.47 7.57 7.95 8.33 8.91 9.42	5.42 6.63 7.02 7.31 7.47 7.85 8.66 8.56 8.85	7.86 9.90 10.02 9.93 10.44 10.68 10.18 10.48	5.56 6.71 6.91 7.12 7.11 7.43 7.79 7.97 8.36	5.23 6.08 6.44 6.72 7.03 7.22 7.57 7.97 8.59	Hourly earnings (£s) 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
255.4 277.6 301.4 315.3 330.5 331.6 331.3 343.5 354.1 379.5 389.9	263.4 288.8 307.3 329.2 342.5 355.6 373.8 392.8 413.8 443.5 447.6	238.1 259.6 285.2 299.5 304.1 302.9 316.7 328.6 317.7 332.9 339.2	266.3 294.7 324.3 358.4 377.6 396.4 418.0 441.3 455.2 462.8 489.4	236.4 269.1 285.7 304.3 309.1 316.1 330.6 347.4 361.2 372.5 392.1	202.9 221.5 238.5 256.7 271.0 281.5 290.5 303.7 321.2 338.5 351.8	157.0 170.9 184.4 199.7 203.9 207.7 216.9 225.9 242.2 255.3 266.2	249.0 267.4 289.0 310.4 325.7 338.2 343.7 353.6 370.2 383.4 406.3	296.9 327.8 345.9 369.3 389.1 407.2 429.3 452.8 493.7 509.6 528.8	272.1 306.0 324.7 343.8 354.7 362.0 379.4 392.0 412.0 436.9 449.6	237.3 260.2 285.1 307.1 326.8 332.0 337.5 353.5 377.6 379.5 394.2	259.6 283.2 319.6 350.8 360.6 368.3 373.1 383.6 377.7 387.0 402.8	212.6 230.2 254.0 276.6 285.8 293.5 296.2 310.9 326.7 338.0 355.2	216.0 239.2 268.2 278.3 289.8 297.6 310.7 320.3 348.4 364.6 383.8	All (Es) 1989 1990 1994 1995 1996 1996 1999 1999
41.5 41.2 40.5 40.4 40.4 40.6 41.1 41.0 41.1 40.7 40.2	43.6 43.5 41.3 41.6 41.1 41.6 42.0 42.0 42.2 42.9 41.7	43.1 43.1 41.6 41.9 41.5 42.3 42.5 42.4 42.6 42.5 42.3	40.1 40.2 40.0 39.8 39.7 39.7 40.2 40.4 39.8 40.0 39.9	43.9 43.8 43.2 42.9 42.6 43.0 43.7 43.5 44.1 44.6 44.2	40.8 40.7 40.6 40.4 40.6 40.8 40.9 40.9 40.9 40.9	40.9 40.7 40.5 40.6 40.4 40.5 41.1 40.8 40.3 40.8	44.3 44.0 43.5 43.8 43.5 44.2 44.5 44.5 45.1 44.5 44.0	36.5 36.3 36.3 36.3 36.4 36.5 36.6 36.6 36.5 36.4	39.3 39.3 39.3 39.4 39.7 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.9	38.7 38.6 38.4 38.5 38.2 38.1 38.1 38.3 38.1 38.1 38.1	32.9 33.0 32.5 32.5 33.8 33.6 33.8 35.1 35.2 35.1	38.5 38.3 38.3 38.2 38.2 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.4 38.4	40.7 40.3 40.3 39.9 39.8 40.2 40.5 40.4 39.9 40.3 40.3	Hoursworked 1989 1990 1991 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
7.70 8.10 8.14 8.05 8.36 8.63 9.32 9.70	6.60 7.88 8.31 8.54 8.76 9.25 9.81 10.31 10.74	5.91 7.04 7.23 7.06 7.44 7.73 7.43 7.82 8.01	7.31 8.97 9.49 9.98 10.43 10.95 11.47 11.57 12.25	6.02 6.95 7.11 7.22 7.52 7.93 8.16 8.35 8.86	5.25 6.19 6.51 6.74 7.10 7.40 7.84 8.28 8.71	4.77 4.91 5.13 5.23 5.47 5.93 6.23 6.55	5.99 6.54 7.00 7.35 7.53 7.62 7.86 8.10 8.49 9.11	8.81 9.93 10.54 11.02 11.74 12.37 13.47 13.94 14.52	7.64 8.62 8.93 9.13 9.48 9.83 10.27 10.90 11.31	6.13 6.73 7.42 7.98 8.55 8.71 8.85 9.28 9.93 9.95 10.33	8.19 10.36 10.47 10.38 11.01 11.25 10.69 10.97 11.45	5.98 5.22 7.47 7.67 7.68 8.06 8.49 8.78 9.22	5.85 6.91 7.16 7.34 7.66 7.91 8.73 8.98 9.53	Hourly earnings (£s) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998

Source: New Earnings Survey Customer Helpline: 01928 792077

June 2000 Labour Market trends

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June 2000

## UNIT WAGE COSTS<sup>a</sup> All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

INITED KINGDOM			Manufacturing		Whole economy			
HC 1992 995=100				Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier		
	1992 1993 1994 1995		95.0 94.8 95.3 100.0	LOUW 0.2 -0.2 0.5 4.9	99.0 99.0 99.0 98.5 100.0 101.7	LOJE 2.9 0.1 -0.5 1.5 1.7		
	1996 1997 1998 <b>1999</b>		105.4 109.2 114.8 115.2	5.4 3.7 5.1 <b>0.4</b>	104.7 108.6 <b>112.9</b>	2.9 3.7 <b>4.0</b>		
	1996	Q3 Q4	106.2 106.9	6.3 4.4	101.9 102.8	1.8 2.2		
	1997	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	106.8 108.8 109.5 111.7	32 3.8 3.0 4.5	103.7 104.4 104.9 105.8	2.9 2.8 3.0 3.0		
	1998	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	113.8 114.3 115.3 115.8	6.6 5.0 5.3 3.6	107.2 107.7 108.9 110.6	3.4 3.2 3.8 4.5		
	1999	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	116.1 115.2 114.4 115.3	2.1 0.8 -0.8 -0.5	111.9 112.8 113.0 114.0	4.3 4.7 3.8 3.2		
	2000	Q1	116.8	0.6		B		
	1998	Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	113.7 114.4 114.1 114.7 114.2 114.6 115.4 115.8 116.0	6.8 6.0 5.7 5.1 4.4 5.8 5.0 5.1 4.8 3.1				
	1999	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	115.6 116.7 116.2 115.5 115.4 115.1 115.2 114.4 114.4 114.3 115.1 114.6 116.1	3.1 3.0 2.2 1.0 1.2 0.3 0.9 -0.2 -0.8 -1.3 -0.7 -1.1 0.4				
	2000	Jan Feb Mar P	117.5 116.6 <b>116.3</b>	0.7 0.3 <b>0.7</b>	::			
Three months ending	1997	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	109.2 109.5 110.2 111.1 111.7	3.3 3.0 3.5 4.3 4.5		·· ·· ··		
	1998	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	112.6 113.1 113.8 114.0 114.4 114.3 114.5 114.7 115.3 115.7 115.8	5.6 6.0 6.6 6.2 5.6 5.0 5.1 5.1 5.3 5.0 4.3 3.6				
		Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	116.0 116.2 116.1 115.7 115.3 115.2 114.9 114.7 114.4 114.6 114.6	30 2.7 2.1 1.5 0.8 0.8 0.3 -0.1 -0.8 -1.0 -1.0				
	2000	Jan	116.0	0.0				

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

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.

a Wages and salaries per unit of output. P Provisional

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

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (i)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	Italy (i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Nether- lands (i)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (c)
nual averages	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
5 6 7 8 <b>9</b>	100.0 104.3 108.8	100.0 102.0 104.0 106.0 <b>108.0</b>	100.0 103.2 104.1 106.3	100.0 103.8 107.9 112.5	100.0 102.6 105.4 107.6	100.0 103.5 105.1 107.0	100.0 108.6 117.1 121.3	100.0 102.7 106.9 112.4	100.0 103.1 106.8 109.8	100.0 102.5 105.4 104.3	100.0 101.9 104.8 108.2	100.0 105.3 109.6 112.6	100.0 106.6 111.4 115.3	100. 103. 106. 109.
	113.7 118.3	108.0	106.4						109.0	103.2		112.0		112.
arterly averages  8 Q1	112.3	105.0	106.4	110.7	106.7	105.6	121.3	107.7	108.3	106.3	106.8	112.0	113.6	109.
8 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112.3 113.2 114.3 115.0	106.0 106.0 106.0	106.4 107.2 105.4 106.2	112.0 113.2 114.3	107.4 108.0 108.2	107.2 107.2 108.0	121.3 124.0 124.4 115.5	109.8 109.7 112.4	109.6 110.3 111.0	106.3 104.8 103.8 104.4	107.5 109.1 109.2	112.1 112.7 113.7	113.6 116.6 114.9 116.1	109 109 109 110
	116.4	107.0	106.6	115.9	108.8	108.2			111.5	105.9 103.7	109.7	114.5		
9 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	117.1 118.8 120.8	108.0 109.0 109.0	106.1 106.0 107.1	116.4 117.8	109.5 110.9	109.8 110.1		::	111.9 112.9	103.7 103.7 104.0	110.5 112.2	115.3 115.5	116.5 118.2 116.2	111 112 113 114
0 Q1	122.1	••												
nthly	400.4		400.0						107.2	106.3	105.0		1105	100
97 Aug Sep Oct	109.4 109.7 110.0	::	103.0 102.1 103.9			105.7		::	107.3 107.3 107.7	106.3 104.7 104.8	105.2 105.2 105.7		110.5 111.1 111.3	106 107 107
Nov Dec	111.1 111.5		104.6 106.6						107.8 107.8	105.2 104.9	105.7 105.7		112.6 114.1	108
98 Jan Feb Mar	111.7 112.4		106.6 105.9			105.6	::	*	107.8 107.9 109.2	108.6 105.1 105.0	106.6 106.8	::	114.0 112.8 114.0	100
Apr May	112.8 112.9 113.1		106.9 107.2 106.5			107.2			109.2 109.5 109.6 109.7	104.6 104.8 105.0	106.9 107.4 107.5 107.5		116.3 117.6	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 110 110 110
Jun' Jul Aug	113.1 113.5 114.0	106.0	107.8 106.1 105.0	::	::	107.2	::		109.9	105.0 103.3 103.3	107.5 109.0 109.0		116.1 114.9 114.5	10 10
Sep Oct	114.3 114.5 115.0 115.0 115.1	106.0	105.1 105.6 105.4	::	::	108.0			110.5 110.9 111.0	104.7 105.3	109.0 109.3		115.3 115.5 116.1	11
Nov Dec	115.0 115.1	106.0	105.4 107.6		::		::	::	111.0	107.1 100.7	109.2 109.0		116.8	11
9 Jan Feb	116.2 116.2	107.0	107.5 106.6 105.6	::		108.2		::	111.5 111.5 111.5	106.1 105.6 105.9	109.6 109.6 109.9		117.1 116.3 115.9	11 11 11
Mar Apr May	116.2 116.7 116.9 117.0 117.4		105.0 105.8			109.8	::		111.9 111.9	105.7 104.9	110.4 110.4		117.9 119.4 117.1	11
Jun Jul Aug	117.4 118.0 118.9	108.0	107.5 107.7 106.2	::		110.1	::	::	111.8 112.8 112.8	100.4 100.7 104.1	110.6 112.2 112.2		116.5 115.5	11 11 11 11
Sep Oct	118.0 118.9 119.4 120.2	109.0	104.1 106.2	::	::	::			113.0 113.0	104.1 106.2 106.2 106.3	112.2 112.3 112.3		116.5 117.8 118.0	11 11 11
Nov Dec	120.4 121.8	109.0	106.3 108.8	::		::			113.0	99.4				11
0 Jan Feb <b>Mar P</b>	122.7 121.6 <b>122.0</b>	::	::	::	::	::	::		::	106.7	::			11
reases on a year														
nual averages														
96 97 98	4 4 4	2 2 2 <b>2</b>	3 1 2 0	4 4	3 3 2	4 2 2	9 8 4	3 4 5	3 4 3	3 3 -1	2 3 3	5 4 3	7 5 4	
99	4	2	ō							-1	•			
arterly averages 98 Q1	5 5	2	2 3	4	3	1	4	5	2 3	0	3 3	5 2	3	
98 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5 5 4	2 2 2 2	3 3 1	4 4 5	3 2 2 2	2 2 2	6 5 0	5 6 5 5	3 3 3	0 -2 -1	3 4 3	2 3 2	4 4 3	
99 Q1	4	2	0	5	2	2			3	0	3	2	3	
Q2 Q3 Q4	3 4 5	3 3	-1 1 1	4	3	3			2	0	3	2	1	
0 Q1	5													
onthly														
97 Aug Sep Oct	4 4 4		-1 -3 -1			2			3 3 3	3 1 1	3 3 3		5 4 5	
Nov Dec	5 5		-1			::		::	3 3	2 2	3 3		4 4	
98 Jan Feb	5 5		2 1		::	1			2 2	-1 0	3 3		5 3	
Mar Apr May	5 4 5	::	2 3			2			3 3 3	0	3 3 3		2 5 4	
Jun Jul	5 5		4 3			2			3 2	0 -2	3		4 3 4	
Aug Sep Oct	4 4 5		2 3 2	::		2			3 3 3	-3 0 0	4 4 3		4 4	
Nov Dec	4 3		1			::		::	3 3	2 -4	3 3	::	3 2	
99 Jan Feb	4 3		1	::	::	2	::	::	3 3	-2 0	3		3 3 2	
Mar Apr May	3 3 4 3	::	-1 -2 -1			2	::	::	2 2 2	1	3 3 3	::	1 2	
Jun Jul	3 4	2	0 2			3			2 2 2 2 3 2 2	-4 -3	3 3	::	1	
Aug Sep Oct	4 4 5	3	-1	::	::	::	::		2 2 2	1	3 3 3		1 1 2	
Nov Dec	5 6	3	1	::					2 2	4	3		Ž	
00 Jan Feb	6 5					::	.:	::		1	::	::	::	
Mar P	5 <b>5</b>												••	

