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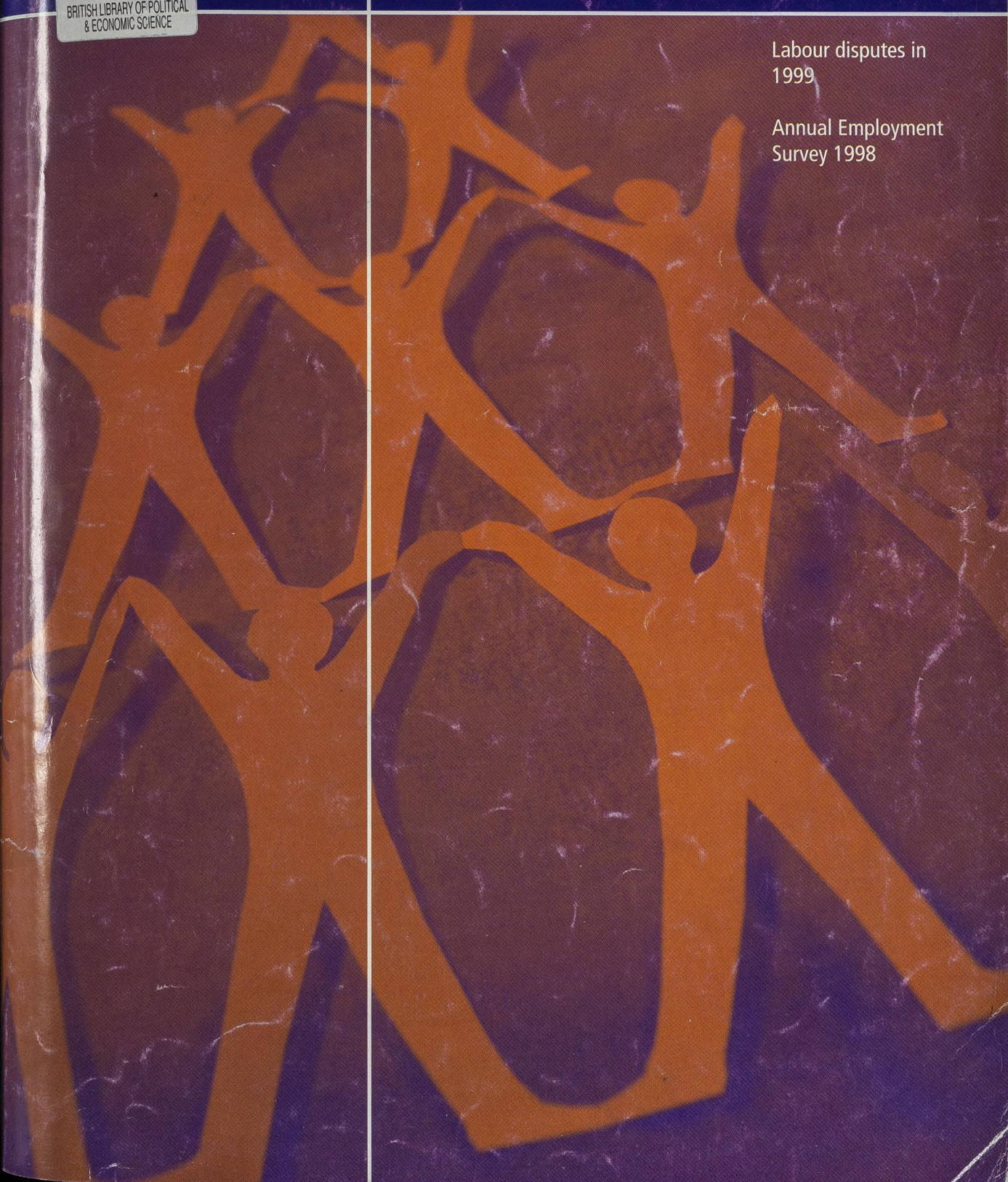
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# Labour Market Trends

Labour disputes in  
1999

Annual Employment  
Survey 1998









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# 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.

## Headlines

- 1 **Rising employment** indicated by January-March 2000 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
- 2 **ILO unemployment rate** fell in January-March 2000 LFS. Fall in April claimant count.

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

Labour 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 estimates 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.

## New this month

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

April 2000 data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

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

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

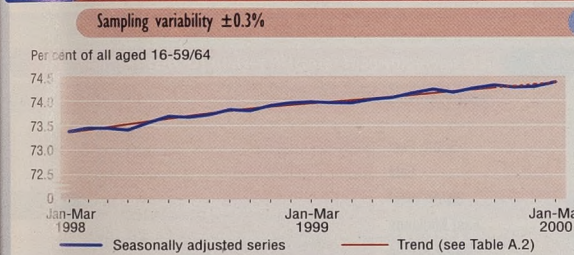


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

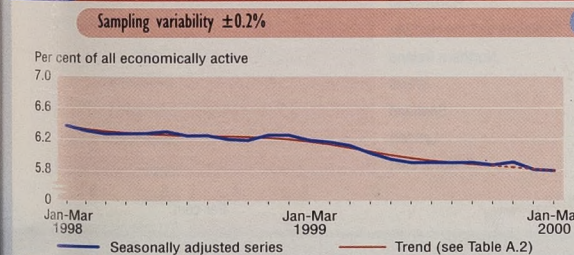
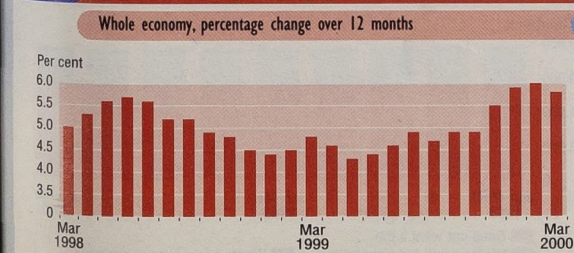


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



## SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 74.4 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).
- 2 **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.1).
- 3 **Employment** was 27.82 million in January-March 2000, up 284,000 over the year (Table A.1).
- 4 **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).
- 5 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.71 million in January-March 2000. This is 105,000 lower than a year ago (Table A.1).
- 6 **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 March (Table A.3).
- 7 **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 earlier (Table A.1).
- 8 **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.1).
- 9 **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).
- 10 **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** up 5,100 in April 2000 to 238,600 (Table A.3).
- 11 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 12,500 in April 2000 to 359,400 (Table G.1).



## 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 (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 905.9 million during January-March 2000, down 0.3 per cent from January-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 (Table B.2.1).

## 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 January-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
<b>Total</b>	<b>178,930</b>	<b>-48,531</b>

## 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 7.61 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).

Figure 4 Male employment

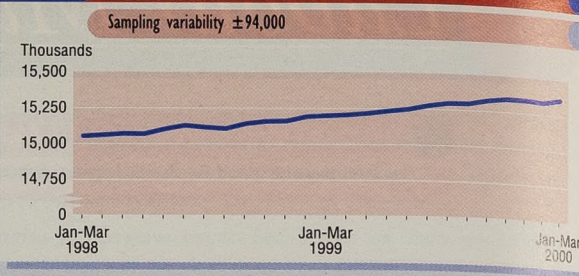


Figure 5 Female employment

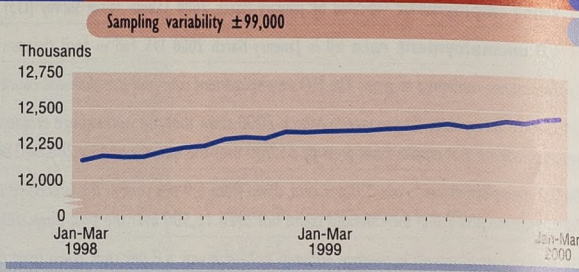


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

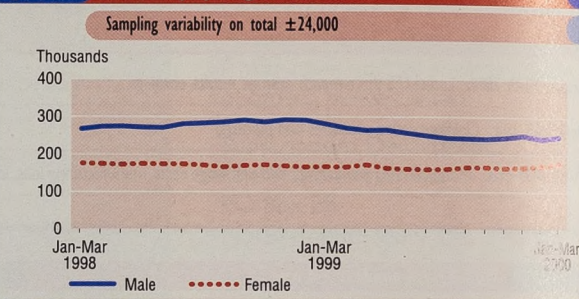


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

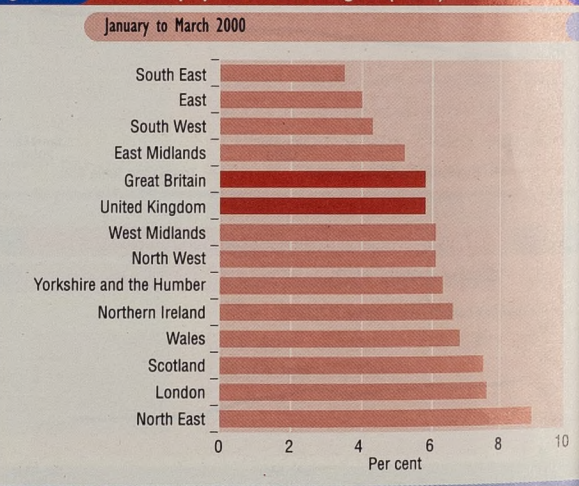


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

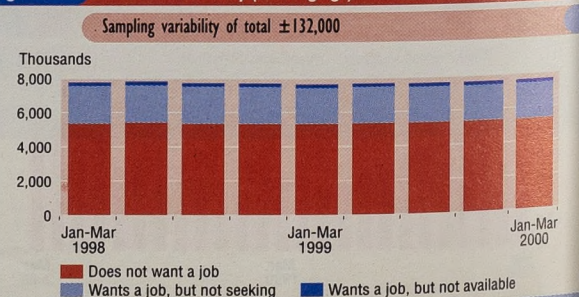


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

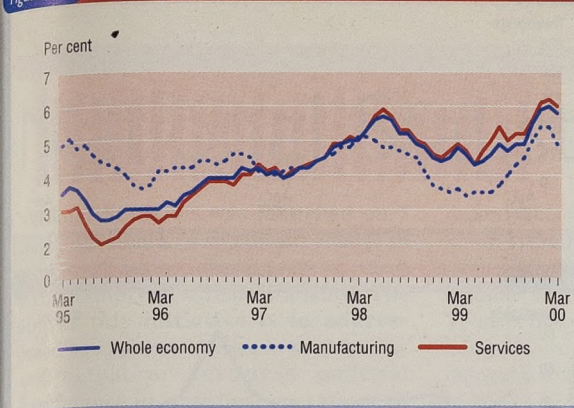


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

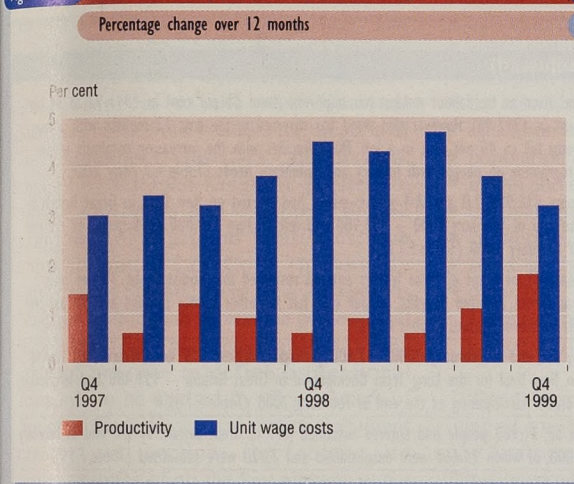
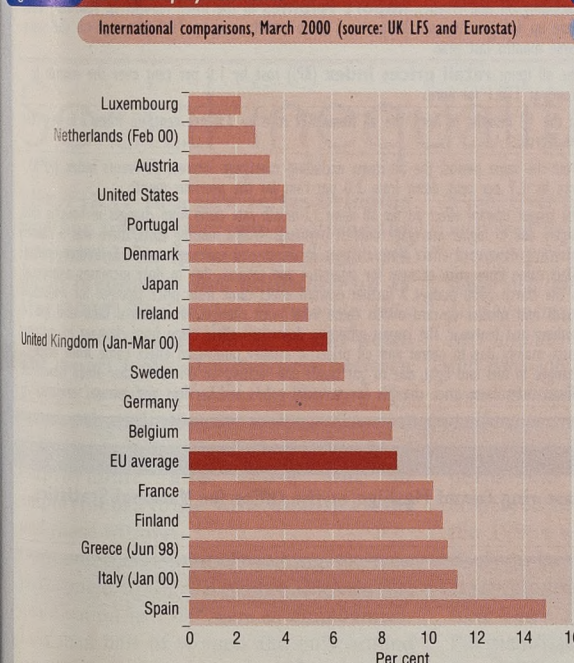


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



## REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 193,000 people made redundant in winter 1999/2000 (December 1999-February 2000). This compares with 212,000 in winter 1998/99 (Table C.4.1, 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.4.1, 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 E.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 (Table E.1).
- 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 (Table E.1).
- 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 (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- 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.1).
- 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.1).

## 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 (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs was 0.6 per cent higher in the three months ending March 2000 compared with a year earlier (Table E.2.1).
- 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 quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.2.1).

## 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.5.1).
- 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

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

## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 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.
- 2 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).

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

- 1 The number of young people in **Work-based training for young people** in England and Wales as at 26 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).
- 2 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).
- 3 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.1, May 2000).
- 4 The proportion of **Work-based learning for adults** trainees going into a job

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- 1 **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.
- 2 **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.
- 3 **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.
- 4 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.
- 5 **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.
- 6 **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.
- 7 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 £7.2 billion a year earlier.
- 8 Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to February 2000

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

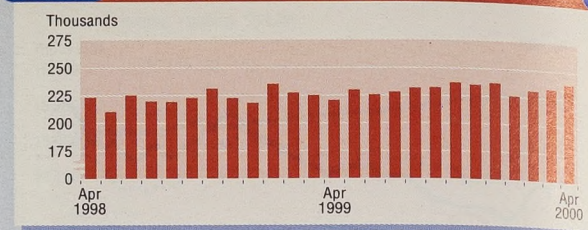
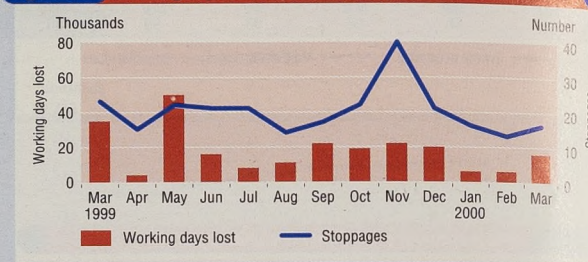


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



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 the programme on people with literacy and numeracy needs (Table F.3, May 2000).

- 1 Some 436,900 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of February 2000 – 307,900 had left, leaving 129,000 participants at the end of February 2000 (Table F.11).
- 2 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 cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- 3 By the end of February 2000, 237,600 **people aged 25 or more** had started on New Deal for the Long Term Unemployed in Great Britain – 151,400 had left, leaving 86,200 participating at the end of February 2000 (Table F.16).
- 4 In all, 31,980 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of February 2000, of which 24,660 were unsubsidised and 7,320 were subsidised (Table F.19).

were 0.2 per cent lower than the previous three months but 9.0 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

- 1 Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to February 2000 were up 1.6 per cent on the previous three months and up 10.4 per cent on the same three months last year.
- 2 The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** rose by 1.0 per cent over the month to stand at 170.1 for April.
- 3 In the 12 months to April, the all items RPI rose by 3.0 per cent, up from 2.6 per cent for March.
- 4 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.
- 5 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 motor 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](mailto:funmi.mashigo@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 6172.

## Next month

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

## National Statistics

National Statistics was launched on 7 June – 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 for 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](http://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, £30.



## Focus on London 2000

GROSS WEEKLY earnings in London 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 1997.

*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-ROM.

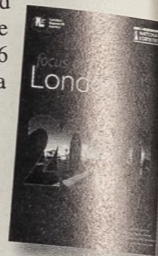
The labour market chapter, which draws on data from the Labour Force Survey, the

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 part-timers 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 job-related 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 of working age had a higher education qualification, compared with 29.2 per cent of those in outer London and 25.6 per cent in the UK as a whole.

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



### DFEE NEWS

## 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 each ethnic group.

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 experience 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 of 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 groups which starts in early compulsory education, continues through further and higher education and persists in the labour market.”

- *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. e-mail dfee@prologistics.co.uk, tel. 0845 6022260.



### OTHER NEWS

## Impact of ‘24-hour society’

THE SHIFT towards a ‘24-hour society’ is 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 believes, will grow further with moves by the Government to allow pubs and restaurants to open round the clock and make public services more accessible out of normal office hours.

This could have serious consequences for workers’ health and, especially, family life. IDS cites evidence from the United States that suggests that marital breakdown and divorce rates increase by up to six times when one partner works at night. However, the report also says that, while the 24-hour society may be an inevitable consequence of economic change and technical innovation, it does not mean that everyone needs to work round the clock.

The IDS report indicates that many organisations no longer have a standard working day; that the number of people

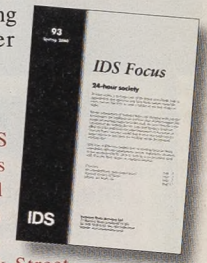
working outside ‘normal’ hours has increased significantly during the past three years; and that this trend is likely to continue. Almost a quarter of the workforce (including the self-employed) now say they sometimes work at night.

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 full-time have risen from 40 to 41 over the same period. IDS suggests that the figures mean 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 quarterly. Incomes Data Services, 77 Bastwick Street, London EC1V 3TT, tel. 020 7324 2599, e-mail sales@incomesdata.co.uk.



## Temporary workers

TEMPORARY workers are generally less satisfied 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 employees and 7 per cent of male workers are in temporary jobs. This proportion has been relatively stable over the 1990s, in contrast to the dramatic growth in temporary jobs in other European countries such as France, Italy and Spain.

The research, which is based on data from the British Household Panel Survey from 1991 to 1997, shows that temporary workers, particularly those in seasonal or casual jobs, reported lower levels of job satisfaction than workers employed in permanent jobs, especially in terms of promotion prospects and job security. This may reflect the high level of uncertainty surrounding all temporary jobs.

The pay of temporary workers compared with that of permanent staff varied according to sex and whether the job was seasonal/casual or fixed-term contract. For men, permanent work always provided higher wages. Workers who started their careers in temporary jobs generally suffered an income loss, with the exception of

women who started on fixed-term contracts. 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 union-covered 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 fixed-term 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 3½ 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](http://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 873087.



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**For information Tel 01206 872001**

## 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 month.

**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**

	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

<sup>a</sup> 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](http://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; and how the percentage has changed over the past 10 years.

**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

Source: New Earnings Survey

(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 cent sample of all employees who are members of pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) schemes. It does not capture information relating to the self-employed. However, I am only able to provide estimates of the percentage of employees whose earnings lie within specified ranges, rather than numbers, because appropriate factors to gross the survey results to accommodate this sample frame are not currently available. Additionally, I am unable to provide data for financial years prior to 1997-98 since estimates of annual earnings are not available. Data for the 1999-2000 financial year will be available when the NES 2000 is published in November of this year.

The available information, from the 1998 and 1999 New Earnings Survey, is presented in the 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
<b>1997-98</b>			
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
<b>1998-99</b>			
Full-time employees	0.6	0.0	0.0
Part-time employees	0.0	0.0	0.0
All employees	0.4	0.0	0.0

Source: New Earnings Survey

(9 February)

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

Age	Not in employment (000s)		Not in employment (per cent)		
	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

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

(18 January)

*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 regressed using more up-to-date population estimates and projections. The regressed 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 regressing 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. Regressed household datasets, further regressed unitary authority/county datasets and a regressed 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 regressed 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.

**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.

Future developments

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline:  
020 7533 6094  
Fax: 020 7533 6183  
Email: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Labour Market Spotlight

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

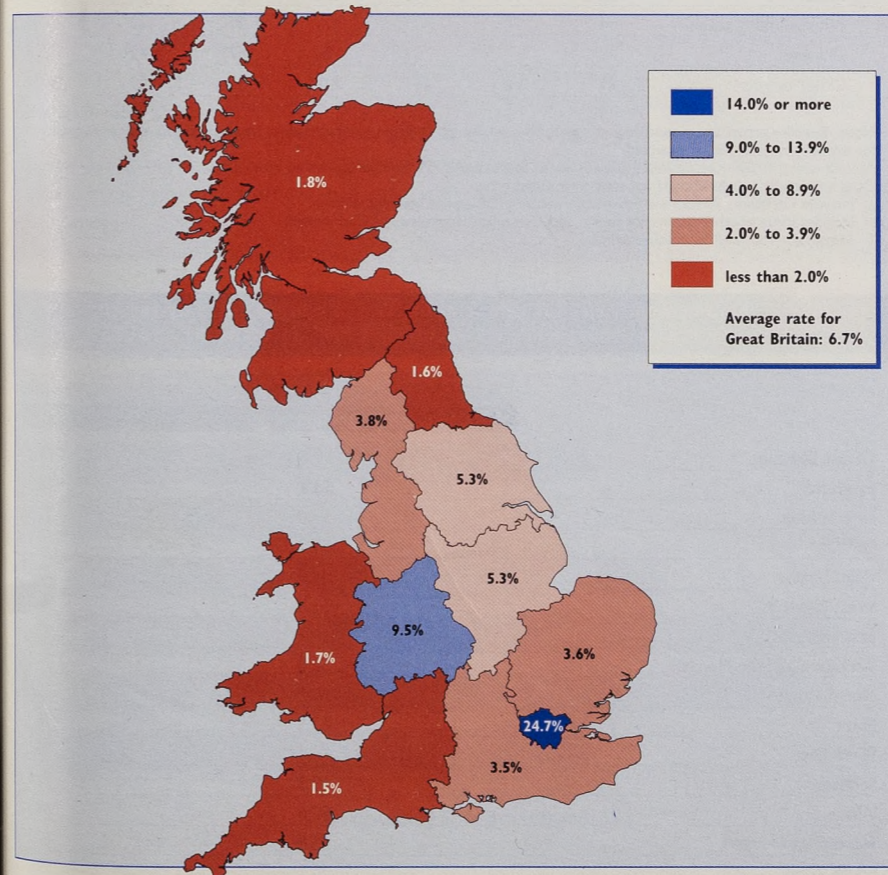
Contents for June 2000

- 1 Ethnic groups by economic activity, region and managerial status (LFS)
- 2 Job-related training (LFS)
- 3 Disabled people and the labour market (LFS)
- 4 Homeworkers (LFS)

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

1 Ethnic groups by economic activity, region and managerial status

Figure 1 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



<sup>a</sup> Working age is defined as 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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).

- 1 On average 2.3 million people, 6.7 per cent of the working age population, were from ethnic minority groups.
- 2 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.
- 3 The North East, Wales, Scotland and the South West all had very low ethnic minority populations.



### 1 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 classification.

*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 East.
- 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 1 Economic activity by ethnic group; Great Britain; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted**

	In employment (000s)	ILO unemployed (000s)	Total economically active (000s)	All aged 16 and over (000s)	Economic activity rate (%) 16-59/64	Employment rate (%) 16-59/64	ILO unemployment rate (%) all 16+
<b>All</b>							
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
Black <sup>a</sup>	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
<b>Men</b>							
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
Black <sup>a</sup>	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
<b>Women</b>							
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

Note: Sampling errors are proportionately greater the smaller the estimate, and fluctuations from quarter to quarter in estimates for smaller groups are to be expected.  
An estimate of 10,000 (the smallest released) has an approximate 95% confidence interval of +/- 4,000.  
Does not include people who did not state their ethnic group.  
a Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed and mixed origin.  
b Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin (except Black-mixed).  
\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Table 2 Employment rates for ethnic minorities of working age<sup>a</sup> by region; Great Britain; average spring 1999-winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted**

	All ethnic groups	White
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>75.5</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>76.3</b>
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	77.1
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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

**Table 3 Managerial responsibility of employees in equal opportunities target groups; Great Britain; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted**

	Managers	Foremen and supervisors	Not managers, foremen or supervisors	Per cent All employees of working age <sup>a</sup> (000s) (=100%)
<b>Men</b>				
White	23	12	65	11,679
Black <sup>b</sup>	16	10	74	185
Indian	19	8	73	203
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	14	7	79	135
Other groups <sup>c</sup>	24	9	68	134
<b>All employees<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>12,337</b>
<b>Women</b>				
White	14	11	74	10,199
Black <sup>b</sup>	10	14	75	202
Indian	9	11	80	159
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	*	*	80	49
Other groups <sup>c</sup>	10	12	78	110
<b>All employees<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>10,719</b>

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

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

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

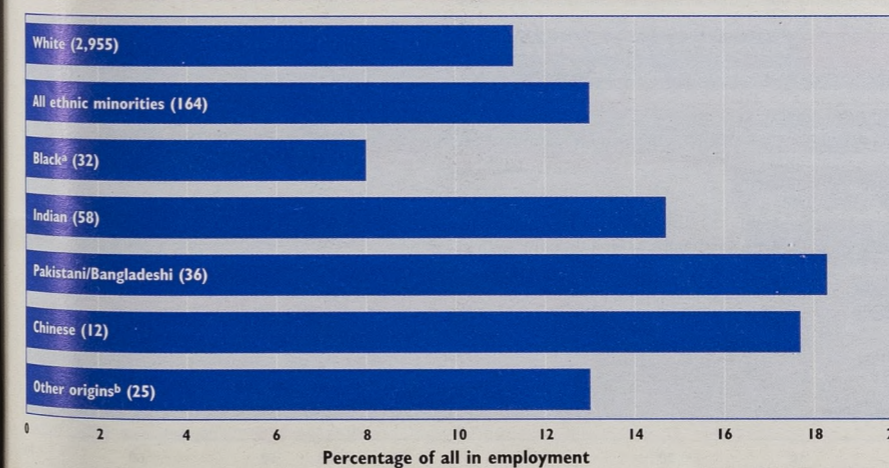
d Includes a small number of employees who did not state their ethnic origin.

Source: Labour Force Survey

### Managerial 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 'managers' (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 or supervisors.

**Figure 2 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.

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

b 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.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Many employers monitor the management positions (see red box) held by people in equal opportunities target groups, such as ethnic 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 self-employed people, at 8 per cent.



## 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. Job-related 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).

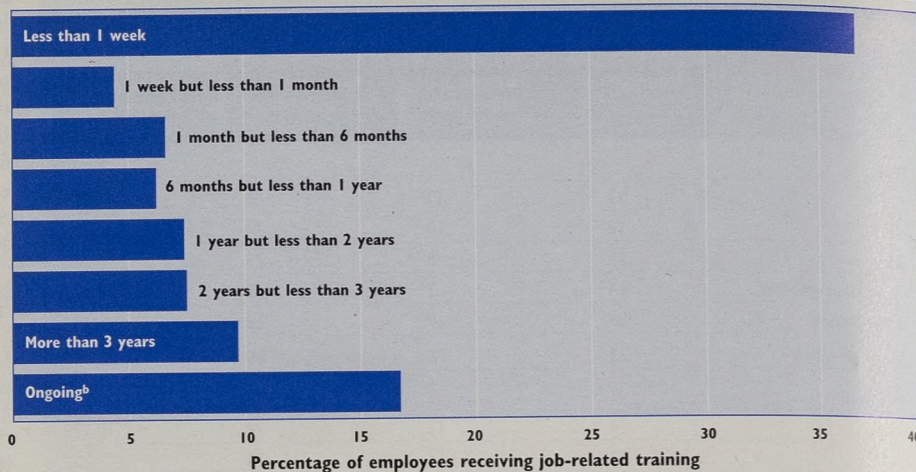
In winter 1999/2000, 3.5 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 15 per cent of all such employees in United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted figures).

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 one-sixth, 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.

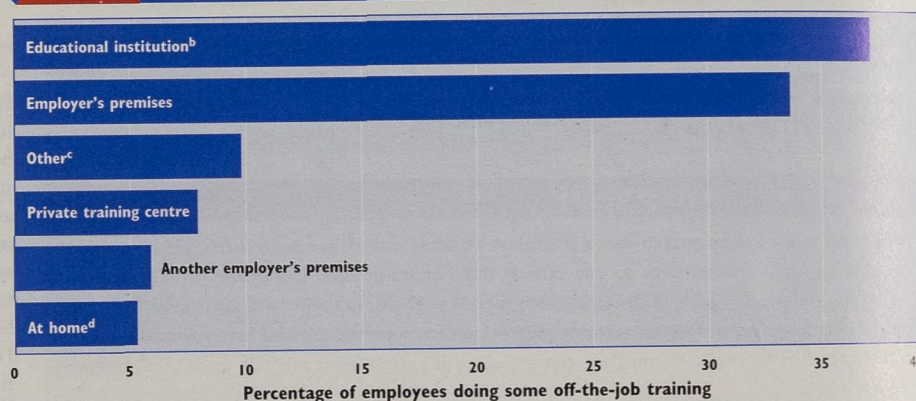
The most common site was an educational institution (37 per cent) followed by the employer's premises (34 per cent). Figure 5 shows the distribution of the main method of payment for training for those whose training was either partially or wholly off the job. The majority of such job-related training in Great Britain (63 per cent) was paid for mainly by the employer (or potential employer) of the employee concerned.

Figure 3 Length of job-related training,<sup>a</sup> Great Britain; winter 1999/2000; not seasonally adjusted



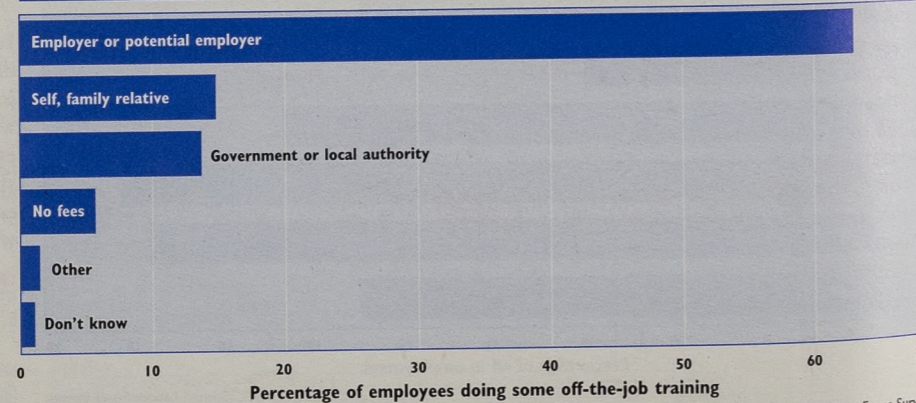
Note: Base for calculation of percentage includes those who did not state how long their training lasted.  
 a Includes all types of job-related training in the last four weeks.  
 b Includes training with no definite limit.

Figure 4 Site of job-related training;<sup>a</sup> Great Britain; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted



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 information technology centres.  
 d Open University, open technical college, or correspondence course.

Figure 5 Payment of fees<sup>a</sup> for job-related training;<sup>b</sup> Great Britain; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted



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.

## 3 Disabled people and the labour market

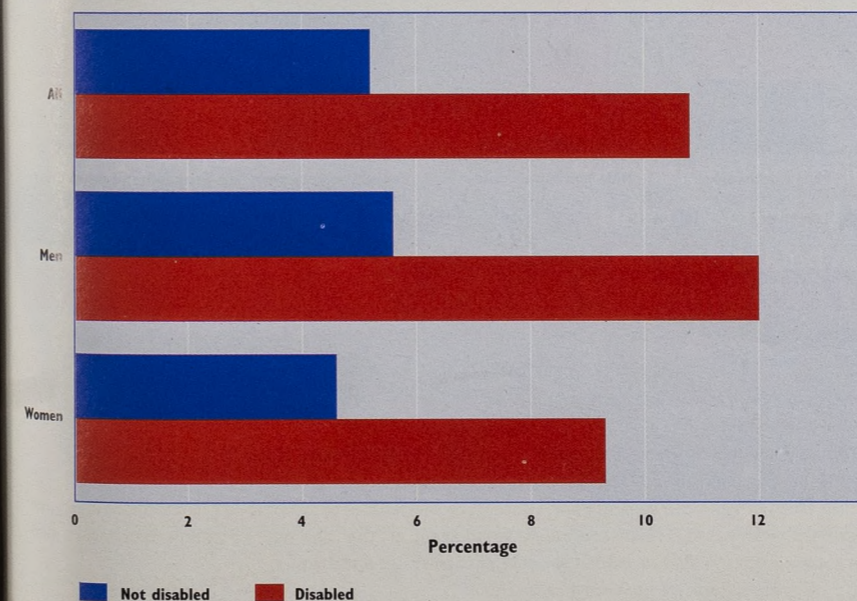
Table 4 Economic activity status of working age<sup>a</sup> people according to whether they are disabled;<sup>b</sup> by sex; United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted<sup>c</sup>

	Men		Women		Per cent	
	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled
Economically 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
Working full time	42.7	79.2	22.0	42.9	32.9	61.9
Working part time	5.9	6.4	21.2	31.6	13.2	18.4
ILO unemployed	6.6	5.1	4.4	3.6	5.6	4.4
ILO unemployed for less than 1 year	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.3
ILO unemployed for at least 1 year	3.1	1.5	1.2	0.6	2.2	1.1
ILO unemployment rate <sup>c</sup>	12.0	5.6	9.3	4.6	10.8	5.2
Economically inactive	44.8	9.3	52.3	21.9	48.4	15.3
Wants job	16.0	2.5	16.4	6.1	16.2	4.2
Does not want job	28.8	6.8	35.9	15.8	32.2	11.1
All people of working age <sup>a</sup> (=100%)(millions)	3.5	15.5	3.2	14.1	6.6	29.6

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 ILO unemployment rate<sup>a</sup> for working age<sup>b</sup> people by whether disabled<sup>c</sup> or not; United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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 non-disabled (11 per cent compared with 5 per cent).

Disabled people who were unemployed were also much more likely than non-disabled 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 non-disabled people, (48 per cent overall compared with 15 per cent). The difference was greater for men (45 per cent compared with 9 per cent). For 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.

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







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## Feature

## Labour disputes in 1999

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

### Key points

In 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 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.

Photo: Andrew Ward/ReportPhoto.com

Labour disputes in 1999



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 the year.

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

Table 1 Stoppages, workers involved and working days lost; United Kingdom; 1998 and 1999

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

Source: Office for National Statistics

<sup>a</sup> Stoppages that began in 1998 and continued into 1999 accounted for 14,300 days lost in 1999. Stoppages that began in 1997 and continued into 1998 accounted for 20,800 of the days lost in 1998.

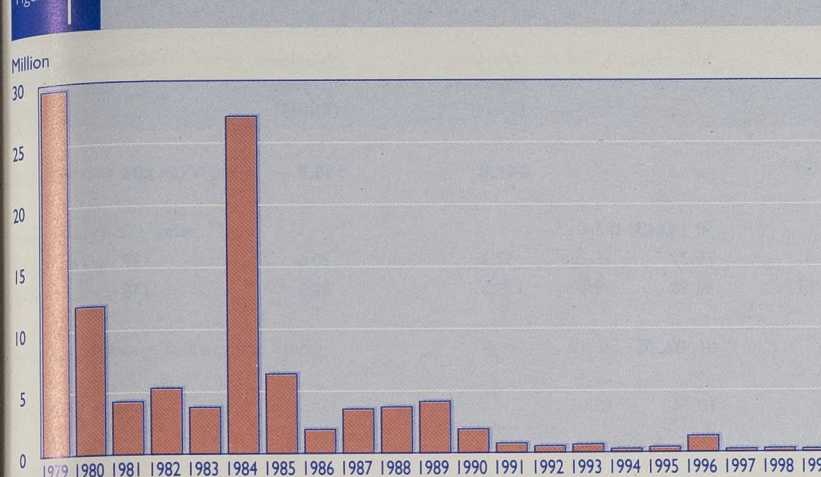
Table 2 Stoppages in progress; United Kingdom; 1979-1999

Year	Working days lost (000s)	Working days lost per 1,000 employees <sup>a</sup>	Workers involved (000s)	Stoppages	Stoppages involving the loss of 100,000 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	11
1985	6,402	299	791	903	4
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	-
1996	1,303	57	364	244	2
1997	235	10	130	216	-
1998	282	12	93	166	-
1999	242	10	141	205	-

Source: Office for National Statistics

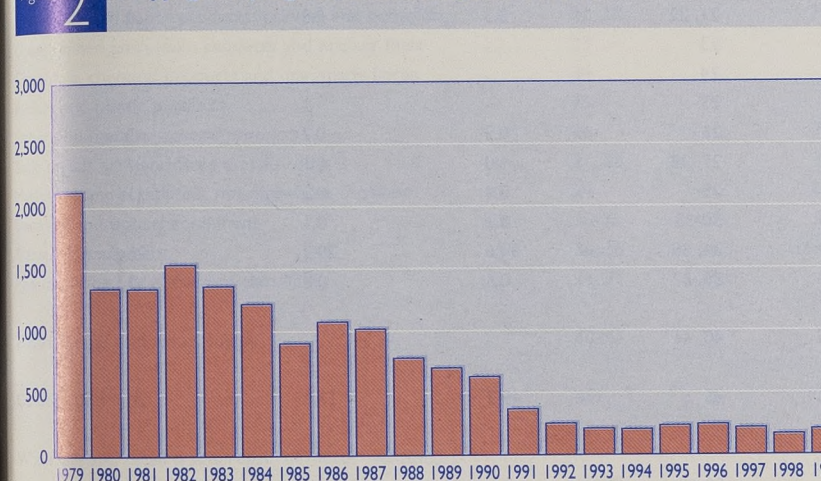
<sup>a</sup> Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employee jobs.

Figure 1 Working days lost; United Kingdom; 1979-99



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 2 Stoppages in progress; United Kingdom; 1979-99



Source: Office for National Statistics

that the number of strikes has been on a 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 is equivalent to 10 days lost per 1,000

employees – equal to the 1997 figure, and the lowest annual strike rate on record.

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.<sup>1</sup> 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



Table 3 Stoppages in progress by industry; United Kingdom; 1999

Industry group (SIC 1992)	SIC class	Working days lost (000s) <sup>a</sup>			Stoppages
		Working days lost (000s) <sup>a</sup>	Workers involved (000s) <sup>a</sup>	Stoppages	
<b>All industries and services<sup>b</sup></b>		<b>241.8</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>205</b>	
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	-	-	-	
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	1	
Electrical and optical equipment	30-33	0.1	0.1	1	
Transport 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, motorcycles 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	
Financial intermediation	65-67	-	-	-	
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	
Education	80	25.4	28.3	21	
Health and social work	85	4.8	0.4	4	
Other community, social and personal service activities, private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies	90-93, 95, 99	7.3	1.8	8	

Source: Office for National Statistics

- Nil or negligible.

a 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.

b Some 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.

Table 4 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
<b>All industries and services</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>
Mining, energy and water	10-14, 40, 41	1	-
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	-	-
Leather and leather products	19	-	-
Wood and wood products	20	-	-
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	21, 22	2	1
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	7	2
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	27, 28	3	2
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	29	6	1
Electrical and optical equipment	30-33	5	-
Transport equipment	34, 35	63	138
Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	36, 37	-	3
Electricity, 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

Source: Office for National Statistics

- Nil or negligible.

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



Table 5 Working days lost per 1,000 employees;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; 1979-1999<sup>b</sup>

	Mining, energy and water	Manufacturing	Services	All industries and services
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	1	8	13	12
1999	-	14	7	10

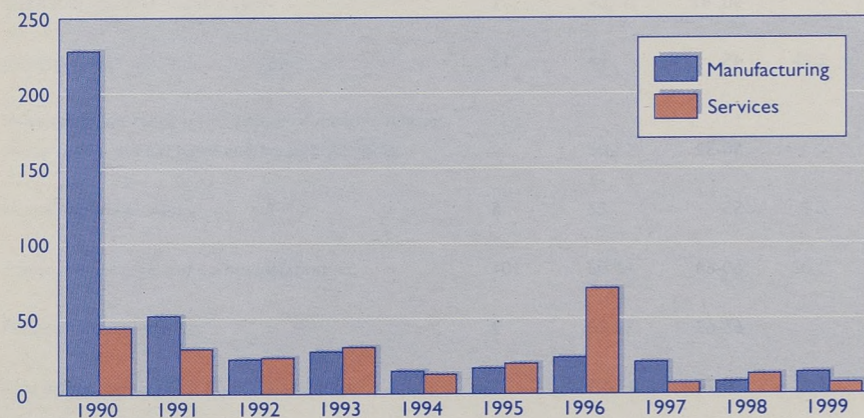
Source: Office for National Statistics

- Nil or negligible.

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

b Figures for 1979-1993 are classified according to SIC 80 whereas figures for 1994-1999 are classified to SIC 92.

Figure 3 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.

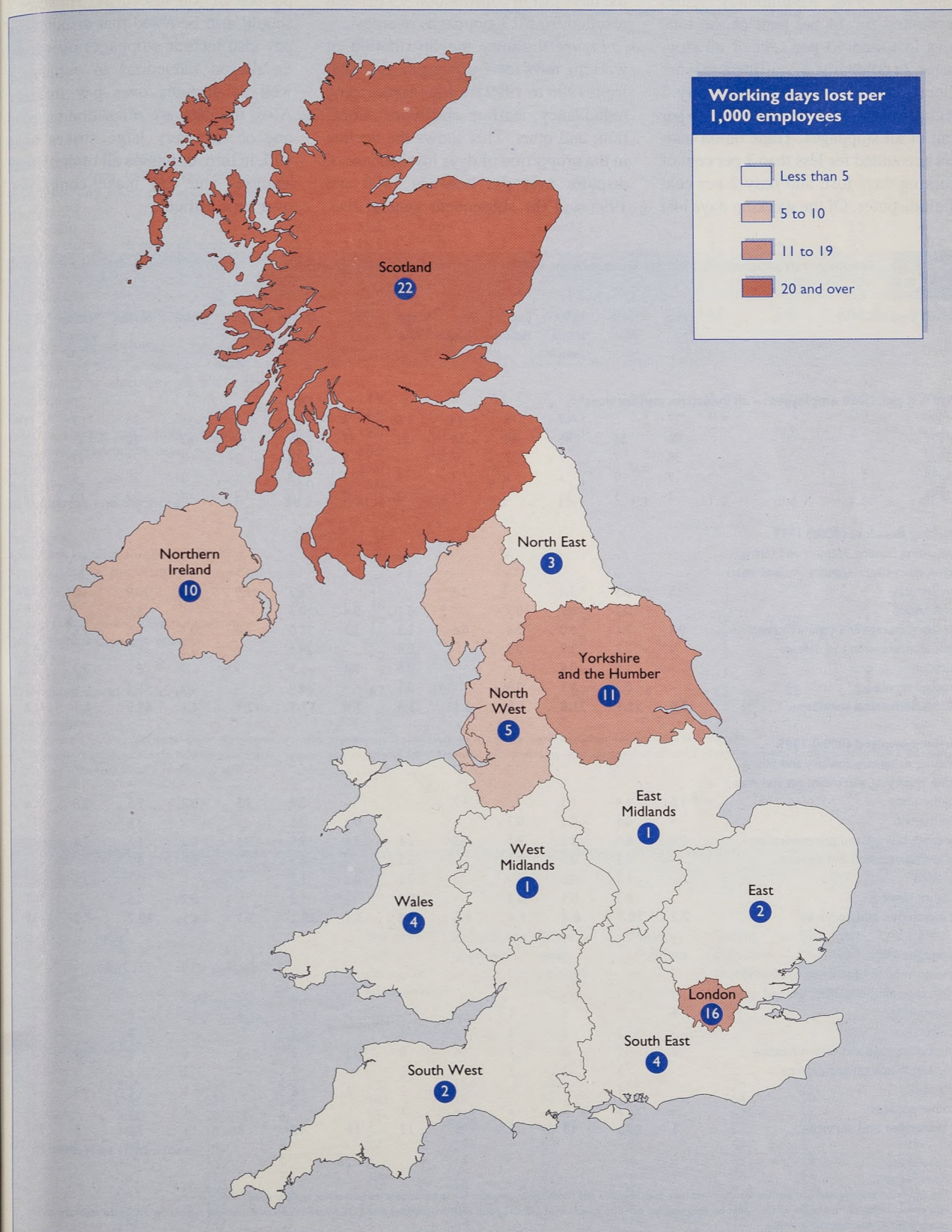
### Regional analyses

Table 6 shows regional strike rates for government office regions (GORs) between 1995 and 1999 and a further breakdown of the data for 1999 by industry.<sup>2</sup> The rates for 1999 are also presented in Figure 4. When interpreting these figures, it is important to bear in mind that the industrial composition of employment in a region is a major factor influencing the scale of labour disputes it experiences. In 1999 there were 67,400 (28 per cent) working days lost in stoppages of work that were widespread and cannot be allocated to any particular region. Having noted this point, the regions with the highest number of working days lost per thousand employee jobs in 1999 were Scotland (22) and London (16). The regions with the lowest were the East Midlands (1) and the West Midlands (1), although eight of the regions had rates below 10. It is difficult to highlight any significant increases or decreases in regional strike rates between 1998 and 1999, as the rates are relatively low and fairly similar. Some 32 per cent of the total number of days lost in manufacturing were from one stoppage in Scotland, and accounted for 41 per cent of the days lost in that region. London saw 45 per cent of all days lost to stoppages in public administration, and these days accounted for 69 per cent of all days lost in public administration in the UK. Stoppages in the transport, storage and communication group accounted for 83 per cent of all working days lost in the East, 66 per cent lost in the South West, and 60 per cent lost in the North West. One fifth of all stoppages in progress in 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-

Figure 4 Working days lost per 1,000 employees in 1999; all industries and services



Source: Office for National Statistics



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.

Table 6 Stoppages in progress in 1999 by Government Office Region and industry group<sup>a,b,c</sup>

Industry group (SIC 1992)	North	North	Yorkshire	East	West	South	East	London	South	Wales	Scotland	Northern	UK
	East	West	and the Humber	Midlands	Midlands	West			East			Ireland	
<b>Days lost per 1,000 employees<sup>d</sup> - all industries and services</b>													
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	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	-	0.4	0.7	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
Other services	-	0.2	2.1	0.8	-	0.1	-	13.9	-	0.2	6.7	-	24.3
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>241.8</b>

**Workers involved (000s) 1999**

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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
Other services	-	0.3	0.5	0.3	-	0.1	-	1.8	-	0.2	0.6	-	4.7
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>140.9</b>

**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
Transport, 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
Other services	-	3	2	3	-	1	-	9	-	1	5	-	20
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>205</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics

- Not available  
 - Nil or negligible  
 a 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.  
 b Figures for widespread stoppages which cannot be disaggregated down to government office regional level are included in the UK total but excluded from the regional figures in the table above. This accounts for 67,400 days lost in 1999.  
 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.