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

	Number on quarter/mo	New Deal at onth enda		Number of	starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter	r/month	Number of leaverscin quarter/month			
Quarter/month	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Allq	
UNITED KINGDOM										
Jan-Mar98	10.5	3.7	14.2	12.0	4.4	16.4	1.5	0.7	22	
Apr-Jun 98	63.8	21.7	85.7	63.7	22.4	86.2	10.4	4.4	14.8	
Jul-Sep 98	93.1	31.6	124.9	50.9	19.2	70.2	21.6	9.3	31.0	
Oct-Dec 98	105.3	35.2	140.6	35.9	13.4	49.3	23.7	9.8	33.6	
Jan-Mar99	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.	
Apr-Jun 99	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4	
Jul-Sep 99	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0	
Oct-Dec 99e	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	13.1	38.4	16.1	53.9	
GREAT BRITAIN										
Jan-Mar 98	10.5	3.7	14.2	12.0	4.4	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2	
Apr-Jun 98	61.7	21.0	82.8	61.3	21.6	83.0	10.1	4.3	14.4	
Jul-Sep 98	90.0	30.6	120.8	49.2	18.6	67.9	20.8	9.0	29.9	
Oct-Dec 98	101.4	33.8	135.4	34.1	12.6	46.8	22.7	9.5	32.3	
Jan-Mar99	110.3	38.2	148.6	36.8	15.1	52.0	28.0	10.6	38.7	
Apr-Jun 99	110.7	38.6	149.5	33.6	13.0	46.6	33.2	12.6	45.8	
Jul-Sep 99	103.8	37.2	141.1	35.6	14.6	50.3	42.6	16.0	58.6	
Oct-Dec 99	99.2	34.9	134.2	29.0	12.1	12.7	37.9	15.9	53.3	
Jan 2000	98.7	35.4	134.2	12.5	5.5	18.0	13.0	5.0	18.0	
Feb2000	94.3	34.5	129.0	10.5	4.5	15.0	14.9	5.3	20.	

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Economic Development for Northern Ireland. Information: 01142

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

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

## **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-February 2000**<sup>9</sup>

	Total	Gatewaya	Options					Follow-Through
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
GREAT BRITAIN								
Allc	129.0	63.9	43.93	10.61	17.98	7.81	7.53	21.18
Male	94.3	46.4	31.74	7.62	12.46	4.65	7.02	16.25
Female	34.5	17.4	12.18	2.99	5.52	3.16	0.51	4.92
People with disabilities <sup>d,e</sup>	16.9	7.4	6.39	1.41	2.77	1.22	0.99	3.12
People from ethnic minority g	roupsf 18.2	10.0	5.39	0.88	3.03	1.09	0.38	2.76
White	103.6	49.5	36.52	9.31	13.98	6.30	6.92	17.55
Prefer not to say	6.5	3.7	1.92	0.34	0.94	0.42	0.23	0.85

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

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

	Total	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Options					Other	* 1	
Quarter/month of leaving			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Otherc	Not known <sup>d</sup>
GREAT BRITAIN®										
ıı										
ct-Dec 98	52.2	11.89	24.55	4.44	11.01	4.69	4.41	4.18	3.85	7.74
m-Mar 99	54.1	11.70	25.20	4.12	10.68	5.29	5.12	4.64	3.89	8.63
pr-Jun 99	50.5	13.70	19.96	3.90	6.88	4.64	4.54	3.98	3.77	9.04
Sep 99	58.5	15.19	23.63	3.33	11.26	4.61	4.43	4.20	5.60	9.89
ct-Dec 99	47.4	12.60	17.90	2.70	7.20	4.10	4.00	3.70	4.50	8.80
an 2000	15.6	3.69	5.39	0.71	2.16	1.33	1.19	1.41	1.59	3.51
e52000	19.0	4.99	6.69	0.90	2.36	1.75	1.68	1.47	1.82	4.01
eles										
ct-Dec 98	37.8	8.63	18.32	3.25	8.11	2.82	4.15	2.31	2.68	5.82
n-Mar 99	39.5	8.67	18.91	3.04	7.85	3.21	4.81	2.57	2.79	6.57
Jun 99	36.6	10.17	14.84	2.87	4.98	2.73	4.26	2.14	2.67	6.82
-Sep 99	41.9	11.27	17.11	2.48	7.82	2.67	4.14	2.23	3.90	7.44
t-Dec 99	33.8	9.20	13.20	1.90	5.20	2.40	3.70	1.80	3.20	6.40
2000	11.2	2.70	3.97	0.52	1.54	0.80	1.12	0.71	1.14	2.64
eb 2000	13.9	3.74	5.03	0.68	1.70	1.06	1.59	0.80	1.34	3.03
emales										
ct-Dec 98	14.5	3.26	6.24	1.20	2.90	1.88	0.26	1.87	1.17	1.93
n-Mar 99	14.5	3.02	6.29	1.08	2.83	2.08	0.30	2.07	1.10	2.07
-Jun 99	13.8	3.54	5.12	1.03	1.90	1.91	0.28	1.85	1.10	2.22
Sep 99	16.6	3.93	6.52	0.85	3.44	1.94	0.29	1.97	1.70	2.46
t-Dec 99	13.6	3.40	4.70	0.70	2.00	1.70	0.30	1.90	1.30	2.30
72000	4.4	0.99	1.41	0.19	0.62	0.54	0.07	0.70	0.46	0.87
c52000	5.0	1.25	1.66	0.22	0.66	0.69	0.09	0.67	0.48	0.98

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

Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.

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

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

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

warter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
New Deal leavers					
ct-Dec 98	32.27	13.82	4.82	4.66	8.98
an-Mar 99	38.72	15.21	5.76	6.17	11.58
pr-Jun 99	45.80	19.13	5.32	8.01	13.34
Sep 99	58.64	23.48	5.90	13.12	16.14
ci-Dec 99	53.30	20.10	5.20	12.90	15.10
an 2000	17.99	5.78	1.93	4.52	5.76
b2000	20.21	7.36	2.11	4.49	6.25
ose leaving before having a first interview	v				
et-Dec 98	4.13	1.36	0.38	0.78	1.62
n-Mar 99	4.79	1.66	0.46	0.79	1.88
or-Jun 99	5.09	1.97	0.44	0.72	1.97
I-Sep 99	6.23	2.21	0.47	1.03	2.52
et-Dec 99	5.20	1.60	0.50	0.80	2.30
n2000	2.19	0.68	0.21	0.34	0.96
eb 2000	2.15	0.67	0.19	0.33	0.96
ose leaving during the Gateway, having h	ad at least one inter	/lew			
ct-Dec 98	23.60	10.56	3.80	3.09	6.14
n-Mar 99	24.20	10.09	4.19	3.13	6.79
r-Jun 99	25.52	11.77	3.56	3.09	7.10
-Sep 99	30.05	13.68	3.80	4.77	7.79
ct-Dec 99	24.30	11.00	3.20	3.60	6.50
n2000	8.01	3.01	1.21	1.25	2.54
b 2000	10.15	4.33	1.29	1.49	3.04
nose leaving having started an optiona					
ct-Dec 98	2.89	1.29	0.42	0.31	0.89
n-Mar 99	4.86	1.91	0.53	0.35	2.07
r-Jun 99	6.35	2.46	0.57	0.40	2.92
-Sep 99	8.01	2.83	0.58	0.73	3.87
t-Dec 99	8.50	2.90	0.50	0.70	4.40
n2000	2.76	0.81	0.19	0.24	1.53
eb 2000	2.80	0.89	0.13	0.24	1.43

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

#### **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES** Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deala

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sus	stained employmentb		Number into oth	ner employment <sup>d</sup>	
Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisedc	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
All' Jan-Mar 98 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Cot-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Jul-Sep 99 Jul-Sep 99 Jan 2000 Feb 2000	1,40 9,25 17,20 16,56 17,86 21,71 24,85 22,89 6,54 8,34	1.07 7.53 14.02 13.64 14.97 18.92 22.08 20.09 5.78 7.36	0.33 1.71 3.18 2.92 2.89 2.76 2.76 2.60 0.76 0.98	0.36 3.04 6.14 7.41 5.73 7.30 9.08 10.66 1.64 1.58	0.34 2.90 5.87 7.13 5.44 7.02 8.78 10.33 1.56 1.51	0.03 0.14 0.28 0.29 0.28 0.29 0.31 0.33 0.09
Male Jan-Mar 98 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Jul-Sep 99 Jul-Sep 99 Jan 2000 Feb 2000	1.04 6.79 12.06 12.01 13.26 16.09 18.48 16.51 4.79 6.31	0.78 5.54 10.28 9.90 11.11 14.03 16.40 14.64 4.24 5.57	0.26 1.25 2.38 2.11 2.15 2.06 1.87 0.25 0.74	0.30 2.45 4.91 5.75 4.50 5.68 7.21 8.09 1.21 1.16	0.28 2.34 4.70 5.53 4.30 5.46 6.98 6.15 0.06	0.02 0.10 0.21 0.21 0.20 0.20 0.23 0.19 0.00
Female Jan-Mar 98 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Jul-Sep 99 Jul-Sep 99 Jul-Sep 99 Jan 2000 Feb 2000	0.36 2.46 4.54 4.55 4.60 5.62 6.38 6.18 1.75 2.03	0.30 1.99 3.75 3.74 3.85 4.90 5.49 5.45 7.59	0.07 0.47 0.79 0.81 0.74 0.62 0.68 0.73 0.20 0.24	0.07 0.59 1.22 1.67 1.63 1.83 1.87 2.51 0.37	0.06 0.55 1.17 1.59 1.14 1.16 1.19 2.42 0.36 0.35	0.01 0.04 0.07 0.08 0.08 0.07 0.08 0.09 0.09
People from ethnic mir Jan-Mar 98 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Jul-Sep 99 Oct-Dec 99 Jan 2000 Feb 2000	nority groupss 0.07 0.74 1.89 2.21 1.97 2.31 2.66 2.82 0.65 0.88	0.06 0.62 1.61 1.93 1.70 2.06 2.42 2.59 0.60 0.83	0.01 0.127 0.27 0.28 0.27 0.25 0.24 0.23 0.06	0.02 0.29 0.67 0.93 0.69 0.74 0.96 1.21 0.19	0.02 0.28 0.66 0.91 0.66 0.72 0.95 0.02 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.03 0.02 0.02 0.00 0.00

- Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 01142
  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 participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment.
- participant has a sustained spell of unsubstitused employment after finding participant has a sustained spell of unsubstitused employment priority.

  A job from which the participant does not return to claim benefit, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in usuratined to JSA.

  Excluding those who have been, or are, in sustained unsubsidised employment.

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

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

  Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.