Table 7 Stoppages in progress, by main cause and broad industry group; United Kingdom; 1999

Industry group (SIC 1992)	Pay		Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy questions	Trade union matters	Working conditions and supervision	Staffing and work allocation	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	All causes
	All	Of which:							
		Wage rates and earnings levels							
<b>Working days lost (000s)<sup>a</sup></b>									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	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	-	-	25.4
Other services	11.9	11.9	-	0.6	11.0	-	-	0.8	24.3
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>166.5</b>	<b>158.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>241.8</b>
<b>Workers involved (000s)<sup>a</sup></b>									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>140.9</b>
<b>Stoppages<sup>b</sup></b>									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	6	-	-	-	17
Education	7	7	-	6	5	2	1	-	21
Other services	7	7	-	2	7	1	-	3	20
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>205</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics

- Nil or negligible.  
 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.  
 b 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.

Table 8 Working days lost by main cause in all industries and services; United Kingdom; 1989-1999

Year	Pay		Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy questions	Trade union matters	Working conditions and supervision	Staffing and work allocation	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	All causes <sup>a</sup>	
	All	Of which:								
		Wage rates and earnings levels								Extra wage and fringe benefits
1989	3,290	3,254	36	333	164	100	61	148	31	4,128
1990	1,098	1,084	14	483	35	32	59	144	50	1,903
1991	309	306	3	16	248	4	66	62	56	761
1992	196	182	14	3	193	10	49	52	24	528
1993	150	145	5	34	391	4	3	62	6	649
1994	160	154	6	8	14	1	2	82	12	278
1995	202	119	83	30	72	3	1	88	18	415
1996	1,063	1,028	34	52	39	6	91	35	18	1,303
1997	128	103	26	7	69	2	8	18	4	235
1998	166	147	19	2	54	2	14	16	28	282
1999	166	159	8	5	35	2	15	6	14	242

Source: Office for National Statistics

a 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 disagreement.

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.

Table 9 Stoppages in progress in 1999 by duration\* in working days; United Kingdom

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
<b>All stoppages</b>	<b>241.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics

- Nil or negligible.
- \* 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 disagreement.
- a Classification by size is based on the full duration of stoppages, but the figure for days lost include only those days lost in 1999.
- b 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.
- c The working days lost figures are in general less than the product of the duration of each stoppage and the number of workers involved, because some workers would not have been involved throughout the dispute - see technical note.

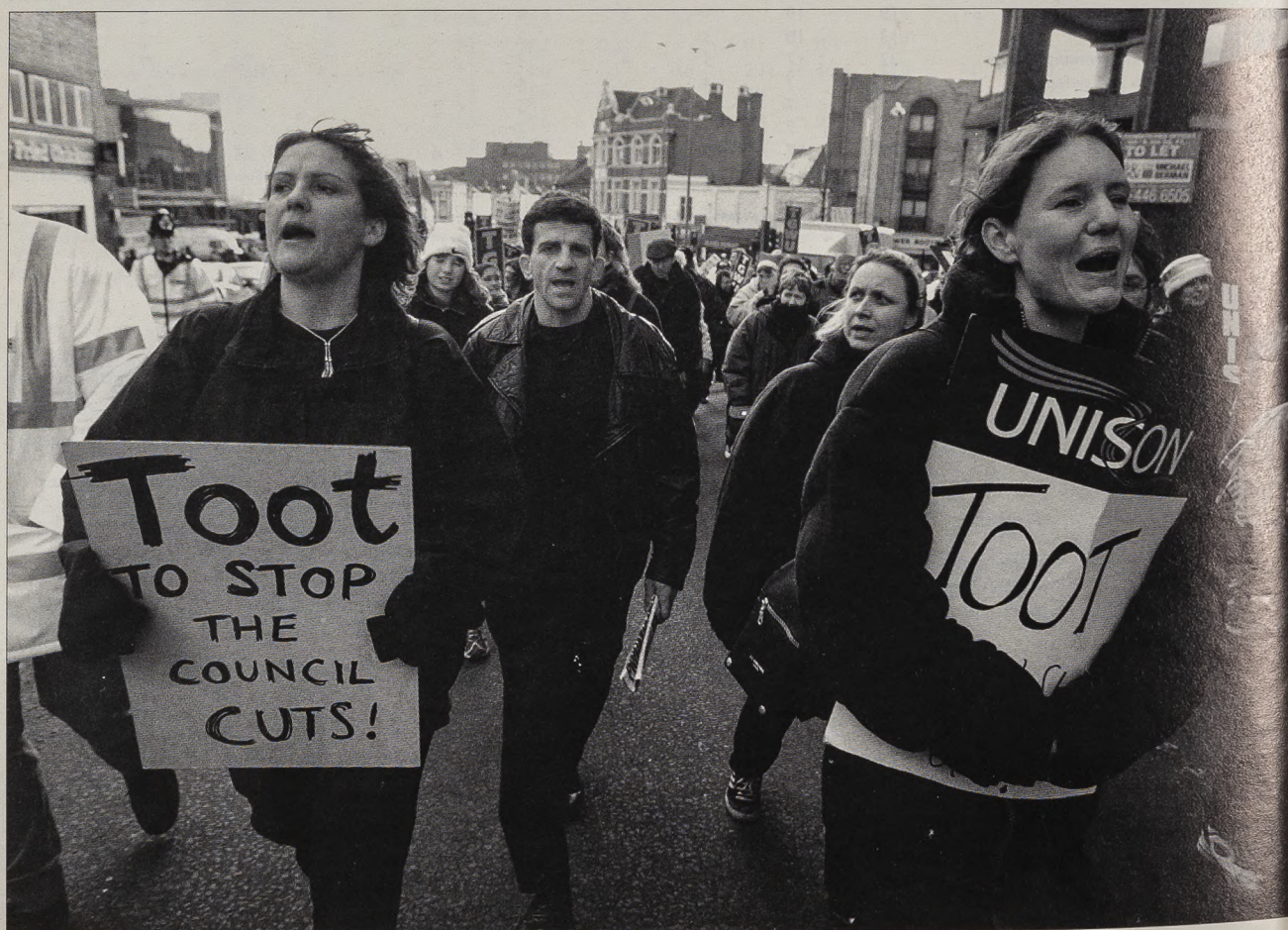
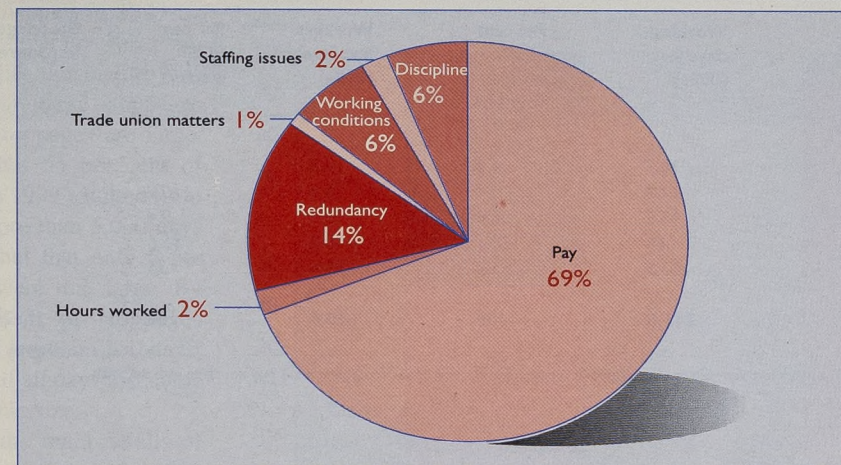
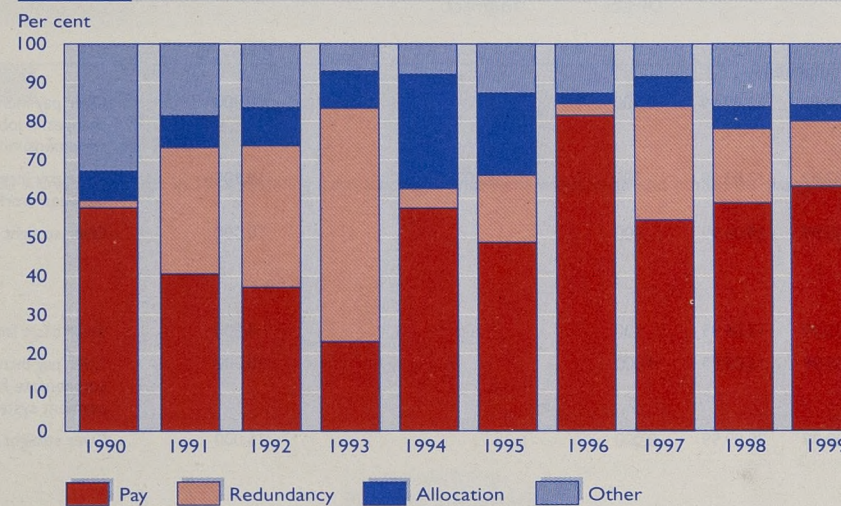


Figure 5 Working days lost by principal cause of dispute; United Kingdom; 1999



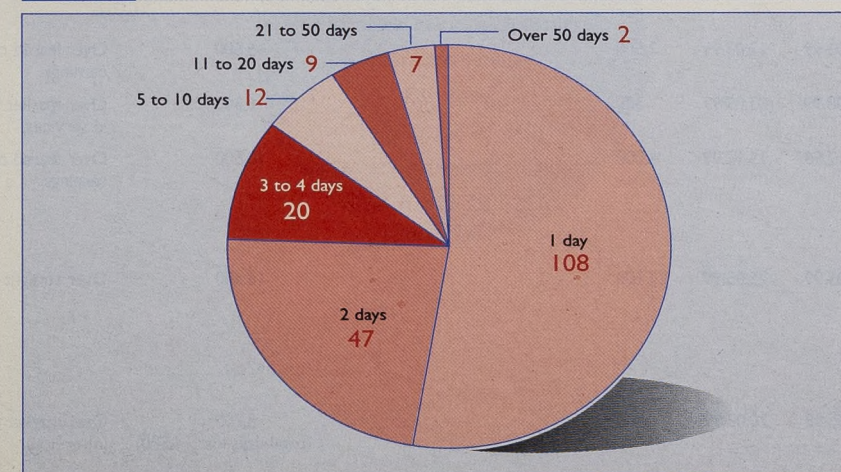
Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 6 Working days lost by principal cause of dispute; United Kingdom; 1990-99



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 7 Stoppages in progress by duration in working days; United Kingdom; 1999



Source: Office for National Statistics



Table 10 Stoppages in progress, by size of dispute; United Kingdom; 1999

	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
Under 250 days	10.7	4.4	12.8	9.1	100	48.8
250 and under 500	12.7	5.3	15.3	10.9	38	18.5
500 and under 1,000	15.9	6.6	13.2	9.4	22	10.7
1,000 and under 5,000	69	28.5	50.2	35.6	33	16.1
5,000 and under 25,000	133.5	55.2	49.4	35	12	5.9
<b>All stoppages</b>	<b>241.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics

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 11 Stoppages in 1999 resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days

Industry and county	Date began	Date ended	Workers involved in the whole period		Working days lost in 1999	Cause or object
			Direct	Indirect		
<b>Manufacturing of transport equipment</b>						
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 differentials between workers in the same plant.
Hampshire	26.05.99	24.06.99	600		10,000	Over straight pay increase.
<b>Construction</b>						
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.
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>						
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.
<b>Public administration and defence</b>						
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, cuts in services.
London	07.12.99	15.12.99	4,000		10,500	Over feared or alleged reductions in earnings.
<b>Education</b>						
Various areas GB	25.05.99	25.05.99	22,100		18,400	Over straight pay increase.
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities</b>						
Strathclyde	26.05.98	20.03.99	300		5,700 (total days lost 14,500)	Over market testing, privatisation, cuts in services.

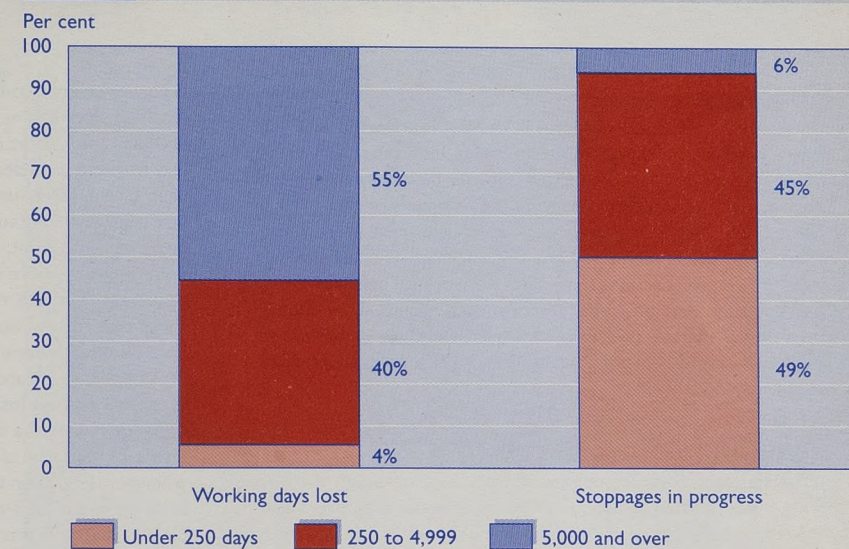
Source: Office for National Statistics

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.

Figure 8 Stoppages in progress by number of days lost; United Kingdom; 1999



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes

- 1 pS33, Labour Market Trends, April 2000.
- 2 There were 67,400 working days lost in 1999 resulting from stoppages that were widespread and cannot be disaggregated to government office region 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 to build up to 300, the number of working days lost on day one will be 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, or involving only a few workers. Because of this recording difficulty 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 part. Part-time workers are counted as whole units.

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.



PHOTO: MIKE GOLDWATER/NETWORK

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 1998.

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 full-time 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 part-time. 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.

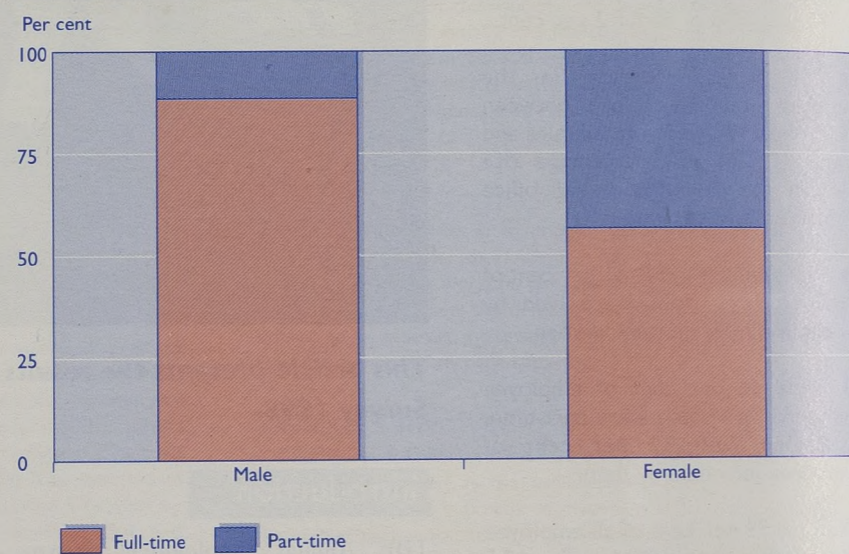
Table 3 breaks down the employee jobs by sex and full-time/part-time status by county and unitary authority (i.e. equivalent to NUTS levels 3/4).

**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

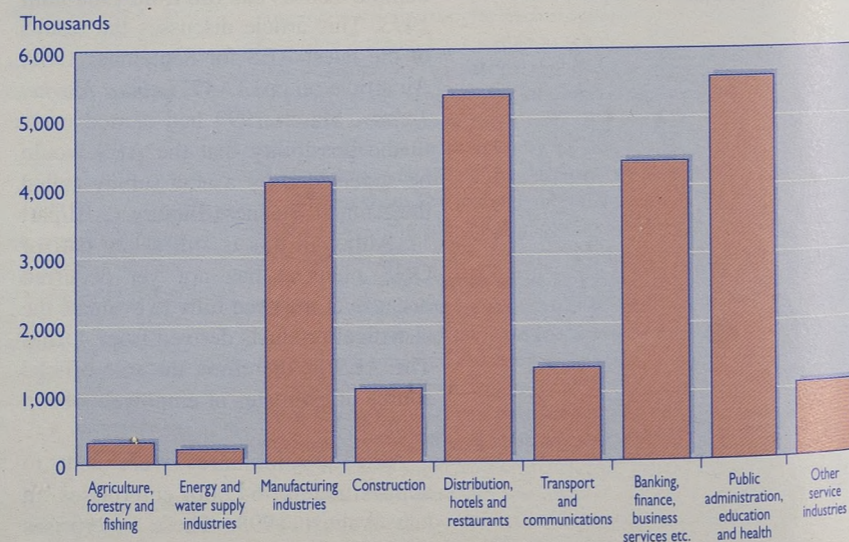
industry groups, which are used in Figure 2 and in the section headings of Table 1. Within those broad industry groups, further definition is provided, in the following analysis, down to a two-digit SIC classification. The geography of the analysis uses GORs (equivalent to NUTS 1). The year-on-year change for each industry is summarised in Table 4. The following commentary draws out some of the more significant of those changes, as well as giving further details of the factors which underlie them. Detailed tables showing

Figure 1 Employee jobs by sex and full-time and part-time status; Great Britain; September 1998



Source: Annual Employment Survey 1998

Figure 2 Employee jobs by broad industry group; Great Britain; September 1998



Source: Annual Employment Survey 1998

Table 1 Employee jobs by industry; Great Britain; September 1998

Two-digit SIC92 codes	Male		Female			All	Thousands	
	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time			
								All
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>10,597.3</b>	<b>1,378.5</b>	<b>11,975.8</b>	<b>6,401.3</b>	<b>4,958.2</b>	<b>11,359.5</b>	<b>23,351.9</b>	
Agriculture, hunting and related services	01	179.4	28.3	207.7	59.6	29.4	88.9	296.7
Forestry, logging and related services	02	6.6	0.3	6.9	1.7	1.1	2.8	9.7
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and farms	05	4.2	0.6	4.7	1.3	1.3	2.7	7.4
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>		<b>190.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>219.3</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>313.7</b>
Mining of coal and lignite; peat extraction	10	14.3	0.2	14.5	0.8	0.6	1.4	15.9
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	11	23.7	0.1	23.8	5.6	0.5	6.1	29.8
Mining of metal ores	13	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other mining and quarrying	14	24.8	0.4	25.1	3.0	1.1	4.1	29.2
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	75.9	0.9	76.7	20.0	3.9	23.9	100.6
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	23.4	0.9	24.2	8.3	3.3	11.6	35.8
<b>Energy and water supply industries</b>		<b>162.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>164.5</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>211.7</b>
Food products and beverages	15	279.5	12.6	292.1	118.9	45.3	164.3	456.5
Tobacco products	16	4.1	0.0	4.2	2.2	0.1	2.4	6.5
Textiles	17	94.9	2.6	97.5	56.9	10.9	67.8	165.5
Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	34.8	1.6	36.4	74.7	20.5	95.2	131.7
Tanning and dressing of leather; luggage etc.	19	17.3	0.5	17.9	10.7	1.9	12.5	30.4
Wood and wood based products; articles of straw	20	68.7	1.3	70.0	8.5	4.5	13.0	83.1
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	21	77.9	1.2	79.2	30.4	3.7	34.0	113.2
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	200.3	8.1	208.4	125.6	26.8	152.5	361.2
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	23	23.3	0.2	23.5	4.0	0.7	4.7	28.1
Chemicals and chemical products	24	173.2	1.3	174.5	71.9	11.1	82.9	257.5
Rubber and plastic products	25	177.0	2.6	179.5	47.5	10.8	58.3	237.9
Other non-metallic mineral products	26	109.7	1.1	110.7	26.3	4.5	30.8	141.6
Basic metals	27	108.8	0.7	109.4	16.5	2.5	19.0	128.4
Fabricated metal products except machinery	28	337.5	5.0	342.5	56.6	13.2	69.8	412.7
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	29	316.7	3.5	320.1	63.5	12.0	75.5	395.7
Office machinery and computers	30	39.5	1.5	41.1	15.7	2.0	17.7	58.8
Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	120.1	1.7	121.8	56.8	6.2	63.0	184.8
Radio, television and communication equipment	32	86.7	1.7	88.4	33.2	4.1	37.2	125.7
Medical, precision and optical instruments; clocks	33	102.0	1.7	103.7	40.8	6.7	47.5	151.2
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	34	199.0	0.9	199.9	26.5	2.4	28.8	228.8
Other transport equipment	35	150.3	0.6	150.9	15.1	1.9	17.0	167.9
Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	36	131.5	9.9	141.3	47.4	14.0	61.4	202.9
Recycling	37	10.3	0.2	10.4	1.2	0.5	1.7	12.1
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>		<b>2,863.0</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>2,923.4</b>	<b>950.8</b>	<b>206.1</b>	<b>1,157.0</b>	<b>4,082.2</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>875.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>890.9</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>178.6</b>	<b>1,070.8</b>
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; sale of fuel	50	402.3	24.0	426.3	80.0	34.4	114.4	541.3
Wholesale trade except motor vehicles	51	730.2	26.2	756.4	71.9	32.5	104.4	861.8
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles; repair	52	501.5	267.3	768.8	562.5	1,023.5	1,585.9	2,357.4
Hotels and restaurants	55	347.5	200.0	547.5	328.4	473.8	802.2	1,350.7
<b>Distribution, hotels and restaurants</b>		<b>1,981.5</b>	<b>517.5</b>	<b>2,499.0</b>	<b>1,223.9</b>	<b>1,603.6</b>	<b>2,827.5</b>	<b>5,332.2</b>
Land transport; transport via pipelines	60	375.6	19.5	395.0	55.2	23.4	78.6	473.9
Water transport	61	12.1	0.4	12.5	4.3	0.7	5.1	17.5
Air transport	62	43.7	1.1	44.8	29.5	7.6	37.1	81.9
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	63	182.2	10.6	192.8	118.8	22.3	141.1	334.2
Post and telecommunications	64	307.1	14.0	321.1	99.9	27.9	127.8	449.0
<b>Transport and communications</b>		<b>920.8</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>966.2</b>	<b>307.7</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>389.6</b>	<b>1,356.6</b>
Financial intermediation, except insurance	65	262.6	3.7	266.3	231.9	61.1	293.0	559.5
Financial intermediation n.e.c.	66	116.8	2.2	118.9	103.2	17.6	120.8	239.8
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	105.2	2.0	107.1	71.9	11.6	83.5	190.8
Real estate activities	70	113.9	16.8	130.7	102.0	63.7	165.7	296.8
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator	71	91.5	9.7	101.2	31.6	12.4	44.1	145.5
Computer and related activities	72	256.3	4.8	261.2	116.4	22.9	139.2	401.7
Research and development	73	54.6	2.1	56.7	35.2	6.1	41.2	98.0
Other business activities	74	813.6	288.3	1,101.9	646.3	667.8	1,314.1	2,418.3
<b>Banking, finance and insurance etc</b>		<b>1,814.6</b>	<b>329.6</b>	<b>2,144.1</b>	<b>1,338.5</b>	<b>863.1</b>	<b>2,201.7</b>	<b>4,350.3</b>
Public administration and defence; social security	75	658.5	43.5	702.0	461.2	205.0	666.2	1,368.2
Education	80	372.2	108.7	480.9	602.8	697.3	1,300.1	1,781.2
Health and social work	85	390.0	111.3	501.3	1,000.8	924.8	1,925.6	2,427.6
<b>Public administration, education and health</b>		<b>1,420.7</b>	<b>263.5</b>	<b>1,684.2</b>	<b>2,064.8</b>	<b>1,827.1</b>	<b>3,891.9</b>	<b>5,577.1</b>
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation	90	62.7	1.5	64.2	10.4	5.5	15.8	80.1
Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.	91	51.8	28.7	80.5	57.4	54.9	112.3	193.1
Recreational, cultural and sporting activity	92	188.3	70.4	258.7	143.8	149.7	293.5	552.7
Other service activities	93	66.4	14.2	80.5	85.7	64.4	150.1	231.2
<b>Other service industries</b>		<b>369.1</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>484.0</b>	<b>297.4</b>	<b>274.4</b>	<b>571.8</b>	<b>1,057.2</b>

Source: Annual Employment Survey

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



Table 2 Employee jobs by government office region; Great Britain; September 1998

	Thousands											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>920.1</b>	<b>2,622.6</b>	<b>1,957.8</b>	<b>1,670.1</b>	<b>2,180.5</b>	<b>2,083.2</b>	<b>3,633.2</b>	<b>3,332.7</b>	<b>1,913.2</b>	<b>1,007.0</b>	<b>2,031.5</b>	<b>23,351.9</b>
Agriculture, hunting and related services	6.2	22.4	22.8	29.9	26.4	45.1	2.9	51.5	38.0	18.2	33.3	296.7
Forestry, logging and related services	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.9	0.9	2.9	9.7
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and farms	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	4.2	7.4
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>313.7</b>
Mining of coal and lignite; peat extraction	1.2	0.1	5.3	3.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	2.6	15.9
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.5	4.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	21.4	29.8
Mining of metal ores	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other mining and quarrying	1.7	2.2	1.9	3.5	2.6	2.4	0.5	2.9	5.7	2.6	3.2	29.2
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	5.4	9.0	9.9	8.1	12.5	9.2	7.0	14.7	9.5	4.1	11.4	100.6
Collection, purification and distribution of water	1.5	5.7	2.6	1.0	4.2	4.0	1.1	4.9	4.6	0.1	6.0	35.8
<b>Energy and water supply industries</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>211.7</b>
Food products and beverages	24.0	62.3	60.8	55.8	39.7	47.0	25.2	31.8	40.1	20.1	49.6	456.5
Tobacco products	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.0	6.5
Textiles	3.7	37.5	29.7	41.3	9.5	4.0	5.8	5.6	6.3	4.3	17.7	165.5
Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	7.1	18.7	13.7	26.5	14.8	5.2	17.9	2.7	4.8	6.6	13.7	131.7
Tanning and dressing of leather; luggage etc.	0.9	4.7	1.9	10.1	2.4	2.1	2.5	1.1	2.6	1.2	1.1	30.4
Wood and wood based products; articles of straw	4.4	8.8	11.0	8.4	8.7	7.7	4.3	7.9	7.6	4.8	9.5	83.1
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	5.2	22.7	10.8	10.1	7.4	10.4	5.5	14.8	8.4	6.6	11.2	113.2
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	7.6	31.3	30.6	24.7	21.8	37.6	96.3	53.6	28.0	9.5	20.0	361.2
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	0.2	12.5	3.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	2.0	1.0	2.2	2.7	28.1
Chemicals and chemical products	23.9	53.5	28.2	22.3	13.9	20.2	15.4	39.9	12.4	11.7	16.1	257.5
Rubber and plastic products	13.9	33.5	20.0	25.6	37.1	23.6	9.5	25.8	21.9	13.6	13.4	237.9
Other non-metallic mineral products	4.8	17.4	15.9	17.8	36.5	9.4	4.7	11.0	9.2	6.2	8.8	141.6
Basic metals	5.8	7.9	27.6	12.5	31.9	4.6	2.1	6.3	4.4	19.7	5.5	128.4
Fabricated metal products except machinery	20.0	44.6	47.7	35.4	98.0	31.3	17.7	39.0	27.3	21.0	30.6	412.7
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	20.6	43.4	41.9	39.5	65.1	42.0	15.0	53.0	34.1	14.8	26.3	395.7
Office machinery and computers	1.5	4.5	0.9	2.2	6.4	6.2	3.8	11.3	4.8	2.2	15.0	58.8
Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	11.1	22.8	13.1	15.8	30.8	15.9	11.3	26.4	13.9	12.1	11.6	184.8
Radio, television and communication equipment	8.3	7.3	4.9	5.6	8.2	13.0	5.5	21.3	13.7	18.1	19.7	125.7
Medical, precision and optical instruments; clocks	3.3	12.6	6.9	7.2	12.3	20.0	9.3	38.8	20.1	7.2	13.6	151.2
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	13.2	26.3	15.3	17.0	78.5	20.1	6.2	20.9	12.8	13.6	4.9	228.8
Other transport equipment	5.2	29.6	7.4	21.7	11.3	10.8	6.7	22.6	28.2	7.7	16.5	167.9
Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	8.5	23.6	25.2	23.8	24.9	19.8	15.8	24.5	15.0	14.3	7.5	202.9
Recycling	0.8	1.9	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	12.1
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>	<b>195.3</b>	<b>528.6</b>	<b>419.2</b>	<b>426.1</b>	<b>561.8</b>	<b>353.1</b>	<b>281.9</b>	<b>462.9</b>	<b>318.1</b>	<b>219.2</b>	<b>316.0</b>	<b>4,082.2</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>148.2</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>1,070.8</b>
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; sale of fuel	19.5	59.1	47.9	43.7	55.7	58.8	47.6	88.1	52.0	22.4	46.5	541.3
Wholesale trade except motor vehicles	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
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles; repair	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
Hotels and restaurants	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
<b>Distribution, hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>194.5</b>	<b>625.2</b>	<b>437.0</b>	<b>363.3</b>	<b>469.4</b>	<b>502.1</b>	<b>812.1</b>	<b>793.1</b>	<b>464.4</b>	<b>216.0</b>	<b>455.0</b>	<b>5,332.2</b>
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>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>149.9</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>295.3</b>	<b>185.2</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>1,356.6</b>
Financial intermediation, except insurance	11.5	47.6	47.0	27.7	40.1	31.8	188.1	66.1	39.4	15.6	44.6	559.5
Financial intermediation n.e.c.	3.7	27.3	15.5	5.1	14.2	25.4	43.0	52.8	24.8	6.0	21.9	239.8
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	2.6	14.3	10.4	6.2	11.0	17.3	80.1	22.2	13.1	3.0	10.6	190.8
Real estate activities	7.7	28.9	19.6	15.6	23.0	25.7	77.5	49.1	25.2	8.7	16.0	296.8
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator	5.8	17.2	11.4	9.9	12.7	14.7	21.9	21.0	12.6	5.6	12.7	145.5
Computer and related activities	7.6	32.5	18.8	20.6	28.8	44.0	91.1	104.8	30.3	5.9	17.2	401.7
Research and development	1.6	5.4	3.0	4.4	4.8	23.0	13.6	28.2	4.9	1.5	7.7	98.0
Other business activities	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
<b>Banking, finance and insurance etc</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>401.2</b>	<b>284.8</b>	<b>228.1</b>	<b>328.8</b>	<b>384.0</b>	<b>1,155.5</b>	<b>733.4</b>	<b>303.5</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>306.0</b>	<b>4,350.3</b>
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
<b>Public administration, education and health</b>	<b>264.5</b>	<b>646.3</b>	<b>486.3</b>	<b>375.4</b>	<b>488.6</b>	<b>452.8</b>	<b>732.5</b>	<b>782.0</b>	<b>506.5</b>	<b>288.7</b>	<b>553.4</b>	<b>5,577.1</b>
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation	3.4	10.0	7.0	4.7	6.3	6.5	12.3	11.6	5.6	4.8	7.9	80.1
Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.	11.3	18.2	14.8	10.6	18.8	13.9	41.7	23.6	12.8	10.4	17.0	193.1
Recreational, cultural and sporting activity	19.2	55.0	42.5	30.6	39.0	45.7	130.7	75.9	39.8	23.7	50.6	552.7
Other service activities	8.3	25.7	16.6	16.1	21.4	21.0	38.4	38.9	19.4	8.0	17.5	231.2
<b>Other service industries</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>223.1</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>1,057.2</b>

Source: Annual Employment Survey

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

Table 3 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	
<b>England</b>	<b>9,104.3</b>	<b>1,190.3</b>	<b>10,294.7</b>	<b>5,531.8</b>	<b>4,275.9</b>	<b>9,807.7</b>	<b>20,116.8</b>
<b>North East</b>	<b>406.6</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>453.7</b>	<b>244.8</b>	<b>216.1</b>	<b>460.9</b>	<b>915.0</b>
Darlington UA	18.4	2.1	20.5	12.4	9.5	21.9	42.5
Hartlepool UA	12.4	1.5	13.9	6.5	8.7	15.2	29.1
Middlesbrough UA	22.4	3.2	25.5	16.7	16.3	33.0	58.6
Redcar and Cleveland UA	17.1	1.8	18.9	9.2	10.1	19.3	38.2
Stockton-on-Tees UA	35.1	3.7	38.8	17.3	15.8	33.2	72.0
Durham	68.3	5.8	74.2	39.9	30.6	70.4	144.7
Northumberland	39.1	5.7	44.8	25.7	25.8	51.5	96.4
Tyne and Wear (met. county)	193.8	23.3	217.0	117.1	99.3	216.4	433.7
<b>North West</b>	<b>1,171.4</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>1,312.8</b>	<b>720.8</b>	<b>568.7</b>	<b>1,289.5</b>	<b>2,604.1</b>
Blackburn with Darwen UA	27.6	3.1	30.8	17.7	13.0	30.7	61.5
Blackpool UA	21.0	4.4	25.3	16.6	14.7	31.3	56.6
Halton UA	21.7	2.1	23.8	11.5	10.1	21.5	45.3
Warrington UA	46.9	5.4	52.3	25.5	18.0	43.5	95.9
Cheshire	127.8	14.8	142.6	72.5	58.2	130.7	273.5
Cumbria	79.7	9.4	89.2	45.3	42.2	87.5	176.8
Greater Manchester (met. county)	469.3	55.4	524.8	291.3	218.8	510.1	1,035.5
Lancashire	190.3	20.7	211.0	112.3	82.6	194.8	406.1
Merseyside (met. county)	187.0	26.0	213.1	128.1	111.3	239.4	452.7
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	<b>888.9</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>996.9</b>	<b>501.1</b>	<b>439.7</b>	<b>940.9</b>	<b>1,939.1</b>
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	43.2	6.0	49.				



Table 3 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	
<b>London</b>	<b>1,620.9</b>	<b>241.2</b>	<b>1,862.1</b>	<b>1,115.7</b>	<b>651.6</b>	<b>1,767.4</b>	<b>3,632.3</b>
Barking and Dagenham	21.7	2.7	24.4	9.8	8.5	18.3	42.7
Barnet	41.6	8.5	50.1	34.7	32.1	66.8	117.0
Bexley	25.7	3.7	29.4	14.9	13.8	28.7	58.2
Brent	44.4	6.7	51.1	26.1	16.5	42.6	93.8
Bromley	34.1	6.5	40.6	26.1	22.7	48.8	89.5
Camden	106.2	16.9	123.1	81.5	38.0	119.5	242.8
City of London	149.9	11.0	160.9	100.1	25.4	125.5	286.5
Croydon	53.9	9.3	63.2	36.5	27.0	63.5	126.8
Ealing	51.7	8.2	59.8	34.2	20.7	54.9	114.8
Enfield	37.6	4.8	42.5	23.1	16.7	39.7	82.3
Greenwich	23.3	4.2	27.5	15.9	13.1	29.0	56.5
Hackney	38.1	4.2	42.3	23.1	11.6	34.7	77.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	39.5	7.5	47.0	29.7	17.1	46.8	93.9
Haringey	22.2	4.2	26.4	15.6	12.7	28.4	54.8
Harrow	24.5	4.8	29.3	18.9	13.8	32.7	62.1
Havering	25.9	3.9	29.7	17.3	15.9	33.2	63.0
Hillingdon	88.4	7.1	95.5	50.2	23.7	74.0	169.5
Hounslow	57.4	6.2	63.5	33.3	16.5	49.8	113.4
Islington	63.9	8.5	72.4	41.5	20.2	61.7	134.3
Kensington and Chelsea	44.3	9.3	53.6	36.3	22.0	58.3	112.0
Kingston upon Thames	26.5	5.3	31.8	20.7	14.8	35.4	67.3
Lambeth	45.8	6.6	52.4	31.6	17.8	49.4	101.8
Lewisham	19.4	4.0	23.4	13.9	13.0	27.0	50.4
Merton	26.6	5.2	31.8	15.3	12.9	28.2	60.0
Newham	26.1	3.6	29.7	16.9	10.5	27.4	57.1
Redbridge	23.6	4.3	27.9	17.8	15.2	33.0	61.0
Richmond upon Thames	25.6	5.7	31.4	17.8	13.5	31.3	62.7
Southwark	65.8	7.6	73.4	38.9	21.4	60.3	133.8
Sutton	23.7	3.6	27.3	16.8	12.0	28.8	56.1
Tower Hamlets	60.0	7.2	67.2	35.9	19.6	55.5	122.8
Waltham Forest	20.9	3.1	24.0	13.3	9.4	22.7	46.8
Wandsworth	34.1	6.9	41.0	26.2	19.3	45.5	86.6
Westminster	228.5	40.0	268.5	181.7	84.2	265.9	534.7
<b>South East</b>	<b>1,455.0</b>	<b>212.1</b>	<b>1,667.1</b>	<b>908.4</b>	<b>716.4</b>	<b>1,624.8</b>	<b>3,294.5</b>
Bracknell Forest UA	24.6	3.0	27.6	14.7	9.7	24.4	52.1
Brighton and Hove UA	41.0	8.2	49.2	30.8	24.6	55.3	104.6
Isle of Wight UA	16.8	2.9	19.7	10.7	10.0	20.7	40.5
Medway UA	32.9	4.6	37.5	20.2	19.3	39.4	77.0
Milton Keynes UA	54.5	5.7	60.2	32.5	20.5	53.0	113.3
Portsmouth UA	44.2	6.0	50.3	27.8	24.5	52.3	102.6
Reading UA	42.5	5.5	47.9	29.4	16.8	46.2	94.2
Slough UA	38.7	3.7	42.3	20.4	11.5	31.8	74.2
Southampton UA	47.3	6.7	54.0	29.8	22.4	52.2	106.2
West Berkshire UA	34.0	4.5	38.5	18.5	12.3	30.7	69.3
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	27.5	4.6	32.1	20.3	14.1	34.4	66.6
Wokingham UA	24.2	3.8	28.0	14.0	11.8	25.8	53.9
Buckinghamshire	85.4	13.8	99.2	55.3	45.7	101.1	200.5
East Sussex	57.5	10.0	67.6	39.1	35.2	74.3	142.0
Hampshire	222.7	32.0	254.7	123.0	107.1	230.1	485.1
Kent	205.2	28.3	233.5	129.4	105.1	234.5	468.3
Oxfordshire	121.6	18.7	140.2	75.3	59.8	135.1	275.5
Surrey	204.1	30.3	234.4	131.3	97.4	228.8	463.6
West Sussex	130.4	19.8	150.2	86.2	68.4	154.6	305.0
<b>South West</b>	<b>831.1</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>948.0</b>	<b>492.6</b>	<b>437.3</b>	<b>929.9</b>	<b>1,879.2</b>
Bath and North East Somerset UA	29.1	4.7	33.8	19.6	16.9	36.5	70.4
Bournemouth UA	23.1	4.8	28.0	20.0	16.2	36.1	64.1
Bristol, City of UA	95.1	12.6	107.7	59.1	41.3	100.3	208.1
North Somerset UA	25.6	3.8	29.4	14.8	13.9	28.7	58.1
Plymouth UA	41.4	5.6	47.0	26.2	23.5	49.7	96.7
Poole UA	27.0	3.6	30.6	16.1	12.4	28.5	59.1
South Gloucestershire UA	48.8	5.0	53.8	23.4	19.2	42.6	96.4
Swindon UA	50.8	5.0	55.8	28.9	18.5	47.4	103.2
Torbay UA	16.5	3.2	19.7	12.1	10.6	22.7	42.4
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	61.8	11.9	73.6	38.1	43.3	81.4	155.2

Table 3 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	
Devon	101.6	16.8	118.4	60.7	64.1	124.8	243.4
Dorset	56.1	8.0	64.1	30.0	29.9	59.9	124.0
Gloucestershire	104.9	13.4	118.2	58.7	49.7	108.4	226.8
Somerset	78.6	10.2	88.8	43.6	42.1	85.7	174.6
Wiltshire	70.7	8.5	79.2	41.3	35.9	77.2	156.6
<b>Wales</b>	<b>451.0</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>503.7</b>	<b>267.0</b>	<b>218.5</b>	<b>485.5</b>	<b>989.8</b>
Blaenau Gwent	9.6	0.7	10.3	4.5	4.0	8.4	18.7
Bridgend	21.5	1.9	23.5	11.5	10.1	21.7	45.1
Caerphilly	20.9	1.5	22.3	11.2	8.8	20.0	42.4
Cardiff	65.4	9.5	74.9	45.1	33.9	79.0	154.0
Carmarthenshire	20.0	2.6	22.6	11.3	9.9	21.2	43.8
Ceredigion	7.9	1.4	9.4	5.8	5.0	10.8	20.2
Conwy	11.7	2.4	14.1	8.4	8.7	17.1	31.2
Denbighshire	12.3	1.8	14.1	8.9	7.0	16.0	30.1
Flintshire	30.7	2.1	32.8	14.2	9.1	23.3	56.2
Gwynedd	17.0	2.8	19.7	11.5	9.9	21.3	41.1
Isle of Anglesey	6.8	0.9	7.7	4.0	3.4	7.5	15.1
Merthyr Tydfil	6.7	0.9	7.6	3.8	2.7	6.6	14.1
Monmouthshire	12.1	1.7	13.8	7.2	7.2	14.4	28.2
Neath Port Talbot	23.0	1.6	24.6	8.6	7.5	16.1	40.8
Newport	33.4	3.0	36.4	16.1	12.3	28.4	64.8
Pembrokeshire	12.1	1.6	13.7	7.6	7.1	14.8	28.5
Powys	15.9	2.5	18.4	11.0	9.8	20.8	39.3
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	33.3	3.7	36.9	20.0	15.6	35.6	72.5
Swansea	33.2	4.6	37.8	22.6	20.3	42.9	80.7
The Vale of Glamorgan	18.7	2.1	20.7	10.7	9.8	20.6	41.3
Torfaen	15.3	1.3	16.6	9.0	7.1	16.0	32.7
Wrexham	23.5	2.2	25.8	13.9	9.2	23.1	48.9
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>890.2</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>998.4</b>	<b>564.9</b>	<b>439.0</b>	<b>1,003.9</b>	<b>2,003.8</b>
Aberdeen City	78.8	8.2	87.0	38.6	31.0	69.5	156.6
Aberdeenshire	28.2	3.9	32.1	16.0	16.5	32.5	64.7
Angus	14.6	1.8	16.4	9.1	8.6	17.8	34.1
Argyll and Bute	13.8	1.5	15.4	7.8	7.0	14.8	30.2
Clackmannanshire	6.3	0.5	6.8	3.2	2.6	5.8	12.6
Dumfries and Galloway	21.5	2.5	24.0	12.3	11.3	23.7	47.7
Dundee City	27.8	3.5	31.2	17.5	13.0	30.5	61.7
East Ayrshire	12.3	1.4	13.7	8.2	6.2	14.4	28.1
East Dunbartonshire	7.7	1.3	9.0	5.6	4.7	10.3	19.3
East Lothian	8.3	1.0	9.4	5.7	5.5	11.2	20.5
East Renfrewshire	5.7	0.9	6.6	3.8	3.9	7.7	14.3
Edinburgh, City of	107.2	16.5	123.7	79.2	55.3	134.5	258.3
Eilean Siar	3.8	0.5	4.3	2.4	2.5	4.9	9.2
Falkirk	25.4	2.1	27.5	12.8	10.2	23.0	50.5
Fife	50.8	5.5	56.3	32.6	25.7	58.3	114.7
Glasgow City	148.1	19.7	167.8	101.8	66.9	168.7	336.8
Highland	33.2	4.9	38.1	21.1	21.5	42.5	80.7
Inverclyde	13.7	1.3	15.0	9.7	6.7	16.3	31.3
Midlothian	8.9	1.2	10.1	5.2	5.2	10.4	20.5
Moray	11.6	1.5	13.1	7.4	7.4	14.8	27.9
North Ayrshire	19.2	1.5	20.8	11.3	8.4	19.6	40.5
North Lanarkshire	48.8	5.2	54.1	29.7	19.9	49.6	103.8
Orkney Islands	3.0	0.5	3.5	1.8	1.7	3.5	7.0
Perth and Kinross	19.8	3.0	22.8	13.5	11.1	24.6	47.4
Renfrewshire	37.1	3.5	40.6	19.5	15.0	34.6	75.2
Scottish Borders	15.1	1.7	16.8	10.0	9.2	19.2	36.0
Shetland Islands	4.6	0.7	5.2	2.4	3.3	5.7	10.9
South Ayrshire	19.0	2.1	21.0	11.7	10.1	21.8	42.9
South Lanarkshire	43.1	4.6	47.7	28.1	21.9	50.0	97.8
Stirling	12.9	1.8	14.8	11.3	8.1	19.4	34.2
West Dunbartonshire	12.1	1.4	13.5	9.1	6.8	15.9	29.5
West Lothian	27.9	2.5	30.4	16.6	11.9	28.5	58.9

Source: Annual Employment Survey



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 between 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 sectors.