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

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Number or quarter/mo	n New Deal at onthenda		Number of	starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter	r/month	Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month			
Quarter/month	Male	Female	Allq	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Jul-Sep 98	27.2	5.0	32.2	30.3	5.7	36.1	3.1	0.7	3.8	
Oct-Dec 98	52.5	9.5	62.1	32.8	6.1	38.9	7.4	1.6	9.1	
Jan-Mar 99	64.2	11.4	75.6	30.7	5.7	36.4	19.0	3.8	22.8	
Apr-Jun 99	67.3	12.1	79.4	28.9	5.5	34.4	25.8	4.7	30.6	
Jul-Sep 99	68.0	12.4	80.4	27.2	5.3	32.5	26.5	5.0	31.5	
Oct-Dec 99	72.5	13.0	86.0	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	1.7	11.3	
Feb 2000	72.3	13.2	86.2	10.3	2.1	12.5	10.0	1.9	12.0	

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

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Processa	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults <sup>b</sup>	Follow-Through
Alld	86.2	70.2	4.70	2.42	7.78	1.05
Male Female	72.3 13.2	58.9 10.7	4.00 0.65	2.04 0.37	6.47 1.28	0.90 0.14
People from ethnic minority group	ose 9.2	7.6	0.27	0.35	0.88	0.08
People with disabilities <sup>f</sup>	17.0	13.8	0.94	0.50	1.51	0.24

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

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

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

### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination<sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal		Miskelberg.			Still on New	Deal	
		Left JSA				On JSAe	Left JSA		On JSA
Quarter/month of leaving		Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Transfer to other benefits	Otherc	Not knownd		Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TfW	Education and training opportunities
All									
Jul-Sep-98 Oct-Dec-98 Jan-Mar99 Apr-Jun 99 Jul-Sep 99 Oct-Dec 99 Jan 2000 Feb 2000	5.4 12.7 26.3 32.2 33.2 33.8 11.4 12.3	1.45 2.07 3.54 4.03 4.35 4.00 1.21 1.48	1.02 1.57 3.27 3.26 3.31 3.21 1.17 1.31	0.46 0.55 1.21 1.32 1.41 1.27 0.43 0.45	0.69 2.55 2.39 2.77 2.92 3.01 0.92 0.98	0.14 2.01 10.65 16.06 15.36 17.44 6.24 6.27	0.50 1.36 1.62 1.76 1.72 1.58 0.40 0.49	0.65 1.82 2.70 2.39 2.65 2.54 0.84 1.03	0.48 0.74 0.89 0.63 1.48 0.80 0.21
Male									
Jul Sep-98 Oci-Dec-98 Ja:-Mar99 Ap:-Jun 99 Jul Sep 99 Oci-Dec 99 Jan 2000 Feb 2000	4.4 10.4 22.0 27.2 27.9 28.2 9.6 10.3	1.21 1.71 2.95 3.38 3.65 3.26 0.97 1.23	0.82 1.24 2.63 2.66 2.71 2.58 0.97 1.07	0.36 0.43 0.97 1.05 1.14 0.98 0.35 0.38	0.58 2.05 1.94 2.27 2.38 2.42 0.79 0.81	0.12 1.69 9.03 13.76 13.11 14.86 5.33 5.31	0.44 1.17 1.39 1.51 1.47 1.30 0.34 0.42	0.53 1.51 2.27 1.99 2.18 2.12 0.71 0.87	0.39 0.63 0.77 0.56 1.27 0.67 0.18 0.21
Female									
Ju-Sep-98 Oct-Dec-98 Ja:-Mar99 Ap:-Jun 99 Ju-Sep 99 Oct-Dec 99 Ja: 2000 Fe: 2000	1.0 22 4.3 5.0 5.3 5.4 1.7	0.24 0.36 0.58 0.65 0.69 0.70 0.22 0.23	0.20 0.33 0.64 0.60 0.60 0.62 0.20	0.10 0.12 0.24 0.27 0.27 0.27 0.08 0.07	0.11 0.49 0.45 0.49 0.54 0.56 0.13 0.16	0.03 0.31 1.57 2.26 2.26 2.56 0.90 0.94	0.06 0.19 0.23 0.25 0.25 0.22 0.06 0.07	0.12 0.31 0.42 0.40 0.47 0.40 0.12 0.15	0.09 0.11 0.11 0.07 0.21 0.11 0.03 0.03

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

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

Includes, for example, gone abroad.

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

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

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

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

EAT BRITAIN	Number into s	ustained employmentb		Number into other	Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>				
arter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>			
Sep 98	1.85	1.47	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.02			
Dec 98	3.22	2.15	1.07	0.77	0.69	0.08			
-Mar99	5.01	3.80	1.21	0.89	0.80	0.10			
Jun 99	5.79	4.49	1.29	0.99	0.89	0.11			
Sep 99	6.27	4.95	1.32	1.23	1.11	0.12			
Dec 99	5.95	4.67	1.28	1.40	1.30	0.11			
2000	1.73	1.40	0.33	0.23	0.21	0.03			
2000	2.17	1.72	0.44	0.20	0.18	0.02			
de									
Sep 98	1.56	1.23	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.02			
-Dec 98	2.70	1.78	0.92	0.66	0.60	0.07			
-Mar 99	4.21	3.17	1.03	0.78	0.69	0.07			
-Jun 99	4.89	3.77	1.12	0.76	0.69	0.09			
Sep 99	5.29	4.16	1.13		0.79	0.10			
-Dec 99				1.07					
	4.88	3.83	1.05	1.20	1.11	0.09			
2000	1.42	1.14	0.28	0.21	0.19	0.02			
02000	1.82	1.44	0.38	0.18	0.16	0.01			
male									
-Sep 98	0.29	0.24	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00			
-Dec 98	0.52	0.37	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.01			
-Mar 99	0.80	0.63	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.01			
-Jun 99	0.90	0.73	0.17	0.12	0.10	0.02			
Sep 99	0.97	0.78	0.17	0.12	0.10	0.02			
i-Dec 99	0.96	0.79	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.02			
2000	0.96	0.79	0.05	0.03	0.17	0.02			
b2000	0.26	0.25	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.00			
ople from ethnic minor									
Con 00	040	044	0.01	000	000	0.00			
-Sep 98	0.13	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00			
-Dec 98	0.30	0.25	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.00			
-Mar 99	0.44	0.37	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.01			
-Jun 99	0.50	0.43	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.01			
Sep 99	0.60	0.54	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.01			
-Dec 99	0.64	0.56	0.08	0.12	0.11	0.01			
12000	0.16	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00			
b2000	0.19	0.16	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00			

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

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 0114 259 631
The table counts the number of individuals into employment from 25+ New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority. A job from which the participant does not return to claim JSA, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.
Excluding those who have been, or are, in sustained unsubsidised employment.
Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

## G. 1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS UK vacancies at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted

UNITED	KINGDOM	UNFILLED VAC	CANCIES	INFLO	W	OUTFLOW		of wh	nich 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 1997 1998 1999		224.9 283.3 295.8 306.8		·	223.3 226.5 218.3 227.6		217.2 225.3 217.2 224.4		153.5 140.0 115.5 119.6	
1998	Apr	289.8	3.7	4.8	223.3	13.9	215.9	3.7	116.1	25
	May	298.0	8.2	4.3	210.4	-4.0	201.8	-3.7	107.4	-2.6
	Jun	300.1	2.1	4.7	225.2	0.9	221.1	12	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	298.0	-3.4	-1.6	225.0	2.3	225.2	-0.4	119.1	0.4
	Apr	298.4	0.4	-2.5	220.6	-4.9	218.1	-5.8	118.9	-0.6
	May	304.8	6.4	3.3	229.9	0.8	223.4	-2.6	121.8	-0.1
	Jun	305.0	0.2	2.3	225.5	0.2	223.6	-0.5	119.2	0.0
	Jul	308.6	3.6	3.4	228.0	2.5	223.9	1.9	120.0	0.4
	Aug	315.2	6.6	3.5	231.7	0.6	225.3	0.6	121.0	-0.3
	Sep	314.3	-0.9	3.1	232.3	2.3	230.4	2.3	123.7	1.5
	Oct	333.2	18.9	82	236.8	2.9	220.9	-1.0	121.8	0.6
	Nov	338.3	5.1	7.7	235.1	1.1	233.0	2.6	123.8	0.9
	Dec	347.6	9.3	11.1	237.0	1.6	235.6	1.7	124.9	0.4
2000	Jan	343.1	-4.5	3.3	225.9	-3.6	240.1	6.4	123.1	0.4
	Feb	343.4	0.3	1.7	231.0	-1.4	232.7	-0.1	117.9	-2.0
	Mar	346.9	3.5	-0.2	233.5	-1.2	229.9	-1.9	118.3	-2.2
	Apr P	359.4	12.5	5.4	238.6	4.2	226.3	-4.6	116.4	2.2

Source: Employment Service administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207533

Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 41/2 week month. Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see p143, Employment Gazette, October 1985.

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been a by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. See notes to Table G.3.

- There have been some further revisions to the seasonal adjusted series of Jobcentre vacancy data this month, reflecting corrections to the data and the seasonal adjustment process. Revisions affect the back series for the stock of unfilled vacancies and the outflow data back to January 1996.
- The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

#### OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted

									0	Caudh	Facional	Woles	Scotland	Great	Northern	United
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	West	England	waies	Scotland	Britain		Kingdom
1998	Apr	11.3	39.6	20.8	19.6	25.4	23.5	29.0 29.2	35.8 35.7	26.9 28.1	231.9 239.1	17.8 18.4	31.8 31.8	281.5 289.3	8.3 8.7	289.8 298.0
	May Jun	11.5 11.8	40.6 41.8	22.9 23.2	20.3 20.4	27.1 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 27.4	34.7 34.7	26.2 25.6	245.0 244.1	18.4 18.0	30.9 31.2	294.3 293.3	9.2 9.4	303.5 302.7
	Aug Sep	11.2 10.8	43.6 42.7	23.6 23.6	20.2	33.4 34.7	24.4 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 28.2	33.5 34.1	25.4 25.6	243.9 246.5	17.3 17.0	30.5 30.0	291.7 293.5	9.6 9.7	301.3 303.2
	Nov Dec	10.8 10.3	41.4 40.7	23.4 24.0	20.1 19.8	37.2 37.7	25.7 25.2	28.5	34.1	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 28.1	35.9 34.3	26.2 26.1	248.9 244.7	16.9 16.9	30.8 30.9	296.6 292.5	9.2 8.9	305.8 301.4
	Feb Mar	11.5 11.3	38.6 37.7	24.1 24.2	20.0 20.0	38.1 37.3	23.9 23.6	27.3	34.3	26.2	241.8	16.8	30.5	289.1	n/a	298.0
	Apr	12.1	36.1	21.6	19.3	36.1 35.6	24.2 24.0	31.6 31.8	35.5 36.4	25.6 26.0	242.1 247.8	16.3 16.3	31.1 31.8	289.5 295.9	n/a n/a	298.4 304.8
	May Jun	14.6 15.1	35.8 35.6	22.4 22.6	21.2 21.3	35.6	23.6	32.0	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.0	296.1	n/a	305.0
	Jul	16.2	35.2	23.1	21.4	33.9	23.5	32.3 32.7	37.4 38.3	27.6 28.6	250.6 257.0	16.5 16.6	32.6 32.7	299.7 306.3	n/a n/a	308.6 315.2
	Aug Sep	18.4 18.7	35.5 35.7	23.7 23.8	21.9 21.4	33.8 33.6	24.1 23.3	31.9	38.3	28.9	255.6	16.3	33.5	305.4	n/a	314.3
	Oct	20.2	36.9	25.2	22.3	36.5	24.3	34.6 35.2	40.7 40.9	30.3 30.7	271.0 274.3	17.9 18.7	35.4 36.4	324.3 329.4	n/a n/a	333.2 338.3
	Nov Dec	21.0 21.8	38.2 40.2	26.3 27.2	22.6 23.0	35.2 36.0	24.2 24.2	37.3	41.3	31.0	282.0	19.3	37.4	338.7	n/a	347.6
2000	Jan	21.8	39.1	27.7	22.6	34.4	24.4	35.4	40.9	31.0 31.2	277.3 277.4	19.3 19.2	37.6 37.9	334.2 334.5	n/a n/a	343.1 343.4
	Feb Mar	21.5 20.6	39.7 40.0	28.0 29.4	22.3 22.3	33.3 35.4	24.4 24.1	36.0 36.2	41.0 40.4	32.4	280.8	192	37.9	338.0	n/a	346.9
	Apr P	20.2	41.5	31.8	22.9	36.2	25.6	36.9	41.8	35.2	292.1	19.8	38.6	350.5	n/a	359.4

See footnote to Table G.1.

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

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 affect by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. See notes to Table G.3.

The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. See footnote to Table G.1

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

		Service Control					Ca	reers	OHIC	es. I	iot se	ason	ally a	ujusi	leu	Thousa	anc
		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	
Vacar	ncies at Jobcentres <sup>a,b</sup>																
1996 1997 1998 1999		8.1 10.1 11.0 16.4	26.8 34.4 41.1 37.1	16.7 21.0 22.6 24.1	14.9 20.4 20.5 21.3	18.9 23.1 30.5 35.7	17.8 23.6 24.1 24.0	28.9 35.1 28.2 32.1	28.2 34.4 34.8 37.7	19.2 25.4 26.1 27.8	179.5 227.5 238.9 256.1	14.5 18.1 17.9 17.1	25.5 31.5 31.0 33.0	219.6 277.0 287.7 306.2	7.0 6.8 8.9 n/a	226.5 283.9 296.6 n/a	
1999	Apr May Jun	11.0 14.1 15.9	33.4 34.0 35.3	21.0 21.9 22.8	18.2 19.6 20.6	33.1 33.3 33.8	22.5 22.9 23.6	29.5 30.7 32.1	34.6 36.4 38.1	26.0 27.5 29.0	229.1 240.4 251.1	15.9 16.4 16.9	29.9 30.4 31.5	274.9 287.3 299.4	n/a n/a n/a	n/a n/a n/a	
	Jul Aug Sep	16.9 19.4 21.7	34.3 35.8 39.5	23.3 24.2 26.2	20.3 20.7 22.3	33.1 32.9 35.9	23.1 23.9 25.4	31.6 31.3 33.4	37.7 38.3 40.6	28.9 28.7 31.0	249.1 255.1 276.0	16.8 16.5 17.2	31.7 32.8 36.6	297.6 304.4 329.9	n/a n/a n/a	n/a n/a n/a	
	Oct Nov Dec	24.9 23.1 20.5	44.5 43.2 39.6	29.8 28.4 26.1	27.9 27.2 24.1	44.6 41.7 37.1	29.4 27.8 24.4	40.7 39.7 38.3	46.9 45.2 40.8	33.6 31.6 28.3	322.4 307.9 279.3	20.1 19.9 18.2	40.5 39.8 37.3	383.0 367.6 334.8	n/a n/a n/a	n/a n/a n/a	
2000	Jan Feb Mar	18.4 17.8 17.5	35.1 35.9 36.5	24.2 25.2 27.0	21.0 20.0 19.7	31.2 30.7 32.2	21.5 21.4 22.1	32.5 33.6 33.6	35.3 36.2 37.4	25.6 27.4 30.4	244.8 248.3 256.4	17.3 17.6 18.2	34.5 35.2 36.3	296.6 301.0 311.0	n/a n/a n/a	n/a 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	
Vacar	ncies at careers officesc																
1993 1997 1993 1993		02 02 03 03	1.1 1.9 23 21	1.3 1.7 1.4 2.1	0.5 0.6 0.8 0.9	1.4 1.0 1.5 2.0	1.4 1.7 2.1 1.9	2.0 3.7 5.2 3.8	2.3 2.5 3.0 3.1	0.8 1.3 1.4 1.3	11.0 14.7 17.9 17.5	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5	0.6 0.9 1.2 1.5	11.9 15.8 19.5 19.5	0.8 0.9 1.2 n/a	12.7 16.8 20.7 n/a	
1989	Apr May Jun	0.3 0.3 0.3	2.0 2.0 2.4	1.4 1.6 1.6	0.8 1.0 1.2	1.8 1.9 2.0	1.8 2.1 2.3	4.1 4.2 4.2	3.3 3.1 3.4	1.4 1.5 1.5	16.9 17.8 18.8	0.5 0.5 0.6	1.4 1.6 1.8	18.9 19.9 21.1	n/a n/a n/a	n/a n/a n/a	
	Jul Aug Sep	0.4 0.4 0.4	2.7 2.5 2.5	1.8 1.9 3.4	1.3 1.2 1.1	2.1 2.0 2.6	23 21 20	4.2 3.9 3.3	3.6 3.6 3.1	1.7 1.5 1.2	20.0 19.0 19.6	0.6 0.6 0.5	1.9 1.8 1.7	22.5 21.4 21.8	n/a n/a n/a	n/a n/a n/a	
	Oct Nov Dec	0.3 0.3 0.3	2.1 1.9 1.6	3.2 3.2 3.0	1.0 0.9 0.8	24 25 24	1.9 1.7 1.4	3.3 3.1 3.0	3.2 3.0 2.8	1.2 1.2 1.0		0.5 0.5 0.5	1.5 1.3 1.2	20.6 19.5 18.1	n/a n/a n/a	n/a n/a n/a	
20(.)	Jan Feb Mar	02 02 0.4	1.5 1.6 1.9	2.8 2.8 2.9	0.6 0.7 1.0	23 1.5 2.0	1.4 1.5 1.9	2.6 2.8 3.3	2.6 2.7 2.8	1.0 1.1 1.4	15.0 14.9 17.6	0.4 0.5 0.4	12 12 1.1	16.6 16.5 19.1	n/a n/a n/a	n/a n/a n/a	
	Apr	0.3	1.9	1.7	1.0	2.3	1.9	3.2	3.0	1.3	16.6	0.5	1.1	18.1	n/a	n/a	

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

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

See footnote's 'to Table G.1.

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

The publication of the vacancy figures for Northern Ireland has been suspended since March 1999 as a result of a difficulty caused by the introduction of a new computer system for processing vacancies to Training and Employment Agency offices. In the course of correcting for this difficulty, further problems of a procedural nature have also come to light as contributory factors. These further issues have delayed the re-instatement of published figures for Northern Ireland. The Training and Employment Agency expect the problem to be temporary and will reinstate the publication of the vacancy figures as soon as possible. For the purposes of the seasonally adjusted United Kingdom figures it has been assumed provisionally that the Northern Ireland figures have remained constant since February 1999 as follows: 3,900 for the stock of unfilled vacancies, 3,400 for inflows of vacancies notified, 3,400 for outflows, and 2,200 for placings. These are not estimates for Northern Ireland but assumptions for the purpose of continuity of the United Kingdom series.

The vacancy stock figures for Great Britain have been affected by corrections to the data by the Employment Service to make up for the gradual build-up of inaccuracies. The figures were corrected on 8 October 1999 to give a true reflection of the number of open vacancies held by the Employment Service. This had an upward effect of some 10,300 on the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies for Great Britain between September and October 1999 and there was a corresponding downward adjustment to the outflow for October, but not to the placings. There was a similar upward correction to the vacancy stocks (and a downward effect on the outflow) of 9,100 between March and April 1999.

## G. 11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes<sup>a</sup> Stoppages of work: summary

UNITI	ED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)	Care Comment of the C	Working days lost in a period (thousands)	II stoppages in progess in
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		203 232 230 206 159 200	205 225 244 216 166 206	107 170 353 129 91 140	107 174 364 130 93 141	278 415 1303 235 282 242	58 65 97 86 34 57
1997	Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sap Oct Nov Dec	23 26 20 19 15 12 7 21 16	36 36 32 25 18 16 9 25 21 17	25.7 13.4 9.4 3.8 9.5 4.4 1.1 16.1 7.7 12.2	32.1 14.9 14.1 5.3 10.4 6.0 1.2 16.3 12.2 12.5	36.4 47.7 35.9 13.4 10.9 5.8 1.2 18.6 14.0	4.4 27.5 19.2 6.5 4.7 2.0 0.4 3.7 0.3 1.4
1998	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	13 19 19 14 15 24 10 6 8 10 13	20 25 26 23 23 34 23 16 16 13 18	42 57 144 39 29 312 54 27 19 11,4 42 26	6.4 8.8 15.6 7.1 3.8 32.6 20.3 10.5 3.7 11.8 5.1	15.9 19.1 32.6 13.7 7.2 69.5 58.9 24.4 5.9 7.1 17.6 10.6	8.9 6.3 1.2 2.9 1.0 2.4 7.3 1.6 1.2 0.2 1.5 0.1
1999	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	9 19 18 12 20 16 16 12 13 15 35	14 22 23 1 22 21 21 14 17 22 40 21	42 14,4 9,4 2,6 32,5 8,5 6,1 3,1 13,5 12,5 21,7	5.2 14.8 10.2 2.7 32.7 9.2 6.7 3.1 14.2 15.0 23.0 12.5	8.5 27.0 34.8 4.3 50.2 16.0 7.6 10.8 22.1 18.7 21.5 20.3	0.3 10.1 20.2 2.2 1.9 11.1 1.8 1.0 1.1 4.5 2.6 0.5
2000	Jan Feb <b>Mar</b>	11 R 10 R 14	16 R 13 R 16	3.2R 6.3R <b>5.2</b>	4.6 R 7.1 R <b>5.6</b>	6.5 R 6.4 R <b>15.6</b>	0.4 0.5 <b>0.4</b>

Working days	lost in all stonna	in progress in	n period by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community social and personal service
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	M	N	activities O,P,Q
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		1 1 2 2 2	58 65 97 86 34 57	5 10 8 17 13 49	1 6 5 1 7	110 120 884 36 139 50	7 10 11 23 9 2	11 95 158 29 28 35	70 67 129 28 6 25	5 16 8 7 16 5	11 23 3 5 30 7
1997 Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2.1	4.4 27.5 19.2 6.5 4.7 2.0 0.4 3.7 0.3 1.4	- 1.1 1.6 - - - - - 5.3 6.3 2.7	14	3.8 4.6 5.4 2.9 5.4 3.5 0.6 1.0 2.6 3.2	0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 7.4 2.3 4.1	19.4 4.0 4.5 0.1 0.2 - 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.2	6.9 8.0 5.2 3.8 0.2 - - 0.5 0.1	1.8 0.5 - - - - - - - 0.1	0.1 - - 0.2 0.2 0.9 0.9
1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		02	8.9 6.3 1.2 2.9 1.0 2.4 7.3 1.6 1.2 0.2 1.5	1.5 9.4 1.0 0.3 0.1 - - - 0.1 0.4 0.3	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1.6 1.4 26.9 2.7 0.4 48.8 42.6 6.4 0.3 0.6 4.5 3.1	2.5 - 0.8 	- 0.1 2.9 0.9 5.2 7.8 7.4 3.6	1.2 0.9 0.5 0.2 0.8 1.5 0.4 - 0.1 0.1	- 02 29 29 1.0 02 82 0.6 0.3 0.1	02 12 1.9 1.8 1.1 10.7 0.6 0.8 0.1 5.3 3.7 2.8
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec			0.3 10.1 20.2 2.2 1.9 11.1 1.8 1.0 1.1 4.5 2.6 0.5	0.1 0.6 0.2 25.4 3.2 0.8 16.0 0.3 1.0	1.8 1.1 0.4 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.8 0.8 0.8 1.1 2.4	22 102 0.7 0.8 0.6 1.8 0.5 2.2 3.2 9.6 15.0 3.2	1.3 - - - 0.7 - - - - 0.1 0.1	0.7 0.3 8.5 .0.2 1.2 1.3 1.3 5.4 0.9 3.3 1.1	0.5 - - 0.9 20.8 1.0 0.5 - - 0.1 0.6 0.9	1.8 2.5 0.1 - - 0.4 - 0.1	3.0 1.6 2.4 0.1 0.2 0.1 -
2000 Jan Feb Mar		1.0	0.4 0.5 <b>0.4</b>	0.1 2.5 R <b>3.2</b>	0.8 0.6 <b>0.7</b>	2.6 0.6 R 4.8	. : 1	1.0	0.4R 0.8 <b>6.3</b>	0.2 1.4	0.2

See 'Definitions' on page S3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2000 are provisional. Revised.

## OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

12 months	to March 19	999	12 months	to March 20	000
Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
		-		-	
	-	-	-		- T
2	200	100	1	100	100
2	300	400	*	100	100
			1	200	400
				200	100
-	-	-			
3	300	700		-	
n					
-	-	-		1	-
-					
-		-	-	-	
1			5 6 5	-	
	1 100	4 000		100	100
2	1,100	1,300	1	100	100
-	1 200	1 200		100	1,000
5	1,200	1,300		100	1,000
1	1500	1300	2	400	900
7	1,500	1,000	-	400	300
. 2	300	2100	1	100	100
					25.300
					300
1	1,200	200	1	500	1,000
10	1,500	1,900	19	19,700	54,300
-			-	-	-
2	1,100	9,900	3	500	8,600
61	37,000	122,400	. 88	36,400	44,900
	-		-	- 500	-
	100-			-	057
4	1,800	6,900	2	300	900
	0.000	07.055		44.000	220.50
					27,000
					32,400
	2,700	20,300	4	600	2,200
ina					
45	min	00,000		000	700
	// I(X)	33.800	6	900	700
	Stop-pages	Stop-pages Workers involved	pages involved days lost  2 300 400  2 300 400  3 300 700  1 1 1,000 1,300  4 1,500 1,300  4 1,500 1,300  4 1,500 4,200  2 300 4,1200  2 1,100 1,900  1 1,200 200  1 1,200 1,900  2 1,100 9,900  6 37,000 122,400  1 1,800 6,900  1 1,800 6,900  1 1,800 6,900  1 1,800 6,900  1 1,800 6,900  1 1,800 6,900  1 1,800 6,900  1 1,800 6,900  1 1,800 6,900  1 1,800 6,900  1 1,800 6,900  1 1,800 6,900  1 1,800 6,900  1 1,800 6,900  1 1,800 6,900  2 2,700 20,300  nd	Stop-pages Workers dayslost Stop-pages  2 300 400 4  1  1  3 300 700 1  1 1  2 1,100 1,300 1  5 1,200 1,300 1  4 1,500 1,300 1  5 1,200 1,300 2  2 1,100 1,300 2  2 2 300 2,100 1  13 12,600 41,200 22  2 2 200 300 1  10 1,500 1,900 19  2 1,100 9,900 3  61 37,000 122,400 88	Stop- pages         Workers involved         Working dayslost         Stop- pages         Workers involved           2         300         400         4         100           -         -         -         1         200           -         -         -         -         -           -         -         -         -         -           -         -         -         -         -           -         -         -         -         -           -         -         -         -         -           -         -         -         -         -           -         -         -         -         -         -           -         -         -         -         -         -         -           -

Stoppages: March 2000				
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	
Stoppages in progress	16	5,600	15,600	
of which, stoppages:  Beginning in month  Continuing from ea <sup>*</sup> rlier months	14 2	5,200 <sup>b</sup>	14,600 1,100	

b All directly involved

#### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to	March 2000	
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	63	65,900	122,800
extra wage and fringe benefits	12	10.500	11,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	16	10.300	5,900
Redundancy questions	17	9,800	16,400
Trade union matters	4	1.300	1.800
Working conditions and supervision	12	12,600	16,300
Manning and work allocation	36	8,100	12,800
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	32	8,200	12,600
All causes	192	126,600	200,000

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 then 50 working days lost.