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

Table 4 Change in employee jobs by industry; Great Britain; September 1997-September 1998

	September 1997	September 1998	Change
	Thousands		
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>22,846.2</b>	<b>23,351.9</b>	<b>505.7</b>
Agriculture, hunting and related services	365.6	296.7	-69.0
Forestry, logging and related services	11.2	9.7	-1.5
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and farms	6.5	7.4	0.9
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>383.2</b>	<b>313.7</b>	<b>-69.5</b>
Mining of coal and lignite; peat extraction	16.0	15.9	-0.1
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	28.9	29.8	0.9
Mining of metal ores	0.4	0.2	-0.2
Other mining and quarrying	30.1	29.2	-0.9
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	101.6	100.6	-1.0
Collection, purification and distribution of water	37.6	35.8	-1.7
<b>Energy and water supply industries</b>	<b>214.7</b>	<b>211.7</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
Food products and beverages	456.3	456.5	0.2
Tobacco products	5.8	6.5	0.7
Textiles	169.3	165.5	-3.8
Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	134.0	131.7	-2.3
Tanning and dressing of leather; luggage etc.	31.4	30.4	-1.0
Wood and wood based products; articles of straw	82.5	83.1	0.6
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	113.8	113.2	-0.5
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	353.0	361.2	8.1
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	28.5	28.1	-0.4
Chemicals and chemical products	250.1	257.5	7.4
Rubber and plastic products	236.5	237.9	1.4
Other non-metallic mineral products	141.8	141.6	-0.2
Basic metals	131.5	128.4	-3.1
Fabricated metal products except machinery	424.3	412.7	-11.6
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	397.8	395.7	-2.0
Office machinery and computers	47.4	58.8	11.4
Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	180.4	184.8	4.4
Radio, television and communication equipment	127.7	125.7	-2.1
Medical, precision and optical instruments; clocks	160.5	151.2	-9.3
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	225.0	228.8	3.8
Other transport equipment	153.6	167.9	14.3
Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	198.7	202.9	4.2
Recycling	9.9	12.1	2.2
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>	<b>4,060.0</b>	<b>4,082.2</b>	<b>22.3</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>987.8</b>	<b>1,070.8</b>	<b>83.0</b>
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; sale of fuel	537.5	541.3	3.8
Wholesale trade except motor vehicles	1,071.4	1,082.8	11.4
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles; repair	2,246.5	2,357.4	110.8
Hotels and restaurants	1,276.9	1,350.7	73.8
<b>Distribution, hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>5,132.4</b>	<b>5,332.2</b>	<b>199.8</b>
Land transport; transport via pipelines	455.9	473.9	18.0
Water transport	20.1	17.5	-2.6
Air transport	73.5	81.9	8.5
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	338.2	334.2	-4.0
Post and telecommunications	431.7	449.0	17.3
<b>Transport and communications</b>	<b>1,319.4</b>	<b>1,356.6</b>	<b>37.2</b>
Financial intermediation, except insurance	563.6	559.5	-4.1
Financial intermediation n.e.c.	222.0	239.8	17.7
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	192.8	190.8	-2.0
Real estate activities	277.9	296.8	18.9
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator	134.5	145.5	11.0
Computer and related activities	351.8	401.7	49.9
Research and development	90.4	98.0	7.6
Other business activities	2,350.3	2,418.3	68.0
<b>Banking, finance and insurance etc</b>	<b>4,183.2</b>	<b>4,350.3</b>	<b>167.1</b>
Public administration and defence; social security	1,286.8	1,368.2	81.4
Education	1,756.0	1,781.2	25.2
Health and social work	2,453.8	2,427.6	-26.2
<b>Public administration, education and health</b>	<b>5,496.6</b>	<b>5,577.1</b>	<b>80.4</b>
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation	75.1	80.1	5.0
Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.	197.7	193.1	-4.5
Recreational, cultural and sporting activity	571.5	552.7	-18.8
Other service activities	224.6	231.2	6.7
<b>Other service industries</b>	<b>1,068.8</b>	<b>1,057.2</b>	<b>-11.6</b>

Source: Annual Employment Survey

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 per cent), the huge majority of which were taken by full-time men. The increase 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 jobs) 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 broadly equally between full-time and part-time jobs across the regions. London had the largest absolute rise in jobs (up by nearly 26,000) but the North East vied with London for the largest 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](mailto: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 week).

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 as follows:

- Multi-workplace enterprises with 25 or more employees - every year.

- Multi-workplace enterprises with fewer than 25 employees - once every four years.
- Single-workplace enterprises with 50 or more employees - every year.
- Single-workplace enterprises with between 25 and 49 employees - 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 enterprises in the sample, and estimates were derived for all enterprises not in the sample but present in the total population held on the IDBR, and for enterprises that failed to respond to the survey questionnaire.

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 collected for sampled enterprises in AES 98; and (ii) data from PAYE administrative sources, for those same enterprises, held on the IDBR. Values for (i) and (ii) were plotted for sampled enterprises of similar category and size-band. This plot allowed the construction of a line of best-fit which showed how surveyed employee jobs data related to PAYE-derived employment data for each category and size-band of enterprise. This relationship was expressed 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 98 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-derived data were not available. In these cases, therefore, each enterprise 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-responding 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/part-time) 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.

## Jobs 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 sub-national 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

- JSA led to a large increase in movements off the claimant count in the first year of operation. Thereafter, it has resulted 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 clients.

- Both before and after JSA, two-thirds of people who left benefit moved into work. The majority of return-to-work jobs were stable, 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.

- Since the introduction of JSA, there have been fewer inactive clients. 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 of JSA.

- Clients were more likely to be given advice and told of job vacancies under JSA. Jobcentre 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 JSA, 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 factors that influenced partners' economic activity include household type and the level 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 unemployed 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 centre-piece 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 macro-economic evaluation and a number of smaller qualitative studies complemented the client surveys. This report draws together the key findings of the evaluation as a whole.<sup>1</sup>

## 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.<sup>2</sup>

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.

## Research brief

## 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 return-to-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 of JSA.

## JSA 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 vacan-



cies, 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 jobseekers

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 work.

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 claimants.

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 immediate.

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' economic activity, but played a lesser role than domestic commitments.

### Conclusion

Research examining the effect of JSA found that the new benefit has had a significant impact upon unemployed people. Unemployed people are now looking for, and finding, work much more than they 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

- 1 The evaluation included research undertaken by the Centre for Research in Social Policy, the National Centre for Social Research, British Market Research Bureau International, Cragg Ross Dawson, and MORI.
- 2 The period of observation for this latter research was summer 1997 to spring 1998.

Evaluating Jobseeker's Allowance: a summary of the research findings. DSS research report no 116. ISBN 184123 197 5, £16. Available from the DSS orderline, Corporate Documents Services, Seale House, Trinity Arcade, Leeds LS1 6QW, tel. 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.

### Key points

- The New Deal for Young People (NDYP) has been the focus of a comprehensive programme of evaluation. This review considers a wide range of evidence from the evaluation.
- A number of key issues have been identified in the review including the pivotal role of the New Deal Personal Adviser; the flexibility and complexity of the programme and variations in the NDYP experience.
- In the light of experience, four priorities for the future have been identified. These are: to improve the Gateway in order to reduce the number overstaying; to improve the quality and work focus of Options; to intensify Follow-Through; and to ensure greater equality of outcomes across NDYP clients.
- A number of revisions in NDYP operations have been introduced, including: the 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 strategy. 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 longer-term impacts requires a wait until such effects could reasonably be expected to be detectable.

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 employment.
- 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 job-seekers.

### 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-way;
- 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 are:

- 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 Employment Option, including the use of intermediary 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 a later time;
- placing more emphasis on jobsearch during Options and to involve the Employment Service and other job-broking organisations with Option providers;
- making the employment subsidy available to young people who enter Follow-Through;
- identifying ways of intensifying the help provided during Follow-Through and to address continuing barriers to employment.
- introducing the Ethnic Minority Toolkit to improve outcomes for ethnic minority participants; and
- the Innovation Fund to develop provision that addresses the specific needs of people from ethnic minority backgrounds, ex-offenders, homeless people and others facing severe disadvantage in the job market.

*Copies of the full report, New Deal for Young People, Two Years On, ESR4 are available, free of charge, from: Research Management, Employment Service, Research and Development, Level 2, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield, S1 4ER, tel. 0114 259 6217.*

## 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 completed an Option were very positive about their experience of New Deal.

- Consistent with the Pathfinder research, there were marked differences in the level of activity reported during Follow-Through. These ranged from intensive support, to those individuals who could not identify any post Option activity.

- Five main groups can be identified among those young people interviewed. These are: the work focused; education and training focused; those awaiting to return to Options; those with dominant personal issues; and those who are unmotivated to work.

- The research found that 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.

- 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-Through. 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 awareness 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 thirty-seven 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 Full-time 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 non-completion. 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 interviewed:

- *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-completers;
- *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 non-completers 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 Gateway;

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

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 dominant feature.

The young people interviewed made varied assessments of the impact of NDYP upon such barriers. The appraisals given ranged from those who felt that all or most of their needs had been met by involvement with the programme; through those who felt that some of their needs had been met, but that other barriers still remained; to those who felt that few or none of their employability needs had been met by participation in the programme.

It was notable that complex as well as simpler needs had been met. Furthermore, the young people's accounts reveal aspects of their experience of NDYP that have influenced the extent to which their employability needs have been met. These encompassed the identification of client aspirations during Gateway; successful Option matching; effective delivery of Options; the accessibility of PA support; and Option completion.

There was some evidence to suggest an association between the perceived level of needs met by participation in the programme and the durability of employment gained upon leaving NDYP. Two definite patterns emerged. Leavers who felt that all or most of their needs had been met by participation had been more likely to remain in employment gained on departure, at least in the short period that had elapsed. Conversely, movement out of employment was more concentrated among those who felt they were left with significant barriers to the labour market after participation. The main factor influencing this employment mobility appeared to be the extent to which involvement in NDYP had prepared the young person for pursuit of a job that was concordant with their personal aspirations.

### An overview of the young people's perspectives

The final chapter provides an overview of the young people's perspectives across the six qualitative studies; and draws together the key features of their recollections. It highlights the aspects of the programme that have received consistently favourable or persistently unfavourable appraisal throughout the evaluation of the programme.

*Copies of the full report, New Deal for Young People: National Follow-Through, ESR47 are available, free of charge, from: Research Management, Employment Service, Research and Development, Level 2, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield, S1 4ER, tel. 0114 259 6217.*

## 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.

### Key points

- The NDLP prototype had a small positive effect on the number of lone parents moving off Income Support. After 18 months the number of lone parents on Income Support was 3.3 per cent lower than it would have been in the absence of the programme.
- The evaluation estimates that 20 per cent of jobs gained following participation in NDLP were additional to those that would have occurred without the programme. Generally the programme was geared towards lone parents who were work-ready, rather than the 'harder to help'. Nevertheless, 64 per cent of full participants 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 letter.
- 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 adviser.

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.

#### Design

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 barriers.

### 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 accordingly.

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.<sup>2</sup> 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 effectively.

### 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 employment.

#### 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 administration.

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 comparison areas.

#### 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, an additional one and a half per cent of the earlier group had moved off IS. Transitions off IS were modelled within an econometric framework using the data from administrative records, adjusting for lone parents' personal characteristics and local labour market conditions. On the basis of this analysis, it is estimated that after 18 months the stock of IS claims was 3.3 percentage points lower in the prototype areas than could have been expected if the programme had not existed.

#### Movement off Income Support

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

Survey evidence also showed that lone parents who had started work reported that 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 income from work, increased employment could be beneficial for the economy and the Treasury. Evidence from the evaluation of costs and benefits suggests that the prototype programme resulted in economic returns which were slightly less than the cost of the prototype, representing a modest net cost to the Exchequer. This calculation was based on an estimate that about 20 per cent of the jobs gained by lone parents who participated in the programme were additional to the number of lone parents who could be expected to have started work in its absence. If the percentage of additional jobs had been 23 per cent, the programme would have had economic benefits equal to its costs.

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 such as NDLP there are many non-financial gains for lone parents, their children and society as a whole.

### Personal advisers

The NDLP prototype pioneered the use of personal advisers by the BA and the Employment Service (ES) to deliver a Welfare to Work programme.<sup>3</sup> The advisers were able to offer a wide range of information and advice, tailored to the personal situation 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 means that some of the benefits of personal adviser activity had not materialised by the end of 1998.

### 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.<sup>4</sup>

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 initial 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 best interest.

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 jobsearch.

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' 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 programme.

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 to local needs.

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 the programme.

### 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 employer.

### 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 other resources such as job assistance schemes and training that the personal advisers could call on.

### Complementary policy developments

In conclusion, it can be argued that the prototype gave sufficient evidence that a voluntary personal adviser service was workable and demonstrated positive results that justify the introduction of a national programme. Two key facilitators of a future welfare to work programme for lone parents are the National Childcare Strategy and the Working Families Tax Credit. These initiatives complement Phase Three of NDLP, while the existence of the programme can do much to ensure that the new measures are understood among the lone parents claiming IS, which is likely to be a critical factor in their impact.

Evaluation of the New Deal for Lone Parents: early lessons from the Phase One prototype – synthesis report. *DfS research report no 108*. ISBN 1 84173 187 8, £27.50. Available from the *DfS orderline, Corporate Documents Services, Savile House, Trinity Arcade, Leeds LS1 6QW*, tel. 0113 399 4040, fax 0113 399 4205, e-mail [cds@corpdocs.co.uk](mailto:cds@corpdocs.co.uk).

### Notes

1. 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.
2. 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 prior to May 1997.
3. A small-scale 'Lone Parent Caseworker Pilot' programme had operated for six months in 1995.
4. All percentages are quoted to the nearest whole number, and as a result they may add to more or less than 100.
5. This programme is now called Work-Based Learning for Adults.

## Parents' demand for childcare

By Ivana La Valle, Steven Finch, Andrea Nove and Charlotte 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 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.

- 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.

- Some 59 per cent of working 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 working mothers reporting this as the key factor determining their decision to work outside 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 1999.

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 they 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 arrangements.

- 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, compared with 29 per cent identifying the desire to be financially independent;
  - 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 term-time 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 families:
- 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 long-hours culture have had on parents in

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

### 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 working.

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 mentioned.

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 life-cycle stage: 53 per cent of mothers believed that a pre-school child is likely to suffer if both parents work. However, it must be considered 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 childcare costs show that these were not very high. However, 36 per cent of respondents said they found it difficult to pay for childcare. Predictably, households with younger children were more likely to report difficulties in paying for childcare (around 40 per 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 parents used paid childcare was that free provision was not available for their child's age group. This was mentioned by 29 per cent of parents. Some 16 per cent used paid childcare because free provision was not available for the hours and days that they needed it, while 14 per cent were concerned that the free childcare available would not provide enough learning opportunities for their child.

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

- with a 25 per cent increase in costs, a fifth of respondents said they would have to reduce or stop using childcare altogether;
- a potential decrease of 25 per cent in costs would encourage over a third of parents to get more childcare, with 12 per cent saying they would use the additional 'free' time to do some learning or training and 13 per cent to work more hours or 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 previous 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 parents 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 satisfaction 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 additional childcare.
- The findings on 4 to 7-year-olds seem to indicate that an improvement in the quality of childcare is a greater priority for parents of this age group than for parents of pre-school children. This could indicate a lower level of satisfaction among parents with the quality of current out-of-school provision for 4 to 7-year-olds, compared with pre-school provision for younger 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 that:
- 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 socio-economic 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 DjEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham, NG15 0DJ. Cheques should be made payable to 'DjEE Priced Publications'. Copies of the full Research Brief can be obtained free of charge from DjEE Publications by telephoning 0845-6022260. Research Briefs can also be accessed on the DjEE website at <http://www.djee.gov.uk/research/index/>. Further information about this research can be obtained from Rebecca Goldman, L1D, DjEE, Caxton House, 6-12 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NA, e-mail [rebecca.goldman@djee.gov.uk](mailto:rebecca.goldman@djee.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 equality actions. The benefits, which could be substantial, were:

- Improvements 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, improved management systems and ideas;
- Improved service to customers, including improved understanding of cultural differences, ability to converse in the customers' first language;
- Increased sales and improved marketing through the use of the ideas and specialised knowledge of ethnic minority staff, through compliance with customer organisations which require a race equality policy 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 objectives.**

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 case-study 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 summarised below.

### Embedding race equality

The study highlighted the importance of a strategic approach to race equality: companies need to be clear about why they are implementing a policy and to tailor the policy in relation to their own needs. 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 benefits seemed to be the best way to get race equality actions accepted, although the personal commitment alone of senior personnel may be effective in very small companies. A diversity approach, whereby companies accept diversity (in the market and the workforce) as a situation to exploit rather than to regiment, is more likely to lead to the identification of benefits and therefore appropriate policies. A strategic approach, through prioritising action and assessing results, is also likely to improve overall effectiveness, through better targeting and through visible results encouraging continued action.

### Communication and the organisation of race equality action

All employees, not just managers and supervisors, affect race equality in a company. It is therefore important that it is clear to all employees a) what the policy is, b) that the policy is regarded as important by the company and c) what individuals' responsibilities 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 central 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 effective 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 to assess and demonstrate progress. However, monitoring was at a low level of development in several of the case-study companies. Factors leading to this seemed to be lack of computerised personnel systems that 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 equality is still under-developed in companies. 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 [shalini.pathak@dfee.gov.uk](mailto:shalini.pathak@dfee.gov.uk)*



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### Publication dates of main economic indicators June - August

#### Labour market statistics

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

June .....	14 Wednesday
July .....	12 Wednesday
August .....	16 Wednesday

#### Consumer price indices

June .....	13 Tuesday
July .....	11 Tuesday
August .....	15 Tuesday







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

## Old subject, table names and numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers	New table names and numbers
<b>SUMMARY TABLES</b>	
Labour Force Survey: UK	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted
Workforce: UK	Workforce jobs
Labour Force Survey: GB	Regional labour market summary
Workforce: GB	Workforce jobs
Background economic indicators	Background economic indicators
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	
Workforce	Workforce jobs
Employees in employment: industry time series	Employee jobs by industry
Employees in employment: industry: production industries	Employee jobs: industry: production industries
All industries: by division, class or group	Employee jobs: by division, class or group
Employees in employment by region and sector	Employee jobs by region and industry
Output, employment and productivity	Output, employment and productivity
Selected countries: national definition	Employment: selected countries: national definitions
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>	
Claimant count: UK summary	Claimant count by region
Claimant count: GB summary	Claimant count by region
Claimant count by region	Claimant count by region
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas
Claimant count by age and duration	Claimant count by age and duration
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	Claimant count by age and duration: regions
Claimant count by age: time series	Claimant count by age and duration: regions
Claimant count by duration: time series	Claimant count by age and duration: regions
Claimant count counties and local authority areas	Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies
Claimant count: rates by age	Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)
Selected countries	Selected countries
Claimant count: UK flows	Claimant count flows
Claimant count: GB flows by age	Discontinued
Claimant count: average duration	Average duration of claims by age
Claim history: number of previous claims	Claimant count: number of previous claims
Claim history: interval between claims	Claim history: interval between claims
By sought and usual occupation	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim
Redundancies in Great Britain	Redundancies in United Kingdom
Redundancies by region	Redundancies by region
Redundancies by age	Discontinued
Redundancies by industry	Redundancies by industry
Redundancies by occupation	Discontinued
<b>VACANCIES</b>	
UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	Vacancies at Jobcentres
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted
Summary: regions	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted
<b>LABOUR DISPUTES</b>	
Totals; industries; causes	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary
Stoppages of work: summary	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes
<b>EARNINGS</b>	
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors
Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	Discontinued
Manual employees	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group
Non-manual employees	Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group
All employees	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy
Selected countries: index of wages per head	Selected countries: index of wages per head
<b>RETAIL PRICES</b>	
Summary of recent movements	Retail prices: summary of recent movements
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections
Average for selected items	Average retail prices of selected items
General index: time series	General index of retail prices
Changes on a year earlier: time series	General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices
Selected countries	Discontinued
<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b>	
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	UK summary for latest nine quarters
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	UK summary for latest nine quarters
Economic activity by age	Economic activity by age
Full-time and part-time workers	Employment by category
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	Temporarily suspended
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	Temporarily suspended
Job-related training received by employees	Job-related training received by employees
Average actual weekly hours by industry sector	Actual weekly hours of work
<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>	
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes
Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes
Training for Work: destination of leavers	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers
Youth Training: destination of leavers	Other training: destination of leavers
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	Other training: qualifications of leavers
<b>OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES</b>	
Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment
Regional selective assistance by region	Regional selective assistance by region
Regional selective assistance by region and company	Regional selective assistance by region and company
Total hours worked per week	Total hours worked per week
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections

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

# Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
<b>LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE</b>						
UK summary	M	Jun 2000	A.1			
Trends	M	Jun 2000	A.2			
Other headline indicators	M	Jun 2000	A.3			
Regional labour market summary	M	Jun 2000	A.4			
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>						
Employment by category	M	Jun 2000	B.1			
Employment by age	M	Jun 2000	B.2			
Employment by occupation	Q	May 2000	B.3			
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Jun 2000	B.11			
Employee jobs by industry	M	Jun 2000	B.12			
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Jun 2000	B.13			
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Apr 2000	B.14			
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Apr 2000	B.15			
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	May 2000	B.16			
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	May 2000	B.17			
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Jun 2000	B.18			
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Jun 2000	B.21			
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Jun 2000	B.22			
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M (Q)	Jun 2000	B.32			
Total hours worked per week	Q	Apr 2000	B.33			
Job-related training	Q	May 2000	B.41			
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	May 2000	B.51			
Annual Employment Survey	A	Jun 2000	273			
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>						
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Jun 2000	C.1			
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Jun 2000	C.2			
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	May 2000	C.4			
Claimant count by region	M	Jun 2000	C.11			
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Jun 2000	C.12			
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Jun 2000	C.13			
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Jun 2000	C.14			
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Jun 2000	C.21			
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Jun 2000	C.22			
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Jun 2000	C.23			
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Jun 2000	C.24			
Claimant count flows	M	Jun 2000	C.31			
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	May 2000	C.32			
Interval between claims	Q	Jun 2000	C.33			
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Jun 2000	C.34			
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Apr 2000	C.35			
Redundancies in UK	Q	May 2000	C.41			
Redundancies by region	Q	May 2000	C.42			
Redundancies by industry	Q	May 2000	C.43			
Redundancies	A	May 1999	251			
International comparisons	M	Jun 2000	C.51			
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>						
Economic activity by age	M	Jun 2000	D.1			
Economic inactivity	M	Jun 2000	D.2			
Economic inactivity by age	M	Jun 2000	D.3			
<b>EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS</b>						
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Jun 2000	E.1			
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Jun 2000	E.2			
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Jun 2000	E.4			
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Jun 2000	E.11			
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 1999	641			
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2000	E.12			
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2000	E.13			
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Jun 2000	E.14			
Unit wage costs	M	Jun 2000	E.21			
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Jun 2000	E.31			
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313			
<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>						
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	Q	May 2000	F.1			
Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Q	May 2000	F.2			
Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	May 2000	F.3			
Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	May 2000	F.4			
Other training: destination of leavers	Q	May 2000	F.5			
Other training: qualifications of leavers	Q	May 2000	F.6			
<b>OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>						
Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Jun 2000	G.1			
Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Jun 2000	G.2			
Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Jun 2000	G.3			
Labour disputes: summary	M	Jun 2000	G.11			
Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Jun 2000	G.12			
Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2000	259			
International labour disputes	A	Apr 2000	147			
Trade union membership	A	Jul 1999	343			
Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Jun 2000	G.21			
Economic activity of young people	Q	May 2000	189			
Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Jun 2000	255			
Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Jun 2000	G.22			
Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Jun 2000	251			
Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Dec 1999	631			
Women in the labour market	Q	Jun 2000	191			
Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 1999	103			
Job-related training	Q	Jun 2000	254			
Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 2000	G.31			
Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Apr 2000	G.32			
Sickness absence	Q	May 2000	190			
Seasonal adjustment review	A	May 2000	211			
Labour force projections	A	Jun 1998	281			
Employment and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Sep 1999	493			
<b>RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>						
Background economic indicators	M	Jun 2000	H.1			
Retail prices: summary	M	Jun 2000	H.11			
Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Jun 2000	H.12			
Retail prices: selected items	M	Jun 2000	H.13			
Retail prices: general index	M	Jun 2000	H.14			
Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Jun 2000	H.15			
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Jun 2000	H.21			

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

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



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All people aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGSL</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGSC</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>MGWG</b>	<b>MGSR</b>	<b>MGSX</b>	<b>YBTC</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,899	25,868	2,831	16,611	63.3	57.1	9.9	37.1
1993	45,400	28,565	25,568	2,997	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	36.7
1994	45,488	28,578	25,780	2,798	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2
1995	45,641	28,618	26,100	2,518	17,023	62.7	57.2	8.8	37.3
1996	45,835	28,806	26,412	2,394	17,030	62.8	57.6	8.3	37.2
1997	46,036	29,004	26,916	2,087	17,032	63.0	58.5	7.2	37.0
1998	46,253	29,052	27,229	1,824	17,201	62.9	58.9	6.3	37.2
1999	46,431	29,361	27,563	1,798	17,070	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Jan-Mar 1998	46,216	29,039	27,188	1,851	17,177	62.8	58.8	6.4	37.2
Feb-Apr	46,235	29,063	27,227	1,836	17,172	62.9	58.9	6.3	37.1
Mar-May (Spr)	46,253	29,052	27,229	1,824	17,201	62.8	58.9	6.3	37.2
Apr-Jun	46,272	29,054	27,230	1,824	17,218	62.8	58.8	6.3	37.2
May-Jul	46,291	29,132	27,301	1,830	17,159	62.9	59.0	6.3	37.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,309	29,193	27,352	1,841	17,116	63.0	59.1	6.3	37.0
Jul-Sep	46,323	29,177	27,352	1,825	17,146	63.0	59.0	6.3	37.0
Aug-Oct	46,336	29,217	27,390	1,828	17,119	63.1	59.1	6.3	36.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,350	29,254	27,438	1,816	17,096	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Oct-Dec	46,363	29,261	27,448	1,812	17,103	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,377	29,333	27,497	1,836	17,044	63.2	59.3	6.3	36.8
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,390	29,363	27,525	1,838	17,027	63.3	59.3	6.3	36.7
Jan-Mar 1999	46,404	29,358	27,540	1,819	17,045	63.3	59.3	6.2	36.7
Feb-Apr	46,417	29,361	27,549	1,811	17,057	63.3	59.4	6.2	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	46,431	29,361	27,563	1,798	17,070	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8
Apr-Jun	46,444	29,362	27,592	1,770	17,082	63.2	59.4	6.0	36.8
May-Jul	46,458	29,359	27,613	1,746	17,099	63.2	59.4	5.9	36.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,471	29,395	27,659	1,736	17,077	63.3	59.5	5.9	36.7
Jul-Sep	46,483	29,434	27,696	1,739	17,049	63.3	59.6	5.9	36.7
Aug-Oct	46,496	29,416	27,679	1,737	17,080	63.3	59.5	5.9	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,508	29,465	27,724	1,740	17,043	63.4	59.6	5.9	36.6
Oct-Dec	46,520	29,502	27,769	1,733	17,018	63.4	59.7	5.9	36.6
Nov 99-Jan 2000	46,532	29,505	27,761	1,744	17,027	63.4	59.7	5.9	36.6
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,544	29,498	27,783	1,715	17,046	63.4	59.7	5.8	36.6
Jan-Mar 2000	46,556	29,538	27,824	1,713	17,019	63.4	59.8	5.8	36.5
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	36	36	55	-20	1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.2	-1.1	0.0				
Over last 12 months	152	179	284	-105	-27	0.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.2
Percent	0.3	0.6	1.0	-5.8	-0.2				
<b>All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)</b>	<b>YBTF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBSE</b>	<b>YBSH</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>MGSO</b>	<b>MGSU</b>	<b>YBTI</b>	<b>YBTJ</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	34,772	27,762	25,284	2,477	7,010	79.8	72.7	8.9	20.2
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.6	74.5	7.3	19.5
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	19.2
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.2
1992	35,174	27,955	25,056	2,799	7,318	79.2	71.2	10.0	20.8
1993	35,242	27,782	24,799	2,963	7,481	78.8	70.4	10.7	21.2
1994	35,337	27,773	25,002	2,771	7,564	78.6	70.8	10.0	21.2
1995	35,483	27,807	25,308	2,499	7,676	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.6
1996	35,663	28,018	25,645	2,373	7,645	78.6	71.9	8.5	21.6
1997	35,844	28,182	26,118	2,063	7,663	78.6	72.9	7.3	21.4
1998	36,026	28,263	26,460	1,803	7,763	78.5	73.4	6.4	21.5
1999	36,177	28,532	26,754	1,778	7,645	78.9	74.0	6.2	21.1
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Jan-Mar 1998	35,996	28,245	26,414	1,831	7,751	78.5	73.4	6.5	21.5
Feb-Apr	36,011	28,264	26,450	1,814	7,747	78.5	73.4	6.4	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	36,026	28,263	26,460	1,803	7,763	78.5	73.4	6.4	21.5
Apr-Jun	36,041	28,260	26,459	1,801	7,781	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6
May-Jul	36,056	28,329	26,522	1,807	7,728	78.6	73.6	6.4	21.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,072	28,398	26,579	1,819	7,673	78.7	73.7	6.4	21.3
Jul-Sep	36,083	28,387	26,582	1,805	7,696	78.7	73.7	6.4	21.3
Aug-Oct	36,095	28,417	26,608	1,809	7,678	78.7	73.7	6.4	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,107	28,452	26,654	1,798	7,655	78.8	73.8	6.3	21.2
Oct-Dec	36,119	28,450	26,654	1,796	7,669	78.8	73.8	6.3	21.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	36,130	28,520	26,700	1,819	7,611	78.9	73.9	6.4	21.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	36,142	28,550	26,729	1,821	7,592	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0
Jan-Mar 1999	36,154	28,545	26,744	1,801	7,609	79.0	74.0	6.3	21.0
Feb-Apr	36,165	28,541	26,747	1,794	7,624	78.9	74.0	6.3	21.1
Mar-May (Spr)	36,177	28,532	26,754	1,778	7,645	78.9	74.0	6.2	21.1
Apr-Jun	36,189	28,538	26,788	1,750	7,651	78.9	74.0	6.1	21.1
May-Jul	36,200	28,537	26,810	1,727	7,663	78.8	74.1	6.1	21.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,212	28,568	26,851	1,716	7,645	78.9	74.2	6.0	21.1
Jul-Sep	36,223	28,604	26,887	1,717	7,619	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,234	28,590	26,872	1,717	7,645	78.9	74.2	6.0	21.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,245	28,631	26,911	1,720	7,614	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.0
Oct-Dec	36,257	28,653	26,941	1,712	7,603	79.0	74.3	6.0	21.0
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36,268	28,655	26,933	1,722	7,612	79.0	74.3	6.0	21.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,279	28,641	26,947	1,694	7,638	78.9	74.3	5.9	21.1
Jan-Mar 2000	36,290	28,683	26,988	1,695	7,607	79.0	74.4	5.9	21.0
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	33	30	47	-17	4	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.2	-1.0	0.0				
Over last 12 months	136	138	244	-106	-1	0.1	0.4	-0.4	-0.1
Percent	0.4	0.5	0.9	-5.9	0.0				

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 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Males aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGSM</b>	<b>MGSG</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGSD</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>MGWH</b>	<b>MGSS</b>	<b>MGSY</b>	<b>YBTD</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	75.8	68.9	9.1	24.2
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,265	14,372	1,893	5,659	74.2	65.6	11.6	25.8
1993	21,985	16,099	14,085	2,014	5,886	73.2	64.1	12.5	26.8
1994	22,049	16,078	14,224	1,854	5,971	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,156	16,090	14,451	1,639	6,065	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,283	16,136	14,562	1,574	6,147	72.4	65.3	9.8	27.6
1997	22,412	16,184	14,857	1,329	6,228	72.2	66.3	8.2	27.8
1998	22,547	16,185	15,069	1,117	6,362	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
1999	22,657	16,325	15,213	1,112	6,332	72.1	67.1	6.8	27.9
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Jan-Mar 1998	22,524	16,191	15,051	1,140					







# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGTZ</b>	<b>MGTT</b>	<b>MGTN</b>	<b>MGTQ</b>	<b>MGTW</b>		<b>MGUF</b>	<b>MGUL</b>	
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	75.5	68.6	9.0	24.5
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	11.4	27.1
1994	22,049	16,000	14,173	1,826	6,050	72.6	64.3	11.4	27.1
1995	22,156	16,009	14,397	1,612	6,146	72.3	65.0	10.1	27.4
1996	22,283	16,052	14,503	1,549	6,230	72.0	65.1	9.6	27.7
1997	22,412	16,098	14,792	1,306	6,314	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	22,547	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.8
1999	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Jan-Mar 1998	22,524	16,106	14,959	1,147	6,418	71.5	66.4	7.1	28.3
Feb-Apr	22,535	16,113	14,975	1,138	6,422	71.5	66.5	7.1	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,547	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.6
Apr-Jun	22,558	16,135	15,030	1,106	6,423	71.5	66.6	6.9	28.5
May-Jul	22,570	16,249	15,119	1,130	6,321	72.0	67.0	6.0	28.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,581	16,393	15,220	1,173	6,188	72.6	67.4	7.2	27.7
Jul-Sep	22,589	16,392	15,219	1,173	6,197	72.6	67.4	7.2	27.7
Aug-Oct	22,598	16,319	15,185	1,134	6,279	72.2	67.2	7.0	27.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,606	16,286	15,179	1,107	6,321	72.0	67.1	6.8	28.3
Oct-Dec	22,615	16,268	15,181	1,087	6,347	71.9	67.1	6.7	28.1
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,623	16,271	15,143	1,127	6,353	71.9	66.9	6.9	28.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,632	16,257	15,125	1,132	6,375	71.8	66.8	7.0	28.5
Jan-Mar 1999	22,640	16,238	15,107	1,132	6,402	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Feb-Apr	22,649	16,242	15,118	1,124	6,406	71.7	66.8	6.9	28.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.3
Apr-Jun	22,666	16,277	15,191	1,087	6,398	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.3
May-Jul	22,674	16,345	15,261	1,084	6,329	72.1	67.3	6.6	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,682	16,471	15,367	1,104	6,211	72.6	67.7	6.7	27.9
Jul-Sep	22,690	16,501	15,400	1,101	6,190	72.7	67.9	6.7	27.9
Aug-Oct	22,698	16,419	15,374	1,045	6,280	72.3	67.7	6.4	27.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,706	16,398	15,364	1,033	6,309	72.2	67.7	6.3	27.9
Oct-Dec	22,714	16,376	15,369	1,008	6,338	72.1	67.7	6.2	27.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	22,722	16,368	15,324	1,044	6,354	72.0	67.4	6.4	28.3
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,730	16,289	15,264	1,026	6,441	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Jan-Mar 2000	22,738	16,307	15,273	1,034	6,431	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-69</b>	<b>-96</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Percent	0.1	-0.4	-0.6	2.7	1.5				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>-97</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Percent	0.4	0.4	1.1	-8.6	0.5				
<b>Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>YBSX</b>	<b>YBSR</b>	<b>YBSU</b>	<b>YBTA</b>	<b>MGUC</b>		<b>MGUI</b>		
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	11.8
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3
1992	18,382	15,971	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,460	15,725	13,909	1,816	2,735	85.2	75.3	11.5	14.4
1995	18,541	15,713	14,109	1,604	2,828	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3
1996	18,641	15,776	14,238	1,538	2,866	84.6	76.4	9.7	15.4
1997	18,744	15,818	14,523	1,294	2,926	84.4	77.5	8.2	15.6
1998	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
1999	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Jan-Mar 1998	18,833	15,829	14,692	1,137	3,005	84.0	78.0	7.2	16.0
Feb-Apr	18,842	15,828	14,701	1,127	3,015	84.0	78.0	7.1	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
Apr-Jun	18,861	15,846	14,753	1,093	3,015	84.0	78.2	6.9	16.0
May-Jul	18,870	15,958	14,841	1,117	2,912	84.6	78.6	7.0	15.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,879	16,113	14,951	1,162	2,766	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,886	16,120	14,957	1,163	2,766	85.4	79.2	7.2	14.6
Aug-Oct	18,893	16,051	14,925	1,126	2,842	85.0	79.0	7.0	15.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,900	16,015	14,917	1,098	2,885	84.7	78.9	6.9	15.3
Oct-Dec	18,907	15,998	14,918	1,079	2,910	84.6	78.9	6.7	15.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	18,914	15,993	14,875	1,118	2,921	84.6	78.6	7.0	15.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,921	15,976	14,853	1,123	2,945	84.4	78.5	7.0	15.6
Jan-Mar 1999	18,929	15,950	14,827	1,123	2,979	84.3	78.3	7.0	15.7
Feb-Apr	18,936	15,953	14,836	1,117	2,983	84.2	78.4	7.0	15.8
Mar-May (Spr)	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
Apr-Jun	18,950	15,980	14,902	1,078	2,970	84.3	78.6	6.7	15.7
May-Jul	18,957	16,050	14,974	1,076	2,906	84.7	79.0	6.7	15.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,964	16,172	15,076	1,096	2,792	85.3	79.5	6.8	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,970	16,203	15,112	1,091	2,767	85.4	79.7	6.7	14.6
Aug-Oct	18,976	16,128	15,091	1,037	2,849	85.0	79.5	6.4	15.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,983	16,105	15,079	1,026	2,878	84.8	79.4	6.4	15.2
Oct-Dec	18,989	16,079	15,078	1,001	2,910	84.7	79.4	6.2	15.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	18,995	16,076	15,040	1,037	2,919	84.6	79.2	6.4	15.4
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	19,001	16,001	14,981	1,020	3,000	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.4
Jan-Mar 2000	19,008	16,012	14,984	1,028	2,996	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-67</b>	<b>-94</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Percent	0.1	-0.4	-0.6	2.7	2.9				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>-95</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Percent	0.4	0.4	1.1	-8.5	0.6				

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 regressed.

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

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

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGUA</b>	<b>MGTU</b>	<b>MGTO</b>	<b>MGTR</b>	<b>MGTX</b>		<b>MGUG</b>	<b>MGUM</b>	
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	51.9	47.6	8.4	48.1
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,842	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,438	12,456	11,544	912	10,983	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,486	12,477	11,629	849	11,009	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,553	12,611	11,820	791	10,942	53.2	50.2	6.3	46.5
1997	23,624	12,754	12,022	732	10,871	54.0	50.9	5.7	46.0
1998	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	10,911	54.0	51.1	5.3	46.0
1999	23,774	12,960	12,304	657	10,813	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.5
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Jan-Mar 1998	23,692	12,801	12,090	711	10,891	54.0	51.0	5.6	46.0
Feb-Apr	23,699	12,829	12,134	695	10,870	54.1	51.2	5.4	45.9
Mar-May (Spr)	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	10,911	54.0	51.1	5.3	46.0
Apr-Jun	23,714	12,823	12,125	698	10,891	54			



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

### COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

### SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

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

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*.

# A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

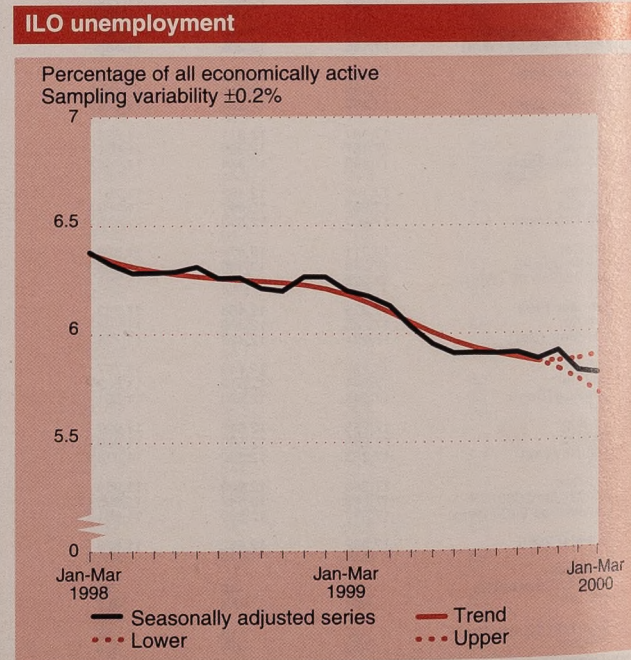
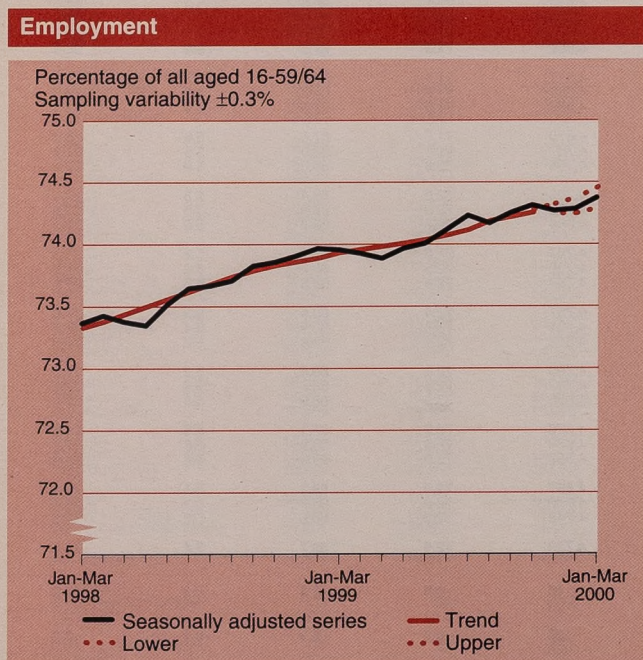
## Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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

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

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

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



# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

# A.2

UNITED KINGDOM <sup>a</sup>	Employment <sup>b</sup>		ILO unemployment <sup>c</sup>	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
<b>3-month averages</b>				
Mar-May 1992	25,822	71.1	2,818	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,804	71.0	2,830	9.9
May-Jul	25,781	71.0	2,846	9.9
Jun-Aug	25,754	70.9	2,865	10.0
Jul-Sep	25,725	70.8	2,887	10.1
Aug-Oct	25,694	70.7	2,913	10.2
Sep-Nov	25,662	70.7	2,940	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,631	70.6	2,966	10.4
Nov 92-Jan 93	25,604	70.5	2,988	10.5
Dec 92-Feb 93	25,582	70.4	3,004	10.5
Jan-Mar 1993	25,566	70.4	3,011	10.5
Feb-Apr	25,557	70.4	3,010	10.5
Mar-May	25,554	70.3	3,003	10.5
Apr-Jun	25,557	70.3	2,992	10.5
May-Jul	25,564	70.3	2,980	10.4
Jun-Aug	25,575	70.4	2,968	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,589	70.4	2,957	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,605	70.4	2,946	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,623	70.4	2,934	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,645	70.5	2,920	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,669	70.5	2,902	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,696	70.6	2,882	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,724	70.6	2,858	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,752	70.7	2,833	9.9
Mar-May	25,780	70.8	2,806	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,778	9.7
May-Jul	25,833	70.9	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,858	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,883	71.0	2,683	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,906	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,928	71.1	2,617	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,975	71.1	2,565	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	26,002	71.1	2,548	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,030	71.2	2,534	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,515	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,128	71.4	2,506	8.7
May-Jul	26,163	71.4	2,497	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,197	71.5	2,488	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,231	71.6	2,479	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,262	71.6	2,469	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,291	71.7	2,458	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,315	71.8	2,447	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,336	71.8	2,436	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,353	71.8	2,424	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,389	71.8	2,412	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,384	71.9	2,400	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,387	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,420	71.9	2,373	8.2
May-Jul	26,444	71.9	2,359	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,474	72.0	2,344	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,510	72.1	2,327	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,553	72.2	2,308	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,602	72.3	2,286	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,655	72.4	2,259	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,711	72.5	2,229	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,768	72.6	2,198	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,822	72.7	2,166	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,873	72.8	2,135	7.3
Mar-May	26,919	72.9	2,105	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,961	73.0	2,075	7.1
May-Jul	26,998	73.0	2,046	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,030	73.1	2,017	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,058	73.1	1,986	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,081	73.2	1,956	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,102	73.2	1,927	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,121	73.2	1,902	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,141	73.3	1,880	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,162	73.3	1,862	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,186	73.4	1,849	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,212	73.4	1,839	6.3
Mar-May	27,241	73.5	1,833	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,271	73.5	1,829	6.3
May-Jul	27,303	73.6	1,827	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,336	73.6	1,826	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,368	73.7	1,826	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,401	73.7	1,826	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,431	73.8	1,827	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,460	73.8	1,826	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,486	73.9	1,825	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,510	73.9	1,821	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,532	73.9	1,813	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,553	74.0	1,803	6.1
Mar-May	27,573	74.0	1,790	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,595	74.0	1,776	6.0
May-Jul	27,617	74.1	1,763	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,641	74.1	1,753	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,665	74.1	1,745	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,689	74.2	1,739	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,713	74.2	1,734	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,738	74.3	1,730	5.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,764	74.3	1,725	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,790	74.3	1,719	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,818	74.4	1,712	5.8

Notes:

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

There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported. For more information, see technical note on pS12. All figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.



# A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		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>			Rates (%) <sup>b</sup>		
		Levels			Total		
		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
	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
	August <sup>d</sup>	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
	October <sup>d</sup>	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	January <sup>d</sup>	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 year		-176.2	-136.1	-40.1	-0.6	-0.9	-0.3
Percent		-13.7	-13.8	-13.3			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		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	117.2	4.6		May	229.9	
	May	117.8	4.3		June	225.5	
	June	119.0	4.4		July	228.0	
	July	118.9	4.6		August	231.7	
	August	119.6	4.9		September	232.3	
	September	119.8	4.7		October	236.8	
	October	120.7	4.9		November	235.1	
	November	121.1	4.9		December	237.0	
December	122.6	5.5	2000	January	225.9		
2000	January	123.8		5.9	February	231.2	
	February	123.7		6.0	March R	233.5	
	March P	124.1		5.8	April P	238.6	
Change on month		0.4	-0.2			5.1	
Change on year		6.4	1.0			18.0	

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

a Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance credits.  
 b National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1998 for 1998, 1999 and 2000 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.  
 c The headline rate is the average of the annual change in the seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months.  
 d Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.  
 R Revised  
 P Provisional



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# A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (January to March 2000)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active			LFS employment						ILO unemployment								
	Total		Men			Women			Men			Women			Total		Men		Women	
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>		
	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	5.4			
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 Ireland <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 Kingdom	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 quarter<sup>d</sup>

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active			LFS employment						ILO unemployment								
	Total		Men			Women			Men			Women			Total		Men		Women	
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
North East	0	6	0.3	1	5	-2	-0.2	-5	-0.4	3	0.2	7	0.6	6	0.9	2	0.2			
North West	1	18	0.5	11	7	13	0.3	7	0.4	6	0.2	5	0.1	5	0.2	1	0.0			
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	0.6			
East Midlands	4	-10	-0.5	-5	-5	-1	-0.2	0	-0.2	0	-0.1	-9	-0.4	-5	-0.4	-4	-0.4			
West Midlands	2	-8	-0.4	-10	2	11	0.1	-1	-0.2	12	0.6	-19	-0.7	-9	-0.6	-10	-0.9			
East	6	4	-0.2	0	5	12	0.0	7	0.3	5	-0.2	-7	-0.3	-7	-0.5	0	0.0			
London	3	-6	-0.1	-1	-4	-23	-0.6	-13	-0.7	-9	-0.5	17	0.5	12	0.6	5	0.3			
South East	9	28	0.3	9	20	49	0.8	24	0.8	25	0.8	-21	-0.5	-16	-0.7	-5	-0.3			
South West	6	5	0.2	4	1	3	0.1	6	0.3	-3	0.0	2	0.1	-2	-0.2	4	0.3			
England	33	35	0.0	-2	37	55	0.1	16	0.0	39	0.1	-20	-0.1	-18	-0.1	-2	0.0			
Wales	2	-12	-0.6	-9	-2	-2	0.0	-2	0.0	0	0.0	-10	-0.7	-7	-0.9	-2	-0.4			
Scotland	0	13	0.4	9	4	3	0.2	4	0.2	-1	0.1	10	0.4	6	0.4	5	0.4			
Great Britain	34	36	0.0	-2	38	56	0.1	18	0.0	38	0.1	-19	-0.1	-19	-0.1	0	0.0			
Northern Ireland <sup>c</sup>																				
United Kingdom	36	36	0.0	0	36	55	0.1	20	0.0	35	0.1	-20	-0.1	-20	-0.1	0	0.0			

### Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active			LFS employment						ILO unemployment								
	Total		Men			Women			Men			Women			Total		Men		Women	
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
North East	0	23	1.4	9	14	29	1.9	10	1.6	18	2.2	-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			
West Midlands	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 <sup>c</sup>	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 Kingdom	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.