163ª 97,500 285,100

192ª 126,600 200,000

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on page S3. The figures for 2000 are provisional.

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

		January	2000 to	March 20	000					Tho	usands and per	cent, not se	asonally adjusted
UNITED		Economica	ally active		Total	in employm	nent	ILOui	nemployed		Economically	/ inactive	
KINGDO	OM	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 _	10	11	12
LEVELS													
Allperso	ons 16-17 18-24 All under 25	818 3,665 4,483	309 3,082 3,391	510 583 1,092	659 3,251 3,910	240 2,738 2,977	419 513 933	159 414 573	69 344 413	90 69 160	622 1,266 1,888	55 491 546	567 775 1,342
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	415 1,986 2,401	184 1,718 1,902	232 268 499	332 1,740 2,072	146 1,505 1,651	187 235 421	83 246 329	38 213 251	45 33 78	322 527 849	27 116 143	295 411 706
Female	16-17 18-24 All under 25	403 1,679 2,082	125 1,364 1,489	278 315 593	327 1,511 1,838	94 1,233 1,327	233 279 512	76 168 244	31 132 163	45 36 81	300 739 1,039	28 375 403	272 364 635
RATES(	(%)c												
All pers	ons 16-17 18-24 Allunder25	56.8 74.3 70.4	84.8 86.3 86.1	47.3 42.9 44.9	45.8 65.9 61.4	65.8 76.6 75.6	39.0 37.8 38.3	19.5 11.3 12.8	22.4 11.2 12.2	17.7 11.9 14.6	43.2 25.7 29.6	15.2 13.7 13.9	52.7 57.1 55.1
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	56.3 79.0 73.9	87.1 93.7 93.0	44.0 39.4 41.4	45.0 69.2 63.7	69.0 82.1 80.7	35.4 34.6 34.9	20.1 12.4 13.7	20.7 12.4 13.2	19.5 12.4 15.7	43.7 21.0 26.1	12.9 6.3 7.0	56.0 60.6 58.6
Female	16-17 18-24 Allunder25	57.3 69.4 66.7	81.7 78.4 78.7	50.6 46.4 48.3	46.5 62.5 58.9	61.4 70.9 70.1	42.4 41.1 41.7	18.9 10.0 11.7	24.8 9.6 10.9	16.2 11.5 13.7	42.7 30.6 33.3	18.3 21.6 21.3	49.4 53.6 51.7
CHANG	ES ON YEAR												
LEVELS													
Allperso	ons 16-17 18-24 Allunder25	-11 17 6	-22 18 -4	11 -1 11	-10 38 28	-14 32 19	3 6 9	-1 -21 -22	-9 -14 -23	8 -6 2	5 5 11	6 47 52	-42 -42
Male	16-17 18-24 Allunder25	-7 6 -1	-21 22 2	14 -17 -3	0 36 37	-9 43 34	10 -7 3	-7 -31 -38	-11 -21 -32	5 -10 -6	4 4 8	5 18 23	-2 -14 -16
Female	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-0.5 12 7	-2 -4 -6	-3 16 13	-10 2 -9	-4 -11 -15	-6 13 6	6 10 16	2 7 9	3 4 7	2 1 3	29 29	2 -28 -26
RATES(	(%)c												
Allperso	ons 16-17 18-24 All under 25	-0.5 0.0 -0.1	-2.1 -1.1 -1.2	0.6 1.3 1.0	-0.5 0.5 0.3	-0.7 -0.5 -0.5	-0.1 1.6 0.9	0.2 -0.6 -0.5	-1.1 -0.5 -0.7	1.2 -1.1 0.0	0.5 0.0 0.1	2.1 1.1 1.2	-0.6 -1.3 -1.0
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-0.7 -0.1 -0.2	-3.3 -0.9 -1.1	1.7 -0.6 0.4	0.2 1.2 1.0	0.5 0.6 0.7	1.0 0.6 0.8	-1.3 -1.6 -1.6	-3.4 -1.4 -1.7	0.8 -2.8 -1.0	0.7 0.1 0.2	3.3 0.9 1.1	-1.7 0.6 -0.4
Female	16-17 18-24 Allunder 25	-0.4 0.1 0.0	-0.3 -1.4 -1.3	-0.4 3.1 1.6	-1.3 -0.3 -0.5	-2.0 -1.7 -1.7	-1.0 2.5 0.9	1.6 0.5 0.7	2.2 0.5 0.6	1.4 0.6 0.9	0.4 -0.1 0.0	0.3 1.4 1.3	0.4 -3.1 -1.6

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

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12.
a This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.
b Full-time education.
c Denominator= all persons in the relevant age group.

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

**Great Britain** 

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

8 April - 5 May 2000

6.253a

a This figure includes non-Jobcentre jobs from New Deal 25+ pilots and placings from Employment Service call centres.

## ECONOMIC INDICATORS Background economic indicators:\* seasonally adjusted

	Output									Income			
	GDP market prices 1995	GDP market prices		Index of outp	out UK			Index of production		Real householisposable	old	Gross tradii	
NGDOM	market prices 1990	marketprices		Production industries a,b		Manufacturin industries a,c	ıg	OECD countries a		income		companies	d
	1995=100	£billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£billion	%
1	YBEZ	ABMI		СКҮМ		СКҮҮ				osxs		CAED	
33 94 95 96 97 98	93.2 97.3 100.0 102.6 106.5 108.5	664.0 693.2 712.5 730.8 756.4 772.8 788.7	2.3 4.4 2.8 2.6 3.5 2.2 2.1	93.3 98.3 100.0 101.1 102.1 102.7 103.2	22 5.4 1.7 1.1 1.0 0.6 <b>0.5</b>	94.1 98.5 100.0 100.4 101.7 102.0 101.9	1.4 4.7 1.5 0.4 1.3 0.3 -0.1	100.0 103.0R 108.2R 110.2R 113.5	3.0 R 5.0 R 1.8 R 3.0	962 97.4 100.0 102.2 106.1 106.0 109.3	3.0 1.2 2.7 2.2 3.8 -0.1 3.1	102.1 117.4 126.3 134.8 146.6 150.2 149.2	9.0 15.0 7.6 6.7 8.8 2.5 -0.7
9 (1 (2 (3 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4	109.3 110.1 111.2 112.1 112.6	194.7 196.1 198.1 199.7	1.5 1.6 2.2 3.0	101.9 102.6 104.1 104.2 103.3	-0.2 -0.6 0.9 1.8 1.4	100.9 101.2 102.6 103.0 102.5	-1.2 -1.2 0.4 1.8 1.6	111.0 112.3R 114.4R 116.1R	0.7 2.2R 3.6R 5.0	106.8 110.9 108.7 111.0	0.9 5.4 2.7 3.4	36.7 37.3 37.6 37.5	-1. 0. -1. 0.
g May Jun Jul Sep Oct Nov				102.6 103.0 103.8 104.3 104.1 104.3 104.4 103.9	-0.4 -0.5 0.0 0.2 0.9 1.3 1.6 1.8	101.3 101.2 102.1 102.7 102.9 102.8 103.3 103.0	-1.1 -1.2 -0.9 -0.5 0.4 0.9 1.4 1.7	112.0R 113.1R 113.7R 114.7R 114.9R 115.1R 116.6R 116.7R	1.6 2.1 2.8 R 3.4 R 3.7 R 3.8 R 4.3 R 5.1 R	11021			
0 Jan Feb	gam at lex	(A. 10): 4.0		103.5 103.0 R 130.5	1.8 1.6 1.4	102.5R 102.4R 102.8	1.9R 1.8R 1.7	116.6 118.1	5.7 6.0				

	Mar	Expenditure				130.5	1.4	102.8	1.7	San Carlo de la care		Salar Carlo			
		Household		Retail sales		Fixed invest	ments e			General government		Changes in inven-	Base lending	Effective exchange	met in
		final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		volumes a		All industries 1995 prices f		Manufacturindustries		final consum expenditure at 1995 prices		tories 1995g	rates + h	rate + a,l	
		£billion	%	1995=100	%	£billion	%	£billion	%	£billion	%	£billion	%	1990=100	%
1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998		ABJR 420.1 431.5 438.5 454.7 472.7 487.5 506.7	2.5 2.7 1.6 3.7 4.0 3.1 4.0	95.3 98.8 100.0 103.1 108.6 111.7 115.6	3.1 3.7 1.2 3.1 5.3 2.9 3.5	EQEB 83.8 86.7 91.1 95.8 102.8 113.3	-0.8 3.4 5.1 5.2 7.3 10.2	INLN 13.8 14.7 17.2 17.4 19.5 20.2 17.4	-5.4 6.4 17.3 1.3 11.7 3.9 -14.0	NMRY 136.4 138.3 140.4 142.8 140.8 141.8 148.0	-0.8 1.4 1.6 1.7 -1.4 0.7 4.4	04 4.8 4.5 1.8 3.8 3.5 -1.5	5.50 6.30 6.80 5.94 6.58 7.21 5.38	88.9 89.2 84.8 86.3 100.6 103.9 103.8	-8.3 0.3 -4.9 1.8 16.6 3.3 -0.1
1999	71 72 73 74 71	125.1 R 126.3 R 127.0 128.4	3.6 3.8 3.9 4.5	113.4R 114.5 115.8 117.5 <b>119.1</b>	1.6 R 2.8 3.3 4.8 <b>5.0</b>	30.6 30.7 	10.6 12.2 	4.5 4.3 4.2 4.4 4.6	-14.1 -13.7 -14.9 -13.5 <b>22</b>	36.5 36.8 37.1 37.5	4.3 4.4 4.0 4.7	0.4F -1.5F -0.8F 0.4	5.08	101.1 104.1 103.8 105.9 108.4	-4.1 -1.1 -0.6 5.3 <b>72</b>
1999	May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov			114.8 115.0 115.4 116.1 116.1 117.0 117.4 118.1	2.1 R 2.6 2.9 3.5 3.3 3.9 4.2 4.8	::							5.00 5.00 5.00 5.25 5.25 5.50 5.50 5.75	104.2 104.7 103.5R 103.3 104.7 105.4 105.7 106.7	-2.2 -1.1 -0.5 R -1.2 -0.5 R 1.6 3.7 5.3
2000	dan Feb Mar Apr			120.0 118.5 R 119.0 118.7	5.3 5.4R 5.1R <b>4.5</b>			::		::	::		6.00 6.00	108.5 108.4 108.4 110.1	6.8 7.6 7.3 <b>6.5</b>

	Apr			118.7	4.5	Balance of payments		Prices	••			110.1	
		Trade in goo	ds			Balance of	payments	Prices	1000				
		Export volun	ne <sup>a</sup>	Import volur	rolume <sup>a</sup> Trade in Current goods balance balance		Tax and price index + a,j			e index + 8	Home sales		
		1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£billion	£billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%
1993 1995 1995 1996 1999 1999		82.8 91.3 100.0 107.7 116.5 117.8 120.8	3.6 10.3 9.5 7.7 8.2 1.1 R <b>2.5 R</b>	90.6 94.6 100.0 109.1 119.0 129.1 138.3	3.8 4.4 5.7 9.1 9.1 8.5 <b>7.1</b>	BOKI -13.3 -11.1 -11.7 -13.1 -11.9 -20.5 -26.6	HBOP -10.6 -1.5 -3.7 -0.6 6.6 -0.7 -12.8	DQAB 131.4 135.2 140.4 142.4 145.4 150.1	12 29 3.8 1.4 2.1 3.2 1.1	PLKW 90.2 91.9 100.0 98.8 90.6 82.5 83.7	4.5 1.9 8.8 -1.2 -8.3 -8.9 <b>1.5</b>	93.8 96.1 100.0 102.6 103.6 104.2 105.4	4.0 2.5 4.1 2.6 1.0 0.6 1.2
1999	01 02 03 04 01	114.5 117.7 126.9 124.1	-2.5 R -0.9 R 7.4 R 6.1 R	133.3 133.8 141.7 144.4	6.9 4.1 8.2 9.3	-7.5 -6.1 -5.5 -7.5	-4.2 -2.7 -3.1 -2.8	150.8 151.5 151.6 152.9 <b>153.7</b>	2.0 0.8 0.5 0.9	80.3 81.9 84.6 88.0 <b>90.5</b>	-5.9 -1.6 4.3 9.7	104.2 105.4 105.8 106.1 106.7	0.2 1.0 1.4 2.1
1999	May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	118.9 119.7 122.1 130.0 128.7 124.6 125.4 122.4	-1.1 -1.0 0.7 3.5 7.4 9.3 8.7 6.1	131.2 139.4 140.0 144.4 140.6 142.6 145.1 145.5	3.9 4.2 5.3 9.0 8.1 9.0 7.9 9.3	-1.6 -2.4 -2.2 -1.8 -1.4 -2.2 -2.4 2.9		151.7 151.7 151.1 151.5 152.3 152.6 152.8 153.4	1.2 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.7 0.9	81.7 81.9 84.0 84.4 85.3 85.3 88.5 90.2	-2.6 -1.6 -0.3 2.0 4.2 5.5 7.5 9.7	105.5 105.4 105.6 105.7 106.0 106.0 106.0 106.3	0.8 1.0 1.0 1.1 1.4 1.7 1.9 2.1
2000	Jan Feb Mar A <b>pr</b>	125.8R 127.3	8.1 R 9.4 	146.2R 143.9	9.6 R 9.7	-2.8 R -2.4	::	152.7 153.7 154.6 <b>155.7</b>	1.2 1.5 1.9 <b>2.4</b>	89.3 91.3 R 91.0 R <b>87.7</b>	11.1 12.5 12.7 11.4	106.4 106.6 R 107.2R 107.7	2.3 2.4 2.4 2.3

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

#### **RETAIL PRICES** Summary of recent movements

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items exclu	ding					
				Mortgage inter payments (RPI		Mortgage inter and indirect tax		Housing		
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	
		CHAW	СΖВН	СНМК	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI	
1999	Apr May Jun	165.2 165.6 165.6	1.6 1.3 1.3	164.3 164.7 164.7	24 21 22	156.9 157.4 157.3	1.8 1.5 1.5	159.0 159.4 159.2	2.0 1.7 1.7	
	Jul Aug Sep	165.1 165.5 166.2	1.3 1.1 1.1	164.1 164.5 165.2	22 21 21	156.7 157.2 157.8	1.6 1.4 1.3	158.6 158.9 159.6	1.8 1.6 1.6	
	Oct Nov Dec	166.5 166.7 167.3	1.2 1.4 1.8	165.4 165.6 165.9	22 22 22	158.1 158.3 158.6	1.5 1.7 1.8	159.6 159.7 160.1	1.6 1.7 1.6	
2000	Jan Feb Mar	166.6 167.5 168.4	2.0 2.3 2.6	165.2 165.8 166.4	2.1 2.2 2.0	157.9 158.6 159.2	1.8 1.8 2.1	159.1 159.7 160.5	1.5 1.5 1.3	
	Apr	170.1	3.0	167.5	1.9	159.4	1.6	161.3	1.4	

## RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for April 11 2000

UNITED KINGDOM		Index	Percentag	e change over			Index	Percentag	e change ov	
		Jan 1987 =100	1 month	12 months			Jan 1987 =100	1 month	12 months	
ALLITEMS	CHAW	170.1	1.0	3.0	Tobacco Cigarettes	CHBE	<b>272.9</b> 278.8	6.2	9.8	
Food and catering	CHBS	155.1	0.1	-0.2	Tobacco	DOBO	218.2		8	
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	210.4	2.1	42						
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	175.9	1.6	5.5	Housing	CHBF	213.9	3.1	9.4	
Personal expenditure	CHBV	139.2	0.5	-0.8	Rent	DOBP	237.2	0.1	3	
Travelandleisure	CHBW	170.4	0.7	2.6	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	237.9		29	
Traveranaleloare	OHD!	170.4	0.7		Depreciation(Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	140.6		12	
Consumerdurables	СНВУ	110.0	0.4	-2.7	Community charge and rates/council tax Water and other payments	DOBR DOBS	189.4 257.8		6 -9	
Seasonalfood	CHBP	117.5	-0.1	-6.1	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	215.0		6	
Food excluding seasonal	СНВВ	146.4	-0.1	-0.9	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	155.4			
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	171.5	1.1	3.1	Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	205.1		1 7	
All items excluding food	CHAY	175.3	1.2	3.7	Dweilinginsuranceanugroundrent	DOBY	200.1		1	
7 interne excitating recu					Fred and links	OUDO	1000			
Otherindices					Fuel and light	CHBG	123.8	-1.4	-0.3	
All items excluding:					Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	135.3		1	
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	СНМК	167.5	0.7	1.9	Electricity	DOBX	131.1		-1	
Housing	CHAZ	161.3	0.5	1.4	Gas	DOBY	114.6		-3	
mortagage interest payments and	CHAZ	1012	0.5		Oilandotherfuels	DOBZ	144.3		37	
indirect taxes (RPIY)a	CBZW	159.4	0.1	1.6						
mortage interest normants or	CBZW	109.4	0.1	1.0	Household goods	СНВН	140.6	0.1	-0.6	
mortgage interest payments and	DO 4 D	4000	0.5	4.0	Furniture	DOCA	146.6		1	
counciltax	DQAD	166.6	0.5	1.8	Furnishings	DOCB	146.3		0	
mortgage interest payments and	01101	100.1			Electrical appliances	DOCC	925		-3	
depreciation	CHON	166.4	0.7	1.6	Otherhousehold equipment	DOCD	143.0		-1	
					Householdconsumables	DOCE	161.1		-1	
Food	CHBA	141.8	-0.1	-1.7	Petcare	DOCE	151.3		0	
Bread	DOAA	135.1		0	receare	DOCE	131.3		U	
Cereals	DOAB	137.8		-2	Ununahald samilasa	СНВІ	156.4	0.2	3.2	
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	158.3		1	Household services			02		
Beef	DOAD	133.3		1	Postage	DOCG	153.1		-1	
Lamb	DOAE	155.5		6	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	97.1		-4	
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	167.0		8	Domestic services	DOCI	208.0		6	
Pork	DOAG	131.7		6	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	192.4		7	
Bacon	DOAH	155.2		3						
Poultry	DOAI	103.6		-6	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	115.6	1	-2.0	
Othermeat	DOAJ	132.4		Ö	Men's outerwear	DOCK	113.7		-2	
Fish	DOAK	150.5		1	Women's outerwear	DOCL	97.3		-4	
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	160.2		6	Children's outerwear	DOCM	114.9		-1	
Butter	DOAM	166.5		1	Otherclothing	DOCN	158.0		-1	
Oil and fats	DOAN	137.1		-2	Footwear	DOCO	116.7		Ö	
Cheese	DOAO	157.0		-3	i GottyGai	5000	110.7			
Eggs	DOAP	151.5		1	Personal goods and services	СНВО	184.5	-0.1	0.8	
Milk fresh	DOAQ	150.4		-2		DOCP	124.0	-0.1	1	
Milk products	DOAR	140.9		2	Personal articles					
	DOAR	155.4		-6	Chemistsgoods	DOCQ	189.1		-2	
Tea Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAS	117.3		-6	Personal services	DOCR	264.3		6	
				-6 -1						
Softdrinks	DOAU	186.9			Motoring expenditure	CHBK	1823	0.9	3.7	
Sugarandpreserves	DOAV	134.6		-7	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	129.6		-5	
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	155.9		1	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	208.5		4	
Potatoes	DOAX	134.6		-20	Petrolandoil	DOCU	232.5		13	
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	98.3		-42	Vehiclestaxandinsurance	DOCV	250.9		12	
Vegetables	DOAZ	107.9		1						
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	94.5		3	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	183.7	1	3.7	
Fruit	DOBB	130.2		-4	Rail fares	DOCW	205.7		2	
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	125.8		-5	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	201.4		4	
Otherfood	DOBD	152.0		0	Other travel costs	DOCY	160.5		4	
					Other travel costs	DOCT	100.5			
atering	CHBC	201.9	0.3	3.3		OUDI	4400		41	
Restaurantmeals	DOBE	198.2		3	Leisure goods	CHBL	1129	0	4.1	
Canteen meals	DOBF	230.8		6	Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	422		-14	
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	195.9		3	Tapes and discs	DODA	109.6		-5	
and an analysis and an analysi		7.7.5			Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	111.1		-5	
lcoholic drink	CHBD	186.7	0.3	1.6	Books and newspapers	DODC	199.5		3	
Beer	DOBH	201.1	0.0	2	Gardening products	DODD	147.0		3	
onsales	DOBI	208.7		2	or or					
	DOBJ	161.3		1	Leisureservices	СНВМ	205.1	0.5	4.6	
offsales					Television licences and rentals	DODE	134.5	100	1	
					1 CICVISIO I IICCI ICCS AI IU I CI ILAIS		IUTA		ACCUPATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Wines and spirits	DOBK	167.0		-	Entertainment and other recreation	DODE	2563		5	
onsales	DOBL	195.7		3	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	256.3		5	
				3 0	Entertainment and other recreation Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100) UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	DODF CHMQ CHMS	256.3 133.4 119.8		5 6 3	

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.

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

For general notes see Table H.13.

## Average retail prices of selected items H.13

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 an 146 areas in the United Kingdom.

Average prices on April 11 2000

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 fourfifths of the recorded prices fell.

Ite	m		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 percent of quotations fell (pence)	Item		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Be	ef: home-killed, per kg Best beef mince Topside Rump steak <sup>a</sup>	CZPI CZPH CZPF	635 483 578	415 621 872	257-596 489-719 719-1189	Cheese, per kg Cheddartype Eggs	CZNW	172	509	323-660
	Stewing steak	CZPE	540	462	299-758	Size 2(65-70g), per dozen Size 4(55-60g), per dozen	CZNV	159 141	167 138	125-232 99-198
La	mb:home-killed, per kg Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	CZPD CZPC	526 379	869 371	659-1199 303-459	Milk Pasteurised, perpint <sup>b</sup>	CZNT	191	34	26-33
Le	mb: imported (frozen), per kg Loin (with bone) Leg (with bone)	CZPA CZOZ	114 118	541 416	353-658 374-444	Tea Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	CZNR CZNQ	193 215	81 143	62-99 115-179
Pe	rk: home-killed, per kg Loin (with bone) Shoulder (without bone)	CZOX DOLN	558 353	436 298	335-550 218-399	Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g Ground(filter line), 227g	CZNP CZNO	228 204	189 179	159-230 129-239
В	con, per kg Streaky <sup>a</sup> Gammon <sup>a</sup> Back <sup>a</sup>	CZOB CZOU DOIF	485 570 663	426 531 597	295-830 372-684 438-996	Sugar Granulated, perkg Fresh vegetables	CZNN	175	56	45-79
На		CZOR	702	87	57-125	Potatoes, old loose, per kg <sup>c</sup> Potatoes, new loose, per kg <sup>c</sup> Tomatoes, per kg <sup>c</sup> Cabbage, hearted, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNM CZNK CZNJ CZNH	461 485 533 454	54 70 170 53	26-65 49-118 99-189 33-77
	usages, per kg <sup>c</sup> Pork	CZOQ	615	306	198-392	Cauliflower, each Brussel sprouts, per kg <sup>c</sup> Carrots, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNG CZNF CZNE	511 561 560	57 - 39 54	43-75 33-53 39-66
	Comed beef, 340g	czoo	197	95	71-119	Onions, per kg <sup>c</sup> Mushrooms, per kg <sup>c</sup> Cucumber, each	CZND CZNC CZNB CZNA	547 534 543	269 54 49	240-330 48-69 38-65
C	icken: roasting, oven ready, per Frozen Fresh or chilled	CZON CZOM	168 595	165 222	118-194 187-260	Lettuce-iceberg, each Leeks, per kg <sup>c</sup> Broccoli, per kg	DOHJ SDHY	495 423	107 141	53-131 103-185
F:	esh and smoked fish, per kg Cod fillets Rainbow trout	CZOL CZOK	376 288	829 483	599-1099 340-600	Fresh fruit  Apples, cooking, per kg <sup>c</sup> Apples, dessert, per kg <sup>c</sup> Pears, dessert, per kq <sup>c</sup>	CZMZ CZMY CZMX	547 568 537	103 107 122	84-129 78-130 99-149
B:	White loaf, sliced, 800g White loaf, unwrapped, 800g Brown loaf, sliced, 400g Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOH CZOG CZOE CZOD	215 157 160 128	51 69 51 73	35-85 59-92 28-64 59-96	Oranges, each Bananas, per kg <sup>c</sup> Grapes, per kg <sup>c</sup> Avocado pear, each Grapefruit, each	CZMV CZMV CZMU DOHT DOHN	540 588 533 326 539	21 102 225 71 30	17-29 86-109 185-249 45-99 25-35
	our Selfraising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	210	60	38-87	Items other than food Draught bitter, per pint Draught lager, per pint	CZMT CZMS	545 550	177 199	150-210 177-230
	Home produced, per 250g Imported, per 250g	CZOB DOHX	217 222	81 88	69-89 79-99	Whisky per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter Coal, per 50kg Smokeless fuel, per 50kg	CZMR CZMP CZMO CZMN	550 673 122 124	141 395 749 984	120-170 334-429 650-985 850-1330
M	Margarine Margarine/Lowfatspread per 500g	DOIB	220	80	39-109	Lead replacement petrol, per litred Low sulphur diesel, per litred Unleaded petrol ord., per litre	CZMM CZML CZMK	526 532 534	85 81 80	84-86 80-83 79-82

Or Scottish equivalent.

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

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

From February 2000, 4-star petrol and derv were replaced with leaded replacement petrol and ultra low sulphur diesel respectively.