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

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

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

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system				
	Civilian workforce jobs (December 1999); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (April 2000)						Jobcentre vacancies* (April 2000)				
	Total			Total		Men		Women		Total		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	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 West	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	2.2	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		
London	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 East	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 West	2,305	1,234	1,071	63.8	2.6	47.1	3.5	16.7	1.5	23.1	35.2	20.8		
England	23,721	12,739	10,982	893.7	3.7	680.9	5.1	212.8	1.9	196.1	292.1	184.6		
Wales	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 Britain	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		
Northern 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)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on September 1999); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on March 2000)						Jobcentre vacancies* (change on March 2000)		
	Total			Total								



# B.1 EMPLOYMENT

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs
	Total workers <sup>a</sup>	Employees <sup>a</sup>	Self-employed <sup>a</sup>	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGRN</b>	<b>MGRQ</b>	<b>MGRS</b>	<b>MGRW</b>	<b>YCBE</b>	<b>YCBH</b>	<b>YCBK</b>	<b>YCBN</b>	<b>YCBQ</b>	<b>YCBT</b>	<b>YCBW</b>
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>												
1992	25,868	22,084	3,228	181	376	19,850	6,018	16,934	5,150	2,680	548	973
1993	25,568	21,877	3,185	150	355	19,473	6,095	16,667	5,210	2,603	582	1,042
1994	25,780	21,998	3,302	146	335	19,526	6,255	16,648	5,350	2,691	611	1,148
1995	26,100	22,313	3,363	140	284	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,430	2,733	630	1,293
1996	26,412	22,731	3,304	127	250	19,866	6,546	16,882	5,688	2,655	649	1,289
1997	26,916	23,219	3,357	119	221	20,219	6,697	17,393	5,827	2,667	690	1,259
1998	27,229	23,661	3,288	102	177	20,476	6,753	17,778	5,884	2,570	719	1,191
1999	27,563	24,089	3,211	101	161	20,723	6,840	18,091	5,998	2,521	690	1,284
<b>3-month averages</b>												
Jan-Mar 1999	27,540	24,051	3,226	106	157	20,695	6,845	18,055	5,997	2,530	695	1,269
Feb-Apr	27,549	24,071	3,216	103	160	20,708	6,842	18,068	6,003	2,530	686	1,270
Mar-May (Spr)	27,563	24,089	3,211	101	161	20,723	6,840	18,091	5,998	2,521	690	1,284
Apr-Jun	27,592	24,100	3,230	100	163	20,750	6,843	18,107	5,993	2,534	695	1,316
May-Jul	27,613	24,107	3,244	95	167	20,754	6,858	18,103	6,004	2,540	704	1,285
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,659	24,164	3,233	96	166	20,762	6,877	18,157	6,007	2,518	715	1,294
Jul-Sep	27,696	24,222	3,216	97	160	20,834	6,861	18,229	5,993	2,501	715	1,249
Aug-Oct	27,679	24,253	3,163	101	163	20,825	6,854	18,270	5,983	2,448	715	1,233
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,724	24,269	3,186	106	163	20,879	6,845	18,292	5,978	2,474	712	1,230
Oct-Dec	27,769	24,316	3,184	102	167	20,891	6,878	18,300	6,016	2,477	707	1,227
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,761	24,325	3,181	102	153	20,912	6,849	18,319	6,006	2,487	695	1,223
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,783	24,335	3,183	111	154	20,864	6,919	18,269	6,067	2,487	696	1,223
Jan-Mar 2000	27,824	24,391	3,174	109	150	20,893	6,932	18,310	6,081	2,475	699	1,239
<b>Changes</b>												
Over last 3 months	55	76	-10	6	-17	1	54	10	65	-1	-8	9
Percent	0.2	0.3	-0.3	6.2	-10.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.1	-0.1	-1.2	0.7
Over last 12 months	284	340	-52	2	-7	198	86	255	85	-55	3	-21
Percent	1.0	1.4	-1.6	2.3	-4.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	-2.2	0.5	-1.6
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGRG</b>	<b>MGRR</b>	<b>MGRU</b>	<b>MGRX</b>	<b>YCBF</b>	<b>YCBI</b>	<b>YCBL</b>	<b>YCBO</b>	<b>YCBR</b>	<b>YCBU</b>	<b>YCBV</b>
1992	14,372	11,629	2,442	56	245	13,376	996	10,971	658	2,260	182	443
1993	14,085	11,421	2,388	44	232	13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	471
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	50	219	13,124	1,100	10,737	733	2,270	215	510
1995	14,451	11,671	2,553	44	183	13,296	1,155	10,870	800	2,320	233	546
1996	14,562	11,886	2,476	43	157	13,327	1,234	10,996	890	2,238	238	551
1997	14,857	12,188	2,493	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,202	986	2,240	253	559
1998	15,069	12,506	2,418	30	115	13,737	1,331	11,511	995	2,147	271	527
1999	15,213	12,685	2,385	37	106	13,838	1,375	11,640	1,045	2,127	257	547
<b>3-month averages</b>												
Jan-Mar 1999	15,196	12,677	2,381	37	101	13,830	1,366	11,634	1,043	2,126	256	538
Feb-Apr	15,202	12,677	2,386	35	105	13,837	1,366	11,631	1,046	2,134	251	545
Mar-May (Spr)	15,213	12,685	2,385	37	106	13,838	1,375	11,640	1,045	2,127	257	547
Apr-Jun	15,290	12,699	2,388	35	108	13,841	1,366	11,646	1,053	2,127	261	565
May-Jul	15,245	12,702	2,400	34	110	13,853	1,392	11,654	1,048	2,131	269	545
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,273	12,744	2,388	33	109	13,861	1,412	11,687	1,056	2,108	280	538
Jul-Sep	15,293	12,778	2,377	33	105	13,890	1,403	11,730	1,048	2,094	283	534
Aug-Oct	15,295	12,816	2,338	33	107	13,895	1,400	11,772	1,044	2,053	285	526
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,322	12,831	2,348	34	108	13,935	1,387	11,793	1,038	2,068	280	525
Oct-Dec	15,339	12,854	2,340	35	109	13,950	1,389	11,812	1,042	2,065	275	522
Nov 99-Jan 2000	15,339	12,873	2,329	34	102	13,957	1,382	11,828	1,045	2,062	267	520
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,332	12,867	2,328	37	100	13,939	1,393	11,814	1,053	2,059	269	521
Jan-Mar 2000	15,359	12,912	2,316	36	95	13,965	1,394	11,857	1,055	2,043	273	524
<b>Changes</b>												
Over last 3 months	20	58	-25	1	-14	15	5	44	13	-22	-2	2
Percent	0.1	0.4	-1.1	2.0	-12.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.3	-1.1	-0.8	0.3
Over last 12 months	163	235	-65	-1	-6	135	27	223	12	-83	17	-12
Percent	1.1	1.9	-2.7	-3.7	-6.0	1.0	2.0	1.9	1.1	-3.9	6.8	-2.2
<b>Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGRP</b>	<b>MGRS</b>	<b>MGRV</b>	<b>MGRY</b>	<b>YCBG</b>	<b>YCBJ</b>	<b>YCBM</b>	<b>YCBP</b>	<b>YCBS</b>	<b>YCBV</b>	<b>YCBY</b>
1992	11,496	10,454	786	125	131	6,473	5,022	5,963	4,491	420	366	529
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	571
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	639
1995	11,649	10,642	810	96	101	6,498	5,151	6,012	4,630	413	397	696
1996	11,850	10,845	828	84	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745
1997	12,060	11,032	864	80	84	6,679	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700
1998	12,160	11,155	870	72	62	6,738	5,422	6,266	4,889	422	448	664
1999	12,350	11,404	826	64	55	6,885	5,465	6,451	4,953	394	432	737
<b>3-month averages</b>												
Jan-Mar 1999	12,343	11,375	845	69	55	6,865	5,479	6,421	4,953	405	440	724
Feb-Apr	12,347	11,394	830	68	55	6,871	5,476	6,437	4,957	395	435	725
Mar-May (Spr)	12,350	11,404	826	64	55	6,885	5,465	6,451	4,953	394	432	737
Apr-Jun	12,362	11,401	841	65	55	6,909	5,453	6,460	4,941	407	434	749
May-Jul	12,368	11,405	844	61	57	6,901	5,466	6,449	4,956	409	435	740
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,385	11,420	845	63	57	6,920	5,465	6,470	4,951	410	435	726
Jul-Sep	12,402	11,444	839	64	54	6,944	5,458	6,499	4,946	407	432	706
Aug-Oct	12,384	11,436	825	68	55	6,930	5,454	6,497	4,939	394	430	709
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,402	11,438	838	72	55	6,945	5,458	6,498	4,939	406	432	710
Oct-Dec	12,430	11,462	843	67	58	6,941	5,489	6,487	4,974	412	432	705
Nov 99-Jan 2000	12,422	11,452	852	67	51	6,955	5,468	6,491	4,961	425	427	706
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	12,451	11,468	855	73	55	6,925	5,526	6,454	5,014	428	427	704
Jan-Mar 2000	12,465	11,479	858	73	55	6,927	5,538	6,453	5,026	433	426	709
<b>Changes</b>												
Over last 3 months	35	18	15	6	-3	-14	49	-34	52	21	-6	4
Percent	0.3	0.2	1.8	8.4	-5.3	-2.0	0.9	-0.5	1.0	5.1	-1.4	0.6
Over last 12 months	122	105	32	4	-1	63	59	32	73	28	-14	-15
Percent	1.0	0.9	1.6	5.6	-1.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.5	6.9	-3.2	-2.1

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.1

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)						
	Total <sup>b</sup>	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total <sup>b</sup>	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job			



# B.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employment by age

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>In employment</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>YBSE</b>	<b>YBTO</b>	<b>YBTR</b>	<b>YBTU</b>	<b>YBTX</b>	<b>MGUW</b>	<b>MGU2</b>
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	25,868	25,056	673	3,873	6,717	9,161	4,633	811
1993	25,588	24,799	576	3,638	6,807	9,202	4,576	769
1994	25,780	25,002	584	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	776
1995	26,100	25,308	607	3,390	7,048	9,463	4,799	752
1996	26,412	25,645	660	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	767
1997	26,916	26,118	699	3,295	7,247	9,724	5,154	793
1998	27,229	26,460	696	3,266	7,225	9,875	5,398	769
1999	27,563	26,754	680	3,276	7,157	10,054	5,587	809
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	<b>27,540</b>	<b>26,744</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>3,291</b>	<b>7,170</b>	<b>10,020</b>	<b>5,580</b>	<b>788</b>
Feb-Apr	27,549	26,747	680	3,290	7,155	10,042	5,580	812
Mar-May (Spr)	27,563	26,754	680	3,276	7,157	10,054	5,587	819
Apr-Jun	27,592	26,788	670	3,279	7,145	10,082	5,612	835
May-Jul	27,613	26,810	666	3,283	7,142	10,105	5,613	819
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,659	26,851	666	3,305	7,148	10,119	5,624	817
Jul-Sep	27,696	26,887	664	3,323	7,144	10,117	5,639	803
Aug-Oct	27,679	26,872	663	3,327	7,107	10,127	5,648	807
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,724	26,911	673	3,337	7,097	10,146	5,658	815
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>27,769</b>	<b>26,941</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>3,341</b>	<b>7,083</b>	<b>10,176</b>	<b>5,672</b>	<b>815</b>
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,761	26,933	672	3,339	7,070	10,168	5,684	820
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,783	26,947	664	3,342	7,043	10,220	5,678	826
<b>Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>27,824</b>	<b>26,988</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>7,036</b>	<b>10,258</b>	<b>5,692</b>	<b>815</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>
Percent	0.2	0.2	0.5	-0.4	-0.7	0.8	0.3	0.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-134</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>11</b>
Percent	1.0	0.9	-1.7	1.2	-1.9	2.4	2.0	0.4
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>YBSF</b>	<b>YBTP</b>	<b>YBTS</b>	<b>YBTV</b>	<b>YBTY</b>	<b>MGUX</b>	<b>MGV2</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	14,372	14,072	346	2,033	3,847	4,976	2,871	511
1993	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	473
1994	14,224	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	473
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,002	5,148	2,896	473
1996	14,562	14,296	335	1,771	4,013	5,208	2,969	473
1997	14,857	14,589	343	1,765	4,086	5,268	3,125	473
1998	15,069	14,797	347	1,749	4,093	5,364	3,244	473
1999	15,213	14,928	336	1,753	4,026	5,460	3,353	473
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	<b>15,196</b>	<b>14,914</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>5,439</b>	<b>3,347</b>	<b>473</b>
Feb-Apr	15,202	14,920	337	1,760	4,029	5,445	3,349	473
Mar-May (Spr)	15,213	14,928	336	1,753	4,026	5,460	3,353	473
Apr-Jun	15,230	14,947	333	1,762	4,015	5,474	3,362	473
May-Jul	15,245	14,962	330	1,765	4,007	5,487	3,372	473
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,273	14,987	320	1,775	4,009	5,504	3,379	473
Jul-Sep	15,293	15,006	325	1,784	4,014	5,505	3,378	473
Aug-Oct	15,295	15,011	324	1,791	4,002	5,514	3,380	473
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,322	15,035	333	1,799	4,000	5,521	3,381	473
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>15,339</b>	<b>15,045</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>3,989</b>	<b>5,537</b>	<b>3,388</b>	<b>473</b>
Nov 99-Jan 2000	15,339	15,051	339	1,797	3,976	5,547	3,391	473
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,332	15,045	329	1,798	3,962	5,575	3,382	473
<b>Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>15,359</b>	<b>15,069</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>473</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-4</b>
Percent	0.1	0.2	1.1	-0.4	-0.7	1.0	0.1	-1.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>6</b>
Percent	1.1	1.0	-0.2	2.2	-2.0	2.8	1.3	2.7
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>YBSG</b>	<b>YBTQ</b>	<b>YBTT</b>	<b>YBTW</b>	<b>YBTZ</b>	<b>MGUY</b>	<b>MGV3</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	11,496	10,984	327	1,840	2,870	4,185	1,762	511
1993	11,483	10,969	296	1,724	2,946	4,232	1,781	514
1994	11,556	11,043	286	1,637	3,000	4,275	1,845	514
1995	11,649	11,145	300	1,579	3,046	4,316	1,904	504
1996	11,850	11,348	324	1,573	3,078	4,438	1,936	502
1997	12,060	11,530	356	1,529	3,161	4,455	2,029	497
1998	12,160	11,663	349	1,517	3,132	4,511	2,155	497
1999	12,350	11,826	344	1,523	3,131	4,595	2,234	504
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	<b>12,343</b>	<b>11,830</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>3,131</b>	<b>4,581</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>513</b>
Feb-Apr	12,347	11,827	343	1,529	3,126	4,597	2,231	520
Mar-May (Spr)	12,350	11,826	344	1,523	3,131	4,595	2,234	524
Apr-Jun	12,362	11,841	337	1,517	3,130	4,608	2,250	521
May-Jul	12,368	11,848	336	1,517	3,135	4,618	2,242	520
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,385	11,865	335	1,530	3,139	4,615	2,245	521
Jul-Sep	12,402	11,881	339	1,539	3,130	4,612	2,261	522
Aug-Oct	12,384	11,861	339	1,537	3,105	4,613	2,268	523
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,402	11,877	340	1,538	3,097	4,625	2,278	525
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>12,430</b>	<b>11,896</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>534</b>
Nov 99-Jan 2000	12,422	11,883	333	1,542	3,084	4,621	2,282	540
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	12,451	11,902	335	1,544	3,081	4,645	2,296	549
<b>Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>12,465</b>	<b>11,919</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>547</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>
Percent	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	0.6	0.7	2.4
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-54</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>33</b>
Percent	1.0	0.7	-3.1	0.0	-1.7	1.9	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

## Employment by age

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Employment rates (%)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>MGSR</b>	<b>MGSU</b>	<b>YBUA</b>	<b>YBUD</b>	<b>YBUG</b>	<b>YBUJ</b>	<b>YBUM</b>	<b>YBUP</b>
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	57.1	71.2	48.7	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.4	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.8	45.0	63.7	74.7	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	57.2	71.3	45.1	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.6	71.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.5	72.9	47.9	66.6	78.0	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.9	73.4	47.8	66.6	78.7	80.7	65.5	7.5
1999	59.4	74.0	47.1	66.7	79.7	81.1	66.2	7.9
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Feb-Apr	59.4	74.0	47.1	67.0	79.5	81.1	66.2	7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	59.4	74.0	47.1	66.7	79.7	81.1	66.2	7.9
Apr-Jun	59.4	74.0	46.4	66.8	79.7	81.3	66.3	7.8
May-Jul	59.4	74.1	46.2	66.8	79.8	81.3	66.2	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	59.5	74.2	45.5	67.3	80.1	81.4	66.2	7.9
Jul-Sep	59.6	74.2	46.1	67.6	80.2	81.2	66.3	7.9
Aug-Oct	59.5	74.2	46.0	67.6	80.0	81.2	66.3	7.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.6	74.2	46.7	67.8	80.0	81.2	66.4	7.9
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Nov 99-Jan 2000	59.7	74.3	46.6	67.8	80.1	81.2	66.4	8.1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	59.7	74.3	46.1	67.8	80.0	81.5	66.3	8.1
<b>Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>								



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

	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) <sup>c</sup>	HM Forces <sup>b</sup>	Government-supported trainees <sup>d</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>e</sup>	
	Male		Female						
	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>					
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>	<b>BCAE</b>		<b>BCAF</b>		<b>BCAD</b>	<b>BCAG</b>	<b>BCAH</b>	<b>DY CZ</b>	<b>DY DA</b>
1996 Mar R	11,278	1,305	11,196	5,205	22,474	3,595	225	214	26,509
Jun R	11,385	1,346	11,347	5,304	22,732	3,614	221	181	26,748
Sep	11,481	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,850	3,678	218	189	26,935
Dec	11,564	1,395	11,452	5,346	23,017	3,640	216	190	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	27,656
Sep	12,380	1,541	11,835	5,248	24,214	3,430	208	100	27,952
Dec	12,432	1,573	11,948	5,346	24,380	3,422	208	98	28,109
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>	<b>BCHI</b>		<b>BCHJ</b>		<b>BCAJ</b>	<b>DY ZN</b>	<b>LOJ X</b>	<b>LOJ U</b>	<b>DY DC</b>
1996 Mar R	11,335	1,315	11,247	5,228	22,582	3,603	225	211	26,621
Jun R	11,396	1,347	11,332	5,295	22,728	3,622	222	195	26,767
Sep	11,427	1,355	11,372	5,313	22,799	3,650	218	191	26,857
Dec	11,508	1,368	11,369	5,284	22,877	3,650	216	181	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	12,381	1,547	11,872	5,287	24,252	3,433	208	93	27,966
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>	<b>DY CA</b>		<b>DY CB</b>		<b>DY CM</b>	<b>DY CT</b>	<b>DY CU</b>	<b>DY DE</b>	<b>DY DF</b>
1996 Mar R	10,993	1,261	10,903	5,070	21,896	3,503	225	197	25,821
Jun R	11,100	1,303	11,054	5,170	22,154	3,530	221	165	26,070
Sep	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,593	218	170	26,250
Dec	11,273	1,349	11,152	5,206	22,425	3,555	216	171	26,368
1997 Mar	11,325	1,311	11,011	5,047	22,335	3,539	214	158	26,246
Jun	11,545	1,379	11,127	5,098	22,672	3,518	210	145	26,545
Sep	11,599	1,388	11,188	5,079	22,787	3,548	210	154	26,700
Dec	11,736	1,463	11,352	5,183	23,088	3,464	211	146	26,909
1998 Mar	11,728	1,417	11,309	5,086	23,037	3,471	211	137	26,856
Jun	11,806	1,406	11,348	5,012	23,155	3,399	210	98	26,862
Sep	11,941	1,381	11,422	4,985	23,363	3,416	209	106	27,094
Dec	11,982	1,437	11,499	5,082	23,482	3,397	210	100	27,188
1999 Mar	11,891	1,443	11,385	5,052	23,276	3,379	209	97	26,961
Jun	11,948	1,462	11,473	5,081	23,421	3,427	208	91	27,147
Sep	12,073	1,491	11,524	5,100	23,597	3,346	208	93	27,244
Dec	12,123	1,521	11,632	5,194	23,755	3,338	208	92	27,394
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>	<b>DY CF</b>		<b>DY CG</b>		<b>DY CN</b>	<b>DY ZO</b>	<b>LOJ W</b>	<b>LOJ T</b>	<b>DY DH</b>
1996 Mar R	11,049	1,271	10,954	5,093	22,003	3,510	225	193	25,931
Jun R	11,110	1,304	11,039	5,160	22,149	3,538	222	179	26,087
Sep	11,141	1,311	11,076	5,178	22,217	3,565	218	171	26,171
Dec	11,218	1,322	11,072	5,144	22,290	3,565	216	162	26,233
1997 Mar	11,392	1,329	11,074	5,073	22,466	3,546	214	153	26,379
Jun	11,572	1,383	11,137	5,098	22,709	3,525	210	159	26,635
Sep	11,555	1,393	11,191	5,106	22,747	3,522	211	154	26,632
Dec	11,683	1,436	11,275	5,122	22,958	3,474	211	138	26,780
1998 Mar	11,792	1,434	11,368	5,107	23,160	3,478	210	132	26,961
Jun	11,829	1,410	11,360	5,025	23,189	3,405	210	110	26,914
Sep	11,905	1,389	11,426	5,012	23,331	3,393	209	104	27,038
Dec	11,931	1,410	11,425	5,023	23,356	3,407	210	93	27,066
1999 Mar	11,951	1,458	11,440	5,069	23,392	3,386	209	93	27,079
Jun	11,969	1,464	11,485	5,095	23,454	3,431	209	102	27,196
Sep	12,041	1,499	11,530	5,130	23,571	3,327	208	91	27,197
Dec	12,073	1,495	11,558	5,135	23,632	3,349	208	87	27,275

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01633 812070

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on p.S3.

Revisions to data from September 1995 to June 1996 are due to the inclusion of regressed data from the Labour Force Survey (HM forces and Government-supported trainees have not been revised).

a Workforce jobs (formerly workforce in employment) are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

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

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

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

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

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

R Revised

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# B.12 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
	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	6,435	
1991 Jun	22,702	22,682	4,342	4,362	4,720	4,742	5,870	5,895	
1992 Jun	22,356	22,335	4,125	4,137	4,465	4,481	5,505	5,524	
1993 Jun	22,032	22,006	3,944	3,951	4,241	4,250	5,186	5,200	
1994 Jun	22,121	22,084	3,963	3,967	4,224	4,231	5,170	5,180	
1995 Jun	22,454	22,414	4,064	4,069	4,301	4,308	5,218	5,228	
1996 Jun	22,706	22,702	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,216	5,227	
1997 Jun	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			
1998 Feb			4,195	4,208	4,414	4,427			
1998 Mar	23,643	23,767	4,190	4,207	4,408	4,424	5,494	5,521	
1998 Apr			4,187	4,210	4,405	4,428			
1998 May			4,180	4,203	4,398	4,420			
1998 Jun	23,762	23,798	4,185	4,194	4,402	4,411	5,481	5,504	
1998 Jul			4,191	4,188	4,408	4,404			
1998 Aug			4,195	4,185	4,413	4,401			
1998 Sep	23,972	23,941	4,195	4,180	4,412	4,397	5,511	5,492	
1998 Oct			4,177	4,157	4,394	4,373			
1998 Nov			4,165	4,143	4,382	4,360			
1998 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			
1999 Mar	23,889	24,006	4,067	4,084	4,284	4,300	5,362	5,388	
1999 Apr			4,048	4,070	4,264	4,285			
1999 May			4,038	4,060	4,254	4,274			
1999 Jun	24,034	24,069	4,042	4,049	4,257	4,264	5,351	5,373	
1999 Jul			4,042	4,038	4,256	4,252			
1999 Aug			4,043	4,032	4,257	4,245			
1999 Sep	24,214	24,189	4,033	4,019	4,245	4,232	5,378	5,361	
1999 Oct			4,034	4,015	4,245	4,226			
1999 Nov			4,032	4,010	4,243	4,221			
1999 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			
2000 Feb P			3,997	4,004	4,243	4,210			
2000 Mar P			3,986	3,998	4,192	4,205			

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water		Food products, beverages and tobacco		Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products		Wood and wood products		Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media		Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A, B 01-05	YEJU	YEJL	DA 15-16	LOKA	LOKB	LOKJ	LOKJ	DE 21-22	LOKD	LOKE	DG 24	LOKQ
1987 Jun	15,204	15,171	346	346	470	529	577	577	90	467	300	300	300	300	300
1988 Jun	15,837	15,806	338	338	446	521	581	581	94	470	314	314	314	314	314
1989 Jun	16,248	16,216	324	324	428	510	550	550	97	480	320	320	320	320	320
1990 Jun	16,643	16,601	318	318	406	504	507	507	96	481	320	320	320	320	320
1991 Jun	16,525	16,478	309	309	381	506	433	433	85	461	310	310	310	310	310
1992 Jun	16,540	16,500	311	311	343	480	415	415	83	461	310	310	310	310	310
1993 Jun	16,518	16,479	327	327	299	467	409	409	89	453	300	300	300	300	300
1994 Jun	16,651	16,603	300	300	264	456	401	401	91	457	290	290	290	290	290
1995 Jun	16,964	16,912	273	273	239	456	385	385	82	474	280	280	280	280	280
1996 Jun	17,213	17,192	283	283	229	449	377	377	84	474	280	280	280	280	280
1997 Jun	17,504	17,616	298	298	228	474	370	370	86	474	280	280	280	280	280
1998 Jan					222	483	358	358	86	481	280	280	280	280	280
1998 Feb					219	485	358	358	87	480	280	280	280	280	280
1998 Mar	17,833	17,922	324	324	217	487	358	358	86	478	280	280	280	280	280
1998 Apr					218	485	358	358	86	479	280	280	280	280	280
1998 May					216	484	357	357	86	481	280	280	280	280	280
1998 Jun	17,960	17,972	323	323	217	484	356	356	84	482	280	280	280	280	280
1998 Jul					216	481	354	354	84	481	280	280	280	280	280
1998 Aug					216	481	352	352	85	480	280	280	280	280	280
1998 Sep	18,132	18,140	309	309	217	480	349	349	86	481	280	280	280	280	280
1998 Oct					216	477	346	346	85	481	280	280	280	280	280
1998 Nov					217	478	342	342	85	480	280	280	280	280	280
1998 Dec	18,333	18,228	304	304	217	479	338	338	84	478	280	280	280	280	280
1999 Jan					222	478	335	335	84	475	280	280	280	280	280
1999 Feb					218	477	330	330	84	476	280	280	280	280	280
1999 Mar	18,229	18,312	306	306	217	477	326	326	83	477	280	280	280	280	280
1999 Apr					215	476	321	321	81	479	280	280	280	280	280
1999 May					214	475	319	319	82	475	280	280	280	280	280
1999 Jun	18,367	18,378	318	318	215	475	316	316	84	473	280	280	280	280	280
1999 Jul					214	474	313	313	84	475	280	280	280	280	280
1999 Aug					213	473	311	311	84	474	280	280	280	280	280
1999 Sep	18,514	18,526	302	302	213	472	309	309	84	472	280	280	280	280	280
1999 Oct					211	471	307	307	84	471	280	280	280	280	280
1999 Nov					211	470	306	306	84	470	280	280	280	280	280
1999 Dec	18,690	18,586	307	307	209	468	305	305	85	471	280	280	280	280	280
2000 Jan P					207	469	304	304	86	470	280	280	280	280	280
2000 Feb P					206	469	304	304	87	470	280	280	280	280	280
2000 Mar P					206	470	300	300	87	470	280	280	280	280	280

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

# EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1987 Jun	213	857	868	481	594	510	234	1,144	3,430	989
1988 Jun	223	868	884	492	593	509	240	1,189	3,536	1,063
1989 Jun	227	870	884	496	599	499	246	1,231	3,671	1,150
1990 Jun	221	870	870	495	558	491	247	1,249	3,741	1,207
1991 Jun	195	779	779	464	496	437	217	1,152	3,677	1,182
1992 Jun	190	735	735	429	454	405	211	1,044	3,669	1,170
1993 Jun	194	693	693	387	432	356	210	950	3,647	1,136
1994 Jun	203	703	703	384	448	351	215	949	3,733	1,142
1995 Jun	225	704	704	398	486	374	229	921	3,781	1,199
1996 Jun	231	713	713	403	510	388	228	889	3,829	1,250
1997 Jun	242	715	715	402	520	391	245	980	3,959	1,275
1998 Jan	243	708	708	403	535	400	244			
1998 Feb	244	707	707	405	536	403	245			
1998 Mar	243	705	705	404	535	404	245	1,097	4,002	1,349
1998 Apr	244	705	705	403	537	408	245			
1998 May	244	699	699	402	534	411	245			
1998 Jun	244	694	694	402	532	410	245	1,093	4,014	1,332
1998 Jul	244	693	693	402	531	411	246			
1998 Aug	244	693	693	402	530	412	247			
1998 Sep	244	692	692	402	528	411	247	1,095	4,057	1,370
1998 Oct	244	685	685	398	524	410	245			
1998 Nov	243	682	682	397	521	408	246			
1998 Dec	242	675	675	396	516	406	246	1,098	4,063	1,373
1999 Jan	241	674	674	394	520	405	249			
1999 Feb	241	671	671	392	518	405	247			
1999 Mar	240	668	668	391	514	401	247	1,087	4,063	1,375
1999 Apr	239	664	664	389	512	400	249			
1999 May	238	665	665	387	510	400	249			
1999 Jun	238	665	665	386	508	397	249	1,109	4,066	1,367
1999 Jul	237	663	663	383	507	396	249			
1999 Aug	235	661	661	383	506	398	250			
1999 Sep	235	661	661	382	502	394	250	1,129	4,091	1,379
1999 Oct	235	660	660	381	503	393	251			
1999 Nov	236	661	661							



# B.13

## EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	December 1998			December 1999			1999			2000		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan P	Feb P	Mar P
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>3,126.2</b>	<b>1,227.4</b>	<b>4,353.6</b>	<b>3,060.3</b>	<b>1,165.8</b>	<b>4,226.1</b>	<b>4,245.2</b>	<b>4,243.1</b>	<b>4,226.1</b>	<b>4,207.2</b>	<b>4,203.1</b>	<b>4,192.3</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>68.0</b>
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
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,957.6</b>	<b>1,178.5</b>	<b>4,136.1</b>	<b>2,897.9</b>	<b>1,119.5</b>	<b>4,017.4</b>	<b>4,033.8</b>	<b>4,032.5</b>	<b>4,017.4</b>	<b>4,001.1</b>	<b>3,996.7</b>	<b>3,985.8</b>
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	463.9
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	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	271.1 159.9
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	28.9
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	366.2	365.4	365.8	366.0	365.5	365.9
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	29.1
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	176.2	84.7	260.9	176.9	79.4	256.4	257.7	256.8	256.4	253.5	253.1	252.4
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	232.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.1	30.7	142.8	109.8	29.8	139.6	139.7	140.1	139.6	141.2	141.5	141.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals except machinery	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	517.7 120.0	519.8 120.0	522.2 120.0
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	377.2	374.9
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL 30 31 32 33	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 54.6	500.1 54.2
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM 34 35	359.8 199.2 160.6	48.1 29.6 18.5	407.9 228.8 179.1	348.3 192.2 156.2	44.8 26.7 18.1	393.1 218.9 174.2	394.6 219.6 175.0	395.5 220.0 174.2	393.1 218.9 174.5	391.9 217.3 173.8	391.1 216.6 173.1	389.8 216.6 173.1
Manufacturing n.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
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>142.1</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>139.6</b>	<b>141.6</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>139.6</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>138.7</b>

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

P Provisional  
R Revised

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

# B.18

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public administration and health	Other services	Total services
<b>SC292 sections</b>	<b>DYDC</b>	<b>LOLI</b>	<b>LOLL</b>	<b>LOLO</b>	<b>LOLR</b>	<b>LOLU</b>	<b>LOLX</b>	<b>LOMA</b>	<b>LOMD</b>	<b>LOMG</b>	<b>LOMJ</b>
All jobs	26,172	588	289	4,301	1,822	5,776	1,543	4,208	6,303	1,343	19,173
Dec	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	1,333	19,195
Jun	26,198	603	271	4,317	1,805	5,725	1,529	4,232	6,336	1,331	19,202
Sep	26,368	592	260	4,327	1,803	5,753	1,539	4,362	6,348	1,335	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	26,491	560	244	4,387	1,777	5,758	1,527	4,508	6,329	1,401	19,524
Dec	26,617	559	249	4,460	1,744	5,771	1,520	4,559	6,351	1,405	19,606
Mar	26,598	569	239	4,455	1,733	5,756	1,506	4,534	6,379	1,427	19,602
Jun	26,729	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	5,829	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	20,268
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	27,695	569	229	4,531	1,808	6,086	1,571	4,969	6,365	1,567	20,558
Jun	27,623	565	227	4,515	1,795	6,056	1,574	4,988	6,372	1,531	20,521
Sep	27,749	543	227	4,492	1,780	6,129	1,591	5,033	6,409	1,545	20,707
Dec	27,779	524	227	4,429	1,797	6,100	1,627	5,086	6,434	1,554	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	27,986	512	219	4,289	1,810	6,157	1,703	5,204	6,487	1,605	21,156
Change on quarter	80	9	-4	-10	2	54	27	13	-13	2	83
Per cent	0.3	1.7	-1.7	-0.2	0.1	0.9	1.6	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.4
Change on year	207	-12	-8	-141	14	57	76	118	53	50	354
Per cent	0.7	-2.3	-3.7	-3.2	0.8	0.9	4.7	2.3	0.8	3.2	1.7
Male jobs	LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
Dec	14,179	455	232	3,003	1,616	2,785	1,168	2,203	2,105	613	8,874
Mar	14,176	466	223	3,005	1,594	2,754	1,147	2,212	2,121	654	8,888
Jun	14,201	471	215	3,025	1,594	2,759	1,161	2,196	2,122	660	8,897
Sep	14,297	463	207	3,030	1,596	2,764	1,171	2,270	2,130	666	9,001
Dec	14,335	455	202	3,055	1,594	2,786	1,163	2,264	2,127	689	9,029
Mar	14,340	451	199	3,076	1,587	2,799	1,173	2,257	2,115	682	9,027
Jun	14,366	448	197	3,096	1,590	2,801	1,175	2,270	2,103	687	9,036
Sep	14,360	446	197	3,108	1,583	2,763	1,172	2,313	2,099	679	9,026
Dec	14,399	441	201	3,172	1,553	2,739	1,164	2,346	2,109	675	9,032
Mar	14,328	449	194	3,169	1,540	2,740	1,151	2,309	2,103	673	8,976
Jun	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	2,332	2,132	685	9,077
Dec	14,513	460	188	3,175	1,541	2,829	1,190	2,309	2,126	696	9,148
Mar	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
Dec	14,863	433	183	3,194	1,591	2,969	1,161	2,525	2,067	740	9,462
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
Mar	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
Dec	15,094	383	170	3,095	1,608	3,029	1,243				



# B.21 EMPLOYMENT

## Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>a</sup>	All workers <sup>b</sup>	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
<b>All</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	850.3	33.0	37.9	14.7	10.6
1993	838.8	33.0	14.7	9.9	
1994	853.4	33.3	38.5	15.0	9.2
1995	871.5	33.5	38.7	15.1	9.2
1996	878.8	33.4	38.7	15.1	8.9
1997	892.0	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
1998	901.0	33.2	38.5	15.1	9.1
1999	914.7	33.3	38.5	15.4	9.1
<b>3-month averages</b>					
Jan-Mar 1999	908.4	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
Feb-Apr	905.7	33.0	38.2	15.3	8.8
Mar-May (Spr)	914.7	33.3	38.5	15.4	9.1
Apr-Jun	910.6	33.1	38.3	15.4	9.0
May-Jul	912.4	33.1	38.4	15.4	9.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	911.1	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
Jul-Sep	912.9	33.0	38.3	15.3	8.9
Aug-Oct	909.7	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	906.4	32.7	37.9	15.3	9.2
Oct-Dec	913.1	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	909.9	32.8	38.0	15.3	9.2
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	908.7	32.8	38.0	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 2000	905.9	32.6	37.8	15.3	9.1
<b>Changes</b>					
Over last 3 months	-7.3	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.2
Percent	-0.8	-1.0	-1.1	-0.3	-1.9
Over last 12 months	-2.5	-0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.1
Percent	-0.3	-1.3	-1.4	-0.1	0.9
<b>Male</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	551.2	38.6	39.9	14.3	11.9
1993	540.4	38.6	40.0	14.3	10.8
1994	550.6	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.8
1995	564.0	39.2	40.9	14.6	9.9
1996	566.7	39.1	40.8	14.8	9.6
1997	574.4	38.8	40.6	14.8	10.7
1998	581.4	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
1999	585.0	38.5	40.4	15.1	9.6
<b>3-month averages</b>					
Jan-Mar 1999	581.4	38.4	40.2	15.1	9.5
Feb-Apr	579.3	38.2	40.1	15.1	9.3
Mar-May (Spr)	585.0	38.5	40.4	15.1	9.6
Apr-Jun	582.3	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.7
May-Jul	584.1	38.4	40.3	15.2	10.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	583.9	38.3	40.2	15.1	9.8
Jul-Sep	584.6	38.3	40.2	15.0	9.7
Aug-Oct	582.9	38.2	40.1	15.0	9.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	580.1	37.9	39.8	15.1	10.0
Oct-Dec	585.3	38.2	40.2	15.1	10.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	583.3	38.1	40.0	15.0	10.1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	582.2	38.1	40.0	14.8	9.7
Jan-Mar 2000	580.2	37.9	39.7	14.9	9.7
<b>Changes</b>					
Over last 3 months	-5.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3
Percent	-0.9	-1.0	-1.3	-1.5	-3.3
Over last 12 months	-1.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	0.2
Percent	-0.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.5	2.0
<b>Female</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	299.1	26.1	34.1	14.7	9.3
1993	298.4	26.1	34.2	14.8	9.0
1994	302.9	26.3	34.5	15.1	8.6
1995	307.6	26.5	34.5	15.2	8.6
1996	312.1	26.4	34.7	15.1	8.3
1997	317.7	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.4
1998	319.6	26.3	34.4	15.2	8.6
1999	329.7	26.7	34.8	15.4	8.6
<b>3-month averages</b>					
Jan-Mar 1999	326.9	26.5	34.5	15.5	8.7
Feb-Apr	326.4	26.5	34.4	15.3	8.6
Mar-May (Spr)	329.7	26.7	34.8	15.4	8.6
Apr-Jun	328.2	26.6	34.6	15.4	8.5
May-Jul	328.3	26.6	34.5	15.5	8.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	327.1	26.4	34.4	15.3	8.4
Jul-Sep	328.3	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.5
Aug-Oct	326.8	26.4	34.3	15.4	8.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	326.3	26.4	34.1	15.3	8.6
Oct-Dec	327.8	26.4	34.2	15.4	8.6
Nov 99-Jan 2000	326.6	26.3	34.1	15.3	8.5
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	326.4	26.3	34.0	15.4	8.6
Jan-Mar 2000	325.6	26.2	33.9	15.4	8.7
<b>Changes</b>					
Over last 3 months	-2.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.1
Percent	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	0.3	0.6
Over last 12 months	-1.3	-0.4	-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.

# EMPLOYMENT B.22

## Usual weekly hours of work

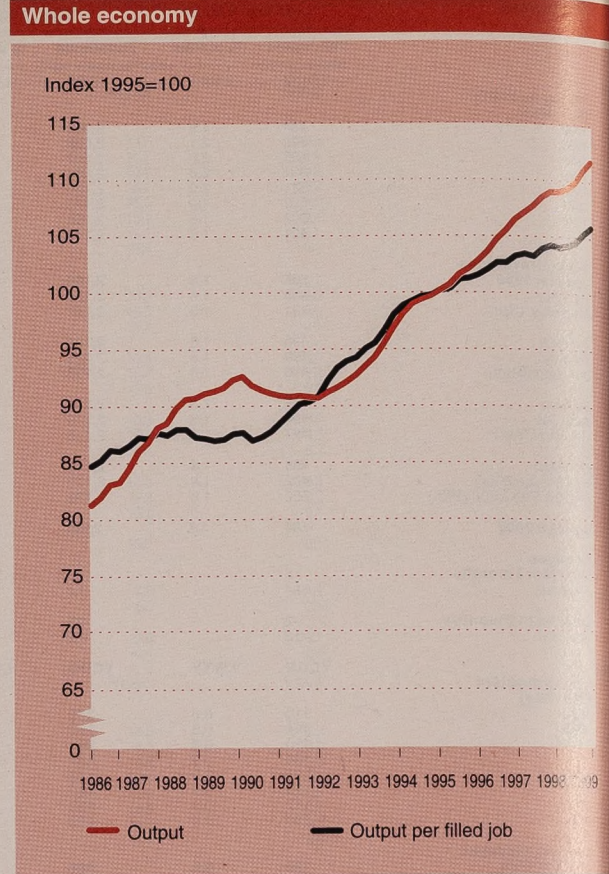
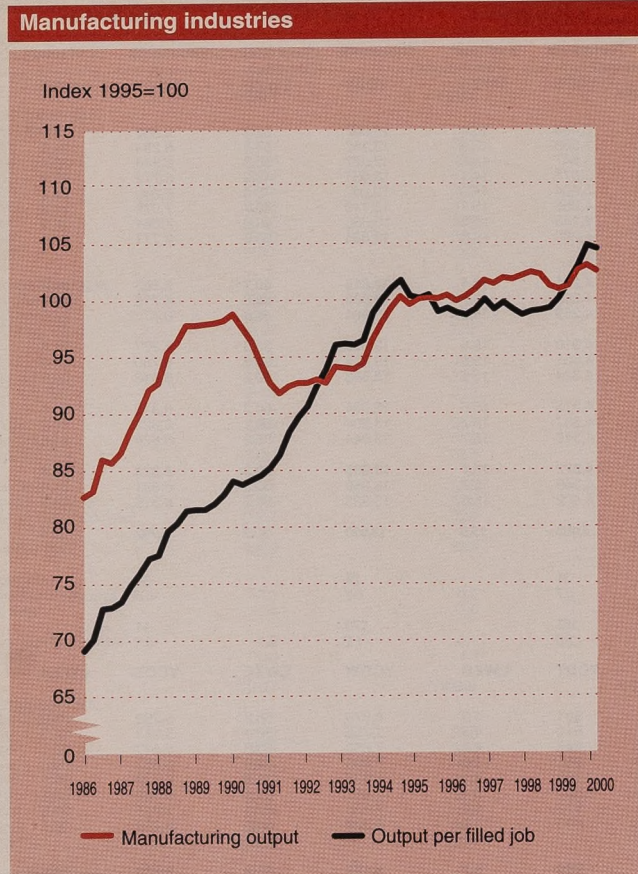
Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Usual weekly hours of work									
	Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
<b>All</b>	YCDM	LVAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1992	494	1.9	2,081	8.0	3,463	13.4	13,537	52.3	6,302	24.4
1993	525	2.1	2,039	8.0	3,553	13.9	13,157	51.5	6,294	24.6
1994	506	2.0	2,107	8.2	3,647	14.1	12,977	50.3	6,544	25.4
1995	531	2.0	2,088	8.0	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9
1996	541	2.0	2,135	8.1	3,904	14.8	12,902	48.8	6,930	26.2
1997	502	1.9	2,173	8.1	4,056	15.1	13,110	48.7	7,075	26.3
1998	502	1.8	2,156	7.9	4,155	15.3	13,355	49.0	7,061	25.9
1999	491	1.8	2,147	7.8	4,289	15.6	13,864	50.3	6,771	24.6
<b>3-month averages</b>										
Jan-Mar 1999	505	1.8	2,160	7.8	4,251	15.4	13,819	50.2	6,803	24.7
Feb-Apr	488	1.8	2,158	7.8	4,267	15.5	13,860	50.3	6,776	24.6
Mar-May (Spr)	491	1.8	2,147	7.8	4,289	15.6	13,864	50.3	6,771	24.6
Apr-Jun	494	1.8	2,132	7.7	4,310	15.6	13,878	50.3	6,777	24.6
May-Jul	496	1.8	2,123	7.7	4,321	15.6	13,892	50.3	6,780	24.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	496	1.8	2,132	7.7	4,324	15.6	13,888	50.2	6,818	24.6
Jul-Sep	496	1.8	2,136	7.7	4,313	15.6	13,934	50.3	6,816	24.6
Aug-Oct	496	1.8	2,119	7.7	4,337	15.7	13,904	50.2	6,822	24.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	497	1.8	2,116	7.6	4,346	15.7	13,944	50.3	6,820	24.6
Oct-Dec	498	1.8	2,110	7.6	4,372	15.7	13,965	50.3	6,823	24.6
Nov 99-Jan 2000	492	1.8	2,110	7.6	4,369	15.7	13,959	50.3	6,831	24.6
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	500	1.8	2,132	7.7	4,402	15.8	13,933	50.2	6,816	24.5
Jan-Mar 2000	504	1.8	2,135	7.7	4,403	15.8	13,990	50.3	6,792	24.4
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	6		25		31		24		-31	
Percent	1.1		1.2		0.7		0.2		-0.5	
Over last 12 months	-2		-25		152		170		-11	
Percent	-0.3		-1.2		3.6		1.2		-0.2	
<b>Male</b>	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1992	110	0.8	342	2.4	581	4.0	8,079	56.2	5,260	36.6
1993	114	0.8	352	2.5	610	4.3	7,755	55.1	5,253	37.3
1994	120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
1995	134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0
1996	131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3
1997	129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1
1998	117	0.8	469	3.1	813	5.4	7,855	52.1	5,815	38.6
1999	130	0.9	469	3.1	893	5.9	8,222	54.0	5,499	36.1
<b>3-month averages</b>										
Jan-Mar 1999	130	0.9	466	3.1	869	5.7	8,172	53.8	5,559	36.6
Feb-Apr	124	0.8	469	3.1	872	5.7	8,213	54.0	5,524	36.3
Mar-May (Spr)	130	0.9	469	3.1	893	5.9	8,222	54.0	5,499	36.1
Apr-Jun	127	0.8	476	3.1	903	5.9	8,198	53.8	5,526	36.3
May-Jul	126	0.8	477	3.1	892	5.8	8,200	53.8	5,550	36.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	124	0.8	484	3.2	898	5.9	8,193	53.6	5,574	36.5
Jul-Sep	123	0.8	481	3.1	894	5.8	8,245	53.9	5,551	36.3
Aug-Oct	124	0.8	472	3.1	901	5.9	8,236	53.8	5,563	36.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	121	0.8	471	3.1	898	5.9	8,272	54.0	5,560	36.3
Oct-Dec	120	0.8	470	3.1	902	5.9	8,274	53.9	5,573	36.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	118	0.8	474	3.1	896	5.8	8,271	53.9	5,580	36.4
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	120	0.8	485	3.2	898	5.9	8,252	53.8	5,577	36.4
Jan-Mar 2000	124	0.8	487	3.2	887	5.8	8,299	54.0	5,563	36.2
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	4		17		-15		25		-11	
Percent	3.5		3.6		-1.7		0.3		-0.2	
Over last 12 months	-6									



# B.32 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of employment and output per filled job



UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output <sup>a</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job
SIC 1992		LNNM	LNNN		LNOJ	LNNW		LNOK	LNNM
1991	90.9	102.2	89.0	94.5	110.4	85.6	92.8	107.8	88.3
1992	91.1	99.3	91.8	94.0	103.5	90.8	92.8	101.2	91.7
1993	93.2	98.3	94.8	94.9	99.2	95.7	94.1	97.8	96.7
1994	97.4	99.1	98.2	98.3	98.6	99.7	96.5	98.0	100.0
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.1	101.2	99.9	100.4	101.4	99.9
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	102.1	101.7	100.4	101.7	102.1	99.9
1998	108.5	104.5	103.9	102.7	102.3	100.4	102.0	103.0	98.3
1999	110.5	105.2	105.1	103.2	98.8	104.5	101.9	99.3	102.9
1992 Q1	90.8	100.4	90.4	94.0	105.8	88.9	92.7	103.3	88.3
1992 Q2	90.7	99.9	93.5	94.0	104.6	89.4	92.7	102.1	93.9
1992 Q3	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	102.8	91.6	93.0	100.6	92.9
1992 Q4	91.6	98.1	93.4	94.1	100.8	93.4	92.7	98.7	94.0
1993 Q1	92.1	98.1	94.0	94.6	99.8	94.8	94.1	97.9	96.1
1993 Q2	92.7	98.2	94.3	94.4	99.4	95.0	94.0	97.7	93.9
1993 Q3	93.5	98.3	95.1	95.1	98.9	96.1	93.9	97.8	96.1
1993 Q4	94.3	98.6	95.6	95.7	98.6	97.1	94.4	97.8	95.5
1994 Q1	95.5	98.7	96.7	96.3	98.5	97.8	96.5	97.5	98.9
1994 Q2	96.9	98.8	98.1	98.1	98.6	99.5	98.0	97.9	100.1
1994 Q3	98.1	99.3	98.9	98.9	98.6	100.3	99.3	98.2	101.8
1994 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
1995 Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.8	100.2	100.1	99.9	100.2
1995 Q3	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.2	99.8	100.5
1995 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	99.8
1996 Q2	102.1	100.8	101.3	100.8	100.9	99.9	99.9	101.0	98.9
1996 Q3	102.8	101.2	101.6	101.2	101.2	100.1	100.3	101.7	98.7
1996 Q4	103.6	101.5	102.1	101.5	101.3	100.1	100.9	101.7	99.2
1997 Q1	101.9	101.9	102.7	102.0	101.4	100.6	101.7	101.6	100.1
1997 Q2	105.5	102.7	102.7	101.9	101.7	100.1	101.4	102.1	99.2
1997 Q3	106.5	103.1	103.3	102.6	101.7	100.9	101.9	102.1	98.8
1997 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
1998 Q2	108.5	104.3	104.0	103.2	102.8	100.4	102.4	103.5	99.0
1998 Q3	109.0	104.5	104.3	103.2	102.4	100.7	102.2	103.1	99.1
1998 Q4	109.0	104.8	104.1	102.4	101.4	101.0	101.2	102.0	99.3
1999 Q1	109.3	104.8	104.3	101.9	100.1	101.8	100.9	100.7	100.2
1999 Q2	109.9	105.1	104.6	102.6	99.1	103.6	101.2	99.6	101.6
1999 Q3	111.0	105.3	105.4	104.1	98.3	105.9	102.6	98.8	103.9
1999 Q4	111.8	105.5	106.0	104.2	97.7	106.6	103.0	98.3	104.8
2000 Q1	N/A	N/A	N/A	103.3	97.5	106.0	102.5	98.1	104.5

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

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

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.

## Share Ownership

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# C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

## ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBVG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWV	YBXA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	2,831	9.9	1,249	585	997	35.2	466	2,799	10.0	1,238	581	980	35.0	453
1993	2,967	10.5	1,155	577	1,265	42.2	651	2,963	10.7	1,141	571	1,250	42.2	641
1994	2,798	9.8	1,080	467	1,251	44.7	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	726
1995	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	669	2,499	9.0	1,032	400	1,068	42.7	663
1996	2,394	8.3	1,060	404	930	38.9	585	2,373	8.5	1,051	400	922	38.9	576
1997	2,087	7.2	992	310	785	37.6	496	2,083	7.3	992	309	773	37.5	489
1998	1,824	6.3	992	253	579	31.7	361	1,803	6.4	983	256	570	31.6	354
1999	1,798	6.1	1,020	267	512	28.4	302	1,778	6.2	1,010	264	504	28.3	297
3-month averages														
Jan-Mar 1999	1,819	6.2	1,037	270	512	28.1	316	1,801	6.3	1,030	268	503	27.9	308
Feb-Apr	1,811	6.2	1,019	281	511	28.2	312	1,794	6.3	1,011	280	504	28.1	306
Mar-May (Spr)	1,798	6.1	1,020	267	512	28.4	302	1,778	6.2	1,010	264	504	28.3	297
Apr-Jun	1,770	6.0	993	272	505	28.5	296	1,750	6.1	985	269	496	28.3	293
May-Jul	1,746	5.9	979	261	506	29.0	295	1,727	6.1	971	258	498	28.8	290
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,736	5.9	964	273	499	28.8	297	1,716	6.0	955	270	492	28.7	291
Jul-Sep	1,739	5.9	968	267	504	29.0	296	1,717	6.0	958	263	496	28.9	290
Aug-Oct	1,737	5.9	970	262	505	29.1	299	1,717	6.0	962	259	496	28.9	290
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,740	5.9	972	263	506	29.0	295	1,720	6.0	963	260	497	28.9	291
Oct-Dec	1,733	5.9	971	260	502	28.9	281	1,712	6.0	961	258	493	28.8	277
Nov 99-Jan 2000	1,744	5.9	987	265	491	28.2	281	1,722	6.0	977	262	483	28.0	276
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,715	5.8	975	264	476	27.7	273	1,694	5.9	965	262	467	27.6	270
Jan-Mar 2000	1,713	5.8	992	256	465	27.2	268	1,695	5.9	982	255	458	27.0	264
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-20	-0.1	21	-4	-36	-1.8	-13	-17	-0.1	21	-3	-35	-1.8	-13
Percent	-1.1		2.1	-1.7	-7.2		-4.7	-1.0		2.2	-1.3	-7.1		-4.7
Over last 12 months	-105	-0.4	-45	-14	-46	-1.0	-48	-106	-0.4	-47	-14	-45	-0.9	-44
Percent	-5.8		-4.3	-5.3	-9.1		-15.3	-5.9		-4.6	-5.1	-8.9		-14.3
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWX	YBXB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,893	11.6	752	399	742	39.2	358	1,877	11.8	749	396	732	39.0	350
1993	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	484
1994	1,854	11.5	615	302	938	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	580
1995	1,639	10.2	590	258	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	256	797	48.9	515
1996	1,574	9.2	626	259	689	45.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	467
1997	1,328	8.2	553	190	585	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577	43.8	380
1998	1,117	6.9	535	165	416	37.3	276	1,107	7.0	532	164	411	37.1	273
1999	1,112	6.8	573	166	372	33.5	229	1,103	6.9	569	165	369	33.4	227
3-month averages														
Jan-Mar 1999	1,123	6.9	587	170	367	32.7	239	1,114	7.0	584	169	362	32.5	235
Feb-Apr	1,115	6.8	574	171	370	33.2	237	1,109	6.9	571	170	357	33.1	234
Mar-May (Spr)	1,112	6.8	573	166	372	33.5	229	1,103	6.9	569	165	369	33.4	227
Apr-Jun	1,094	6.7	551	172	372	34.0	226	1,085	6.8	546	170	369	34.0	225
May-Jul	1,073	6.6	536	165	372	34.6	225	1,065	6.6	534	164	367	34.5	222
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,061	6.5	525	172	363	34.3	225	1,053	6.6	522	170	360	34.2	222
Jul-Sep	1,060	6.5	527	168	364	34.4	225	1,050	6.5	524	166	360	34.3	222
Aug-Oct	1,049	6.4	525	161	364	34.7	220	1,040	6.5	522	159	359	34.5	218
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,054	6.4	529	156	368	34.9	220	1,046	6.5	527	155	364	34.8	218
Oct-Dec	1,048	6.4	526	152	369	35.2	220	1,040	6.5	523	151	366	35.2	218
Nov 99-Jan 2000	1,058	6.5	543	155	360	34.1	221	1,051	6.5	540	154	367	34.0	221
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,032	6.3	533	149	350	33.9	214	1,026	6.4	531	148	347	33.8	213
Jan-Mar 2000	1,028	6.3	539	146	342	33.3	210	1,021	6.3	536	146	339	33.2	209
Change														
Over last 3 months	-20	-0.1	12	-6	-26	-1.9	-10	-19	-0.1	12	-5	-26	-1.9	-10
Percent	-1.9		2.3	-4.0	-7.1		-4.5	-1.8		2.4	-3.6	-7.2		-4.4
Over last 12 months	-95	-0.6	-48	-23	-24	0.7	-29	-93	-0.6	-48	-23	-23	0.7	-26
Percent	-8.5		-8.1	-13.7	-6.7		-12.2	-8.4		-8.2	-13.5	-6.3		-11.1
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWO	YBWT	YBWW	YBWX	YBXC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	938	7.5	496	187	255	27.2	108	922	7.7	498	185	249	27.0	103
1993	982	7.9	455	202	325	33.1	153	961	8.1	446	189	316	32.8	147
1994	943	7.5	465	165	313	33.2	182	928	7.7	480	163	304	32.8	157
1995	879	7.0	468	146	275	31.2	151	869	7.2	455	144	270	31.1	148
1996	820	6.5	455	145	221	26.9	113	811	6.7	449	144	218	26.9	111
1997	760	5.9	439	120	200	26.4	109	748	6.1	433	119	196	26.2	106
1998	707	5.5	457	87	163	23.0	85	696	5.6	452	86	159	22.8	82
1999	686	5.3	446	101	139	20.3	72	675	5.4	441	99	136	20.0	70
3-month averages														
Jan-Mar 1999	696	5.3	450	101	145	20.8	77	686	5.5	446	100	141	20.5	74
Feb-Apr	696	5.3	445	110	141	20.2	74	686	5.5	440	100	137	19.9	72
Mar-May (Spr)	686	5.3	446	101	139	20.3	72	675	5.4	441	99	135	20.0	70
Apr-Jun	675	5.2	443	100	133	19.7	69	665	5.3	438	99	127	19.1	68
May-Jul	673	5.2	443	96	135	20.0	70	662	5.3	437	95	130	19.7	67
Jun-Aug (Sum)	675	5.2	439	100	136	20.2	72	664	5.3	432	99	132	19.9	69
Jul-Sep	679	5.2	440	99	140	20.6	72	667	5.3	433	97	136	20.4	69
Aug-Oct	688	5.3	445	101	141	20.5	69	677	5.4	441	100	137	20.2	66
Sep-Nov (Aut)	687	5.2	443	106	137	20.0	66	674	5.4	436	105	133	19.7	63
Oct-Dec	686	5.2	445	108	133	19.4	61	672	5.3	438	107	128	19.0	59
Nov 99-Jan 2000	685	5.2	444	110	131	19.1	60	671	5.3	437	109	125	18.6	57
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	683	5.2	442	115	126	18.5	59	668	5.3	434	113	120	18.0	57
Jan-Mar 2000	686	5.2	453	110	123	17.9	58	674	5.4	447	109	119	17.6	56
Change														
Over last 3 months	0	0.0	9	2	-10	-1.5	-4	2	0.0	9	2	-9	-1.4	-3
Percent	0.0		1.9	1.7	-7.6		-5.8	0.3		2.0	1.9	-6.9		-5.7
Over last 12 months	-10	-0.1	3	9										



# C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

## ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
<b>All</b>														
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
1992	1,503	8.6	628	313	561	37.3	266	454	7.7	141	91	222	49.0	127
1993	1,557	8.9	561	296	709	45.6	373	517	8.8	151	96	270	52.2	162
1994	1,483	8.4	532	242	710	47.8	427	487	8.2	128	73	286	58.7	187
1995	1,350	7.6	492	211	647	47.9	417	403	6.7	117	53	234	57.9	158
1996	1,280	7.1	504	223	553	43.2	361	377	6.2	119	56	202	53.7	147
1997	1,079	6.0	452	168	459	42.6	297	341	5.4	115	44	182	53.2	139
1998	927	5.1	463	136	328	35.4	214	289	4.5	103	32	154	53.2	111
1999	906	5.0	462	140	304	33.5	177	287	4.3	121	36	130	45.4	97
<b>3-month averages</b>														
Jan-Mar 1999	911	5.0	471	139	301	33.0	186	263	4.3	116	35	132	46.5	102
Feb-Apr	914	5.0	467	146	302	33.0	183	265	4.3	118	37	130	45.7	100
Mar-May (Spr)	906	5.0	462	140	304	33.5	177	287	4.3	121	36	130	45.4	97
Apr-Jun	895	4.9	456	140	299	33.4	174	280	4.2	114	35	131	46.7	97
May-Jul	889	4.9	450	136	303	34.1	175	276	4.1	111	36	129	46.8	94
Jun-Aug (Sum)	881	4.9	436	143	301	34.2	176	273	4.1	108	37	128	47.0	96
Jul-Sep	883	4.9	437	140	306	34.6	177	276	4.1	109	41	126	45.8	94
Aug-Oct	884	4.9	441	135	307	34.7	178	271	4.0	107	41	123	45.3	87
Sep-Nov (Aut)	886	4.9	444	137	305	34.4	175	278	4.1	109	42	128	45.8	88
Oct-Dec	875	4.8	439	139	297	33.9	171	278	4.1	112	39	128	45.9	86
Nov 99-Jan 2000	872	4.8	435	145	292	33.5	170	286	4.2	122	37	127	44.3	88
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	850	4.7	423	136	291	34.2	175	280	4.1	125	40	115	41.1	78
Jan-Mar 2000	833	4.6	425	129	279	33.5	164	281	4.1	123	40	118	42.0	81
<b>Changes</b>														
Over last 3 months	-42	-0.2	-15	-10	-18	-0.4	-7	3	0.0	12	1	-10	-3.9	-4
Percent	-4.8		-3.3	-7.2	-5.9		-4.3	1.0		10.3	2.5	-7.5		-5.1
Over last 12 months	-78	-0.4	-46	-10	-22	0.5	-23	-2	-0.1	7	5	-14	-4.5	-21
Percent	-8.5		-9.8	-7.1	-7.2		-12.2	-0.6		6.2	13.1	-10.3		-20.5
<b>Male</b>														
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
1992	981	10.0	368	203	410	41.8	202	346	9.8	99	74	172	49.9	101
1993	1,035	10.5	322	183	530	51.2	284	388	11.3	108	72	208	53.5	127
1994	970	9.8	289	151	530	54.7	332	359	10.4	87	54	218	60.6	147
1995	862	8.6	251	132	480	55.6	323	299	8.6	81	37	181	60.5	124
1996	821	8.2	271	132	417	50.8	231	281	8.0	77	41	163	58.0	119
1997	681	6.8	238	98	344	50.5	231	239	6.6	70	32	137	57.1	109
1998	552	5.5	233	85	234	42.4	163	204	5.5	65	23	116	56.6	86
1999	544	5.4	243	84	217	39.9	132	204	5.3	80	24	100	49.3	77
<b>3-month averages</b>														
Jan-Mar 1999	546	5.4	251	81	213	39.1	141	195	5.1	73	23	99	51.0	79
Feb-Apr	548	5.5	249	81	217	39.7	140	194	5.1	73	22	98	50.9	77
Mar-May (Spr)	544	5.4	243	84	217	39.9	132	204	5.3	80	24	100	49.3	77
Apr-Jun	536	5.3	233	86	217	40.4	131	194	5.1	70	22	101	52.3	76
May-Jul	535	5.3	230	83	222	41.5	133	190	4.9	69	22	96	51.7	73
Jun-Aug (Sum)	528	5.3	222	89	217	41.2	133	186	4.8	66	23	97	52.0	73
Jul-Sep	524	5.2	220	84	220	42.0	133	190	4.9	68	25	97	51.0	74
Aug-Oct	521	5.2	221	80	220	42.3	135	186	4.8	65	25	95	51.0	67
Sep-Nov (Aut)	524	5.2	223	78	223	42.5	136	191	4.9	65	27	96	51.6	68
Oct-Dec	514	5.1	219	78	218	42.4	134	193	5.0	67	26	100	52.0	68
Nov 99-Jan 2000	514	5.1	221	81	212	41.3	134	201	5.2	77	24	99	49.5	70
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	502	5.0	215	75	212	42.1	135	194	5.0	77	25	91	47.1	63
Jan-Mar 2000	491	4.9	217	73	201	40.9	127	193	5.0	74	26	93	48.4	65
<b>Changes</b>														
Over last 3 months	-23	-0.2	-1	-5	-17	-1.5	-7	0	0.0	8	0	-7	-3.7	-4
Percent	-4.5		-0.7	-6.0	-7.9		-5.3	0.1		11.3	-1.4	-6.9		-5.7
Over last 12 months	-55	-0.6	-34	-8	-13	1.8	-14	-2	-0.1	1	3	-6	-2.6	-14
Percent	-10.0		-13.6	-9.9	-5.9		-9.8	-1.0		1.7	12.9	-6.1		-17.8
<b>Female</b>														
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
1992	75	7.7	26	11	29	37.7	10	18	2.3	7	4	12	46.4	26
1993	79	8.1	27	12	34	40.4	11	23	2.9	8	5	15	48.3	30
1994	75	7.7	27	12	34	40.4	11	23	2.9	8	5	15	48.3	30
1995	70	7.2	26	11	31	43.5	10	21	2.6	7	4	11	45.5	27
1996	65	6.7	23	10	28	42.3	9	19	2.8	6	3	10	44.0	25
1997	59	6.1	21	9	25	42.3	8	17	2.8	5	3	9	44.9	25
1998	55	5.6	20	8	23	40.9	7	16	2.6	4	3	8	44.9	25
1999	53	5.4	19	7	21	39.6	6	15	2.5	3	2	7	43.8	24
<b>3-month averages</b>														
Jan-Mar 1999	53	5.5	18	7	20	39.6	6	15	2.5	3	2	7	43.8	24
Feb-Apr	53	5.5	18	7	20	39.6	6	15	2.5	3	2	7	43.8	24
Mar-May (Spr)	53	5.4	18	7	20	39.6	6	15	2.5	3	2	7	43.8	24
Apr-Jun	52	5.3	17	6	19	39.6	6	15	2.5	3	2	7	43.8	24
May-Jul	52	5.3	17	6	19	39.6	6	15	2.5	3	2	7	43.8	24
Jun-Aug (Sum)	52	5.3	17	6	19	39.6	6	15	2.5	3	2	7	43.8	24
Jul-Sep	52	5.3	17	6	19	39.6	6	15	2.5	3	2	7	43.8	24
Aug-Oct	52	5.3	17	6	19	39.6	6	15	2.5	3	2	7	43.8	24
Sep-Nov (Aut)	52	5.3	17	6	19	39.6	6	15	2.5	3	2	7	43.8	24
Oct-Dec	52	5.3	17	6	19	39.6	6	15	2.5	3	2	7	43.8	24
Nov 99-Jan 2000	52	5.3	17	6	19	39.6	6	15	2.5	3	2	7	43.8	24
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	52	5.3	17	6	19	39.6	6	15	2.5	3	2	7	43.8	24
Jan-Mar 2000	52	5.4	18	7	20	39.6	6	15	2.5	3	2	7	43.8	24
<b>Changes</b>														
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.2

## ILO unemployment rates by age<sup>a</sup>

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64							60+(M)		60+(F)	
		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH	MGY	MGZ	



# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>					
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>BCJA</b>	<b>DPAA</b>	<b>DPAB</b>	<b>BCJB</b>	<b>DPAC</b>	<b>DPAD</b>	<b>BCJD</b>				<b>DPAD</b>	<b>DPAF</b>	<b>BCJE</b>	<b>DPAH</b>	<b>DPAI</b>			
1995	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,289.7	..	..	..	1,752.2	537.5	8.0	10.9	4.2			
1996	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.4	10.1	4.0	2,087.5	..	..	..	1,593.1	494.4	7.2	10.0	3.8			
1997	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.7	2.9	1,584.5	..	..	..	1,214.9	368.6	5.5	7.6	2.9			
1998	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,347.8	..	..	..	1,029.4	318.4	4.7	6.5	2.5			
1999	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.4	6.1	2.3	1,248.1	..	..	..	955.0	293.1	4.3	6.0	2.3			
1998	Apr 9	1,389.9	1,061.5	328.4	4.8	6.7	1,359.9	-8.6	-14.0		1,038.5	321.4	4.7	6.6	2.5			
	May 14	1,349.4	1,036.3	313.1	4.7	6.5	1,350.4	-9.5	-10.7		1,031.0	319.4	4.7	6.5	2.5			
	Jun 11	1,322.8	1,013.4	309.3	4.6	6.4	1,344.3	-6.1	-8.1		1,026.3	318.0	4.7	6.5	2.5			
	Jul 9	1,368.3	1,030.2	338.1	4.8	6.5	1,339.3	-5.0	-6.9		1,021.8	317.5	4.7	6.5	2.4			
	Aug 13	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	1,335.5	-3.8	-5.0		1,016.9	318.6	4.6	6.4	2.5			
	Sep 10	1,334.3	1,005.8	328.5	4.6	6.4	1,322.5	-13.0	-7.3		1,011.6	310.9	4.6	6.4	2.4			
	Oct 8	1,286.4	976.1	310.3	4.5	6.2	1,321.7	-0.8	-5.9		1,010.5	311.2	4.6	6.4	2.4			
	Nov 12	1,283.9	980.4	303.5	4.5	6.2	1,327.9	6.2	-2.5		1,015.7	312.2	4.6	6.4	2.4			
	Dec 10	1,293.6	995.1	298.4	4.5	6.3	1,319.4	-8.5	-1.0		1,008.9	310.5	4.6	6.4	2.4			
1999	Jan 14	1,386.4	1,063.3	323.1	4.8	6.7	1,309.9	-9.5	-3.9		1,000.6	309.3	4.5	6.3	2.4			
	Feb 11	1,379.1	1,056.4	322.7	4.8	6.7	1,308.8	-1.1	-6.4		1,001.0	307.8	4.5	6.3	2.4			
	Mar 11	1,346.6	1,033.8	312.7	4.7	6.5	1,305.7	-3.1	-4.6		999.3	306.4	4.5	6.3	2.4			
	Apr 8	1,320.1	1,010.3	309.8	4.6	6.4	1,288.0	-17.7	-7.3		985.6	302.4	4.5	6.2	2.3			
	May 13	1,275.6	982.0	293.6	4.4	6.2	1,274.2	-13.8	-11.5		975.2	299.0	4.4	6.2	2.3			
	Jun 10	1,244.7	956.5	288.2	4.3	6.0	1,264.1	-10.1	-13.9		967.6	296.5	4.4	6.1	2.3			
	Jul 8	1,263.6	957.2	306.4	4.4	6.0	1,235.1	-29.0	-17.6		948.8	286.3	4.3	6.0	2.2			
	Aug 12	1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.4	6.0	1,217.6	-17.5	-18.9		935.3	282.3	4.2	5.9	2.2			
	Sep 9	1,224.0	922.2	301.8	4.3	5.8	1,213.3	-4.3	-16.9		928.5	284.8	4.2	5.9	2.2			
	Oct 14	1,164.9	883.5	281.5	4.0	5.6	1,200.8	-12.5	-11.4		918.2	282.6	4.2	5.8	2.2			
	Nov 11	1,147.2	874.0	273.2	4.0	5.5	1,189.9	-10.9	-9.2		908.4	281.5	4.1	5.7	2.2			
	Dec 9	1,140.6	875.6	265.0	4.0	5.5	1,169.2	-20.7	-14.7		891.4	277.8	4.1	5.6	2.1			
2000	Jan 13	1,236.4	946.6	289.8	4.3	6.0	1,161.4	-7.8	-13.1		885.5	275.9	4.0	5.6	2.1			
	Feb 10	1,227.0	937.3	289.7	4.3	5.9	1,156.5	-4.9	-11.1		880.9	275.6	4.0	5.6	2.1			
	Mar 9 R	1,194.3	913.2	281.1	4.1	5.8	1,140.6	-15.9	-9.5		869.4	271.2	4.0	5.5	2.1			
	Apr 13 P	1,142.1	874.1	268.0	4.0	5.5	1,111.8	-28.8	-16.5		849.5	262.3	3.9	5.4	2.0			
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>BCJG</b>	<b>BCJL</b>	<b>BCJJ</b>	<b>BCJH</b>	<b>DPAG</b>	<b>DPAJ</b>					<b>DPAG</b>	<b>DPAJ</b>						
1995	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,201.8	..	..	..	1,683.6	518.2	7.9	10.8	4.2			
1996	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,003.7	..	..	..	1,528.2	475.5	7.1	9.9	3.8			
1997	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.6	2.9	1,521.1	..	..	..	1,165.0	356.1	5.4	7.5	2.8			
1998	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,290.4	..	..	..	984.6	306.8	4.6	6.4	2.4			
1999	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,197.3	..	..	..	915.7	281.6	4.3	6.0	2.2			
1999	Apr 8	1,265.7	967.8	297.9	4.5	6.3	1,233.3	-17.2	-6.9		943.3	290.0	4.4	6.1	2.3			
	May 13	1,224.5	941.5	283.0	4.4	6.1	1,221.2	-12.1	-10.7		934.0	287.2	4.4	6.1	2.3			
	Jun 10	1,194.4	917.2	277.2	4.3	6.0	1,212.8	-8.4	-12.6		927.7	285.1	4.3	6.0	2.3			
	Jul 8	1,210.6	917.5	293.1	4.3	6.0	1,185.5	-27.3	-15.9		910.0	275.5	4.2	5.9	2.2			
	Aug 12	1,210.6	906.2	302.3	4.3	5.9	1,169.0	-16.5	-17.4		897.5	271.5	4.2	5.8	2.1			
	Sep 9	1,174.2	884.6	289.6	4.2	5.7	1,165.7	-3.3	-15.7		891.6	274.1	4.2	5.8	2.2			
	Oct 14	1,119.1	848.2	270.8	4.0	5.5	1,154.2	-11.5	-10.4		882.2	272.0	4.1	5.7	2.2			
	Nov 11	1,103.4	840.2	263.2	3.9	5.5	1,144.1	-10.1	-8.3		873.3	270.8	4.1	5.7	2.1			
	Dec 9	1,098.1	842.5	255.7	3.9	5.5	1,124.3	-19.8	-13.8		857.1	267.2	4.0	5.6	2.1			
2000	Jan 13	1,192.0	912.1	279.9	4.3	5.9	1,117.2	-7.1	-12.3		851.8	265.4	4.0	5.5	2.1			
	Feb 10	1,183.0	903.2	279.7	4.2	5.9	1,112.7	-4.5	-10.5		847.7	265.0	4.0	5.5	2.1			
	Mar 9 R	1,151.1	879.7	271.4	4.1	5.7	1,097.4	-15.3	-9.0		836.5	260.9	3.9	5.4	2.1			
	Apr 13 P	1,100.2	841.7	258.5	3.9	5.5	1,070.1	-27.3	-15.7		817.7	252.4	3.8	5.3	2.0			
<b>North East</b>	<b>DPCF</b>			<b>DPDA</b>			<b>DPDG</b>				<b>DPDM</b>							
1995	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	128.5	..	..	..	103.3	25.2	11.2	16.3	5.0			
1996	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.4	15.1	4.7	116.4	..	..	..	92.9	23.5	10.2	14.9	4.5			
1997	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.5	12.2	3.8	93.2	..	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.4	12.1	3.7			
1998	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.6	11.0	3.4	83.3	..	..	..	66.7	16.6	7.5	10.9	3.3			
1999	81.0	64.4	16.6	7.3	10.6	3.3	79.9	..	..	..	63.7	16.1	7.2	10.4	3.2			
1999	Apr 8	85.8	68.1	17.8	7.7	11.2	82.4	-0.6	-0.1		65.6	16.8	7.4	10.8	3.4			
	May 13	82.2	65.8	16.4	7.4	10.8	81.6	-0.8	-0.5		65.2	16.4	7.4	10.7	3.3			
	Jun 10	80.3	64.2	16.1	7.3	10.5	81.3	-0.3	-0.6		65.0	16.3	7.3	10.7	3.3			
	Jul 8	81.1	64.0	17.2	7.3	10.5	79.8	-1.5	-0.9		63.8	16.0	7.2	10.5	3.2			
	Aug 12	80.0	62.5	17.5	7.2	10.2	78.9	-0.9	-0.9		63.1	15.8	7.1	10.3	3.2			
	Sep 9	78.0	61.3	16.7	7.0	10.0	78.3	-0.6	-1.0		62.6	15.7	7.1	10.3	3.2			
	Oct 14	74.2	58.8	15.5	6.7	9.6	76.7	-1.6	-1.0		61.2	15.5	6.9	10.0	3.1			
	Nov 11	74.0	59.1	14.9	6.7	9.7	75.9	-0.8	-1.0		60.5	15.4	6.9	9.9	3.1			
	Dec 9	73.9	59.6	14.4	6.7	9.8	74.9	-1.0	-1.1		59.6	15.3	6.8	9.8	3.1			
2000	Jan 13	81.8	65.6	16.2	7.4	10.7	75.8	0.9	-0.3		60.5	15.3	6.8	9.9	3.1			
	Feb 10	81.0	64.8	16.2	7.3	10.6	75.8	0.0	0.0		60.6	15.2	6.8	9.9	3.1			
	Mar 9 R	79.6	63.7	15.9	7.2	10.4	75.5	-0.3	0.2		60.4	15.1	6.8	9.9	3.0			
	Apr 13 P	76.7	61.4	15														



# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>London</b>	<b>DPDJ</b>			<b>DPDE</b>			<b>DPDK</b>					<b>DPDQ</b>		
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	390.0	..	..	290.1	99.9	9.4	12.4	5.5
1996) Annual	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	355.8	..	..	263.3	92.5	8.5	11.3	5.0
1997) averages	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.8	269.7	..	..	198.9	70.8	6.4	8.6	3.7
1998)	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.3	7.1	3.1	225.4	..	..	165.9	59.5	5.3	7.1	3.1
1999)	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.8	6.5	2.8	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.8	6.4	2.8
1999	Apr 8	209.0	154.6	54.4	4.9	6.6	208.1	-3.4	-2.4	153.8	54.3	4.9	6.6	2.8
	May 13	207.4	153.7	53.8	4.9	6.6	206.1	-2.0	-2.5	152.1	54.0	4.8	6.5	2.8
	Jun 10	203.3	150.7	52.7	4.8	6.5	203.3	-2.8	-2.7	150.0	53.3	4.8	6.4	2.8
	Jul 8	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.8	6.5	200.9	-2.4	-2.4	148.4	52.5	4.7	6.4	2.7
	Aug 12	205.3	149.6	55.8	4.8	6.4	198.6	-2.3	-2.5	146.5	52.1	4.7	6.3	2.7
	Sep 9	203.7	148.2	55.5	4.8	6.4	197.6	-1.0	-1.9	145.8	51.8	4.6	6.3	2.7
	Oct 14	196.3	143.6	52.7	4.6	6.2	196.1	-1.5	-1.6	144.7	51.4	4.6	6.2	2.7
	Nov 11	191.1	140.3	50.8	4.5	6.0	194.7	-1.4	-1.3	143.6	51.1	4.6	6.2	2.7
	Dec 9	186.7	137.9	48.8	4.4	5.9	191.3	-3.4	-2.1	141.1	50.2	4.5	6.1	2.6
2000	Jan 13	191.8	142.0	49.8	4.5	6.1	190.1	-1.2	-2.0	140.2	49.9	4.5	6.0	2.6
	Feb 10	190.7	141.2	49.4	4.5	6.1	188.4	-1.7	-2.1	138.9	49.5	4.4	6.0	2.6
	Mar 9 R	187.6	139.0	48.6	4.4	6.0	185.6	-2.8	-1.9	137.0	48.6	4.4	5.9	2.5
	Apr 13 P	182.2	135.1	47.1	4.3	5.8	181.7	-3.9	-2.8	134.3	47.4	4.3	5.8	2.5
<b>South East</b>	<b>DPCK</b>			<b>DPDF</b>			<b>DPDL</b>					<b>DPDR</b>		
1995)	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	225.7	..	..	172.2	53.5	5.9	8.1	3.1
1996) Annual	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	197.2	..	..	149.8	47.3	5.0	6.9	2.7
1997) averages	196.2	103.7	32.5	3.4	4.8	1.8	134.8	..	..	102.9	31.9	3.4	4.7	1.8
1998)	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.1	..	..	80.8	25.3	2.7	3.8	1.4
1999)	96.1	73.2	23.0	2.4	3.4	1.3	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.6	2.4	3.4	1.3
1999	Apr 8	100.8	77.2	23.6	2.6	3.6	98.8	-1.4	-0.8	75.5	23.3	2.5	3.5	1.3
	May 13	97.1	74.6	22.5	2.5	3.5	98.0	-0.8	-0.9	74.8	23.2	2.5	3.5	1.3
	Jun 10	93.0	71.5	21.5	2.4	3.3	96.7	-1.3	-1.2	73.8	22.9	2.5	3.4	1.3
	Jul 8	93.2	70.7	22.5	2.4	3.3	94.0	-2.7	-1.6	71.8	22.2	2.4	3.3	1.2
	Aug 12	94.1	70.5	23.6	2.4	3.3	92.4	-1.6	-1.9	70.8	21.6	2.3	3.3	1.2
	Sep 9	92.2	69.2	23.0	2.3	3.2	92.0	-0.4	-1.6	70.2	21.8	2.3	3.3	1.2
	Oct 14	88.4	66.6	21.7	2.2	3.1	91.3	-0.7	-0.9	69.6	21.7	2.3	3.2	1.2
	Nov 11	87.4	66.1	21.3	2.2	3.1	90.3	-1.0	-0.7	68.7	21.6	2.3	3.2	1.2
	Dec 9	86.7	66.1	20.6	2.2	3.1	88.2	-2.1	-1.3	66.9	21.3	2.2	3.1	1.2
2000	Jan 13	94.3	71.7	22.6	2.4	3.3	96.7	-1.5	-1.5	65.7	21.0	2.2	3.1	1.2
	Feb 10	92.8	70.4	22.4	2.4	3.3	95.6	-1.1	-1.6	64.8	20.8	2.2	3.0	1.2
	Mar 9 R	88.7	67.4	21.3	2.3	3.1	93.8	-1.8	-1.5	63.4	20.4	2.1	3.0	1.1
	Apr 13 P	83.3	63.2	20.0	2.1	2.9	91.3	-2.5	-1.8	61.5	19.8	2.1	2.9	1.1
<b>South West</b>	<b>BCKF</b>			<b>DPAQ</b>			<b>DPBB</b>					<b>DPBM</b>		
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	163.5	..	..	122.7	40.8	6.8	9.2	4.8
1996) Annual	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	145.6	..	..	109.0	36.7	6.1	8.2	4.4
1997) averages	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.3	..	..	78.4	25.9	4.3	5.9	2.4
1998)	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	84.0	..	..	62.5	21.5	3.5	4.7	2.0
1999)	76.2	56.5	19.7	3.2	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..	56.0	19.4	3.1	4.2	1.8
1999	Apr 8	80.4	60.1	20.3	3.3	4.5	78.4	-1.3	-0.5	58.3	20.1	3.2	4.4	1.9
	May 13	76.5	57.7	18.8	3.2	4.3	77.7	-0.7	-0.8	57.9	19.8	3.2	4.3	1.8
	Jun 10	73.0	54.9	18.1	3.0	4.1	77.4	-0.3	-0.8	57.6	19.8	3.2	4.3	1.8
	Jul 8	73.1	54.3	18.8	3.0	4.1	74.9	-2.5	-1.2	55.8	19.1	3.1	4.2	1.8
	Aug 12	73.0	53.5	19.4	3.0	4.0	73.2	-1.7	-1.5	54.5	18.7	3.0	4.1	1.7
	Sep 9	71.6	52.6	19.0	3.0	3.9	72.7	-0.5	-1.6	54.0	18.7	3.0	4.0	1.7
	Oct 14	68.8	50.7	18.1	2.8	3.8	71.6	-1.1	-1.1	53.2	18.4	3.0	4.0	1.7
	Nov 11	68.8	50.5	18.3	2.8	3.8	70.3	-1.3	-1.0	52.1	18.2	2.9	3.9	1.7
	Dec 9	68.2	50.4	17.8	2.8	3.8	68.1	-2.2	-1.5	50.3	17.8	2.8	3.8	1.7
2000	Jan 13	75.2	55.4	19.8	3.1	4.1	66.5	-1.6	-1.7	49.2	17.3	2.8	3.7	1.6
	Feb 10	74.3	54.6	19.7	3.1	4.1	66.8	0.3	-1.2	49.3	17.5	2.8	3.7	1.6
	Mar 9 R	70.6	51.9	18.7	2.9	3.9	65.6	-1.2	-0.8	48.4	17.2	2.7	3.6	1.6
	Apr 13 P	65.7	48.8	16.9	2.7	3.6	63.8	-1.8	-0.9	47.1	16.7	2.6	3.5	1.5
<b>England</b>														
1995)	1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	8.0	10.8	4.4	1,897.7	..	..	1,447.7	449.9	7.8	10.7	4.2
1996) Annual	1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	7.2	9.8	3.9	1,713.1	..	..	1,303.5	409.6	7.1	9.7	3.8
1997) averages	1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.3	7.4	2.9	1,285.7	..	..	981.6	304.1	5.3	7.3	2.8
1998)	1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,083.1	..	..	824.4	258.7	4.4	6.1	2.4
1999)	1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.2	5.7	2.2	1,002.8	..	..	764.8	238.0	4.1	5.7	2.2
1999	Apr 8	1,057.9	807.3	250.6	4.3	6.0	1,032.4	-13.8	-5.9	787.9	244.5	4.2	5.9	2.2
	May 13	1,024.4	785.8	238.7	4.2	5.9	1,022.5	-9.9	-9.0	780.1	242.4	4.2	5.8	2.2
	Jun 10	997.3	764.2	233.1	4.1	5.7	1,014.2	-8.3	-10.7	773.7	240.5	4.2	5.8	2.2
	Jul 8	1,007.8	763.3	244.4	4.1	5.7	994.6	-19.6	-12.6	760.1	234.5	4.1	5.7	2.1
	Aug 12	1,009.7	756.4	253.3	4.1	5.6	980.7	-13.9	-13.9	750.2	230.5	4.0	5.6	2.1
	Sep 9	986.8	740.8	246.0	4.1	5.5	976.6	-4.1	-12.5	745.0	231.6	4.0	5.6	2.1
	Oct 14	939.5	709.5	229.9	3.9	5.3	967.1	-9.5	-9.2	737.2	229.9	4.0	5.5	2.1
	Nov 11	924.8	701.6	223.2	3.8	5.2	958.4	-8.7	-7.4	729.4	229.0	3.9	5.4	2.1
	Dec 9	919.6	703.0	216.5	3.8	5.2	940.9	-17.5	-11.9	715.1	225.8	3.9	5.3	2.1
2000	Jan 13	993.6	758.0	235.6	4.1	5.7	934.1	-6.8	-11.0	710.1	224.0	3.8	5.3	2.0
	Feb 10	986.0	750.9	235.1	4.0	5.6	929.9	-4.2	-9.5	706.4	223.5	3.8	5.3	2.0
	Mar 9 R	958.8	730.7	228.1	3.9	5.4	916.5	-13.4	-8.1	696.6	219.9	3.8	5.2	2.0
	Apr 13 P	917.4	700.1	217.3	3.8	5.2	893.7	-22.8	-13.5	680.9	212.8	3.7	5.1	1.9

# UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>Wales</b>	<b>BCKI</b>			<b>DPAT</b>			<b>DPBE</b>					<b>DPBP</b>		
1995)	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.6	11.9	4.4	106.1	..	..	82.5	23.6	8.4	11.8	4.2
1996) Annual	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.1	11.4	4.1	100.9	..	..	78.3	22.6	8.0	11.3	3.9
1997) averages	80.3	62.4	17.9											



# C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages											18-24				
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months		
															GEYV	GEYX
All 1998	1,382.3	495.8	262.7	254.1	159.3	26.7	210.3	343.6	148.1	76.1	69.5	33.7	14.5	16.1		
Apr 9	1,342.1	454.5	259.0	259.3	163.8	27.5	205.5	332.0	135.7	75.4	70.9	34.5	15.1	15.6		
May 14	1,316.1	443.2	244.8	260.2	166.2	27.9	201.6	326.2	136.1	70.0	70.5	34.6	15.2	15.0		
Jun 11																
Jul 9	1,361.9	496.7	245.0	251.3	169.9	27.1	199.0	357.2	173.2	67.7	66.6	35.0	13.9	14.7		
Aug 13	1,374.7	524.3	230.9	252.7	171.7	26.7	195.0	362.4	185.2	63.6	65.4	34.3	13.3	13.9		
Sep 10	1,322.2	492.4	224.3	242.9	172.0	27.4	190.6	340.3	174.6	62.1	58.5	32.4	13.3	12.7		
Oct 8	1,271.8	468.7	223.0	228.9	167.5	27.6	183.8	309.7	156.8	65.4	49.5	27.5	12.3	10.6		
Nov 12	1,271.9	493.0	218.2	218.6	164.4	26.9	177.7	299.8	158.5	64.1	46.4	22.2	10.3	8.6		
Dec 10	1,282.7	508.2	222.0	213.8	165.0	26.4	173.9	296.8	160.5	64.6	45.1	19.1	8.9	7.5		
1999																
Jan 14	1,374.6	552.1	249.8	229.8	170.7	24.9	172.2	324.6	176.3	71.9	52.0	17.7	7.5	6.8		
Feb 11	1,366.1	535.9	267.6	225.4	169.3	24.7	168.0	323.0	175.0	76.1	51.3	15.0	6.4	5.7		
Mar 11	1,333.1	503.4	273.4	224.1	167.8	24.9	164.3	312.2	164.6	78.1	51.6	13.1	5.7	4.8		
Apr 8	1,307.8	498.0	251.2	230.0	167.2	25.1	161.3	297.5	156.1	71.1	54.2	12.0	5.4	4.1		
May 13	1,262.4	463.6	245.8	231.6	164.3	25.5	157.1	286.5	146.1	71.7	54.5	10.9	5.0	3.3		
Jun 10	1,231.9	451.9	234.2	230.1	161.8	25.6	153.8	278.8	143.9	67.6	54.2	10.2	4.7	2.8		
Jul 8	1,251.4	493.4	230.1	217.7	159.6	24.8	150.6	303.1	175.4	65.1	50.1	10.1	4.1	2.5		
Aug 12	1,251.2	512.4	219.2	217.9	155.4	24.1	146.3	311.9	188.2	61.7	50.5	9.4	3.7	2.1		
Sep 9	1,212.1	492.8	213.2	211.0	152.1	24.3	143.1	298.2	179.9	60.2	47.4	8.8	3.6	1.9		
Oct 14	1,153.3	460.1	214.3	194.4	146.4	24.7	138.1	272.8	159.2	64.2	40.2	7.7	3.4	1.6		
Nov 11	1,136.1	463.6	210.1	185.9	141.9	24.3	134.6	263.2	154.4	63.3	37.5	6.7	3.0	1.3		
Dec 9	1,130.4	465.6	211.8	181.0	138.9	24.1	133.1	257.7	151.0	63.4	36.0	6.2	2.8	1.1		
2000																
Jan 13	1,225.7	512.2	236.7	201.7	140.9	22.4	134.2	288.7	166.2	70.5	44.3	6.6	2.7	1.1		
Feb 10	1,216.9	500.2	247.3	200.3	137.3	22.1	131.8	291.5	167.4	72.2	44.7	6.3	2.5	0.9		
Mar 9	1,185.2	472.6	249.0	200.2	133.8	22.2	129.6	282.5	158.0	72.7	45.0	6.0	2.4	0.8		
Apr 13	1,134.1	449.9	225.1	203.4	128.9	22.5	126.8	263.1	144.5	65.7	46.6	5.6	2.4	0.7		
Male																
1998																
Apr 9	1,056.2	357.6	199.0	194.8	126.9	28.8	177.8	243.5	102.5	54.5	49.5	24.7	15.2	12.4		
May 14	1,031.2	333.1	194.4	199.4	130.6	29.5	173.7	236.4	95.2	53.3	50.7	25.3	15.7	11.9		
Jun 11	1,008.7	322.0	182.4	201.5	132.4	30.0	170.4	230.7	94.2	49.1	50.8	25.2	15.9	11.4		
Jul 9	1,025.8	344.7	182.7	195.2	135.2	29.6	168.0	245.2	112.8	47.8	48.0	25.5	14.9	11.2		
Aug 13	1,024.5	354.4	173.0	195.9	136.6	29.4	164.6	247.3	119.7	45.2	47.0	24.9	14.3	10.5		
Sep 10	997.5	342.9	167.7	189.3	136.8	29.8	160.9	234.0	114.8	43.8	42.2	23.5	14.2	9.6		
Oct 8	966.0	332.5	165.1	179.4	133.7	29.9	155.5	214.2	105.3	45.1	35.8	20.0	13.1	8.0		
Nov 12	972.0	356.8	160.8	172.0	131.9	29.1	150.6	209.7	109.1	44.3	33.6	16.3	10.9	6.5		
Dec 10	987.4	376.3	162.8	167.8	133.0	28.4	147.5	210.6	113.8	44.5	32.7	14.0	9.3	5.7		
1999																
Jan 14	1,054.6	406.7	184.8	178.9	138.0	26.9	146.1	229.4	124.1	50.0	37.2	12.9	7.9	5.1		
Feb 11	1,046.8	392.5	199.7	175.0	137.0	26.7	142.6	228.1	122.7	53.6	36.7	10.9	6.7	4.3		
Mar 11	1,023.9	368.3	207.0	173.0	136.1	26.9	139.5	221.3	115.5	56.0	36.6	9.5	5.9	3.6		
Apr 8	1,001.2	361.1	190.5	177.0	135.7	27.2	136.9	210.5	109.5	51.1	38.1	8.7	5.6	3.0		
May 13	972.1	341.2	184.8	179.0	133.6	27.5	133.5	203.5	103.5	51.1	38.6	7.9	5.1	2.4		
Jun 10	947.0	330.6	175.5	178.6	131.6	27.7	130.6	197.0	101.0	47.9	38.7	7.3	4.8	2.1		
Jul 8	948.2	349.3	172.0	169.3	129.7	27.2	127.9	207.5	116.8	45.8	35.8	7.2	4.3	1.8		
Aug 12	938.4	355.7	163.8	168.8	126.0	26.7	124.1	211.0	123.7	43.5	35.7	6.6	3.8	1.5		
Sep 9	913.6	346.5	158.7	163.9	123.1	26.8	121.4	202.8	119.6	42.2	33.6	6.1	3.7	1.4		
Oct 14	875.0	329.2	158.1	151.8	118.8	27.0	117.2	187.2	108.0	44.2	28.6	5.4	3.5	1.1		
Nov 11	865.9	335.9	155.1	145.1	115.5	26.5	114.4	182.6	106.6	43.6	26.7	4.7	3.1	0.9		
Dec 9	868.1	344.5	156.2	141.1	113.2	26.1	113.1	181.7	107.3	43.6	25.6	4.4	2.9	0.8		
2000																
Jan 13	938.8	378.8	175.2	156.0	114.8	24.4	114.0	203.4	117.7	48.9	31.3	4.7	2.7	0.8		
Feb 10	929.9	367.0	184.4	154.9	111.7	24.0	112.0	204.9	117.3	50.9	31.6	4.4	2.5	0.7		
Mar 9	906.5	345.4	188.0	154.3	108.8	24.1	110.0	198.7	110.3	52.1	31.6	4.2	2.4	0.6		
Apr 13	868.2	329.6	170.0	156.3	104.8	24.5	107.5	185.3	101.4	46.8	32.6	3.9	2.4	0.5		
Female																
1998																
Apr 9	326.1	138.2	63.7	59.3	32.4	19.9	32.6	100.1	45.6	21.6	20.1	9.0	12.8	3.8		
May 14	310.8	121.4	64.5	59.9	33.2	20.9	31.8	95.6	40.5	22.1	20.2	9.2	13.5	3.7		
Jun 11	307.4	121.2	62.3	58.7	33.8	21.2	31.2	95.4	41.9	20.9	19.7	9.3	13.5	3.5		
Jul 9	336.1	152.0	62.3	56.1	34.7	19.5	31.0	112.0	60.4	19.9	18.6	9.6	11.7	3.5		
Aug 13	350.2	169.9	57.9	56.8	35.1	18.7	30.5	115.1	65.5	18.5	18.4	9.4	11.1	3.4		
Sep 10	324.7	149.6	56.7	53.6	35.2	20.0	29.7	106.3	59.7	18.2	16.3	8.9	11.3	3.1		
Oct 8	305.8	136.2	58.0	49.5	33.8	20.3	28.3	95.6	51.5	20.2	13.7	7.5	10.6	2.6		
Nov 12	299.9	136.2	57.4	46.6	32.5	19.9	27.1	90.1	49.4	19.8	12.8	5.9	8.9	2.1		
Dec 10	295.3	131.9	59.2	46.0	31.9	19.7	26.4	86.1	46.7	20.2	12.4	5.1	8.0	1.8		
1999																
Jan 14	320.0	145.4	65.0	50.9	32.7	18.4	26.0	95.2	52.2	21.9	14.7	4.7	6.7	1.6		
Feb 11	319.3	143.4	67.8	50.4	32.3	18.1	25.3	94.9	52.3	22.5	14.6	4.1	5.8	1.4		
Mar 11	309.2	135.1	66.4	51.1	31.8	18.3	24.8	91.0	49.1	22.1	15.1	3.5	5.2	1.2		
Apr 8	306.6	137.0	60.7	53.1	31.5	18.2	24.4	87.1	46.6	20.0	16.1	3.3	5.0	1.1		
May 13	290.3	122.4	60.9	52.6	30.7	18.7	23.6	83.0	42.5	20.6	15.9	3.0	4.7	0.9		
Jun 10	284.9	121.3	58.8	51.4	30.2	18.8	23.2	81.8	42.8	19.8	15.5	2.9	4.5	0.8		
Jul 8	303.2	144.1	58.1	48.4	29.9	17.3	22.7	95.7	58.5	19.3	14.3	2.9	3.7	0.7		
Aug 12	312.7	156.7	55.5	49.1	29.4	16.5	22.1	100.9	64.5	18.2	14.8	2.8	3.3	0.6		
Sep 9	298.6	146.3	54.5	47.1	29.0	17.0	21.7	95.4	60.3	18.0	13.8	2.7	3.4	0.5		