#### General notes - retail prices

The responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in July 1989 from the Employment Department to the Office for National Statistics (formerly Central Statistical Office). The RPI is now published in full in the ONS Business Monitor MM23.

#### Structure

With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published components was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct comparison of the new component with the old is possible. The relationship between the old and the new index structure is shown in Employment Gazette, p379, September 1986.

#### **Definitions**

Seasonal food: items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These are fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh fish, eggs and home-killed lamb.

Consumer durables: Furniture, furnishings, electrical appliances and other household equipment, men's, women's and children's outerwear and footwear, audio-visual equipment, records and tapes, toys, photographic and sports goods.

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## H. 14 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	Allitems	Allitems	Allitems	Allitems	National-	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
January 13 1987 = 100	ITEMS	except	except seasonal food <sup>a</sup>	except housing	except mortgage interest	ised industries <sup>b</sup>	durables	All	Seasonal <sup>a</sup>	Non- seasonala		
Weights	CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY		CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	СΖНВ	CZHC	CZHD
1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925		132	158	24	134	47	77
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	- 1	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936		127	152	22	130	47	80
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952		127	144	21	123	45	78
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956		127	142	20	122	45	76
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958		123	139	22	117	45	77
1996	1,000	857 864	978 981	810 814	958 961		116 122	143 136	22 19	121 117	48 49	78
1997 1998	1,000	870	982	803	955		121	130	18	112	48	80 71
1999	1,000	872	980	807	958		127	128	20	108	51	69
2000	1,000	882	982	805	960		126	118	18	100	52	65
Annualaverages	CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	СНМК		СНВУ	СНВА	СНВР	СНВВ	СНВС	CHBD
1987	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	-	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3		114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4		115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5		115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994	144.1 149.1	146.5 151.4	144.8 149.6	141.6 145.4	143.8 147.9		115.5 116.2	131.9 137.0	117.7 127.2	134.3 138.5	162.1 169.0	158.5 164.5
1995	152.7	151.4	153.4	149.3	152.3		117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2
1996 1997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5		117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.9
1998	162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6		115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.3	179.8
1999	165.4	169.4	166.5	158.9	164.3		112.3	143.8	124.3	147.4	196.6	184.5
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	-	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1		113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4		112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3		113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	•	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3		113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9		114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1
1998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7		113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.5
1998 Apr 21	162.6	166.4	163.7	155.9	160.4		116.5	142.0	120.1	145.9	187.7	178.7
May 19	163.5	167.2	164.4	156.8	161.3	-	117.7	144.1	130.1	146.5	188.5	180.0
Jun 16	163.4	167.1	164.3	158.6	161.1		117.0	143.5	125.9	146.6	188.9	179.9
Jul 21	163.0	166.7	164.1	155.8	160.5		113.1	143.1	120.6	147.1	189.6	180.7
Aug 18	163.7	167.3	164.6	156.4	161.1	-	114.2	144.6	129.4	147.2	190.6	181.0
Sep 15	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	161.8		116.8	144.1	124.3	147.6	191.1	181.2
Oct 20	164.5	168.3	165.5	157.1	161.9		115.6	144.4	126.6	147.5	191.7	181.6
Nov 17	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	162.0	-	116.7	144.1	127.4	147.0	192.3	181.0
Dec 15	164.4	168.0	165.2	157.6	162.4		118.0	145.2	135.2	146.8	192.8	181.0
1999 Jan 19	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8		110.6	145.8	133.1	147.9	193.2	182.9
Feb 16	163.7	167.0	164.5	157.4	162.3		112.3	146.0	133.4	148.1	193.8	183.4
Mar 16	164.1	167.7	165.0	158.4	163.2	-	114.2	145.1	129.6	147.9	194.2	183.3
	405.0	100.1	100.0	150.0	164.0		1101	144.2	125.1	147.7	195.5	183.7
Apr 20	165.2	169.1 169.5	166.3 166.5	159.0 159.4	164.3 164.7		113.1 114.0	144.2 144.9	130.0	147.7	196.2	184.6
May 18	165.6 165.6	169.5	166.6	159.4	164.7	The state of	113.1	144.2	124.5	147.8	196.5	185.4
Jun 15	100.0	100.0										
Jul 20	165.1	169.1	166.3	158.6	164.1		109.6	143.3 142.6	117.6 116.2	148.1 147.6	197.2 197.8	185.1 185.3
Aug 17	165.5	169.7	166.8	158.9 159.6	164.5 165.2		110.5 112.7	142.6	117.1	147.0	198.1	185.3
Sep 14	166.2	170.6	167.4	159.6	105.2		112.7	(42.4	117.1	141.2	100.1	
Oct 19	166.5	171.0	167.7	159.6	165.4		111.6	142.1	119.8	146.3	198.7	185.5
Nov 16	166.7	171.1	167.8	159.7	165.6		112.3	142.7	122.2	146.5	198.9	185.0 184.5
Dec 14	167.3	171.8	168.4	160.1	165.9		113.2	142.9	122.4	146.7	199.3	104.5
2000 Jan 18	166.6	171.0	167.8	159.1	165.2		106.3	142.9	122.4	146.7	200.1	185.8
Feb 15	167.5	172.0	168.7	159.7	165.8		108.4	142.9	121.2	146.9	200.9	185.9
Mar 14	168.4	173.2	169.7	160.5	166.4	7 - C	109.6	142.0	117.6	146.6	201.3	186.2
												400 7
Apr 11	170.1	175.3	171.5	161.3	167.5		110.0	141.8	117.5	146.4	201.9	186.7

a For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.

b The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989.

Note: The structures of the published components of the index were recast in February 1987 (see general notes under Table H.13).

## General index of retail prices H.14

bacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Faresand other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	
CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	СZНН	CZHI	CZHJ 74	CZHK 38	CZHL 127	CZHM 22	CZHN 47	CZHQ 30	Weights 1987
38 36	157 160	61 55	73 74	44 41	72	37	132	23	50	29 29	1988 1989
36	175	54 50	71 71	41 40	73 69	37 39	128 131	23 21	47 48	30	1990
34 32	185 192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
36	172	47	77	48	59 58	40 39	143 136	20 21	47 46	32 62	1992 1993
35 35	164 158	46 45	79 76	47 47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19 17	46 45	66 65	1995 1996
35	190	43 41	72 72	48 52	54 56	38 40	124 128	20	47	59	1997
34 34	186 197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	61 61	1998 1999
31 30	193 <b>195</b>	34 32	74 <b>72</b>	57 <b>56</b>	55 <b>58</b>	40 <b>43</b>	139 <b>146</b>	21 <b>21</b>	47 46	66	2000
CHBE	CHBF	СНВС	СНВН	СНВІ	СНВЈ	СНВО	СНВК	CHBR	CHBL 101.6	CHBM 101.6	Annual averages 1987
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1 105.9	101.9 106.8	101.1 104.4	101.9 106.8	103.4 108.1	101.5 107.5	104.1	108.1	1988
103.4	112.5 135.3	101.6 107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989 1990
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0 118.5	122.7 133.4	120.9 129.9	123.4 135.5	112.4 117.7	124.5 138.8	1991
129.9 144.2	160.8 159.6	125.1 127.8	122.5 126.5	129.5 137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5 121.8	156.7 162.5	1993 1994
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4 133.1	142.0 141.6	120.4 120.6	153.3 158.2	149.7 152.4	155.4 159.3	121.0	167.7	1995
179.5 191.5	166.4 168.6	134.5 134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1996
205.6	179.6	130.6	139.1	144.3	120.6	170.0 178.0	165.3 170.5	169.6 173.3	123.9 121.1	182.3 190.3	1997 1998
223.3 248.9	195.4 196.9	125.0 124.4	140.8 141.5	148.1 152.4	119.9 116.7	183.6	174.6	178.7	116.2	198.1	1999
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 104.3	100.0 105.1	100.0 105.1	100.0 102.8	100.0 103.6	1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12
101.4	103.9 124.6	98.3 104.2	103.3 107.5	105.0 110.3	101.1 105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989 Jan 17
105.6 108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1 114.9	119.6 130.7	1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2 115.7	127.2 138.4	122.8 134.0	130.8 140.9	119.3	145.5	1992 Jan 14
137.4	156.0 151.6	127.7 127.1	123.9 125.8	135.3 139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993 Jan 12
150.0 166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3 121.2	160.1 165.0	1994 Jan 18 1995 Jan 17
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1 116.3	154.9 159.9	150.9 154.0	157.5 161.1	122.4	171.0	1996 Jan 16
188.1 200.1	166.4 172.1	134.9 133.2	133.3 135.6	141.6 142.7	116.3	166.7	162.9	166.6	123.7	177.8	1997 Jan 14
218.9	187.3	125.5	136.9	146.5	115.3	172.2	168.6	171.8	122.7	186.8	1998 Jan 13
222.7	194.9	126.2	140.2	147.5	121.0	176.6	172.1	172.4 173.4	122.0 121.8	188.7 189.6	1998 Apr 21 May 19
223.4 223.7	195.9 196.2	125.4 124.6	141.7 141.0	147.6 147.6	122.4 122.0	177.3 178.2	172.4 172.0	173.8	121.2	190.2	Jun 16
224.0	198.2	124.2	139.5	147.6	114.7	178.4	171.7	174.1	120.7	190.7 191.2	Jul 21 Aug 18
224.2	199.1 199.9	124.2 124.3	140.2 141.3	147.2 148.9	117.2 122.5	179.4 179.8	171.7 171.5	174.3 174.3	120.3 119.9	192.5	Sep 15
	200.6	124.5	140.5	150.4	121.4	180.5	170.6	173.7	119.7	193.2	Oct 20
224.2 224.5	199.8	124.4	142.2	150.4	122.1	180.8	169.6	174.0	119.7	193.3 193.4	Nov 17 Dec 15
231.2	197.5	124.2	145.7	150.5	121.4	181.3	168.0	174.2	119.7	193.4	1999 Jan 19
236.4	195.1	124.3	138.8	150.6	113.1	181.2 182.2	169.6 169.4	175.7 176.1	119.1 118.6	193.6	Feb 16
236.5 245.0	194.2 191.6	124.2 124.5	140.6 143.3	150.8 151.1	115.7 117.8	181.7	172.4	176.1	118.2	194.1	Mar 16
248.5	195.6	124.2	141.4	151.5	117.9	183.0	175.8	177.2 178.4	117.7 117.5	196.0 196.8	Apr 20 May 18
248.5 249.1	195.7 196.3	124.0 123.9	142.9 141.8	151.4 151.5	118.5 118.4	183.1 183.7	175.6 175	179.4	116.8	197.7	Jun 15
253.3	196.6	124.2	139.5	151.7	112.7	183.9	176.0	179.8	115.5 114.8	. 198.3 199.0	Jul 20 Aug 17
253.9 254.0	197.4 198.2	124.2 124.5	140.6 141.6	152.1 153.5	114.4 118.8	184.6 185.0	176.7 176.2	180.1 180.2	114.3	200.6	Sep 14
253.9	199.8	124.6	140.5	154.8	117.8	184.8	176.8	180.5	114.0	202.0	Oct 19
254.0 254.0	200.6 202.3	124.9 125.5	142.0 144.8	154.9 155.4	118.1 117.1	185.0 184.8	175.8 176.3		113.7 113.7	202.5 202.3	Nov 16 Dec 14
				156.5	109.1	183.8	177.9	181.5	113.5	202.6	2000 Jan 18
254.2 256.7	203.8 205.5	125.4 125.4	137.8 138.9	156.5	112.8	184.0	177.9	181.8	113.5	203.3	Feb 15
256.9	207.4		140.5	156.7	114.5	184.7	180.6	181.9		204.1	Mar 14
272.9	213.9	123.8	140.6	156.4	115.6	184.5	182.3	183.7	112.9	205.1	Apr 11

## RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

		All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
		СΖВН	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1994	Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
1995	Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
1996	Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
1997	Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
1998	Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
1998	Apr 21	4.0	1.1	3.6	3.5	9.2	10.7	-5.0	0.9	2.9	-0.5	4.1	5.4	2.3	-1.8	4.7
	May 19	4.2	1.8	3.7	3.6	9.1	10.9	-5.2	1.5	2.8	0.2	4.4	5.5	2.3	-2.0	4.8
	Jun 16	3.7	0.5	3.7	3.3	9.1	9.7	-5.4	1.1	2.9	0.3	5.0	4.8	2.2	-2.4	4.7
	Jul 21	3.5	0.6	3.8	3.3	9.2	9.6	-5.3	1.6	2.6	-1.0	5.1	3.5	1.9	-2.6	4.5
	Aug 18	3.3	1.6	4.2	3.3	7.9	9.0	-5.3	0.9	2.2	-0.8	5.0	2.8	1.9	-2.9	3.9
	Sep 15	3.2	1.4	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.6	1.2	2.1	-0.4	4.8	2.3	2.0	-3.0	3.9
	Oct 20	3.1	1.5	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.4	0.9	2.9	-1.1	5.2	1.7	1.5	-3.0	3.8
	Nov 17	3.0	1.8	4.0	3.4	7.6	7.7	-2.1	1.1	2.8	-1.5	4.9	1.4	1.9	-2.9	3.8
	Dec 15	2.8	2.5	4.2	3.8	8.5	5.7	-1.8	2.2	2.9	-1.7	4.9	0.5	2.2	-3.0	3.7
1999	Jan 19	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.6	8.0	4.2	-1.0	1.4	2.8	-1.9	5.2	0.6	2.3	-2.9	3.6
	Feb 16	2.1	2.9	4.0	3.1	7.9	3.4	-1.4	1.1	2.8	-1.9	3.9	0.2	2.4	-3.6	3.6
	Mar 16	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.6	11.8	1.9	-1.3	1.1	2.9	-2.2	3.4	2.2	2.4	-3.5	3.6
	Apr 20	1.6	1.5	4.2	2.8	11.6	0.4	-1.6	0.9	2.7	-2.6	3.6	2.1	2.8	-3.5	3.9
	May 18	1.3	0.6	4.1	2.6	11.2	-0.1	-1.1	0.8	2.6	-3.2	3.3	1.9	2.9	-3.5	3.8
	Jun 15	1.3	0.5	4.0	3.1	11.4	0.1	-0.6	0.6	2.6	-3.0	3.1	1.7	3.2	-3.6	3.9
	Jul 20	1.3	0.1	4.0	2.4	13.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	-1.7	3.1	2.5	3.3	-4.3	4.0
	Aug 17	1.1	-1.4	3.8	2.4	13.2	-0.9	0.0	0.3	3.3	-2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	-4.6	4.1
	Sep 14	1.1	-1.2	3.7	2.3	13.3	-0.9	0.2	0.2	3.1	-3.0	2.9	2.7	3.4	-4.7	4.2
	Oct 19	1.2	-1.6	3.7	2.1	13.1	-0.4	0.1	0.0	2.9	-3.0	2.4	3.6	3.9	-4.8	4.6
	Nov 16	1.4	-1.0	3.4	2.2	13.1	0.4	0.4	-0.1	3.0	-3.3	2.3	3.7	3.8	-5.0	4.8
	Dec 14	1.8	-1.6	3.4	1.9	9.9	2.4	1.0	-0.6	3.3	-3.5	1.9	4.9	3.6	-5.0	4.6
2000	Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7	4.6
	Feb 15	2.3	-2.1	3.7	1.4	8.5	5.8	1.0	-1.2	3.8	-2.5	1.0	5.0	3.2	-4.3	4.9
	Mar 14	2.6	-2.1	3.7	1.6	4.9	8.2	0.8	-2.0	3.7	-2.8	1.7	4.8	3.3	-4.5	5.2
	Apr 11	3.0	-1.7	3.3	1.6	9.8	9.4	-0.3	-0.6	3.2	-2.0	0.8	3.7	3.7	-4.1	4.6

Note: See notes under Table H.13.

The Retail Prices Index Technical Manual

The RPI: widely used but not always fully understood...

Retailers have gone

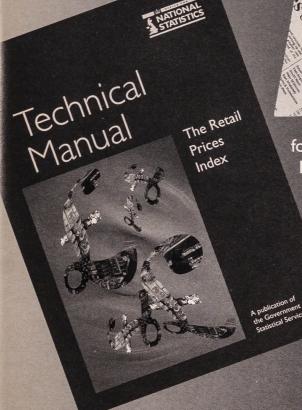
The RPI is

TISES IN AUSTRALIA OF STREET OF STRE

one of the key UK economic indicators, fundamental to any economic outlook or business projection. For users who wish to better understand its compilation and scope, the Office for National Statistics has produced the Retail Prices Index Technical Manual. The most comprehensive work of its kind produced by any country, it provides authoritative and up-to-date methodological guidance.

Topics covered include:

- scope and coverage of the index
- sampling of locations and outlets where prices are collected
- choice of items to be priced
- instructions given to price collectors
- validation and error checking of individual prices
- calculation of weights.



## 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
Annua	alaverages	CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
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
Month	nly								
1998	Jan	102.2	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.3	101.7
	Feb	102.5	102.4	102.1	102.0	102.8	101.9	101.7	102.0
	Mar	102.7	102.7	102.2	101.8	103.0	102.1	101.9	101.8
	Apr	103.0	103.3	102.3	102.4	103.2	102.6	102.1	101.9
	May	103.2	103.8	102.1	102.9	103.7	102.8	102.2	102.3
	Jun	103.3	103.7	101.9	102.8	103.7	103.0	102.3	102.4
	Jul	103.2	103.1	101.9	103.0	103.3	102.5	101.9	102.7
	Aug	103.2	103.5	101.9	102.6	103.2	102.7	102.0	102.6
	Sep	103.3	104.0	101.7	102.5	103.6	103.1	102.1	102.2
	Oct	103.3	103.9	101.9	102.5	103.5	103.0	102.0	102.0
	Nov	103.3	104.0	102.0	102.5	103.6	102.7	101.9	102.0
	Dec	103.4	104.3	102.2	102.4	103.4	102.6	102.0	102.0
999	Jan	103.2	103.7	102.1	102.8	103.6	102.4	101.6	101.9
	Feb	103.4	103.9	102.3	103.0	104.1	102.8	102.0	102.1
	Mar	103.8	104.4	102.4	103.1	104.7	103.0	102.3	102.3
	Apr	104.2	104.9	102.4	103.5	105.0	103.9	102.6	102.7
	May	104.3	105.2	102.5	103.7	105.4	104.2	102.6	102.7
	Jun	104.3	105.1	102.1	103.5	105.7	104.2	102.6	102.8
	Jul	104.3	104.4	102.2	103.7	105.4	103.9	102.3	103.3
	Aug	104.4	104.8	102.4	103.5	105.7	104.0	102.5	103.3
	Sep	104.6	105.2	102.3	103.8	106.1	104.5	102.7	103.0
	Oct	104.6	105.1	102.7	103.9	106.2	104.6	102.8	102.9
	Nov	104.8	105.3	103.0	104.1	106.4	104.6	102.9	103.0
	Dec	105.1	105.5	103.9	104.5	106.6	104.6	103.4	103.4
000	Jan	105.0	104.5	103.5	104.7	106.5	104.8	103.3	103.8
	Feb	105.4	104.9	104.3	105.2	107.0	105.6	103.5	104.2
	<b>Mar</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>105.1</b>	104.4	<b>105.7</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>104.</b> 4
creas	ses on a year earlier								
nua	laverages	OLNIX	0.170	01.811	CLNM	CLNN	01.110	OI ND	Per cent
196		2.4E	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.2
197		1.7E	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.5
198		1.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6
199		1.2	1.3	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.6
onth	ly								
	Jan	1.0	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
	Feb	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1
	Mar	1.1	1.7	0.2	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.5
	Apr	1.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.8
	May	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.4
	Jun	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.4
	Jul	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.6
	Aug	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.7
	Sep	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.8
	Oct	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.9
	Nov	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.0	1.0
	Dec	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.4
	Jan	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.9
	Feb	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.5	2.1
	<b>Mar</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	3.0	<b>3.2</b>	1.7	<b>2.1</b>

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

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

c Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>a</sup> H.21

1996=10	Sweden	Spain	Portugal	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Italyc	Irish Republic <sup>b</sup>	eece
Annual average	CLNI	CLNH	CLNG	CLNF	CLNE	CLND	CLNC	CLNB
1996 1997 1998 1999 <b>Month</b>	100.0 101.9 102.9 103.4	100.0 101.9 103.7 106.0	100.0 101.9 104.2 106.4	100.0 101.9 103.7 105.8	100.0 101.4 102.4 103.4	100.0 101.9 103.9 105.7	100.0 101.2 103.4 106.0	100.0 105.4 110.2 112.6
1998 Jan	102.5	103.2	102.7	102.0	102.2	103.1	101.5	107.1
Feb	102.4	102.9	102.5	102.7	102.1	103.4	102.0	106.5
Mar	102.7	103.0	102.8	103.8	102.2	103.6	102.5	109.2
Apr	103.1	103.2	103.6	104.2	102.0	103.8	103.1	111.0
May	103.4	103.4	104.3	104.0	102.3	103.9	103.5	111.4
Jun	103.2	103.4	104.5	103.5	102.3	104.0	104.0	111.7
Jul	102.9	103.9	104.7	103.2	102.5	104.0	103.7	109.3
Aug	102.3	104.2	104.6	103.2	102.5	104.1	103.9	109.4
Sep	102.9	104.2	104.4	104.2	102.5	104.1	104.2	111.6
Oct	103.2	104.2	104.7	104.5	102.5	104.3	104.1	111.6
Nov	103.0	104.1	105.3	104.5	102.6	104.4	104.1	111.5
Dec	102.9	104.4	105.7	104.1	102.5	104.5	104.4	112.1
. 1999 Jan	102.5	104.7	105.3	104.1	100.8	104.6	103.6	110.6
Feb	102.6	104.8	105.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	104.3	109.8
Mar	103.2	105.2	105.7	105.9	102.8	105.0	104.6	112.5
Apr	103.4	105.6	106.4	106.2	103.3	105.2	105.2	113.9
May	103.7	105.6	106.5	106.2	103.6	105.9	105.9	113.6
Jun	103.6	105.6	106.7	105.7	103.5	105.5	106.2	113.4
Jul	103.1	106.1	106.7	105.1	102.2	105.8	105.7	111.0
Aug	103.1	106.6	106.5	105.8	103.9	105.8	106.4	110.9
Sep	104.0	106.8	106.4	106.3	104.1	106.1	106.9	113.1
Oct	104.2	106.7	106.6	106.4	104.4	106.3	107.0	113.5
Nov	103.8	106.9	107.3	106.6	104.5	106.5	107.2	113.7
Dec	104.1	107.3	107.5	106.1	104.9	106.7	108.5	114.7
2000 Jan	103.5	107.7	107.3	105.8	104.3	106.9	108.2	113.2
Feb	104.0	107.9	107.0	106.4	105.4	107.3	109.1	112.7
<b>Ma</b> r	<b>104.6</b>	108.4	<b>107.2</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>107.7</b>	109.8	115.6
increases on a year ear  Annual average								
1996 1997 1998 1999	0.8 1.8 1.0 0.6	3.6 1.9 1.8 2.2	CLNY 29 1.9 22 22	CLNW 1.4 1.9 1.8 2.0	CLNV 1.2 1.4 1.0 1.0	CLNU 4.0 1.9 2.0	CLNT 22 12 21 25	CLNR 7.9 5.4 4.5
Mon		_	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.7	2.5	2.1
1999 Jan	0.0	1.5	2.5	2.1	-1.4	1.5	2.1	3.3
Feb	0.2	1.8	2.7	2.0	0.6	1.4	2.3	3.1
Mar	0.5	2.1	2.8	2.0	0.6	1.4	2.0	3.0
Apr	0.3	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.6
May	0.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.0
Jun	0.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.5
Jul	0.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	-0.3	1.7	1.9	1.6
Aug	0.8	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.6	2.4	1.4
Sep	1.1	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.6	1.3
Oct	1.0	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.8	1.7
Nov	0.8	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.0
Dec	1.2	2.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.1	3.9	2.3
2000 Jan	1.0	2.9	1.9	1.6	3.5	22	4.4	2.4
Feb	1.4	3.0	1.6	1.5	2.6	24	4.6	2.6
<b>Mar</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	1.4	<b>1.6</b>	3.0	<b>26</b>	5.0	<b>2.8</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

#### Statistical enquiry points

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FOR STATISTICAL INFO
Earnings and productivit Average Earnings Index
Basic wage rates and collective agreement
New Earnings Survey (a worked for groups of tries, occupations, regions)
age, part-time and full- position of earnings; ho
Labour Force Survey (questribution; men and workers
Unit wage costs, produ earnings and labour cost
Economic activity and ina
Employment
Annual Employment Sur
Workforce jobs series – s
Hours worked and gener
Labour Force Survey: f temporary work; second ethnicity; region; people and actual for groups of v
General ONS enquiries
Labour disputes

hours for manual workers with a 01928 792442 annual): levels of earnings and hours workers (males and females, indusons, agreements, pension categories, time); distribution of earnings; com-01928 792077/8 uarterly); weekly and hourly earnings: omen, occupation, region; earnings of 020 7533 6094 activity, international comparisons of 01928 792442 activity 020 7533 6094 01928 792690 carole.sutton@ons.gov.uk seth.kay@ons.gov.uk hort-term estimates 01633 812079 annual and sub-regional estimates 01928 792690 ral enquiries jon.reese@ons.gov.uk 01928 792563 ull- and part-time; self-employment; jobs; occupations; men and women; with disabilities: hours worked (usual 020 7533 6094 020 7533 5888 01928 792825 **Labour Force Survey** 020 7533 6094 New Deal (ES) 0114 259 6365 Qualifications (DfEE) 0114 259 3787 **Redundancy statistics** 020 7533 6094 **Retail Prices Index** 020 7533 5866 Ansafone service 020 7533 5874 **Enquiries** Skill needs surveys and research into skill 0114 259 4350 shortages (DfEE) Small firms (DTI) 0114 259 7538 maggie.o'neill@sfsh-sheffield.dti.gov.uk

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