# C.13

## UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only: April 13 2000: Government Office Regions

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>
<b>NORTH EAST</b>																
13 or less	7,021	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	8,108
Over 13 and up to 26	3,847	6,684	1,808	12,468	1,368	1,408	447	3,309	2,421	5,735	1,747	9,974	1,042	1,796	755	3,654
26 and up to 52	2,681	6,368	1,662	10,743	971	1,195	449	2,642	1,538	5,250	1,482	8,289	689	1,448	625	2,784
52 and up to 104	304	5,335	1,420	7,062	102	818	382	1,303	97	3,453	1,184	4,737	42	772	414	1,230
Over 104	26	5,514	2,531	8,071	6	688	405	1,099	17	2,948	1,750	4,715	9	525	444	978
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.4	30.5	36.3	24.8	2.1	21.6	31.7	15.8	1.1	22.4	31.2	19.5	1.1	15.6	23.8	13.2
All	13,879	35,569	10,894	61,133	5,186	6,984	2,481	15,159	10,039	28,580	9,413	48,468	4,450	8,299	3,609	16,754
<b>NORTH WEST</b>																
13 or less	14,767	23,676	5,527	45,066	5,681	6,199	2,019	14,678	80,020	143,190	36,142	264,325	34,389	44,444	14,239	89,926
Over 13 and up to 26	6,963	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	44,687
26 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	38,568
52 and up to 104	514	9,672	2,263	12,456	215	1,585	680	2,489	3,060	64,999	16,617	84,111	1,267	12,835	5,520	19,654
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	10,787
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.1	26.8	34.3	21.7	2.3	19.3	25.9	14.1	2.4	29.0	36.4	24.4	2.3	20.7	28.8	16.4
All	27,061	67,825	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	215,922
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>																
13 or less	10,631	17,493	4,419	33,234	4,402	4,894	1,526	11,379	6,290	9,257	2,284	18,168	2,446	2,814	907	11,410
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	7,337
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	6,170
52 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	3,995
Over 104	38	6,471	2,996	9,505	15	885	631	1,531	16	3,482	1,599	5,097	6	474	386	3,966
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.4	27.5	34.9	22.5	1.6	19.1	27.9	14.5	1.3	27.1	35.4	21.9	1.6	17.7	28.4	14.1
All	19,706	51,855	14,300	86,795	8,084	11,740	4,453	24,959	11,153	26,622	7,452	45,624	4,267	6,184	2,443	19,778
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>																
13 or less	7,029	11,439	3,227	22,084	2,973	3,761	1,387	8,443	11,693	19,522	4,963	37,740	4,570	5,841	1,727	13,306
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	11,965
26 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	11,611
52 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	3,245
Over 104	15	3,823	1,880	5,718	8	563	424	995	28	6,847	3,433	10,308	12	955	731	3,398
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	26.5	33.5	21.9	1.6	17.5	25	13.9	1.5	26.8	35.7	22.2	1.5	18.1	28.7	14.5
All	12,222	31,958	9,685	54,340	5,232	8,485	3,555	17,667	20,798	56,219	16,160	95,207	7,712	13,475	5,050	25,305
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>																
13 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	197,922
Over 13 and up to 26	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	85,909
26 and up to 52	3,442	9,269	2,211	14,956	1,696	2,134	869	4,738	30,992	96,278	22,716	150,438	13,233	23,079	8,517	45,909
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	22,104
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	18,351
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	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	16.1
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	256,305
<b>EAST</b>																
13 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	3,630
Over 13 and up to 26	2,418	5,719	1,733	9,948	1,066	1,793	816	3,753	1,798	2,897	564	5,268	712	731	242	1,995
26 and up to 52	1,449	5,459	1,593	8,529	662	1,403	696	2,792	1,630	3,479	728	5,839	757	828	334	1,283
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	321	1,335
Over 104	26	3,641	1,903	5,570	10	648	575	1,233	49	4,498	2,007	6,554	13	572	317	1,302
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.1	25.9	32.5	22.3	1.8	17.7	26.3	15.1	7.1	41.7	56.1	35.9	6.1	27.1	38.0	21.6
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	9,935
<b>LONDON</b>																
13 or less	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	120,322
Over 13 and up to 26	5,386	15,374	2,682	23,566	2,692	4,878	1,213	8,858	46,831	97,699	24,078	170,020	18,880	26,190	8,981	50,074
26 and up to 52	4,802	18,761	3,225	26,832	2,499	5,669	1,484	9,687	32,622	99,757	23,444	156,277	13,990	23,907	8,851	47,122
52 and up to 104	748	15,889	3,186	19,827	340	4,020	1,237	5,601	3,931	79,907	20,899	104,788	1,620	15,560	6,868	24,099
Over 104	104	15,277	5,361	20,742	59	2,901	1,483	4,443	497	74,036	32,981	107,514	213	11,503	7,537	19,253
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.8	34.0	45.0	30.4	3.5	25.8	35.6	21.6	2.4	29.1	37.0	24.5	2.4	20.5	29.1	16.3
All	22,410	91,643	18,978	133,643	11,441	26,818	7,638	46,454	185,329	528,274	145,781	868,214	77,739	131,918	49,575	265,870
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																
13 or less	7,084	14,141	4,274	25,914	2,950	4,783	1,674	9,689								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,692	7,394	2,241	12,405	1,098	2,055	824	4,041								
26 and up to 52	1,790	7,052	1,926	10,795	693	1,688	723	3,128								
52 and up to 104	178	4,899	1,716	6,795	72	1,007	515	1,595								
Over 104	26	4,400	2,447	6,873	9	774	624	1,407								
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	24.5	33.0	21.8	1.7	17.3	26.1	15.1								
All	11,770	37,886	12,604	62,782	4,822	10,307	4,360	19,860								

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

<sup>a</sup> 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.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.14

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

Description	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All	
		Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	25.6	2.9	6.0	2.2	31.5	2.8	27.4	3.2	6.5	2.5	33.9	3.0
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	11.2	1.3	3.3	1.2	14.5	1.3	12.0	1.4	3.7	1.4	15.8	1.4
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					



# C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at April 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>ENGLAND</b>						
Alnwick and Amble	565	211	776	6.4	4.9	
Andover	397	155	552	1.4	1.2	
Appleby	66	19	85	2.1	1.5	
Ashford	805	262	1,067	2.9	2.5	
Axminster	132	48	180	2.9	2.2	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,350	674	3,024	1.7	1.4	
Banbury	513	193	706	1.4	1.1	
Barnard Castle	157	50	207	3.2	2.5	
Barnsley	4,739	1,316	6,055	7.6	6.6	
Barnstaple	689	271	960	3.9	3.0	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,652	414	2,066	6.1	5.5	
Basingstoke	695	250	945	1.1	0.9	
Bath	1,436	490	1,926	2.4	2.0	
Bedford	1,929	698	2,627	3.3	2.7	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	391	136	527	5.2	4.0	
Bideford	632	268	900	6.0	4.4	
Birmingham	37,916	11,317	49,233	6.1	5.6	
Bishop Auckland	3,169	930	4,099	6.8	6.1	
Blackburn	4,099	1,173	5,272	4.2	3.8	
Blackpool	4,102	1,075	5,177	4.4	3.7	
Bolton	4,667	1,242	5,909	5.3	4.6	
Boston	540	187	727	3.0	2.6	
Bournemouth	3,284	966	4,250	3.7	3.2	
Bradford	10,671	2,819	13,490	5.9	5.2	
Bridgwater	938	373	1,311	4.2	3.5	
Bridlington and Driffield	1,214	397	1,611	7.9	6.6	
Bridport	168	73	241	2.8	2.3	
Brighton	6,496	2,278	8,774	5.4	4.5	
Bristol	7,888	2,574	10,462	2.8	2.5	
Bude	230	96	326	5.5	4.3	
Burnley	1,172	362	1,534	4.0	3.6	
Bury on Trent	2,055	644	2,699	3.8	3.4	
Bury St Edmunds	515	206	721	2.0	1.7	
Buxton	520	167	687	3.4	2.7	
Calderdale	3,204	913	4,117	4.7	4.3	
Cambridge	2,180	729	2,909	1.8	1.6	
Camelford	104	67	171	7.3	5.5	
Canterbury	1,639	468	2,107	3.6	3.0	
Carlisle	1,664	549	2,213	4.3	3.7	
Chard	119	64	183	1.7	1.4	
Cheltenham	1,582	480	2,062	2.6	2.1	
Chesterfield	3,565	1,019	4,584	7.4	6.4	
Chichester	1,384	459	1,843	2.2	1.8	
Chippenham	356	136	492	1.6	1.2	
Cinderford	625	277	902	4.4	3.6	
Cirencester	257	87	344	1.4	1.0	
Clacton	1,133	345	1,478	7.4	5.7	
Colchester	2,561	1,012	3,573	2.9	2.4	
Coventry	7,043	2,284	9,327	4.0	3.6	
Crawley	2,050	672	2,722	1.2	1.0	
Crewe	2,513	823	3,336	3.7	3.3	
Cromer	682	206	888	5.4	3.8	
Darlington	2,143	554	2,697	5.8	5.2	
Dartmouth	68	26	94	2.9	2.1	
Derby	5,403	1,588	6,991	4.8	4.3	
Devizes	247	92	339	2.1	1.4	
Diss	282	128	410	2.4	1.8	
Doncaster	6,063	1,769	7,832	7.0	6.4	
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,017	340	1,357	2.9	2.3	
Dover	1,431	408	1,839	6.1	5.1	
Dudley and Sandwell	9,501	2,791	12,292	5.3	4.8	
Eastbourne	1,579	448	2,027	4.0	3.3	
Evesham	351	135	486	1.9	1.5	
Exeter	2,524	847	3,371	2.9	2.5	
Fakenham	283	125	408	4.3	3.2	
Falmouth	620	215	835	7.1	5.4	
Folkestone	1,471	443	1,914	5.5	4.7	
Gainsborough	676	219	895	7.1	5.8	
Gloucester	2,094	608	2,702	3.7	3.3	
Goole and Selby	1,123	419	1,542	5.1	4.3	
Grantham	594	195	789	3.2	2.8	
Great Yarmouth	2,856	874	3,730	9.7	8.8	
Grimsby	4,439	1,283	5,722	7.3	6.6	
Guildford and Aldershot	2,094	650	2,744	1.2	1.0	
Haltwhistle	125	54	179	6.4	4.7	
Harlow	1,774	616	2,390	1.9	1.7	
Harrogate and Ripon	939	360	1,299	1.8	1.4	
Hartlepool	2,805	600	3,405	10.5	9.5	
Harwich	398	151	549	8.9	6.8	
Hastings	2,345	648	2,993	6.1	5.2	
Haverhill and Sudbury	577	217	794	2.7	2.3	
Hawes and Leyburn	43	25	68	2.1	1.2	
Helston	375	182	557	8.3	6.1	
Hereford	1,193	434	1,627	3.1	2.4	
Hexham	316	102	418	3.4	2.5	
Holsworthy	101	51	152	5.0	3.7	
Horncastle	165	59	224	3.1	2.2	
Huddersfield	3,620	1,089	4,709	5.3	4.6	
Hull	9,439	2,846	12,285	6.6	5.9	
Huntingdon	969	360	1,329	2.3	1.9	
Ilfracombe	337	109	446	6.7	5.1	
Ipswich	2,785	879	3,664	3.0	2.6	
Isle of Wight	2,233	659	2,892	6.4	5.0	
Keighley and Skipton	1,572	495	2,067	4.1	3.4	
Kendal	311	128	439	2.0	1.7	
Keswick	38	2	40	1.0	0.8	
Kettering and Corby	1,431	505	1,936	3.0	2.8	
Kidderminster	985	396	1,381	3.2	2.5	
King's Lynn	1,253	531	1,784	3.8	3.2	
Kingsbridge	145	63	208	3.3	2.4	
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,251	577	2,828	5.5	4.7	
Launceston	246	85	331	4.2	3.2	
Leeds	12,234	3,229	15,463	4.2	3.7	
Leek	291	132	423	2.5	2.0	
Leicester	8,327	2,875	11,202	3.9	3.4	
Leominster	224	67	291	3.5	2.8	
Lincoln	2,340	712	3,052	4.2	3.6	
Liskeard	415	205	620	5.7	4.3	
Liverpool	27,544	7,327	34,871	9.3	8.4	
London	134,678	47,042	181,720	4.8	4.2	
Loughborough	1,282	517	1,799	3.6	3.1	
Louth	458	172	630	5.7	4.1	
Lowestoft and Beccles	2,203	754	2,957	6.3	5.7	
Ludlow	240	79	319	3.1	2.3	
Luton	3,616	1,191	4,807	3.7	3.2	
Maidstone and North Kent	7,418	2,479	9,897	4.0	3.5	
Malton	161	80	241	2.0	1.6	
Malvern	437	150	587	2.4	1.9	
Manchester	31,017	8,282	39,299	4.2	3.8	
Mansfield	4,801	1,428	6,229	5.9	5.1	
Matlock	492	165	657	2.1	1.7	
Melton Mowbray	238	112	350	2.2	1.9	
Middlesbrough and Stockton	14,230	3,331	17,561	9.1	8.3	
Mildenhall	264	122	386	7.7	2.2	
Milton Keynes	1,964	710	2,674	2.0	1.8	
Minehead	342	124	466	5.4	3.9	
Morpeth and Ashington	3,166	811	3,977	8.0	6.9	
Nelson and Colne	1,127	375	1,502	5.2	4.6	
Newark	618	190	808	3.5	2.9	
Newbury	423	124	547	1.1	0.9	
Newquay	709	279	988	9.1	7.2	
Newton Abbot	549	227	776	2.9	2.2	
Northallerton and Thirsk	373	152	525	1.9	1.5	
Northampton	2,784	974	3,758	2.6	2.3	
Norwich	4,672	1,497	6,169	3.8	3.4	
Nottingham	13,012	3,888	16,900	5.1	4.5	
Okehampton	194	86	280	3.7	2.9	
Oswestry	452	271	723	4.4	3.8	
Oxford	2,460	747	3,207	1.6	1.3	
Paignton and Totnes	1,032	386	1,418	5.5	4.3	
Penrith	197	56	253	2.0	1.4	
Penwith and Isles of Scilly	1,275	507	1,782	9.4	6.8	
Peterborough	2,275	728	3,003	2.9	2.6	
Pickering	130	48	178	2.0	1.6	
Plymouth	4,950	1,624	6,574	4.8	3.9	
Poole	1,448	485	1,933	2.2	1.8	
Portsmouth	5,477	1,744	7,221	3.5	2.8	
Preston	4,121	1,032	5,153	3.4	3.0	
Reading	3,067	957	4,024	1.6	1.3	
Redruth and Camborne	989	341	1,330	7.7	5.6	
Retford	583	230	813	5.9	5.2	
Richmond	179	95	274	2.6	1.5	
Rochdale	2,768	777	3,545	5.9	5.1	
Rugby	707	271	978	2.6	2.3	
Salisbury	647	166	813	1.7	1.3	
Scarborough	1,414	444	1,858	5.5	4.5	
Scunthorpe	2,074	659	2,733	4.2	3.8	
Settle	91	34	125	2.2	1.9	
Shaftesbury	301	120	421	1.9	1.5	
Sheffield and Rotherham	16,626	4,500	21,126	6.5	5.8	
Shrewsbury	1,312	385	1,697	2.9	2.4	
Skegness and Mablethorpe	816	259	1,075	5.8	4.1	
Sleaford	274	117	391	2.6	2.0	
Slough and Woking	11,459	4,059	15,518	2.2	2.0	
South Molton	86	44	130	3.3	2.5	
Southampton and Winchester	4,913	1,387	6,300	2.2	1.9	
Southend	7,851	2,733	10,584	4.6	3.9	
Spalding and Holbeach	396	202	598	2.0	1.6	
St Austell	732	291	1,023	4.3	3.4	
Stafford	1,330	420	1,750	2.9	2.5	

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at April 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Stamford	372	144	516	1.8	1.5	
Stevenage	2,310	810	3,120	2.0	1.8	
Stoke	5,911	1,938	7,849	4.3	3.8	
Stroud	681	258	939	3.0	2.5	
Sunderland and Durham	10,183	2,816	12,999	7.5	6.9	
Swindon	2,052	639	2,691	2.1	1.9	
Taunton	953	312	1,265	2.6	2.2	
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,248	751	2,999	3.3	2.9	
Thetford	2,701	778	3,479	9.8	8.5	
Thornaby	468	200	668	3.0	2.4	
Tiverton	393	147	540	3.4	2.6	
Torquay	1,088	352	1,440	5.3	4.4	
Trowbridge and Warminster	634	244	878	1.9	1.6	
Truro	837	319	1,156	4.2	3.2	
Tunbridge Wells	1,160	378	1,538	1.6	1.3	
Tynside	24,412	5,730	30,142	7.4	6.8	
Walsbridge and Bodmin	389	176	565	3.9	2.9	
Wasefield	5,007	1,510	6,517	5.1	4.6	



# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>						
Darlington UA	2,134	555	2,689	5.8	5.2	
Hartlepool UA	2,805	600	3,405	10.5	9.5	
Middlesbrough UA	5,167	1,161	6,328	10.3	9.3	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,806	865	4,671	9.6	8.8	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	5,076	1,239	6,315	8.1	7.3	
<b>County Durham</b>	<b>8,455</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>10,990</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	
Chester-le-Street	860	231	1,091	9.9	8.8	
Derwentside	1,543	388	1,931	9.0	7.9	
Durham	1,188	414	1,602	4.0	3.6	
Easington	1,638	561	2,199	9.7	8.6	
Sedgefield	1,535	459	1,994	5.7	5.2	
Teesdale	286	84	370	4.8	3.7	
West Valley	1,405	398	1,803	8.1	6.9	
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>7,058</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	
Alnwick	444	167	611	6.1	4.7	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	429	154	583	5.3	4.1	
Blyth Valley	1,729	466	2,195	9.0	8.0	
Castle Morpeth	648	211	859	4.0	3.2	
Tynedale	628	180	808	4.1	3.1	
Wynbeck	1,601	401	2,002	12.7	11.6	
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met County)</b>	<b>28,494</b>	<b>6,704</b>	<b>35,198</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	
Gateshead	3,917	966	4,883	5.8	5.4	
Newcastle upon Tyne	7,239	1,615	8,854	5.5	5.1	
North Tyneside	4,705	1,158	5,863	8.8	8.1	
South Tyneside	5,319	1,132	6,451	13.5	12.1	
Sunderland	7,314	1,833	9,147	8.3	7.7	
<b>NORTH WEST</b>						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,636	676	3,312	5.4	5.1	
Blackpool UA	2,766	672	3,438	6.0	5.1	
Halton UA	2,690	715	3,405	6.1	5.7	
Warrington UA	2,182	752	2,934	3.0	2.7	
<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>6,080</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>7,876</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
Chester	1,044	278	1,322	2.1	1.8	
Congleton	567	233	800	2.6	2.2	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,148	366	1,514	3.9	3.6	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,009	256	1,265	3.6	3.4	
Macclesfield	1,054	263	1,317	1.7	1.5	
Vale Royal	1,258	400	1,658	4.0	3.6	
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>7,112</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>9,158</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	
Allerdale	1,662	438	2,100	6.7	5.5	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,430	337	1,767	6.8	6.3	
Carlisle	1,512	493	2,005	4.1	3.7	
Copeland	1,569	456	2,025	7.3	6.4	
Eden	310	91	401	2.2	1.6	
South Lakeland	629	231	860	2.1	1.8	
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>	<b>40,463</b>	<b>10,972</b>	<b>51,435</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	
Bolton	4,140	1,094	5,234	5.1	4.4	
Bury	1,693	537	2,230	3.9	3.3	
Manchester	11,727	2,979	14,706	5.4	5.1	
Oldham	3,409	937	4,346	5.5	4.8	
Rochdale	3,491	962	4,453	6.1	5.2	
Salford	3,478	813	4,291	3.9	3.7	
Stockport	2,775	726	3,501	3.1	2.8	
Tameside	2,894	822	3,716	5.1	4.3	
Trafford	2,401	736	3,137	2.9	2.6	
Wigan	4,455	1,366	5,821	6.0	5.4	
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>13,229</b>	<b>3,761</b>	<b>16,990</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
Burnley	1,100	335	1,435	4.0	3.7	
Chorley	976	277	1,253	4.1	3.5	
Fylde	355	127	482	1.3	1.2	
Hyndburn	829	249	1,078	3.6	3.3	
Lancaster	2,200	562	2,762	5.9	5.0	
Pendle	1,180	395	1,575	5.1	4.6	
Preston	2,253	467	2,720	3.4	3.2	
Ribble Valley	201	79	280	1.4	1.1	
Rossendale	636	234	870	3.8	3.3	
South Ribble	776	255	1,031	2.9	2.5	
West Lancashire	1,683	486	2,169	5.2	4.5	
Wyre	1,040	295	1,335	4.6	3.8	
<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>	<b>36,808</b>	<b>9,886</b>	<b>46,694</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	
Knowsley	4,626	1,257	5,883	12.7	11.8	
Liverpool	15,430	4,065	19,495	9.7	8.8	
Saint Helens	3,624	958	4,582	8.4	7.5	
Sefton	5,789	1,520	7,309	7.9	7.0	
Wirral	7,339	2,086	9,425	9.0	7.7	
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,733	1,424	5,157	4.7	4.0	
Kingston upon Hull, City of U	7,675	2,096	9,771	7.8	7.4	
North East Lincolnshire UA	4,203	1,182	5,385	7.0	7.0	
North Lincolnshire UA	2,174	714	2,888	4.2	3.8	
York UA	1,967	664	2,631	2.8	2.6	
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>4,856</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>6,635</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
Craven	340	113	453	2.1	1.5	
Hambleton	618	249	867	2.4	1.9	
Harrogate	826	313	1,139	2.0	1.4	
Richmondshire	243	125	368	2.6	1.4	
Ryedale	329	144	473	2.0	1.6	
Scarborough	1,755	551	2,306	5.8	4.8	
Selby	745	284	1,029	3.8	3.2	
<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>26,728</b>	<b>7,340</b>	<b>34,068</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	
Barnsley	4,279	1,191	5,470	7.3	6.3	
Doncaster	5,602	1,637	7,239	6.9	6.3	
Rotherham	5,226	1,441	6,667	8.0	7.1	
Sheffield	11,621	3,071	14,692	6.3	5.7	
<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>35,927</b>	<b>9,915</b>	<b>45,842</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	
Bradford	9,687	2,565	12,252	6.1	5.5	
Calderdale	3,204	913	4,117	4.7	4.3	
Kirklees	5,915	1,753	7,668	5.1	4.4	
Leeds	12,213	3,220	15,433	4.1	3.7	
Wakefield	4,908	1,464	6,372	5.1	4.7	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						
Derby UA	4,450	1,216	5,666	5.6	5.1	
Leicester UA	6,035	1,927	7,962	5.0	4.6	
Nottingham UA	7,511	1,981	9,492	5.1	4.6	
Rutland UA	89	51	140	1.1	0.9	
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>9,763</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>12,815</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	
Amber Valley	1,459	517	1,976	3.9	3.5	
Bolsover	1,214	363	1,577	9.3	8.5	
Chesterfield	2,183	590	2,773	6.2	5.7	
Huntingdonshire	527	180	707	2.3	1.9	
Derbyshire Dales	1,461	488	1,949	5.3	4.7	
Erewash	825	261	1,086	3.4	3.0	
High Peak	1,410	431	1,841	7.2	6.5	
North East Derbyshire	684	222	906	4.1	3.6	
South Derbyshire	4,593	2,014	6,607	2.7	2.4	
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>6,166</b>	<b>2,422</b>	<b>8,588</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	
Charnwood	1,483	602	2,085	3.7	3.2	
Harborough	313	168	481	1.7	1.5	
Hinckley and Bosworth	724	417	1,141	2.8	2.4	
Melton	256	117	373	2.2	2.0	
North West Leicestershire	682	253	935	2.3	2.1	
Oadby and Wigston	519	215	734	3.8	3.4	
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>6,732</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>9,032</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	
Boston	510	178	688	3.0	2.7	
East Lindsey	1,528	521	2,049	5.3	4.7	
Lincoln	1,705	449	2,154	4.2	3.8	
North Kesteven	633	265	898	3.3	2.9	
South Holland	219	654	873	2.1	1.9	
South Kesteven	917	317	1,234	2.8	2.4	
West Lindsey	1,004	351	1,355	5.8	4.9	
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>5,652</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>7,662</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
Corby	722	222	944	3.0	2.6	
Daventry	334	165	499	1.8	1.5	
East Northamptonshire	516	201	717	3.3	2.8	
Kettering	672	273	945	3.0	2.7	
Northampton	2,354	767	3,121	2.8	2.5	
South Northamptonshire	271	111	382	1.8	1.4	
Wellingborough	783	271	1,054	3.2	2.9	
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>9,818</b>	<b>3,234</b>	<b>13,052</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	
Ashfield	1,945	613	2,558	6.2	5.4	
Bassetlaw	1,650	571	2,221	5.1	4.5	
Broxtowe	1,182	438	1,620	5.2	4.1	
Gedling	1,305	445	1,750	5.5	4.2	
Mansfield	1,766	503	2,269	6.4	5.5	
Newark and Sherwood	1,155	373	1,528	4.6	3.7	
Rushcliffe	815	291	1,106	3.3	2.7	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						
Herefordshire, County of UA	1,531	551	2,082	3.2	2.5	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	4,151	1,321	5,472	4.5	4.2	
Telford and Wrekin UA	1,833	611	2,444	3.3	3.0	
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
Bridgnorth	377	131	508	3.1	2.4	
North Shropshire	452	166	618	3.2	2.6	
Oswestry	367	242	609	4.4	3.8	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	890	234	1,124	2.7	2.4	
South Shropshire	290	99	389	3.3	2.4	
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>2,883</b>	<b>10,948</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	
Cannock Chase	1,043	412	1,455	5.0	4.4	
East Staffordshire	1,340	413	1,753	3.8	3.5	
Lichfield	728	269	997	2.8	2.3	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,177	374	1,551	4.1	3.2	
South Staffordshire	1,043	372	1,415	5.6	4.0	
Stafford	1,160	365	1,525	2.5	2.1	
Staffordshire Moorlands	659	287	946	3.5	2.8	
Tamworth	915	391	1,306	4.8	4.1	
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>4,084</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	
North Warwickshire	525	203	728	2.8	2.4	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,206	457	1,663	4.5	4.0	
Rugby	727	276	1,003	2.3	2.1	
Stratford-on-Avon	542	212	754	1.5	1.2	



# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Devon</b>	6,411	2,446	8,857	3.4	2.7		<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	32,330	9,517	41,847	6.4	5.4	
East Devon	814	283	1,097	3.0	2.2		Antrim	632	234	866	4.2	3.6	
Exeter	1,353	416	1,769	2.6	2.4		Ards	1,123	426	1,549	8.0	6.9	
Mid Devon	526	227	753	3.4	2.6		Armagh	781	293	1,074	6.0	4.9	
North Devon	1,120	426	1,546	4.4	3.3		Ballymena	841	322	1,163	4.6	3.8	
South Hams	583	268	851	3.0	2.1		Ballymoney	410	125	535	6.4	5.2	
Teignbridge	924	356	1,280	3.4	2.6		Banbridge	387	142	529	5.4	4.4	
Torridge	762	342	1,104	5.9	4.3		Belfast	8,293	1,884	10,177	5.5	4.8	
West Devon	329	128	457	3.1	2.5		Carrickfergus	586	199	785	9.0	7.9	
<b>Dorset</b>	2,380	833	3,213	2.4	1.9		Castlereagh	680	203	883	4.1	3.5	
Christchurch	286	88	374	2.2	1.8		Coleraine	1,112	412	1,524	7.1	6.1	
East Dorset	391	131	522	2.1	1.7		Cookstown	420	156	576	6.4	5.1	
North Dorset	241	101	342	1.7	1.2		Craigavon	1,191	362	1,553	4.4	3.8	
Purbeck	235	82	317	2.1	1.7		Derry	3,529	880	4,409	10.1	8.7	
West Dorset	455	182	637	1.6	1.4		Down	1,093	340	1,433	8.1	6.7	
Weymouth and Portland	772	249	1,021	5.6	4.5		Dungannon	536	218	754	4.3	3.5	
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	5,349	1,764	7,113	3.0	2.5		Fermanagh	1,341	386	1,727	8.3	6.5	
Cheltenham	1,241	342	1,583	2.8	2.5		Lame	469	154	623	6.8	5.7	
Cotswold	316	118	434	1.5	1.1		Limavady	672	217	889	9.7	8.1	
Forest of Dean	724	313	1,037	4.3	3.5		Lisburn	1,518	442	1,960	5.5	4.7	
Gloucester	1,708	488	2,196	3.7	3.4		Magherafelt	490	202	692	5.4	4.5	
Stroud	805	300	1,105	2.9	2.4		Moyle	388	133	521	13.2	10.4	
Tewkesbury	555	203	758	2.6	1.9		Newry and Mourne	1,761	498	2,259	7.9	6.5	
<b>Somerset</b>	3,994	1,453	5,447	2.9	2.3		Newtownabbey	1,070	322	1,392	5.2	4.5	
Mendip	865	339	1,204	3.2	2.5		North Down	987	378	1,365	6.6	5.8	
Sedgemoor	1,016	398	1,414	3.9	3.2		Omagh	962	339	1,301	7.4	6.0	
South Somerset	826	286	1,112	1.9	1.6		Strabane	1,058	250	1,308	11.2	9.2	
Taunton Deane	888	285	1,173	2.5	2.1								
West Somerset	399	145	544	4.7	3.4								
<b>Wiltshire</b>	2,245	791	3,036	1.8	1.4								
Kennet	423	169	592	2.1	1.5								
North Wiltshire	582	222	804	1.7	1.3								
Salisbury	601	156	757	1.7	1.3								
West Wiltshire	639	244	883	1.9	1.6								
<b>WALES</b>													
Blaenau Gwent	1,589	442	2,031	9.8	9.2								
Bridgend	2,012	600	2,612	5.2	4.7								
Caerphilly	2,599	815	3,414	7.3	6.4								
Cardiff	5,104	1,195	6,299	4.2	3.8								
Carmarthenshire	2,505	772	3,277	6.8	5.3								
Ceredigion	861	318	1,179	5.0	3.6								
Conwy	1,788	485	2,273	6.6	5.4								
Denbighshire	1,271	367	1,638	5.0	4.1								
Flintshire	1,746	580	2,326	4.0	3.5								
Gwynedd	2,359	722	3,081	6.9	5.4								
Isle of Anglesey	1,382	475	1,857	9.8	7.4								
Merthyr Tydfil	1,227	347	1,574	8.8	7.5								
Monmouthshire	867	296	1,163	3.8	3.1								
Neath Port Talbot	2,269	739	3,008	6.8	6.0								
Newport	2,313	644	2,957	4.9	4.5								
Pembrokeshire	2,364	724	3,088	9.0	6.8								
Powys	1,306	501	1,807	4.0	3.0								
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	3,714	999	4,713	6.5	5.6								
Swansea	4,019	936	4,955	5.8	5.2								
Torfaen	1,289	415	1,704	4.7	4.2								
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,788	454	2,242	5.1	4.3								
Wrexham	1,538	444	1,982	3.8	3.4								
<b>SCOTLAND</b>													
Aberdeen City	3,248	829	4,077	2.6	2.4								
Aberdeenshire	2,125	739	2,864	4.0	3.2								
Angus	1,850	735	2,585	6.9	5.9								
Argyll and Bute	1,666	511	2,177	6.5	4.7								
Clackmannanshire	997	344	1,341	9.4	8.2								
Dumfries and Galloway	2,804	962	3,766	6.8	5.7								
Dundee City	4,155	1,069	5,224	7.5	7.0								
East Ayrshire	3,201	974	4,175	10.1	8.9								
East Dunbartonshire	1,215	339	1,554	6.6	5.5								
East Lothian	911	230	1,141	4.5	3.7								
East Renfrewshire	896	276	1,172	7.7	5.8								
Edinburgh, City of	6,493	1,697	8,190	3.1	2.8								
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	723	179	902	8.9	7.4								
Falkirk	2,701	872	3,573	6.7	6.0								
Fife	6,765	2,038	8,803	6.7	6.0								
Glasgow City	17,368	4,288	21,656	6.1	5.7								
Highland	3,716	1,122	4,838	5.8	4.8								
Inverclyde	1,916	516	2,432	7.0	6.6								
Midlothian	790	216	1,006	4.7	3.8								
Moray	1,450	545	1,995	6.4	4.8								
North Ayrshire	3,695	1,307	5,002	10.8	10.0								
North Lanarkshire	6,666	1,949	8,615	7.9	7.2								
Orkney Islands	216	86	302	4.0	3.0								
Perth and Kinross	1,351	484	1,835	3.4	2.9								
Renfrewshire	3,561	895	4,456	5.6	5.1								
Scottish Borders	1,308	406	1,714	4.2	3.6								
Shetland Islands	319	124	443	4.0	3.2								
South Ayrshire	2,352	688	3,040	6.8	5.8								
South Lanarkshire	4,937	1,653	6,590	6.5	5.8								
Stirling	1,196	367	1,563	4.2	3.8								
West Dunbartonshire	2,645	666	3,311	10.6	9.8								
West Lothian	2,523	763	3,286	5.4	4.9								

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

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

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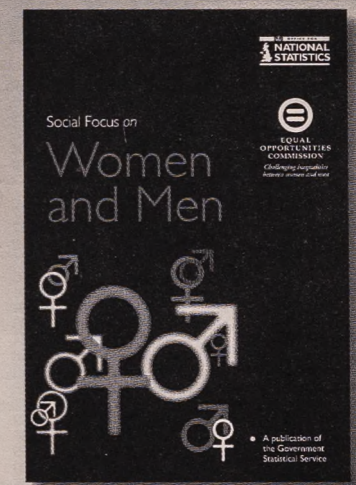
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# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at April 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>						
<b>Cleveland (former county)</b>						
Hartlepool	2,805	600	3,405	10.5	9.5	
Middlesbrough	3,923	846	4,769	8.8	7.9	
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,306	578	2,884	14.4	13.2	
Redcar	2,744	602	3,346	9.3	8.5	
Stockton North	2,917	679	3,596	8.1	7.4	
Stockton South	2,159	560	2,719	8.1	7.3	
<b>Durham</b>						
Bishop Auckland	1,626	448	2,074	5.9	5.1	
Darlington	2,022	512	2,534	6.2	5.5	
Durham, City of	1,188	414	1,602	4.0	3.6	
Easington	1,469	505	1,974	9.3	8.3	
North Durham	1,544	403	1,947	10.2	9.0	
North West Durham	1,480	408	1,888	9.1	7.9	
Sedgefield	1,260	400	1,660	5.7	5.2	
<b>Northumberland</b>						
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,155	401	1,556	6.4	4.9	
Blyth Valley	1,729	466	2,195	9.0	8.0	
Hexham	717	216	933	3.9	3.0	
Wansbeck	1,878	496	2,374	8.0	6.9	
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met County)</b>						
Blaydon	1,335	334	1,669	5.4	4.9	
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,486	408	1,894	8.1	7.4	
Houghton and Washington East	1,837	508	2,345	6.7	6.2	
Jarrow	2,317	485	2,802	13.1	11.8	
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,067	509	2,576	4.6	4.2	
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,614	567	3,181	6.8	6.2	
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,574	361	1,935	7.7	7.1	
North Tyneside	2,229	550	2,779	10.4	9.6	
South Shields	3,161	700	3,861	14.1	12.6	
Sunderland North	2,306	530	2,836	7.4	6.9	
Sunderland South	2,667	610	3,277	12.1	11.4	
Tyne Bridge	3,057	668	3,725	4.6	4.2	
Tynemouth	1,844	444	2,288	8.2	7.6	
<b>NORTH WEST</b>						
<b>Cheshire</b>						
Chester, City of	909	233	1,142	1.9	1.7	
Congleton	567	233	800	2.6	2.2	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,068	347	1,415	4.0	3.7	
Eddisbury	696	226	922	3.8	3.3	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,058	274	1,332	3.7	3.5	
Halton	1,765	477	2,242	6.4	6.0	
Macclesfield	647	154	801	2.0	1.8	
Tatton	545	162	707	1.7	1.5	
Warrington North	1,255	402	1,657	3.8	3.5	
Warrington South	927	350	1,277	2.3	2.2	
Weaver Vale	1,515	405	1,920	4.7	4.3	
<b>Cumbria</b>						
Barrow and Furness	1,617	402	2,019	6.3	5.6	
Carlisle	1,315	420	1,735	4.2	3.7	
Copeland	1,569	456	2,025	7.3	6.4	
Penrith and The Border	646	206	852	3.0	2.3	
Westmorland and Lonsdale	442	166	608	1.8	1.5	
Workington	1,523	396	1,919	6.9	5.6	
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>						
Altrincham and Sale West	688	204	892	2.7	2.4	
Ashton under Lyne	1,485	402	1,887	5.2	4.5	
Bolton North East	1,699	399	2,098	6.2	5.3	
Bolton South East	1,681	460	2,141	4.9	4.2	
Bolton West	760	235	995	4.1	3.5	
Bury North	839	262	1,101	3.2	2.8	
Bury South	854	275	1,129	4.8	4.1	
Cheadle	482	148	630	2.1	1.8	
Denton and Reddish	1,056	278	1,334	4.7	4.0	
Eccles	1,233	303	1,536	4.0	3.8	
Hazel Grove	628	192	820	3.5	3.1	
Heywood and Middleton	1,509	437	1,946	5.9	5.1	
Leigh	1,324	403	1,727	5.8	5.2	
Makerfield	1,261	398	1,659	7.2	6.4	
Manchester Blackley	2,268	566	2,834	9.6	9.1	
Manchester Central	3,578	877	4,455	2.8	2.7	
Manchester Gorton	2,654	676	3,330	17.9	16.9	
Manchester Withington	1,650	535	2,185	7.0	6.6	
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,271	402	1,673	6.2	5.4	
Oldham West and Royton	1,758	434	2,192	4.8	4.2	
Rochdale	1,894	490	2,384	6.3	5.5	
Salford	1,543	303	1,846	3.2	3.0	
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,261	379	1,640	5.9	5.0	
Stockport	1,225	285	1,510	3.2	2.8	
Stretford and Urmston	1,495	472	1,967	3.2	2.9	
Wigan	1,303	411	1,714	4.8	4.3	
Worsley	1,269	361	1,630	7.8	7.1	
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,795	415	2,210	4.4	4.2	
<b>Lancashire</b>						
Blackburn	2,197	545	2,742	5.6	5.2	
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,558	373	1,931	5.8	4.9	
Blackpool South	1,944	488	2,432	6.2	5.3	
Burnley	1,100	335	1,435	4.0	3.7	
Clitheroe	976	277	1,253	4.1	3.5	
Fylde	528	167	695	1.8	1.6	
Hyndburn	941	290	1,231	3.5	3.2	
Lancaster and Wyre	928	292	1,220	3.3	2.8	
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,562	373	1,935	8.1	6.9	
Pendle	1,180	395	1,575	5.1	4.6	
Preston	2,018	421	2,439	3.4	3.1	
Ribble Valley	419	140	559	1.4	1.3	
Rossendale and Darwen	963	324	1,287	4.3	3.8	
South Ribble	742	237	979	3.5	3.1	
West Lancashire	1,575	452	2,027	5.3	4.6	
<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>						
Birkenhead	2,906	729	3,635	9.8	8.4	
Bootle	2,729	673	3,402	10.3	9.1	
Crosby	1,184	324	1,508	8.4	7.5	
Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,315	614	2,929	9.9	9.1	
Knowsley South	2,807	763	3,570	13.3	12.4	
Liverpool Garston	2,229	574	2,803	11.8	10.7	
Liverpool Riverside	3,919	1,104	5,023	4.8	4.4	
Liverpool Walton	3,210	769	3,979	14.3	13.0	
Liverpool Wavertree	2,898	733	3,631	11.9	10.8	
Liverpool West Derby	3,174	825	3,999	28.3	25.5	
Southport	1,990	403	2,393	5.6	5.0	
St. Helens North	1,635	428	2,063	9.4	8.5	
St. Helens South	1,989	530	2,519	7.7	7.0	
Wallasey	2,324	677	3,001	11.0	9.5	
Wirral South	996	320	1,316	5.6	4.8	
Wirral West	1,111	360	1,471	8.4	7.3	
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>						
<b>Humberside (former county)</b>						
Beverly and Holderness	1,060	440	1,500	4.3	3.8	
Brigg and Goole	1,084	411	1,495	5.5	4.9	
Cleethorpes	1,627	553	2,180	7.2	6.5	
East Yorkshire	1,376	449	1,825	6.0	5.3	
Great Grimsby	2,865	744	3,609	7.2	6.5	
Haltemprice and Howden	619	270	889	3.4	3.0	
Kingston upon Hull East	2,486	672	3,158	10.6	9.3	
Kingston upon Hull North	2,807	776	3,583	11.7	10.3	
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,535	718	3,253	4.7	4.3	
Scunthorpe	1,326	383	1,709	3.9	3.7	
<b>North Yorkshire</b>						
Harrogate and Knaresborough	546	182	728	1.9	1.7	
Richmond	635	273	908	2.7	2.4	
Ryedale	524	224	748	2.3	2.0	
Scarborough and Whitby	1,654	516	2,170	5.9	4.9	
Selby	835	324	1,159	3.2	2.8	
Skipton and Ripon	520	210	730	2.1	1.9	
Vale of York	481	210	691	2.3	2.0	
York, City of	1,628	504	2,132	3.1	2.8	
<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>						
Barnsley Central	1,626	459	2,085	5.4	4.7	
Barnsley East and Mexborough	1,785	458	2,243	10.3	9.2	
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,466	422	1,888	8.0	6.9	
Don Valley	1,356	431	1,787	11.1	10.2	
Doncaster Central	2,080	573	2,653	4.3	4.0	
Doncaster North	1,568	485	2,053	10.7	9.6	
Rother Valley	1,500	449	1,949	10.9	9.9	
Rotherham	1,969	511	2,480	5.5	4.9	
Sheffield Attercliffe	1,666	446	2,112	5.6	5.1	
Sheffield Brightside	2,501	595	3,096	11.9	10.8	
Sheffield Central	3,320	857	4,177	3.7	3.4	
Sheffield Hallam	666	235	901	4.6	4.2	
Sheffield Heeley	2,012	525	2,537	15.1	13.7	
Sheffield Hillsborough	1,456	413	1,869	8.6	7.7	
Wentworth	1,757	481	2,238	11.0	9.9	
<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>						
Batley and Spennings	1,193	356	1,549	4.6	4.0	
Bradford North	2,495	600	3,095	7.0	6.2	
Bradford South	1,902	505	2,407	8.1	7.3	
Bradford West	3,002	736	3,738	5.6	5.1	
Calder Valley	1,187	379	1,566	4.6	4.0	
Colne Valley	1,238	414	1,652	6.2	5.4	
Dewsbury	1,188	341	1,529	4.8	4.2	
Elmet	828	235	1,063	3.8	3.4	
Halifax	2,017	534	2,551	4.8	4.4	
Hemsworth	1,367	371	1,738	9.4	8.4	
Huddersfield	2,033	558	2,591	5.1	4.4	
Keighley	1,311	410	1,721	5.2	4.7	
Leeds Central	3,304	738	4,042	2.3	2.0	
Leeds East	2,206	561	2,767	11.1	9.9	
Leeds North East	1,395	405	1,800	9.1	8.2	
Leeds North West	920	263	1,183	4.5	4.1	
Leeds West	1,724	445	2,169	8.2	7.4	
Morley and Rothwell	1,111	338	1,449	4.3	3.8	
Normanton	857	301	1,158	4.2	3.8	
Pontefract and Castleford	1,361	450	1,811	4.6	4.2	
Pudsey	725	235	960	2.6	2.3	
Shipley	977	314	1,291	4.7	4.2	
Wakefield	1,586	426	2,012	4.3	3.9	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						
<b>Derbyshire</b>						
Amber Valley	1,288	409	1,697	4.4	4.0	
Bolsover	1,423	423	1,846	9.7	8.6	
Chesterfield	2,002	538	2,540	6.0	5.5	
Derby North	1,630	422	2,052	6.4	5.8	
Derby South	2,601	722	3,323	5.0	4.5	
Erewash	1,418	473	1,891	5.4		



# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at April 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
Kensington and Chelsea	1,167	611	1,778	1.7	1.5	
Kingston and Surbiton	824	277	1,101	1.7	1.5	
Lewisham East	1,693	562	2,255	10.6	8.8	
Lewisham West	2,187	725	2,912	15.0	12.4	
Lewisham, Deptford	2,814	945	3,759	15.4	12.7	
Leyton and Wanstead	1,922	608	2,530	13.5	11.3	
Mitcham and Morden	1,387	472	1,859	9.2	7.6	
North Southwark and Bermondsey	3,291	1,179	4,470	4.2	3.8	
Old Bexley and Sidcup	560	240	800	3.3	2.7	
Orpington	757	281	1,038	3.9	3.1	
Poplar and Canning Town	4,096	1,095	5,191	9.4	8.8	
Putney	1,043	392	1,435	4.9	4.0	
Regent's Park and Kensington North	3,123	1,240	4,363	9.1	8.4	
Richmond Park	777	336	1,113	2.9	2.4	
Romford	769	267	1,036	3.4	2.8	
Ruislip - Northwood	554	209	763	3.1	2.8	
Streatham	3,287	1,187	4,474	18.3	16.0	
Sutton and Cheam	503	196	699	2.2	1.8	
Tooting	1,641	547	2,188	8.4	7.0	
Tottenham	4,990	1,461	6,451	16.9	13.8	
Twickenham	606	231	837	2.3	1.8	
Upminster	742	287	1,029	5.7	4.7	
Uxbridge	574	226	800	1.9	1.7	
Vauxhall	4,030	1,423	5,453	7.0	6.2	
Walthamstow	2,252	735	2,987	11.3	9.6	
West Ham	3,103	908	4,011	11.4	10.0	
Wimbledon	589	230	819	1.9	1.6	
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>						
<b>Berkshire (former county)</b>						
Beaconsfield	401	130	531	1.3	1.1	
Bracknell	454	155	609	1.2	1.0	
Maidenhead	476	135	611	1.6	1.4	
Newbury	398	125	523	0.9	0.8	
Reading East	833	248	1,081	1.5	1.3	
Reading West	807	236	1,043	3.6	3.2	
Slough	1,304	388	1,692	2.8	2.4	
Spelthorne	474	152	626	1.0	0.9	
Windsor	498	176	674	1.7	1.5	
Wokingham	287	95	382	1.0	0.9	
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>						
Aylesbury	684	205	889	1.8	1.5	
Buckingham	279	116	395	1.7	1.5	
Chesham and Amersham	359	105	464	1.7	1.4	
Milton Keynes South West	916	312	1,228	2.2	1.8	
North East Milton Keynes	719	249	968	1.8	1.6	
Wycombe	884	232	1,116	1.9	1.6	
<b>East Sussex</b>						
Bexhill and Battle	621	200	821	4.1	3.3	
Brighton Kempston	1,877	613	2,490	9.6	8.0	
Brighton Pavilion	2,206	841	3,047	6.3	5.2	
Eastbourne	1,090	292	1,382	4.5	3.8	
Hastings and Rye	1,832	487	2,319	7.1	6.1	
Hove	1,628	562	2,190	6.4	5.3	
Lewes	635	194	829	2.8	2.3	
Wealden	414	159	573	1.8	1.4	
<b>Hampshire</b>						
Aldershot	565	184	749	1.6	1.3	
Basingstoke	486	181	667	1.2	1.0	
East Hampshire	562	171	733	2.2	1.7	
Eastleigh	508	165	673	1.5	1.3	
Fareham	501	170	671	1.8	1.5	
Gosport	770	313	1,083	4.3	3.5	
Havant	1,066	336	1,402	4.7	4.2	
New Forest East	487	158	645	2.3	1.9	
New Forest West	428	164	592	2.2	1.8	
North East Hampshire	359	92	451	1.4	1.1	
North West Hampshire	431	164	595	1.5	1.3	
Portsmouth North	928	303	1,231	2.8	2.2	
Portsmouth South	1,754	505	2,259	4.1	3.3	
Romsey	342	87	429	1.7	1.4	
Southampton Itchen	1,547	382	1,929	2.8	2.6	
Southampton Test	1,500	425	1,925	4.4	4.0	
Winchester	450	127	577	0.9	0.8	
<b>Kent</b>						
Ashford	805	263	1,068	2.9	2.5	
Canterbury	1,075	313	1,388	3.2	2.6	
Chatham and Aylesford	1,022	347	1,369	4.7	4.1	
Dartford	775	322	1,097	2.8	2.4	
Dover	1,481	429	1,910	6.3	5.3	
Faversham and Mid Kent	675	239	914	3.4	2.9	
Folkestone and Hythe	1,454	430	1,884	5.4	4.6	
Gillingham	1,035	371	1,406	5.6	4.8	
Gravesham	1,261	386	1,647	6.0	5.4	
Maidstone and The Weald	674	225	899	1.7	1.5	
Medway	1,205	440	1,645	4.0	3.4	
North Thanet	1,822	518	2,340	9.8	8.4	
Sevenoaks	416	170	586	2.0	1.7	
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,419	426	1,845	5.6	4.7	
South Thanet	1,424	410	1,834	6.9	5.9	
Tonbridge and Malling	512	168	680	2.0	1.7	
Tunbridge Wells	543	159	702	1.6	1.3	
<b>Oxfordshire</b>						
Banbury	448	153	601	1.2	1.0	
Henley	286	97	383	1.1	0.9	
Oxford East	1,196	303	1,499	3.8	3.4	
Oxford West and Abingdon	504	155	659	1.0	0.9	
Wantage	349	140	489	1.2	1.0	
Witney	288	113	401	1.2	0.8	
<b>Surrey</b>						
East Surrey	375	120	495	1.6	1.3	
Epsom and Ewell	366	165	531	1.7	1.4	
Esher and Walton	384	125	509	1.5	1.2	
Guildford	427	134	561	1.1	0.9	
Mole Valley	257	79	336	0.8	0.6	
Reigate	288	84	372	0.9	0.8	
Runnymede and Weybridge	384	141	525	1.1	0.9	
South West Surrey	382	124	506	1.3	1.1	
Surrey Heath	313	78	391	0.8	0.7	
Woking	285	99	384	1.0	0.8	
<b>West Sussex</b>						
Arundel and South Downs	335	107	442	1.8	1.5	
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	660	215	875	3.1	2.5	
Chichester	581	203	784	1.6	1.4	
Crawley	669	209	878	1.3	1.2	
East Worthing and Shoreham	584	199	783	2.6	2.2	
Horsham	409	123	532	1.4	1.2	
Mid Sussex	353	110	463	1.0	0.9	
Worthing West	514	149	663	1.9	1.5	
<b>Wight, Isle of</b>						
Isle of Wight	2,233	659	2,892	6.4	5.0	
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>						
<b>Avon (former county)</b>						
Bath	861	262	1,123	2.2	1.9	
Bristol East	1,762	543	2,305	5.0	4.6	
Bristol North West	1,126	346	1,472	2.9	2.6	
Bristol South	1,661	482	2,143	5.9	5.4	
Bristol West	1,527	505	2,032	1.8	1.5	
Kingswood	700	258	958	3.5	3.1	
Northavon	445	199	644	1.3	1.1	
Wansdyke	440	176	616	2.5	2.2	
Weston-Super-Mare	873	286	1,159	3.7	3.3	
Woodspring	401	141	542	1.9	1.6	
<b>Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly</b>						
Falmouth and Camborne	1,685	596	2,281	7.6	6.0	
North Cornwall	1,571	661	2,232	5.8	4.0	
South East Cornwall	1,020	443	1,463	5.5	4.0	
St Ives	1,690	702	2,392	9.1	6.7	
Truro and St Austell	1,283	502	1,785	3.9	3.0	
<b>Devon</b>						
East Devon	571	219	790	3.5	2.9	
Exeter	1,353	416	1,769	2.6	2.4	
North Devon	1,150	437	1,587	4.4	3.6	
Plymouth Devonport	1,618	506	2,124	5.0	4.2	
Plymouth Sutton	2,265	683	2,948	5.6	4.8	
South West Devon	564	227	791	3.3	2.5	
Teignbridge	833	321	1,154	3.4	2.6	
Tiverton and Honiton	739	280	1,019	2.9	2.2	
Torbay	1,560	487	2,047	5.7	4.7	
Torrington and West Devon	1,073	460	1,533	4.7	3.6	
Totnes	857	380	1,237	4.2	3.1	
<b>Dorset</b>						
Bournemouth East	1,191	350	1,541	6.2	5.6	
Bournemouth West	1,293	337	1,630	4.1	3.7	
Christchurch	490	163	653	2.3	1.9	
Mid Dorset and North Poole	487	182	669	2.6	2.2	
North Dorset	382	139	521	1.6	1.2	
Poole	702	213	915	2.1	1.8	
South Dorset	915	292	1,207	4.1	3.3	
West Dorset	435	172	607	1.7	1.4	
<b>Gloucestershire</b>						
Cheltenham	1,156	311	1,467	2.9	2.6	
Cotswold	346	132	478	1.5	1.1	
Forest of Dean	751	325	1,076	4.3	3.5	
Gloucester	1,708	488	2,196	3.7	3.4	
Stroud	775	286	1,061	3.0	2.5	
Tewkesbury	613	222	835	2.4	1.8	
<b>Somerset</b>						
Bridgwater	1,144	438	1,582	4.8	3.8	
Somerton and Frome	561	206	767	2.7	2.2	
Taunton	921	299	1,220	2.6	2.1	
Wells	772	318	1,090	2.9	2.3	
Yeovil	596	192	788	1.8	1.5	
<b>Wiltshire</b>						
Devizes	591	220	811	2.0	1.4	
North Swindon	663	219	882	2.3	2.1	
North Wiltshire	474	181	655	1.6	1.2	
Salisbury	579	142	721	1.7	1.2	
South Swindon	1,040	295	1,335	2.0	1.8	
Westbury	580	236	816	2.0	1.7	

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at April 13 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>WALES</b>						
Aberavon	1,115	322	1,437	5.7	4.9	
Alyn and Deeside	983	314	1,297	3.6	3.0	
Blaenau Gwent	1,589	442	2,031	9.7	8.5	
Brecon and Radnorshire	823	303	1,126	4.7	3.4	
Bridgend	1,090	358	1,448	3.6	3.2	
Caerffraw	1,165	340	1,505	9.1	6.6	
Caerphilly	1,398	383	1,781	7.4	6.5	
Cardiff Central	1,315	341	1,656	2.8	2.5	
Cardiff North	603	148	751	2.5	2.3	
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,846	386	2,232	4.9	4.4	
Cardiff West	1,601	364	1,965	8.8	8.0	
Cardiff, East and Dinefwr	780	295	1,075	8.0	5.8	
Cardiff, West and South Pembrokeshire	1,322	386	1,708	6.6	4.9	
Ceredigion	861	318	1,179	5.1	3.8	
Clwyd South	763	230	993	6.1	5.2	
Clwyd West	911	260	1,171	6.1	5.2	
Conwy	1,401	393	1,794	5.6	4.6	
Cynon Valley	1,200	313	1,513	11.7	10.3	
Delyn	763	286	1,049	4.5	3.8	
Gower	930	251	1,181	7.6	6.8	
Islwyn	815	279	1,094	5.9	5.2	
Llanelli	1,353	370	1,723	7.6	5.6	
Merthyr Tydfil	725	256	981	7.8	6.5	
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,613	495	2,108	9.7	8.6	
Monmouth	811	268	1,079	3.4	3.0	
Montgomeryshire	468	190	658	3.2	2.3	
Neath	1,154	417	1,571	8.3	7.4	
Newport East	1,105	322	1,427	5.7	4.9	
Newport West	1,352	375	1,727			



# C.24 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at April 13 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate <sup>a</sup>		Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent Workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>										
<b>Tees Valley and Durham</b>	<b>27,443</b>	<b>6,955</b>	<b>34,398</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>					
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	7,881	1,839	9,720	8.8	8.0					
South Teeside	8,973	2,026	10,999	10.0	9.1					
Darlington	2,134	555	2,689	5.8	5.2					
Durham CC	8,455	2,535	10,990	6.9	6.1					
<b>Northumberland and Tyne and Wear</b>	<b>33,973</b>	<b>8,283</b>	<b>42,256</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>					
Northumberland	5,475	1,579	7,053	6.9	5.7					
Tyneside	21,180	4,871	26,051	7.3	6.7					
Sunderland	7,314	1,833	9,147	8.3	7.7					
<b>NORTH WEST</b>										
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>7,112</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>9,158</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>					
West Cumbria	4,661	1,231	5,892	7.0	6.0					
East Cumbria	2,451	815	3,266	3.1	2.6					
<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>10,952</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>14,215</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>					
Halton and Warrington	4,872	1,467	6,339	4.1	3.8					
Cheshire CC	6,080	1,796	7,876	2.8	2.4					
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>40,463</b>	<b>10,972</b>	<b>51,435</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>					
Greater Manchester South	23,275	6,076	29,351	4.3	4.0					
Greater Manchester North	17,188	4,896	22,084	5.4	4.7					
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>18,631</b>	<b>5,109</b>	<b>23,740</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>					
Blackburn with Darwen	2,636	676	3,312	5.4	5.1					
Blackpool	2,766	672	3,438	6.0	5.1					
Lancashire CC	13,229	3,761	16,990	3.9	3.4					
<b>Merseyside</b>	<b>36,808</b>	<b>9,886</b>	<b>46,694</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>					
East Merseyside	8,250	2,215	10,465	10.4	9.4					
Liverpool	15,430	4,055	19,485	9.7	8.8					
Sefton	5,789	1,520	7,309	7.9	7.0					
Wirral	7,339	2,086	9,425	9.0	7.7					
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>										
<b>East Riding and North Lincolnshire</b>	<b>17,785</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>23,201</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>					
Kingston upon Hull, City of	7,675	2,096	9,771	7.8	7.4					
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,733	1,424	5,157	4.7	4.0					
North and North East Lincolnshire	6,377	1,896	8,273	6.0	5.4					
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>6,823</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>9,266</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>					
York	1,967	664	2,631	2.8	2.6					
North Yorkshire CC	4,856	1,779	6,635	3.0	2.3					
<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>26,728</b>	<b>7,340</b>	<b>34,068</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>					
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	15,107	4,269	19,376	7.4	6.5					
Sheffield	11,621	3,071	14,692	6.3	5.7					
<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>35,927</b>	<b>9,915</b>	<b>45,842</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>					
Bradford	9,687	2,565	12,252	6.1	5.5					
Leeds	12,213	3,220	15,433	4.1	3.7					
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	14,027	4,130	18,157	5.0	4.5					
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>										
<b>Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>31,542</b>	<b>9,483</b>	<b>41,025</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>					
Derby	4,450	1,216	5,666	5.6	5.1					
East Derbyshire	4,807	1,384	6,191	7.1	6.3					
South and West Derbyshire	4,956	1,668	6,624	3.8	3.3					
Nottingham	7,511	1,981	9,492	5.1	4.8					
North Nottinghamshire	6,516	2,060	8,576	5.6	4.8					
South Nottinghamshire	3,302	1,174	4,476	4.7	3.7					
<b>Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire</b>	<b>16,369</b>	<b>6,002</b>	<b>22,371</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>					
Leicester City	6,035	1,927	7,962	5.0	4.6					
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,682	2,065	6,747	2.6	2.2					
Northamptonshire	5,652	2,010	7,662	2.7	2.5					
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>6,732</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>9,032</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>					
Lincolnshire	6,732	2,300	9,032	3.8	3.1					
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>										
<b>Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire</b>	<b>10,580</b>	<b>3,810</b>	<b>14,390</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>					
Herefordshire, County of	1,531	551	2,082	3.2	2.5					
Worcestershire	4,965	1,775	6,740	3.0	2.5					
Warwickshire	4,084	1,484	5,568	2.5	2.2					
<b>Shropshire and Staffordshire</b>	<b>16,445</b>	<b>5,687</b>	<b>22,132</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>					
Telford and Wrekin	1,833	611	2,444	3.3	3.0					
Shropshire CC	2,396	872	3,268	3.2	2.6					
Stoke-on-Trent	4,151	1,321	5,472	4.5	4.2					
Staffordshire CC	8,065	2,883	10,948	3.8	3.2					
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>57,338</b>	<b>16,498</b>	<b>73,836</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>					
Birmingham	27,829	7,744	35,573	7.3	6.7					
Solihull	2,123	680	2,803	3.8	3.2					
Coventry	4,831	1,312	6,143	4.3	3.9					
Dudley and Sandwell	12,263	3,647	15,910	6.0	5.5					
Walsall and Wolverhampton	10,292	3,115	13,407	6.4	5.8					
<b>EAST</b>										
<b>East Anglia</b>	<b>23,694</b>	<b>8,072</b>	<b>31,766</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>					
Peterborough	2,036	623	2,659	3.0	2.7					
Cambridgeshire CC	4,080	1,429	5,509	2.3	1.9					
Norfolk	10,686	3,661	14,347	4.6	3.9					
Suffolk	6,892	2,359	9,251	3.4	2.9					
<b>Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire</b>	<b>12,246</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>16,507</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>					
Luton	2,779	875	3,654	4.7	4.3					
Bedfordshire CC	3,000	1,154	4,154	3.0	2.4					
Hertfordshire	6,467	2,232	8,699	1.9	1.6					
<b>Essex</b>	<b>15,361</b>	<b>5,613</b>	<b>20,974</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>					
Southend-on-Sea	2,850	787	3,637	5.6	4.8					
Thurrock	1,636	614	2,250	4.7	4.2					
Essex CC	10,875	4,212	15,087	3.3	2.7					
<b>LONDON</b>										
<b>Inner London</b>	<b>76,677</b>	<b>26,392</b>	<b>103,069</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>					
Inner London - West	19,024	7,355	26,379	2.0	1.8					
Inner London - East	57,653	19,037	76,690	9.4	8.4					
<b>Outer London</b>	<b>58,445</b>	<b>20,684</b>	<b>79,129</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>					
Outer London - East and North East	24,813	8,688	33,501	7.4	6.0					
Outer London - South	12,193	4,363	16,556	3.9	3.3					
Outer London - West and North West	21,439	7,633	29,072	4.0	3.4					

	Male		Female		All		Rate <sup>a</sup>		Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent Workforce jobs and claimants
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>										
<b>Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire</b>	<b>12,388</b>	<b>3,876</b>	<b>16,264</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>					
Berkshire	5,095	1,569	6,664	1.7	1.5					
Milton Keynes	1,635	561	2,196	2.0	1.8					
Buckinghamshire CC	2,587	785	3,372	1.7	1.4					
Oxfordshire	3,071	961	4,032	1.5	1.2					
<b>Surrey, East and West Sussex</b>	<b>18,325</b>	<b>5,956</b>	<b>24,281</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>					
Brighton and Hove	5,504	1,953	7,457	7.0	5.9					
East Sussex CC	4,799	1,395	6,194	4.2	3.5					
Surrey	3,917	1,293	5,210	1.1	0.9					
West Sussex	4,105	1,315	5,420	1.7	1.5					
<b>Hampshire and the Isle of Wight</b>	<b>14,917</b>	<b>4,586</b>	<b>19,503</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>					
Portsmouth	2,682	808	3,490	3.5	2.8					
Southampton	3,187	834	4,021	3.6	3.2					
Hampshire CC	6,815	2,285	9,100	1.9	1.5					
Isle of Wight	2,233	669	2,902	6.4	5.0					
<b>Kent</b>	<b>17,598</b>	<b>5,616</b>	<b>23,214</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>					
Medway Towns	3,117	1,098	4,215	5.5	4.7					
Kent CC	14,481	4,518	18,999	3.8	3.2					
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>										
<b>Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset</b>	<b>19,072</b>	<b>6,255</b>	<b>25,327</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>					
Bristol, City of	6,054	1,853	7,907	3.4	3.1					
North and North East Somerset and South Gloucestershire	3,742	1,345	5,087	2.2	1.9					
Gloucestershire	5,349	1,764	7,113	3.0	2.5					
Swindon	1,682	502	2,184	2.1	1.9					
Wiltshire CC	2,245	791	3,036	1.8	1.4					
<b>Dorset and Somerset</b>	<b>9,889</b>	<b>3,301</b>	<b>13,190</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>					
Bournemouth and Poole	3,515	1,015	4,530	3.6	3.2					
Dorset CC	2,380	833	3,213	2.4	1.9					
Somerset	3,994	1,453	5,447	2.9	2.3					
<b>Cornwall and Isles of Scilly</b>	<b>7,249</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>10,153</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>					



## C.33 CLAIMANT COUNT

### Claim history: interval between claims

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

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)		Onflows (thousands)			
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>182.7</b>	<b>488.9</b>	<b>671.6</b>

Interval (weeks)	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
<b>PER CENT</b>												
4 or less	21	17.1	19	17	17	16	16	18	17	18	18	17
Over 4 and up to 13	19	18.0	18	17	19	16	18	14	15	17	18	17
Over 13 and up to 26	14	13.9	13	12	11	10	13	11	11	13	13	12
Over 26 and up to 39	8	7.8	8	8	7	8	7	7	8	9	9	8
Over 39 and up to 52	5	4.7	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	5	5
Over 52 and up to 104	6	7.4	7	7	7	9	8	7	8	9	8	8
Over 104	12	12.4	12	14	15	18	15	17	16	12	13	14
No previous Claims	15	18.8	17	21	20	20	20	21	21	17	16	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>THOUSANDS</b>												
4 or less	9.8	15.4	13.4	8.0	10.2	7.5	12.7	10.5	8.3	7.0	14.6	117.4
Over 4 and up to 13	8.8	16.2	13.0	7.9	11.3	7.6	14.1	8.5	7.5	6.7	14.9	116.5
Over 13 and up to 26	6.4	12.5	9.6	5.5	6.6	4.9	10.0	6.2	5.3	5.2	10.3	82.5
Over 26 and up to 39	3.6	7.0	5.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	5.2	4.2	4.0	3.4	7.3	51.9
Over 39 and up to 52	2.1	4.3	3.6	1.8	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.4	4.0	30.9
Over 52 and up to 104	2.9	6.7	5.3	3.5	4.0	4.2	6.5	4.3	4.2	3.4	6.6	51.5
Over 104	5.4	11.2	8.9	6.8	9.2	8.4	11.5	9.7	7.8	5.0	10.8	94.7
No previous Claims	7.1	17.0	11.9	10.1	11.9	9.5	15.9	12.6	10.3	6.8	13.1	126.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>671.6</b>

Notes: 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.  
 2: 'Latest' claims in this table started between 15 October 1999-13 January 2000 inclusive.  
 3: 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 12 October 1999.  
 4: The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is  $\pm 1.7$  percentage points (Wales).  
 5: The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is  $\pm 0.9$  percentage points.  
 6: All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

## C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT

### Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

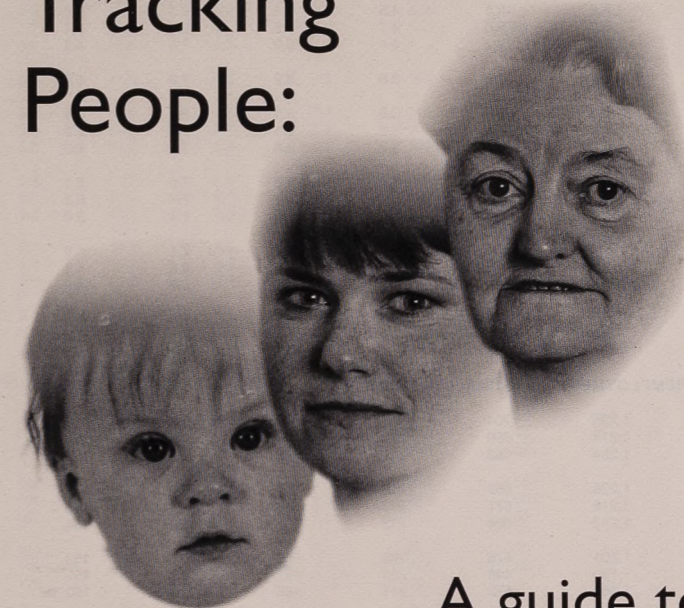
#### Leavers between 9 March 2000 and 13 April 2000, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
<b>Thousands</b>						
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 Incapacity Benefit	5.2	3.2	3.0	2.1	1.4	14.9
Claimed another benefit	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	4.2
Full-time education	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
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
Attending court	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
Not known	7.6	2.4	2.1	0.9	0.5	13.6
Failed to sign	41.7	12.6	8.4	3.0	1.4	67.2
New claim review	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>180.3</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>319.0</b>
<b>As a percentage of those with a known destination</b>						
Found Work	58.1	58.9	43.8	39.2	35.4	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	
Gone abroad	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	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	
Gone to prison	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased 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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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# C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom <sup>b,c</sup>	Australia <sup>c,d</sup>	Austria <sup>c,d</sup>	Belgium <sup>c</sup>	Canada <sup>c,d</sup>	Denmark <sup>c</sup>	Finland <sup>c,d</sup>	France <sup>c,e</sup>	Germany <sup>c,d</sup> (FR)	
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>												
1992	9.2	6.8	10.2	10.8	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	11.7	10.4	6.6	
1993	10.7	7.3	10.3	10.9	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.4	11.7	7.9	
1994	11.1	7.1	9.4	9.7	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.4	
1995	10.7	6.8	8.6	8.5	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.2	
1996	10.8	6.8	8.0	8.5	4.4	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9	
1997	10.6	6.6	6.8	8.5	4.5	9.4	9.1	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.8	
1998	9.9	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.7	9.5	8.3	5.1	11.4	11.7	9.4	
1999	9.2	6.2	5.9	7.2	4.4	9.0	7.6	4.5	10.2	11.0	9.1	
1999 Mar	9.4	6.2	6.2	7.5	3.9	9.2	7.9	5.4	10.5	11.7	8.7	
Apr	9.3	6.3	6.1	7.6	3.8	9.1	8.2	5.4	10.3	11.6	8.6	
May	9.2	6.2	6.0	7.5	3.8	9.1	7.9	5.3	10.2	11.5	8.7	
Jun	9.2	6.2	5.9	7.2	3.7	9.0	7.5	5.2	10.1	11.4	8.7	
Jul	9.1	6.2	5.9	6.9	3.7	9.0	7.6	5.1	10.0	11.3	8.7	
Aug	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.1	3.7	9.1	7.7	5.2	10.0	11.3	8.7	
Sep	9.0	6.1	5.9	7.3	3.6	9.0	7.4	5.0	10.0	11.1	8.7	
Oct	8.9	6.0	5.9	7.1	3.6	8.9	7.1	4.9	10.0	10.9	8.7	
Nov	8.9	6.0	5.9	6.7	3.6	8.8	6.9	4.8	10.1	10.8	8.7	
Dec	8.9	6.0	5.9	7.0	3.6	8.7	6.8	4.9	10.2	10.6	8.6	
2000 Jan	8.8	5.9	5.8	6.8	3.6	8.7	6.8	5.0	10.3	10.5	8.5	
Feb	8.8	6.0	5.8	6.7	3.5	8.6	6.8	4.8	10.5	10.4	8.4	
Mar	8.7	5.9	..	6.9	3.4	8.5	6.8	4.8	10.6	10.2	8.4	

## OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

1999 Apr	..	..	1,288	704	228	509	1,282	163	352	2,847	4,090
May	..	..	1,274	699	222	510	1,238	160	352	2,841	4,106
Jun	..	..	1,264	683	219	509	1,171	157	348	2,823	4,121
Jul	..	..	1,235	659	218	511	1,191	153	347	2,770	4,119
Aug	..	..	1,218	677	217	514	1,215	155	346	2,779	4,122
Sep	..	..	1,213	694	213	502	1,168	154	344	2,695	4,127
Oct	..	..	1,201	676	209	503	1,126	153	343	2,669	4,116
Nov	..	..	1,190	646	214	491	1,093	151	341	2,624	4,071
Dec	..	..	1,169	672	211	486	1,075	150	339	2,584	3,990
2000 Jan	..	..	1,161	655	216	490	1,078	149	337	2,565	3,951
Feb	..	..	1,157	644	211	484	1,080	..	335	2,500	3,922
Mar	..	..	1,141	662	..	..	1,086	..	..	..	3,930
Apr	..	..	1,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate: latest month	..	..	3.9	6.9	6.3	..	6.8	5.4	13.0	10.2	10.0

## OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

1992	..	..	2,779	925	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993	..	..	2,919	939	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994	..	..	2,639	856	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
1995	..	..	2,326	765	216	597	1,493	285	382	2,985	3,622
1996	..	..	2,122	779	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
1997	..	..	1,602	787	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998	..	..	1,362	747	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,266
1999	..	..	1,263	685	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,093
1999 Apr	..	..	1,320	705	231	489	1,329	164	342	2,783	4,145
May	..	..	1,276	689	200	479	1,280	150	336	2,712	3,998
Jun	..	..	1,245	649	182	475	1,150	141	353	2,648	3,938
Jul	..	..	1,264	624	179	524	1,254	153	366	2,640	4,027
Aug	..	..	1,263	653	180	552	1,228	163	340	2,741	4,024
Sep	..	..	1,224	713	180	532	1,069	140	328	2,738	3,943
Oct	..	..	1,165	643	194	511	1,031	138	327	2,729	3,883
Nov	..	..	1,147	610	221	492	1,031	133	330	2,696	3,901
Dec	..	..	1,141	667	242	492	995	139	357	2,637	4,047
2000 Jan	..	..	1,236	696	279	493	1,139	174	358	2,683	4,293
Feb	..	..	1,227	719	265	481	1,136	..	346	2,594	4,277
Mar	..	..	1,194	700	..	..	1,141	..	..	..	4,141
Apr	..	..	1,142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate: latest month	..	..	4.0	7.3	8.0	..	7.3	6.2	13.7	..	10.6

a ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment.  
 b The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 3 months centred on the middle month.  
 c Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, 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.  
 d The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment excludes: the armed forces for Australia, Canada, Germany and the USA; conscripts for Finland, Italy; those aged 65 and over in Ireland; and the self employed for Austria.  
 e The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece <sup>c</sup>	Irish Republic <sup>c,d,e</sup>	Italy <sup>c,d</sup>	Japan <sup>c</sup>	Luxembourg <sup>c</sup>	Netherlands <sup>c</sup>	Norway <sup>c</sup>	Portugal <sup>c</sup>	Spain <sup>c</sup>	Sweden <sup>c</sup>	Switzerland <sup>c</sup>	United States <sup>c,d</sup>
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>												
1992	7.9	15.4	8.8	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.5	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994	8.9	14.3	11.2	2.9	3.2	7.2	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995	9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	7.0	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996	9.6	11.6	11.7	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997	9.8	9.8	11.7	3.4	2.8	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998	10.7	7.7	11.8	4.1	2.8	4.0	3.3	5.1	18.7	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999	..	6.5	11.3	4.7	..	..	..	4.5	15.8	7.0	..	4.2
1999 Mar	..	6.2	11.6	4.8	2.4	3.6	..	4.6	16.6	7.6	3.2	4.2
Apr	..	6.0	11.5	4.8	2.4	3.5	..	4.7	16.1	7.5	..	4.3
May	..	5.9	11.4	4.7	2.4	3.5	3.1	4.8	16.0	7.0	..	4.2
Jun	..	5.8	11.4	4.8	2.3	3.4	..	4.8	15.9	7.2	3.1	4.3
Jul	..	5.8	11.3	4.8	2.3	3.4	..	4.6	15.7	7.0	..	4.3
Aug	..	5.7	11.3	4.7	2.3	3.3	3.3	4.4	15.7	7.2	..	4.2
Sep	..	5.6	11.2	4.6	2.3	3.2	..	4.3	15.5	7.0	..	4.2
Oct	..	5.4	11.1	4.6	2.2	2.9	..	4.2	15.2	6.7	..	4.1
Nov	..	5.3	11.1	4.5	2.2	2.7	3.7	4.1	15.3	6.8	..	4.1
Dec	..	5.2	11.2	4.7	2.2	2.8	..	4.1	15.2	6.8	..	4.0
2000 Jan	..	5.1	11.2	4.7	2.2	2.7	..	4.1	15.1	6.6	..	4.0
Feb	..	5.1	..	4.9	2.2	2.8	..	4.2	15.1	6.6	..	4.0
Mar	..	5.0	..	4.9	2.2	..	..	4.1	14.9	6.5	..	4.0

## OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

1999 Apr	328	200	2,678	3,230	5.5	234	58	..	1,688	..	104	6,032
May	..	200	..	3,140	5.4	234	55	..	1,666	..	101	5,823
Jun	..	196	..	3,240	5.4	224	57	..	1,647	..	98	5,934
Jul	..	194	2,679	3,270	5.5	219	59	..	1,631	..	96	5,937
Aug	..	191	..	3,170	5.5	213	60	..	1,624	..	93	5,842
Sep	..	187	..	3,150	5.3	212	61	..	1,607	..	91	5,825
Oct	..	183	2,592	3,140	5.1	207	63	..	1,595	..	89	5,757
Nov	..	179	..	3,100	5.0	188	63	..	1,597	..	87	5,736
Dec	..	173	..	3,180	5.2	191	..	..	1,590	..	86	5,688
2000 Jan	..	172	2,623	3,170	5.0	186	..	..	1,613	..	84	5,689
Feb	..	170	..	3,290	..	198	..	..	..	..	..	5,804
Mar	..	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,708
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate: latest month	..	..	11.2	4.9	..	2.8	..	..	..	..	2.3	4.1

## OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

1992	185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	233	92	9,613
1993	176	294	2,									



# D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBZL</b>	<b>YBZO</b>	<b>YBZR</b>	<b>YBZU</b>	<b>YBZX</b>	<b>YCAD</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	28,699	27,855	821	4,599	7,504	9,877	5,054	844
1993	28,565	27,762	713	4,425	7,614	9,952	5,059	803
1994	28,578	27,773	729	4,173	7,702	10,025	5,144	805
1995	28,618	27,807	752	4,009	7,743	10,119	5,184	811
1996	28,306	28,018	826	3,915	7,752	10,264	5,261	788
1997	29,004	28,182	868	3,793	7,783	10,267	5,471	822
1998	29,052	28,263	856	3,713	7,708	10,319	5,667	790
1999	29,361	28,532	850	3,710	7,592	10,525	5,855	829
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	<b>29,358</b>	<b>28,545</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>3,738</b>	<b>7,607</b>	<b>10,493</b>	<b>5,845</b>	<b>813</b>
Feb-Apr	29,361	28,541	857	3,725	7,597	10,515	5,848	819
Mar-May (Spr)	29,361	28,532	850	3,710	7,592	10,525	5,855	829
Apr-Jun	29,362	28,538	838	3,705	7,578	10,544	5,872	824
May-Jul	29,359	28,537	832	3,699	7,570	10,566	5,870	822
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,395	28,568	829	3,714	7,573	10,575	5,877	827
Jul-Sep	29,434	28,604	839	3,728	7,566	10,578	5,893	830
Aug-Oct	29,416	28,590	837	3,736	7,532	10,586	5,900	826
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,465	28,631	841	3,745	7,526	10,603	5,917	833
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>29,502</b>	<b>28,653</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>3,749</b>	<b>7,508</b>	<b>10,625</b>	<b>5,930</b>	<b>849</b>
Nov 99-Jan 2000	29,505	28,655	842	3,755	7,493	10,617	5,948	850
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	29,498	28,641	837	3,754	7,461	10,653	5,937	858
<b>Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>29,538</b>	<b>28,683</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>3,753</b>	<b>7,445</b>	<b>10,681</b>	<b>5,955</b>	<b>855</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	-0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-162</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>41</b>
Percent	0.6	0.5	-1.6	0.4	-2.1	1.8	1.9	5.1
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSQ</b>	<b>YBSL</b>	<b>YBZM</b>	<b>YBZP</b>	<b>YBZS</b>	<b>YBZV</b>	<b>YBZY</b>	<b>YCAE</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	16,265	15,949	430	2,515	4,368	5,436	3,200	316
1993	16,099	15,831	365	2,431	4,395	5,471	3,170	268
1994	16,078	15,803	376	2,301	4,446	5,493	3,187	275
1995	16,090	15,793	387	2,207	4,455	5,559	3,186	297
1996	16,136	15,859	434	2,145	4,432	5,609	3,238	277
1997	16,184	15,905	434	2,082	4,428	5,608	3,352	280
1998	16,185	15,903	433	2,023	4,385	5,624	3,438	282
1999	16,325	16,031	438	2,016	4,282	5,748	3,547	294
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	<b>16,319</b>	<b>16,029</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>4,295</b>	<b>5,729</b>	<b>3,533</b>	<b>291</b>
Feb-Apr	16,318	16,028	442	2,029	4,286	5,737	3,535	289
Mar-May (Spr)	16,325	16,031	438	2,016	4,282	5,748	3,547	294
Apr-Jun	16,324	16,032	433	2,026	4,272	5,754	3,547	292
May-Jul	16,318	16,027	423	2,021	4,264	5,765	3,553	291
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,334	16,039	418	2,024	4,263	5,777	3,557	295
Jul-Sep	16,353	16,056	428	2,027	4,263	5,780	3,558	297
Aug-Oct	16,344	16,051	424	2,033	4,253	5,785	3,557	293
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,376	16,081	431	2,041	4,255	5,790	3,564	295
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>16,386</b>	<b>16,085</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>5,801</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>301</b>
Nov 99-Jan 2000	16,397	16,102	433	2,047	4,225	5,812	3,585	295
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	16,363	16,071	423	2,040	4,210	5,829	3,570	292
<b>Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>16,386</b>	<b>16,090</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>4,204</b>	<b>5,838</b>	<b>3,578</b>	<b>296</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-5</b>
Percent	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.2	-0.8	0.6	0.1	-1.6
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-91</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>6</b>
Percent	0.4	0.4	-1.7	0.3	-2.1	1.9	1.3	2.0
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSQ</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBZN</b>	<b>YBZQ</b>	<b>YBZT</b>	<b>YBZW</b>	<b>YBZZ</b>	<b>YCAF</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	12,434	11,906	392	2,083	3,136	4,441	1,854	528
1993	12,466	11,931	348	1,994	3,219	4,481	1,889	535
1994	12,500	11,970	363	1,872	3,256	4,532	1,957	530
1995	12,528	12,013	365	1,802	3,288	4,561	1,998	514
1996	12,670	12,159	392	1,770	3,320	4,655	2,023	511
1997	12,819	12,277	434	1,711	3,356	4,658	2,119	542
1998	12,867	12,359	423	1,690	3,323	4,695	2,229	508
1999	13,036	12,501	412	1,694	3,310	4,778	2,307	534
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	<b>13,039</b>	<b>12,516</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>3,312</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>523</b>
Feb-Apr	13,043	12,513	415	1,696	3,312	4,778	2,312	530
Mar-May (Spr)	13,036	12,501	412	1,694	3,310	4,778	2,307	534
Apr-Jun	13,038	12,506	405	1,680	3,306	4,790	2,325	532
May-Jul	13,041	12,510	408	1,678	3,306	4,801	2,316	531
Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,060	12,528	410	1,690	3,310	4,797	2,321	532
Jul-Sep	13,081	12,548	411	1,700	3,303	4,798	2,335	534
Aug-Oct	13,071	12,538	412	1,703	3,279	4,801	2,343	533
Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,089	12,551	410	1,704	3,271	4,812	2,353	538
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>13,115</b>	<b>12,568</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>4,825</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>548</b>
Nov 99-Jan 2000	13,108	12,554	409	1,709	3,268	4,805	2,363	554
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	13,135	12,570	414	1,714	3,250	4,824	2,367	565
<b>Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>13,151</b>	<b>12,593</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>3,242</b>	<b>4,843</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>558</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>
Percent	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.4	-0.8	0.4	0.9	2.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>36</b>
Percent	0.9	0.6	-1.5	0.5	-2.1	1.7	2.8	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

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
<b>All</b>	<b>MGWG</b>	<b>MGSO</b>	<b>YCAC</b>	<b>YCAJ</b>	<b>YCAM</b>	<b>YCAP</b>	<b>MGWP</b>	<b>MGWS</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.3	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.3
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.2	76.2	83.0	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	55.9	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.6	58.1	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	63.0	78.6	59.5	78.7	83.7	84.5	68.5	8.1
1998	62.8	78.5	58.9	75.7	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
1999	63.2	78.9	58.9	75.6	84.5	84.9	69.3	8.1
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Feb-Apr	63.3	78.9	59.3	75.9	84.4	84.9	69.4	8.0
Mar-May (Spr)	63.2	78.9	58.9	75.6	84.5	84.9	69.3	8.1
Apr-Jun	63.2	78.9	58.1	75.4	84.5	85.0	69.4	8.0
May-Jul	63.2	78.8	57.7	75.3	84.6	85.1	69.3	8.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.3	78.9	57.5	75.6	84.8	85.0	69.2	8.1
Jul-Sep	63.3	79.0	58.2	75.8	84.9	84.9	69.3	8.1
Aug-Oct	63.3	78.9	58.1	75.9	84.7	84.9	69.3	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.4	79.0	58.4	76.1	84.9	84.9	69.4	8.1
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Nov 99-Jan 2000	63.4	79.0	58.4	76.2	84.9	84.8	69.5	8.3
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	63.4	78.9	58.1	76.2	84.7	85.0	69.3	8.4
<b>Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b> </



# D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Aged 16-59 (F)/64 (M)																	
	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start					
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks				Reasons for not seeking				All		Students		Other	
					Total	Available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other	All	Students	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>YBVZ</b>	<b>YBWC</b>	<b>YCFE</b>	<b>YCFI</b>	<b>YCFJ</b>	<b>YCFK</b>	<b>YCFL</b>	<b>YCFM</b>	<b>YCFN</b>	<b>YCFO</b>	<b>YCFP</b>	<b>YCFQ</b>	<b>YCFR</b>			
1993	18,836	7,491	5,335	2,146	1,870	873	997	150	414	748	211	346	275	117	159			
1994	18,909	7,564	5,299	2,264	2,036	924	1,112	138	503	792	230	373	229	100	128			
1995	17,023	7,676	5,396	2,280	2,041	925	1,116	109	524	772	240	396	239	120	118			
1996	17,030	7,645	5,328	2,317	2,132	896	1,236	104	579	776	262	411	184	96	99			
1997	17,032	7,663	5,268	2,395	2,188	783	1,405	89	692	746	288	393	207	92	115			
1998	17,201	7,763	5,359	2,404	2,185	735	1,451	72	755	745	248	365	218	92	126			
1999	17,070	7,645	5,319	2,326	2,115	689	1,427	68	756	681	241	369	210	88	123			
<b>3-month averages</b>																		
Jan-Mar 1999	17,045	7,609	5,323	2,285	2,069	680	1,388	74	742	670	219	363	217	76	140			
Feb-Apr	17,057	7,624	5,335	2,289	2,077	678	1,399	71	747	667	230	362	212	82	129			
Mar-May (Spr)	17,070	7,645	5,319	2,326	2,115	689	1,427	68	756	681	241	369	210	88	123			
Apr-Jun	17,082	7,651	5,340	2,311	2,107	672	1,435	67	752	686	243	360	204	88	117			
May-Jul	17,099	7,663	5,356	2,307	2,100	689	1,412	64	753	671	244	369	207	87	120			
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,077	7,645	5,369	2,275	2,071	686	1,384	65	736	656	246	367	205	86	119			
Jul-Sep	17,049	7,619	5,325	2,294	2,085	705	1,380	66	751	658	247	362	209	93	117			
Aug-Oct	17,080	7,645	5,357	2,288	2,074	687	1,387	67	740	653	238	376	214	96	119			
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,043	7,614	5,315	2,299	2,087	690	1,397	66	739	661	227	394	212	94	117			
Oct-Dec	17,018	7,603	5,327	2,276	2,069	676	1,394	66	725	658	220	400	207	94	113			
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,027	7,612	5,339	2,273	2,079	670	1,410	67	727	659	223	404	194	88	108			
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,046	7,638	5,342	2,296	2,100	656	1,444	68	732	651	235	414	195	88	108			
Jan-Mar 2000	17,019	7,607	5,311	2,296	2,105	658	1,448	64	738	656	236	411	191	81	110			
<b>Changes</b>																		
Over last 3 months	1	4	-16	20	36	-18	54	-2	13	-2	15	11	-16	-13	-3			
Percent	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.9	1.7	-2.7	3.9	-0.2	1.8	-0.2	6.9	2.8	-7.8	-14.1	-2.5			
Over last 12 months	-27	-1	-12	11	37	-23	59	-10	-3	-14	16	47	-26	5	-31			
Percent	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.5	1.8	-3.3	4.3	-12.9	-0.4	-2.1	7.4	13.0	-11.9	0.6	-21.8			
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>YBWA</b>	<b>YBWD</b>	<b>YCFG</b>	<b>YCFJ</b>	<b>YCFM</b>	<b>YCFP</b>	<b>YCFQ</b>	<b>YCFR</b>	<b>YCFV</b>	<b>YCFW</b>	<b>YCFX</b>	<b>YCGA</b>	<b>YCGD</b>			
1993	5,886	2,583	1,807	777	654	307	348	89	259	44	112	150	122	58	65			
1994	5,971	2,657	1,809	847	736	325	411	83	324	49	121	158	112	57	54			
1995	6,065	2,747	1,901	847	737	321	416	64	327	51	129	166	110	58	52			
1996	6,147	2,782	1,882	900	815	340	475	60	362	69	141	183	86	41	45			
1997	6,228	2,839	1,898	941	845	272	573	51	419	70	137	168	96	53	43			
1998	6,362	2,948	1,961	987	880	277	603	44	474	75	129	158	107	54	52			
1999	6,332	2,912	1,968	944	854	273	582	40	464	72	122	157	90	43	47			
<b>3-month averages</b>																		
Jan-Mar 1999	6,321	2,900	1,963	937	838	271	567	46	452	70	114	156	99	42	57			
Feb-Apr	6,331	2,907	1,972	935	844	268	576	43	460	71	118	152	91	43	48			
Mar-May (Spr)	6,332	2,912	1,968	944	854	273	582	40	464	72	122	157	90	43	47			
Apr-Jun	6,341	2,918	1,974	944	855	265	590	39	460	72	125	160	89	45	45			
May-Jul	6,356	2,930	1,980	950	858	273	585	37	455	68	126	172	92	45	47			
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,348	2,925	1,981	944	853	273	580	38	443	68	126	177	91	47	44			
Jul-Sep	6,337	2,914	1,965	949	855	283	571	39	451	67	125	174	95	50	45			
Aug-Oct	6,354	2,925	1,984	941	845	274	571	39	445	66	115	180	95	51	44			
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,330	2,902	1,958	943	845	274	571	41	445	68	109	182	96	52	46			
Oct-Dec	6,328	2,904	1,970	933	836	268	568	42	440	68	106	180	97	53	44			
Nov 99-Jan 2000	6,325	2,893	1,972	921	830	264	566	43	439	68	110	171	92	49	43			
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	6,367	2,930	1,996	934	846	263	583	44	441	66	118	177	88	48	40			
Jan-Mar 2000	6,352	2,918	1,984	933	851	263	588	43	448	61	116	182	83	43	40			
<b>Changes</b>																		
Over last 3 months	24	14	14	0	15	-5	20	1	8	-6	10	2	-14	-10	-4			
Percent	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.7	-2.0	3.5	2.6	1.8	-9.3	9.4	0.9	-14.8	-18.8	-10.0			
Over last 12 months	31	18	21	-4	13	-8	21	-3	-4	-8	2	26	-16	1	-17			
Percent	0.5	0.6	1.1	-0.4	1.5	-3.0	3.6	-6.8	-0.9	-11.8	2.1	16.4	-16.5	2.7	-30.4			
<b>Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>YBWB</b>	<b>YBWE</b>	<b>YCFH</b>	<b>YCFK</b>	<b>YCFN</b>	<b>YCFQ</b>	<b>YCFR</b>	<b>YCFW</b>	<b>YCFZ</b>	<b>YCGC</b>	<b>YCGF</b>	<b>YCGI</b>	<b>YCGL</b>			
1993	10,949	4,897	3,528	1,369	1,216	566	650	61	155	704	99	196	153	59	94			
1994	10,938	4,907	3,490	1,417	1,300	599	701	55	179	742	109	216	117	63	74			
1995	10,958	4,929	3,496	1,433	1,305	604	700	45	197	721	111	230	129	62	67			
1996	10,883	4,863	3,446	1,417	1,318	556	761	44	218	707	121	228	99	45	54			
1997	10,805	4,824	3,370	1,454	1,343	510	832	38	272	676	131	225	111	39	72			
1998	10,839	4,815	3,398	1,417	1,305	457	848	28	281	671	119	207	112	38	74			
1999	10,738	4,733	3,351	1,382	1,261	416	845	29	292	610	120	211	121	45	76			
<b>3-month averages</b>																		
Jan-Mar 1999	10,724	4,709	3,360	1,348	1,231	410	821	28	289	601	106	207	118	34	83			
Feb-Apr	10,725	4,717	3,363	1,354	1,233	410	823	28	287	596	112	210	121	39	81			
Mar-May (Spr)	10,738	4,733	3,351	1,382	1,261	416	845	29	292	610	120	211	121	45	76			
Apr-Jun	10,741	4,733	3,366	1,367	1,252	408	845	28	292	614	118	200	115	43	72			
May-Jul	10,743	4,733	3,377	1,357	1,242	416	826	27	297	604	118	196	115	42	73			
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,729	4,720	3,389	1,332	1,218	413	805	28	293	588	119	191	113	39	75			
Jul-Sep	10,712	4,706	3,361	1,345	1,230	421	809	28	300	591	122	189	115	43	72			
Aug-Oct	10,726	4,720	3,372	1,347	1,229	413	816	27	295	586	124	196	118	44	75			
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,713	4,712	3,357	1,355	1,241	415	826	25	294	593	118	211	114	42	72			
Oct-Dec	10,690	4,700	3,357	1,343	1,233	408	825	24	285	590	114	220	110	42	68			
Nov 99-Jan 2000	10,702	4,719	3,367	1,352	1,250	406	844	24	288	591	113	233	102	39	63			
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	10,679	4,708	3,346	1,362	1,255	393	861	23	292	586	117	237	107	39	68			
Jan-Mar 2000	10,667	4,690	3,327	1,363	1,255	395	860	21	290	595	119							



# D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity by age

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent, seasonally adjusted								
	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
Economic inactivity rates (%) <sup>a</sup>									
All	MGSI	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	36.7	20.8	40.5	21.7	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.7	
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.1	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1	
1994	37.2	21.4	43.8	23.8	17.0	14.9	31.5	92.1	
1995	37.3	21.6	44.1	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0	
1996	37.2	21.4	41.9	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3	
1997	37.0	21.4	40.5	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.5	91.9	
1998	37.2	21.5	41.1	24.3	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3	
1999	36.8	21.1	41.1	24.4	15.5	15.1	30.7	91.9	
3-month averages									
Jan-Mar 1999	36.7	21.0	40.5	23.8	15.7	15.1	30.5	92.1	
Feb-Apr	36.7	21.1	40.7	24.1	15.6	15.1	30.6	92.0	
Mar-May (Spr)	36.8	21.1	41.1	24.4	15.5	15.1	30.7	91.9	
Apr-Jun	36.8	21.1	41.9	24.6	15.5	15.0	30.6	92.0	
May-Jul	36.8	21.2	42.3	24.7	15.4	14.9	30.7	92.0	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7	21.1	42.5	24.4	15.2	15.0	30.8	91.9	
Jul-Sep	36.7	21.0	41.8	24.2	15.1	15.1	30.7	91.9	
Aug-Oct	36.7	21.1	41.9	24.1	15.3	15.1	30.7	92.0	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.6	21.0	41.6	23.9	15.1	15.1	30.6	91.9	
Oct-Dec	36.6	21.0	41.7	23.9	15.1	15.0	30.6	91.9	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36.6	21.0	41.6	23.8	15.1	15.2	30.5	91.7	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36.6	21.1	41.9	23.8	15.3	15.0	30.7	91.6	
Jan-Mar 2000	36.6	21.0	41.2	23.9	15.2	14.9	30.6	91.7	
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	
Male	MGSJ	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	25.8	13.2	39.3	16.1	5.0	5.5	26.0	91.1	
1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.2	92.5	
1994	27.1	14.4	43.6	17.8	5.4	6.1	27.7	92.3	
1995	27.4	14.8	43.8	18.2	5.8	6.9	28.5	91.8	
1996	27.6	14.9	40.5	17.4	6.6	7.5	28.2	92.4	
1997	27.8	15.1	41.8	17.6	6.4	8.0	27.8	92.4	
1998	28.2	15.6	41.8	19.2	6.3	8.5	28.1	92.4	
1999	27.9	15.4	40.7	19.5	6.5	7.8	27.4	92.1	
3-month averages									
Jan-Mar 1999	27.9	15.3	40.6	18.8	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.2	
Feb-Apr	28.0	15.4	40.3	19.0	6.6	7.8	27.5	92.2	
Mar-May (Spr)	27.9	15.4	40.7	19.5	6.5	7.8	27.4	92.1	
Apr-Jun	28.0	15.4	41.4	19.1	6.5	7.8	27.5	92.1	
May-Jul	28.0	15.5	42.7	19.3	6.5	7.7	27.5	92.2	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.0	15.4	43.4	19.2	6.3	7.7	27.6	92.2	
Jul-Sep	27.9	15.4	42.0	19.1	6.1	7.8	27.7	92.0	
Aug-Oct	28.0	15.4	42.5	18.9	6.1	7.8	27.8	92.1	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27.9	15.3	41.6	18.7	5.8	7.9	27.7	92.1	
Oct-Dec	27.9	15.3	41.7	18.7	6.0	7.8	27.6	91.9	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27.8	15.2	41.3	18.5	6.1	7.8	27.5	92.1	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	28.0	15.4	42.7	18.8	6.2	7.7	27.9	92.2	
Jan-Mar 2000	27.9	15.3	41.4	18.9	6.1	7.7	27.9	92.1	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.1	
Over last 12 months	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	
Female	MGSK	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	46.8	29.1	41.8	27.6	30.1	22.8	38.2	92.0	
1993	46.8	29.1	46.1	29.0	28.3	23.1	37.8	91.9	
1994	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.1	28.8	23.1	36.9	91.9	
1995	46.7	29.1	44.3	30.2	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1	
1996	46.2	28.6	43.5	28.8	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2	
1997	45.7	28.2	39.1	29.3	26.5	23.1	36.7	91.7	
1998	45.7	28.0	40.4	29.6	25.2	22.9	35.7	92.2	
1999	45.2	27.5	41.6	29.6	24.9	22.4	35.1	91.8	
3-month averages									
Jan-Mar 1999	45.1	27.3	40.3	29.0	25.1	22.5	34.8	92.0	
Feb-Apr	45.1	27.4	41.1	29.5	25.0	22.4	34.9	91.9	
Mar-May (Spr)	45.2	27.5	41.6	29.6	24.9	22.4	35.1	91.8	
Apr-Jun	45.2	27.5	42.5	30.2	24.8	22.3	34.8	91.9	
May-Jul	45.2	27.5	42.0	30.3	24.6	22.2	35.1	91.9	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45.1	27.4	41.7	29.8	24.4	22.4	35.1	91.9	
Jul-Sep	45.0	27.3	41.5	29.4	24.4	22.5	34.9	91.8	
Aug-Oct	45.1	27.3	41.4	29.4	24.8	22.5	34.7	91.8	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.0	27.3	41.6	29.4	24.8	22.4	34.6	91.8	
Oct-Dec	44.9	27.2	41.7	29.2	24.6	22.3	34.6	91.6	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	44.9	27.3	41.8	29.3	24.5	22.7	34.5	91.5	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	44.8	27.2	41.2	29.1	24.7	22.5	34.5	91.4	
Jan-Mar 2000	44.8	27.1	40.9	29.1	24.7	22.3	34.3	91.5	
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	

<sup>a</sup> Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group. All figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

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

# EARNINGS E.1

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)		Public sector				Private sector						
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted				
			Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months				
			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			
1995=100													
	LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE	LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	
1995	100.0				100.0				100.0				
1996	103.6				103.0				103.7				
1997	108.0				105.3				108.7				
1998	113.5				108.6				114.7				
1999	119.0				113.1				120.5				
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



# E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture and forestry <sup>c</sup>	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ring n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.
March 1996=100		(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
		LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV
1997	Annual	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1	
1998	Averages	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4	
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	109.8	110.0	111.3	111.8	114.7	112.8	119.0	113.7	113.1	115.8	109.3	111.8	
1997	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	104.5	102.4	103.6	104.8	105.1	102.4	103.7	104.0	103.5	106.3	103.8	104.1	
	May	104.7	103.1	104.0	105.2	106.2	102.9	104.2	104.4	104.4	107.0	104.0	104.5	
	June	104.7	103.3	105.1	105.5	106.7	103.8	105.0	104.8	105.2	107.1	104.4	103.6	
	July	105.0	103.8	105.6	105.6	107.1	104.2	105.1	105.5	105.4	108.1	104.8	105.6	
	Aug	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7	
	Sep	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	105.1	105.2	
	Oct	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	105.3	105.2	
	Nov	104.8	104.6	106.6	105.2	107.1	106.5	106.4	106.6	106.6	109.0	106.3	105.7	
	Dec	106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.8	
1998	Jan	106.4	105.9	106.4	105.8	110.7	105.8	108.2	107.7	107.7	109.5	106.9	107.0	
	Feb	106.8	105.9	105.3	106.5	110.6	105.5	109.0	108	108.0	110.0	107.0	107.4	
	Mar	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	107.1	107.8	
	Apr	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	105.5	
	May	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	108.6	109.0	
	June	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	109.5	
	July	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.1	
	Aug	108.4	108.2	108.2	108.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.5	
	Sep	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	110.4	
	Oct	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.5	
	Nov	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.5	
	Dec	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.9	
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	109.8	
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	108.7	
	Mar	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	108.8	
	Apr	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	110.1	
	May	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	108.7	110.7	
	June	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	110.9	
	July	109.4	109.8	111.6	111.4	114.3	112.1	118.7	112.5	113.0	117.0	110.0	111.2	
	Aug	109.7	110.0	112.3	111.1	115.0	112.7	119.1	113.3	113.6	117.2	109.8	112.0	
	Sep	109.8	110.3	112.5	111.5	116.0	113.4	119.8	114.2	114.1	117.5	110.0	113.0	
	Oct	110.3	110.6	113.2	112.1	116.8	114.2	120.3	115.6	114.4	117.3	110.0	114.1	
	Nov	110.9	110.8	113.9	113.6	117.7	114.6	121.1	116.8	114.6	118.5	110.7	115.7	
	Dec	111.0	111.2	114.6	114.1	118.3	115.2	122.2	117.1	115.2	119.1	110.1	114.3	
2000	Jan	111.3	111.8	113.6	112.0	118.1	114.8	122.9	116.9	116.3	120.6	110.0	114.4	
	Feb R	111.4	112.4	112.6	110.9	118.3	114.5	123.0	115.5	117.8	120.6	110.0	114.4	
	Mar P	112.1	113.1	111.9	109.5	118.6	114.1	122.9	114.8	118.5	120.7	111.0	112.2	
Per cent change on the year		LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN
1998	Feb	2.9	4.5	1.9	2.9	6.5	3.2	5.7	4.6	5.8	3.2	4.5	4.1	
	Mar	2.8	4.2	1.9	3.3	6.7	3.7	5.9	4.9	5.3	4.1	4.1	4.5	
	Apr	3.3	4.1	2.2	3.6	6.5	3.9	5.7	5.4	4.6	5.4	4.1	4.3	
	May	3.8	4.5	2.2	3.7	6.0	4.3	5.6	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.4	4.3	
	June	4.1	4.9	2.3	3.7	5.0	4.0	5.6	5.5	3.7	6.0	4.2	3.7	
	July	3.5	4.8	2.0	4.0	4.8	4.0	5.9	4.7	4.2	5.8	3.9	4.3	
	Aug	3.4	4.2	2.2	4.3	4.6	3.5	6.1	4.4	4.4	6.7	3.9	4.5	
	Sep	3.9	4.1	2.3	4.6	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	5.7	3.5	5.0	
	Oct	5.1	4.0	2.2	4.4	3.3	3.5	5.9	5.2	3.8	5.6	2.8	4.7	
	Nov	5.0	4.2	2.0	4.4	2.5	3.9	6.1	4.7	3.5	4.3	2.0	4.0	
	Dec	4.2	4.1	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.4	6.5	4.3	3.0	3.8	1.6	3.0	
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	4.1	4.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.7	
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	2.8	3.5	2.0	3.3	0.5	5.3	6.1	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	2.1	
	Mar	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	0.0	4.8	5.9	2.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.9	
	Apr	0.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.0	4.0	6.3	1.6	3.0	-0.1	0.1	1.5	
	May	0.4	1.4	2.7	1.6	0.0	3.6	6.7	1.2	3.3	0.8	0.1	1.6	
	June	0.5	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.1	3.5	6.9	1.6	3.3	1.5	0.6	1.6	
	July	0.7	1.0	3.6	1.5	1.8	3.5	6.6	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.0	1.4	
	Aug	0.9	1.2	3.9	1.3	3.2	3.7	6.6	2.6	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.4	
	Sep	3.6	1.0	4.3	1.6	4.2	3.7	7.3	2.7	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.4	
	Oct	7.0	1.0	2.3	4.9	2.5	5.3	7.3	3.7	4.0	2.8	1.7	2.1	
	Nov	6.7	0.9	1.6	4.8	3.5	5.3	7.3	4.5	3.9	4.2	2.2	3.1	
	Dec	5.0	0.3	1.2	5.4	3.9	5.7	6.8	4.8	4.3	5.1	1.5	3.9	
2000	Jan	3.7	0.5	1.5	4.6	1.6	5.8	6.7	4.6	5.4	7.9	1.3	4.1	
	Feb R	3.3	1.4	2.5	4.8	0.8	6.5	6.4	3.4	7.0	8.7	1.8	4.4	
	Mar P	5.1	2.7	3.7	4.2	-1.0	6.6	6.5	3.1	7.2	8.3	3.1	5.0	

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

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.

# EARNINGS E.2

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communi- cation <sup>e</sup>	Financial inter- mediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work <sup>d</sup>	Other services <sup>f</sup>	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
March 1996=100		(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
		LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	
1997	Annual	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	104.3	106.7	104.0	101.0	104.6	106.1	1997
1998	Averages	110.1	106.3	103.9	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	108.3	113.3	110.2	103.5	107.6	114.7	1998
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	116.5	110.7	102.1	115.0	113.8	103.0	117.4	111.4	118.0	115.0	106.0	113.0	121.8	1999
1997	Mar	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
	Apr	104.5	100.6												



# E.4 EARNINGS

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

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

1995=100		Whole economy				Private sector				Public sector			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
1998	Jan	110.7	4.9	4.6	0.3	111.7	5.5	5.2	0.3	106.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
	Feb	111.7	5.3	4.6	0.7	113.0	5.9	5.0	0.9	106.5	2.8	2.8	0.0
	Mar	118.1	5.3	4.1	1.2	121.0	5.9	4.5	1.4	106.4	2.5	2.5	0.0
	Apr	113.1	5.8	5.1	0.7	114.7	6.7	5.9	0.8	106.8	2.1	2.1	0.0
	May	113.2	6.1	5.2	0.9	114.4	6.8	5.6	1.2	108.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Jun	112.6	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.5	5.6	5.1	0.5	108.8	4.0	3.8	0.2
	Jul	114.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	115.2	5.9	5.2	0.7	109.2	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Aug	112.4	4.7	4.5	0.2	112.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	110.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Sep	112.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	113.4	5.3	4.8	0.5	110.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Oct	112.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	113.3	4.9	4.7	0.2	109.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Nov	113.7	4.5	4.8	-0.3	114.7	4.7	5.1	-0.4	109.8	3.4	3.4	0.0
	Dec	117.2	4.3	4.2	0.1	118.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.6	3.1	3.2	-0.1
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	117.5	5.1	3.8	1.3	119.0	5.3	3.7	1.6	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	124.0	5.0	3.5	1.5	127.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.3	3.7	3.3	0.4	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	111.6	4.5	3.9	0.6
	May	117.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	119.0	4.0	3.2	0.8	113.4	4.7	4.0	0.7
	Jun	118.6	5.4	4.2	1.2	119.6	5.4	4.1	1.3	114.5	5.3	4.7	0.6
	Jul	119.0	4.3	3.5	0.8	120.3	4.4	3.5	0.9	113.6	4.0	3.4	0.6
	Aug	117.9	4.9	3.7	1.2	118.7	5.2	3.9	1.3	114.4	3.4	3.0	0.4
	Sep	117.8	4.5	3.7	0.8	118.7	4.6	3.8	0.8	114.1	3.7	3.3	0.4
	Oct	118.4	5.2	3.8	1.4	119.5	5.4	3.8	1.6	114.0	4.0	3.6	0.4
	Nov	119.4	5.0	3.6	1.4	120.6	5.2	3.5	1.7	114.5	4.3	3.9	0.4
	Dec	124.6	6.3	3.7	2.6	127.1	6.9	3.8	3.1	114.7	3.7	3.1	0.6
2000	Jan	123.3	6.5	4.8	1.7	125.3	7.0	5.0	2.0	115.2	4.5	4.0	0.5
	Feb R	124.1	5.7	5.1	0.6	126.0	5.9	5.1	0.8	116.4	4.8	4.8	0.0
	Mar P	131.0	5.6	4.7	0.9	135.1	6.0	4.8	1.2	115.1	4.1	4.2	-0.1

Production of which: manufacturing Services

		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
1998	Jan	110.3	4.7	4.4	0.3	110.5	4.8	4.6	0.2	110.9	4.8	4.6	0.2
	Feb	112.4	5.0	4.3	0.7	112.7	5.0	4.4	0.6	111.7	5.4	4.6	0.8
	Mar	117.0	5.5	4.6	0.9	117.2	5.5	4.6	0.9	119.0	5.4	4.0	1.4
	Apr	113.3	5.2	4.5	0.7	113.4	5.0	4.6	0.4	113.2	6.0	5.3	0.7
	May	112.5	4.2	4.6	-0.4	112.7	4.5	4.6	-0.1	113.4	6.7	5.3	1.4
	Jun	112.9	4.4	4.2	0.2	113.1	4.5	4.3	0.2	112.3	5.3	4.8	0.5
	Jul	114.2	4.8	4.3	0.5	114.6	4.9	4.4	0.5	113.7	5.4	4.9	0.5
	Aug	112.2	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.4	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.2	4.7	4.4	0.3
	Sep	112.1	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.4	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.6	5.0	4.6	0.4
	Oct	113.3	4.4	4.0	0.4	113.7	4.4	3.9	0.5	112.0	4.6	4.6	0.0
	Nov	114.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	113.1	3.5	3.7	-0.2	113.1	4.5	4.9	-0.4
	Dec	116.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1	117.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	114.6	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.0	4.1	3.6	0.5	116.0	4.6	4.5	0.1
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	116.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.6	3.5	2.7	0.8	117.9	5.5	4.0	1.5
	Mar	120.9	3.4	2.4	1.0	121.3	3.5	2.6	0.9	125.2	5.2	3.6	1.6
	Apr	117.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	117.4	3.6	2.6	1.0	117.2	3.6	3.5	0.1
	May	116.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.6	3.4	2.8	0.6	118.3	4.3	3.6	0.7
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.0	3.4	3.1	0.3	119.2	6.1	4.8	1.3
	Jul	118.1	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7	119.1	4.7	3.8	0.9
	Aug	116.4	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.9	0.2	118.1	5.3	3.8	1.5
	Sep	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1	117.7	4.6	3.6	1.0
	Oct	118.2	4.3	4.0	0.3	118.9	4.6	4.5	0.1	118.0	5.4	3.6	1.8
	Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3	118.9	5.2	3.4	1.8
	Dec	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.6	6.0	4.2	1.8	124.8	6.4	3.6	2.8
2000	Jan	121.1	5.7	4.3	1.4	121.7	5.8	4.5	1.3	123.9	6.8	5.0	1.8
	Feb R	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.0	4.6	5.1	-0.5	124.8	5.9	5.0	0.9
	Mar P	126.0	4.2	4.9	-0.7	126.8	4.6	5.2	-0.6	132.4	5.8	4.5	1.3

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

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

R Revised  
P Provisional

# EARNINGS E.11

## Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey

### January 2000

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

### Estimated average earnings in January 2000

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in January 2000 were £420.3. The tables show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and Government Office Regions. For categories not shown in the tables, users can construct their own January 2000 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from Box 1 to the NES estimates for April 1999. The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1998 and 1999 New Earnings Survey so that the overall increase (which was 3.7 per cent) equals the 5.1 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1999 and January 2000. The AEI used is an unpublished series that excludes arrears of pay.

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

Occupation	All employees on adult rates			
	Major group	Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	687.9	492.3	631.0
Professional occupations	2	611.5	509.2	569.1
Associate professional and 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
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>1-9</b>	<b>461.8</b>	<b>349.7</b>	<b>420.3</b>

Manual	1.0287	1.0738	1.0356
Non-manual	1.0465	1.0670	1.0520
<b>All</b>	<b>1.0438</b>	<b>1.0711</b>	<b>1.0506</b>

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

Industry	SIC code	Male			Female			Male and female		
		Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	280.2	419.3	311.5	213.7	281.2	246.1	273.5	376.0	301.7
Mining and quarrying	C	407.4	676.2	533.9	*	*	*	406.5	604.7	513.8
Manufacturing	D	364.8	566.8	443.2	248.8	364.4	312.9	345.6	507.8	415.3
Manufacture of food products	DA	348.1	631.2	434.0	261.4	365.6	305.5	326.6	535.8	398.3
Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	281.3	451.2	345.9	208.1	303.9	234.1	239.8	389.6	290.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	408.6	572.1	488.4	282.2	399.1	373.0	389.0	499.9	453.4
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	338.8	557.2	447.2	248.7	378.1	306.8	311.9	512.4	409.6
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	413.3	602.5	481.0	304.8	385.5	355.2	408.5	567.0	470.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	453.1	631.6	549.6	*	390.9	392.1	455.1	545.1	514.2
Construction	F	361.4	532.1	418.1	*	327.0	326.6	363.4	485.7	411.9
Wholesale and retail trade	G	308.0	465.4	412.4	231.2	295.0	289.4	297.9	393.6	369.6
Hotels and restaurants	H	237.1	423.3	310.1	193.8	297.3	244.5	217.8	358.0	279.7
Transport, storage and communication	I	369.9	554.6	441.8	334.5	375.6	368.1	368.3	489.3	426.9
Financial intermediation	J	388.8	718.0	707.8	*	403.3	404.0	366.2	559.3	555.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	321.3	604.6	526.4	237.9	393.7	381.5	308.8	514.5	472.3
Public administration and defence	L	316.3	482.2	457.7	249.5	355.0	352.6	307.5	426.1	414.1
Education	M	293.4	507.9	460.1	239.5	412.2	400.7	275.5	446.7	423.2
Health and social work	N	275.4	560.3	468.3	214.2	367.2	340.1	235.9	412.4	373.2
Other community, social and personal service activities	O	309.4	520.3	440.7	212.0	383.8	351.0	283.5	455.1	403.2
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>344.6</b>	<b>549.9</b>	<b>461.8</b>	<b>238.3</b>	<b>370.1</b>	<b>349.7</b>	<b>326.2</b>	<b>466.3</b>	<b>420.3</b>

Statistical updates in this series will appear quarterly in the December, March



# E.12

## NEW EARNINGS SURVEY Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry group<sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products & beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, pharmaceuticals & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
<b>MEN</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	217.9	234.7	231.1	200.9	162.1	286.1	225.0	185.7	263.6	243.0	217.6	228.9	232.6	228.5
1990	237.2	254.4	250.5	217.3	170.0	311.1	247.4	205.3	272.8	240.3	243.7	249.8	247.2	247.2
1991	253.1	269.4	263.2	236.8	182.5	357.4	269.3	213.9	293.6	267.7	264.8	258.0	252.6	252.6
1992	268.4	287.6	280.8	250.6	193.0	375.5	280.3	233.1	308.4	280.6	265.7	276.2	275.7	275.7
1993	274.4	293.9	288.8	257.6	213.7	355.4	288.2	245.1	318.9	322.8	275.3	272.3	283.1	285.1
1994	279.9	301.9	297.9	262.3	217.7	334.8	294.0	248.4	335.6	326.3	285.7	286.3	296.0	296.0
1995	291.0	315.8	312.4	269.3	235.7	350.8	304.7	258.7	348.8	344.1	295.6	300.4	315.8	319.4
1996	301.3	327.4	323.6	271.9	241.9	367.8	315.3	270.6	361.8	346.8	298.9	309.8	326.4	326.1
1997	314.3	340.9	337.5	289.3	252.1	400.5	319.2	276.9	377.9	381.8	318.9	325.2	342.5	344.4
1998	328.5	355.9	352.6	290.9	260.9	408.3	330.7	275.5	394.3	392.8	324.0	340.7	358.7	356.5
1999	335.0	358.3	354.6	313.0	272.8	396.0	338.4	276.3	397.2	397.4	329.2	343.7	356.4	358.3
<b>Hours worked</b>														
1989	45.3	45.3	45.4	45.1	46.8	46.4	46.2	43.9	43.9	43.8	45.6	46.6	46.2	45.9
1990	45.3	45.1	45.2	45.2	47.4	46.9	46.5	44.1	43.6	43.5	44.9	46.1	45.9	45.5
1991	44.4	43.7	43.6	44.9	47.8	48.0	46.2	42.7	42.9	43.8	45.3	43.9	43.1	43.1
1992	44.5	44.0	43.9	44.8	46.9	48.7	45.9	43.8	42.7	42.8	44.9	44.7	43.6	43.6
1993	44.3	43.7	43.7	44.7	46.8	48.3	45.5	44.3	43.0	43.0	44.3	44.6	44.4	43.6
1994	44.7	44.0	44.1	45.1	46.9	49.4	45.6	44.3	43.1	43.1	44.8	45.0	44.8	43.8
1995	45.2	44.8	44.8	45.3	47.9	51.9	46.2	43.9	43.6	43.2	45.7	45.3	45.9	45.4
1996	44.8	44.2	44.2	45.1	47.5	50.8	45.0	44.1	43.7	42.6	44.5	44.6	44.3	44.3
1997	45.1	44.6	44.5	45.2	47.8	52.0	45.6	44.3	43.9	42.6	45.1	44.8	45.6	44.9
1998	45.0	44.4	44.3	45.2	46.9	50.1	45.4	43.5	43.7	42.3	45.2	44.6	45.5	44.0
1999	44.4	43.6	43.5	44.7	47.4	51.7	45.0	42.6	43.5	41.8	44.0	44.3	44.4	43.1
<b>Hourly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	4.81	5.17	5.08	4.47	3.45	6.02	4.86	4.21	5.97	5.52	4.77	4.92	5.04	4.98
1990	5.25	5.62	5.53	4.83	3.76	6.45	5.30	4.65	6.31	6.23	5.34	5.26	5.43	5.43
1991	5.70	6.14	6.02	5.29	4.02	7.26	5.84	4.96	6.81	6.69	5.64	5.67	5.87	5.87
1992	6.05	6.53	6.39	5.62	4.37	7.68	6.08	5.33	7.24	7.23	6.03	5.89	6.17	6.32
1993	6.21	6.60	6.46	5.80	4.56	7.21	6.37	5.53	7.39	7.43	6.19	6.00	6.37	6.54
1994	6.30	6.85	6.75	5.87	4.70	6.62	6.42	5.60	7.82	7.69	6.36	6.22	6.61	6.74
1995	6.44	7.05	6.97	5.94	4.92	6.75	6.58	5.90	8.01	7.97	6.47	6.62	6.88	7.04
1996	6.70	7.37	7.29	6.13	5.08	7.15	7.00	6.15	8.30	8.09	6.70	6.92	7.18	7.35
1997	6.97	7.64	7.58	6.40	5.27	7.70	7.00	6.25	8.59	8.36	7.04	7.27	7.57	7.67
1998	7.30	8.02	7.96	6.70	5.56	8.14	7.28	6.34	9.02	8.79	7.13	7.84	7.88	8.11
1999	7.54	8.23	8.15	7.01	5.76	7.66	7.52	6.49	9.12	9.51	7.46	7.76	8.03	8.31
<b>WOMEN</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	135.1	138.4	138.1	131.8	118.9	179.2	146.1	120.1	161.0	155.3	138.7	135.6	134.6	153.4
1990	148.1	153.0	152.9	143.7	134.0	164.8	131.3	117.1	171.9	169.3	152.6	147.7	163.9	163.9
1991	162.4	162.4	162.2	156.3	142.1	190.0	176.8	137.2	185.0	181.9	156.1	168.2	153.2	166.5
1992	170.1	174.8	174.6	166.4	150.4	200.4	191.3	147.4	196.7	194.0	168.9	176.5	169.2	182.4
1993	177.1	182.2	181.8	173.2	156.2	...	199.5	152.8	210.4	203.4	169.0	183.2	176.8	191.0
1994	182.0	187.0	186.7	177.8	171.9	...	200.6	156.5	214.5	213.2	183.1	188.9	178.3	202.9
1995	188.3	199.0	198.8	179.8	179.4	...	214.3	169.5	234.2	220.0	178.1	203.9	199.7	217.1
1996	185.2	205.0	205.0	177.9	177.9	...	215.3	177.7	229.2	214.2	190.0	217.5	209.2	216.0
1997	201.1	214.2	214.1	191.7	186.9	...	223.4	180.3	238.2	263.2	206.0	228.4	206.2	225.9
1998	210.8	224.2	224.2	202.2	187.8	...	239.9	188.2	250.1	219.6	213.9	216.3	237.7	237.7
1999	221.9	232.0	231.7	215.7	200.1	...	243.4	194.8	262.8	272.8	224.2	225.0	205.3	236.1
<b>Hours worked</b>														
1989	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.2	41.0	39.4	41.5	39.4	40.3	40.1	41.8	40.3	41.0	41.0
1990	39.8	40.5	40.5	39.0	41.1	39.4	41.6	39.5	40.3	40.7	41.5	40.5	41.1	41.2
1991	39.8	40.0	40.0	39.4	42.3	38.5	41.5	39.1	39.8	40.0	40.8	40.1	39.2	39.2
1992	39.8	40.2	40.2	39.5	40.7	40.2	41.6	39.2	39.7	39.9	41.3	40.6	40.5	40.2
1993	39.8	40.3	40.3	39.3	41.9	...	41.5	39.3	40.6	40.1	41.0	40.4	40.8	40.4
1994	40.1	40.6	40.6	39.6	42.2	40.1	41.7	39.5	40.5	40.5	41.6	40.3	41.1	41.0
1995	40.3	40.9	40.9	39.7	42.0	41.3	42.0	39.6	40.7	40.8	41.7	40.9	41.3	41.3
1996	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	41.0	...	41.8	39.6	40.5	41.7	42.2	41.0	40.9	40.8
1997	40.2	40.8	40.8	39.8	40.9	...	41.8	39.6	40.8	41.6	42.0	40.1	41.4	41.0
1998	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	42.3	...	41.5	39.4	40.8	40.5	42.4	40.0	41.0	40.9
1999	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.5	41.9	...	41.5	39.3	40.4	40.7	41.6	40.2	40.6	39.9
<b>Hourly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	3.39	3.42	3.42	3.36	2.94	...	3.53	3.04	4.00	3.85	3.33	3.35	3.29	3.75
1990	3.73	3.78	3.77	3.68	3.32	...	3.97	3.33	4.35	4.22	3.60	3.79	3.59	3.99
1991	4.01	4.06	4.06	3.97	3.39	...	4.27	3.51	4.65	4.56	3.84	4.13	3.79	4.25
1992	4.28	4.35	4.34	4.23	3.74	...	4.60	3.75	4.94	4.86	4.10	4.32	4.18	4.55
1993	4.43	4.53	4.52	4.34	3.76	...	4.81	3.91	5.19	5.08	4.30	4.54	4.35	4.75
1994	4.53	4.61	4.60	4.46	4.15	...	4.92	3.97	5.30	5.23	4.41	4.69	4.46	4.95
1995	4.64	4.84	4.85	4.65	4.27	...	5.11	4.27	5.66	5.40	4.39	4.78	4.56	5.26
1996	4.81	5.04	5.04	4.63	4.43	...	5.24	4.42	5.62	5.43	4.54	4.79	4.59	5.29
1997	4.99	5.26	5.26	4.79	4.50	...	5.49	4.56	5.86	5.62	4.93	5.70	4.98	5.52
1998	5.23	5.52	5.52	5.04	4.44	...	5.78	4.78	6.15	6.47	5.18	5.35	5.26	5.81
1999	5.56	5.75	5.74	5.45	4.76	...	5.87	4.96	6.50	6.71	5.41	5.60	5.05	5.92
<b>ALL</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	203.3	216.9	212.9	186.6	158.1	284.6	206.0	149.1	245.8	226.5	203.8	217.2	224.1	222.3
1990	221.2	236.1	231.4	201.4	175.1	309.3	226.9	165.0	258.6	253.3	225.3	231.5	241.6	240.2
1991	236.2	249.7	243.0	219.7	187.6	354.8	244.2	171.4	272.0	265.4	247.1	249.1	244.2	244.2
1992	250.8	266.8	259.6	233.3	198.1	372.8	257.2	185.9	287.1	288.8	247.1	253.9	267.6	266.8
1993	256.6	273.5	267.9	239.8	209.3	355.2	265.3	195.4	299.6	299.4	259.4	274.8	276.6	276.6
1994	261.7	281.1	275.7	244.4	213.3	333.7	268.8	199.1	314.4	307.7	271.9	286.9	287.3	287.3
1995	271.5	293.6	288.8	249.7	230.1	350.3	281.5	211.1	329.1	314.3	274.4	287.0	306.8	310.3
1996	281.1	304.9	300.8	265.5	235.5	366.5	291.3	220.8	338.7	320.8	280.5	295.5	317.7	316.6
1997	292.9	318.4	314.6	267.4	245.5	398.9	296.8	227.6	354.6	355.3	300.3	311.2	333.4	340.1
1998	307.3	333.6	329.9	282.4	252.4	403.8	307.4	231.5	372.4	367.8	307.6	323.0	349.6	347.1
1999	315.0	337.7	333.7	292.0	264.5	392.5	315.4	235.5	375.6	370.8	313.5	330.0	347.4	350.2
<b>Hours worked</b>														
1989	44.4	44.4	44.4	43.9	46.3	46.3	45.1	41.4	43.2	43.0	44.9	45.8	45.7	45.5
1990	44.3	44.2	44.3	43.9	46.9	46.8	45.3	41.5	43.0	42.9	44.4	45.3	45.	



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

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing & publishing	Manufacture of chemicals, pharmaceuticals & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	SIC 1992
A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK		
<b>MEN</b>															
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>															
1989	323.9	337.0	333.6	319.7	258.4	425.9	334.6	307.4	348.5	359.9	310.7	308.9	315.6	314.0	
1990	351.1	363.7	360.4	350.4	289.9	474.1	368.6	335.1	392.9	390.6	346.5	324.9	339.9	343.8	
1991	375.7	388.3	382.4	371.7	302.9	512.9	380.9	332.0	404.0	416.2	353.2	355.2	356.9	355.1	
1992	400.8	412.8	404.5	398.0	329.5	562.1	424.5	353.3	426.6	455.5	363.7	362.9	364.1	375.0	
1993	418.9	431.7	424.9	416.4	306.5	565.1	450.6	364.5	450.3	475.2	383.6	373.6	378.9	391.0	
1994	430.1	443.6	436.2	427.7	323.9	606.7	465.5	375.6	462.3	497.8	400.4	365.4	396.2	410.2	
1995	445.4	461.2	453.5	442.4	347.9	591.3	474.4	379.5	474.7	525.5	411.6	402.6	427.3	438.5	
1996	464.0	487.3	479.6	458.9	363.8	637.6	515.0	397.6	515.0	537.2	439.3	417.0	446.5	456.5	
1997	483.5	497.0	489.2	482.7	387.8	621.0	522.1	417.4	506.6	564.3	449.5	440.5	443.5	483.8	
1998	506.1	522.2	500.6	488.2	404.4	684.4	575.9	420.2	601.4	670.8	470.8	473.0	458.4	508.4	
1999	525.5	547.6	541.6	518.5	404.1	646.2	603.2	429.7	546.7	635.1	513.9	...	491.4	505.4	
<b>Hours worked</b>															
1989	38.8	39.5	39.6	38.4	40.7	39.2	38.5	39.4	38.1	38.4	39.5	38.9	40.2	39.9	
1990	38.7	39.5	39.6	38.3	40.5	39.6	38.7	39.1	38.1	38.5	39.7	39.1	40.1	39.8	
1991	38.7	39.4	39.4	38.3	42.0	40.3	39.7	39.8	38.3	38.8	39.7	39.6	39.8	39.4	
1992	38.7	39.4	39.5	38.3	41.8	41.5	39.5	40.1	38.5	38.8	40.1	39.1	39.9	39.8	
1993	38.6	39.3	39.4	38.3	40.5	40.2	39.6	40.0	38.2	38.9	40.2	39.4	39.9	39.6	
1994	38.8	39.6	39.7	38.5	41.4	39.2	39.9	39.7	38.8	38.7	40.2	40.0	39.8	40.1	
1995	39.1	39.9	40.0	38.7	43.1	40.3	39.8	40.6	38.8	38.8	40.9	40.4	40.6	40.3	
1996	39.1	39.8	39.9	38.8	42.6	40.3	39.6	40.3	38.6	38.8	40.6	40.6	40.1	40.1	
1997	39.1	39.7	39.8	38.8	43.0	40.3	39.5	40.5	38.9	38.6	40.9	39.8	40.3	40.2	
1998	39.1	39.8	39.8	38.8	42.8	41.3	39.9	39.9	39.1	38.1	40.9	39.6	40.3	40.1	
1999	39.0	39.5	39.6	38.7	...	39.9	...	39.8	38.9	38.2	40.3	...	39.9	39.9	
<b>Hourly earnings (£s)</b>															
1989	8.24	8.40	8.28	8.21	...	10.96	8.56	7.56	8.80	9.31	7.85	7.90	7.54	7.60	
1990	9.20	9.02	8.99	...	...	11.78	9.37	8.29	9.81	10.11	8.33	8.35	8.22	8.40	
1991	9.55	9.69	9.52	9.53	...	12.83	9.40	8.04	10.04	10.67	8.66	8.74	8.77	8.84	
1992	10.21	10.28	10.06	10.24	6.67	13.42	10.81	8.41	10.41	11.64	8.76	9.05	8.89	9.19	
1993	10.68	10.78	10.59	10.71	7.45	13.61	11.22	8.72	11.21	12.16	9.24	9.10	9.03	9.77	
1994	10.94	11.02	10.82	10.97	7.89	14.97	11.52	8.37	11.68	12.52	9.78	8.81	9.44	10.13	
1995	11.37	11.52	11.30	11.40	8.14	...	11.32	9.20	12.05	13.58	10.03	9.99	10.52	10.85	
1996	11.83	12.16	11.95	11.80	8.62	...	13.59	9.78	13.07	13.78	10.60	10.51	10.96	11.34	
1997	12.33	12.50	12.28	12.40	...	15.47	13.22	9.98	13.03	14.56	11.09	11.11	10.95	11.98	
1998	12.90	13.33	13.17	12.86	8.96	16.52	...	10.35	14.05	15.55	11.48	11.98	12.28	12.66	
1999	13.49	13.85	13.68	13.40	...	16.27	15.18	10.73	14.07	16.82	12.72	...	12.21	12.63	
<b>WOMEN</b>															
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>															
1989	195.2	186.0	183.9	197.3	164.9	234.2	177.2	154.2	203.2	205.5	160.4	161.8	164.6	166.1	
1990	215.8	206.2	204.0	218.0	176.4	257.2	197.5	174.0	230.7	227.7	173.7	184.0	180.9	182.5	
1991	236.8	226.9	223.3	239.2	195.7	282.1	215.7	192.3	248.7	254.0	191.5	198.2	187.7	201.3	
1992	256.5	243.1	238.6	259.2	222.3	298.0	228.6	210.9	261.8	279.0	218.8	208.8	201.5	213.9	
1993	269.2	258.2	254.0	271.8	216.7	290.1	258.6	218.0	282.1	294.2	224.2	228.5	211.5	221.5	
1994	279.0	264.4	261.0	281.0	216.7	290.1	258.6	218.0	282.1	294.2	224.2	228.5	211.5	221.5	
1995	289.0	281.9	276.7	290.6	230.6	...	276.6	233.9	310.3	318.1	258.3	228.8	230.9	253.4	
1996	302.4	295.0	289.4	304.0	...	...	297.8	243.3	324.1	333.0	227.4	243.6	264.2	275.6	
1997	317.8	305.4	300.0	321.5	253.3	...	305.5	261.4	344.7	326.1	235.4	260.8	275.6	294.4	
1998	330.1	321.6	317.2	322.0	250.2	...	322.1	273.0	356.8	344.2	273.6	269.5	298.4	319.4	
1999	346.9	344.1	341.5	347.6	268.2	...	342.6	283.8	374.0	407.0	282.9	280.2	276.4	314.4	
<b>Hours worked</b>															
1989	36.9	37.6	37.6	36.8	37.8	37.0	37.4	37.7	36.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	37.6	38.1	
1990	36.9	37.6	37.6	36.8	38.1	37.2	37.3	37.8	36.6	37.5	37.8	37.6	37.5	37.7	
1991	36.8	37.7	37.6	36.7	38.7	37.2	37.6	38.1	36.7	37.5	37.9	38.0	37.4	37.5	
1992	36.8	37.7	37.7	36.6	37.6	37.3	37.7	38.2	36.8	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.4	37.5	
1993	36.9	37.7	37.7	36.8	37.5	37.3	37.5	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.0	37.7	37.6	37.6	
1994	37.1	37.7	37.7	37.0	37.9	36.9	37.6	38.6	36.8	37.4	38.1	37.8	37.7	37.9	
1995	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	37.6	37.5	38.0	37.6	38.7	38.5	37.8	37.7	38.5	38.6	
1996	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	37.9	37.1	38.2	38.1	36.9	37.6	38.8	37.8	38.4	38.6	
1997	37.1	37.8	37.8	36.9	37.9	37.9	38.1	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.2	37.4	38.4	38.4	
1998	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	39.0	...	38.1	38.1	37.0	37.6	38.4	38.3	37.7	38.5	
1999	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	39.4	...	38.2	38.1	37.2	37.6	38.4	38.3	37.5	38.2	
<b>Hourly earnings (£s)</b>															
1989	5.22	4.91	4.85	5.29	...	6.39	4.74	4.10	5.45	5.50	4.27	4.29	4.24	4.35	
1990	5.76	5.41	5.34	5.84	...	6.90	5.27	4.55	6.17	5.99	4.60	4.55	4.67	4.75	
1991	6.38	6.00	5.90	6.47	...	7.72	5.73	5.01	6.69	6.82	5.23	5.01	4.98	5.30	
1992	6.90	6.42	6.29	6.99	...	8.03	6.06	5.52	7.00	7.41	5.88	5.21	5.38	5.89	
1993	7.23	6.83	6.71	7.32	...	8.81	6.71	5.84	7.84	8.21	6.36	6.21	6.36	6.89	
1994	7.45	7.09	6.96	7.53	...	...	6.95	5.66	8.09	8.25	6.11	5.65	5.77	5.89	
1995	7.79	7.46	7.32	7.86	...	...	7.41	6.17	8.46	8.40	6.67	6.01	6.12	6.57	
1996	8.16	7.79	7.64	8.22	...	...	7.81	6.39	8.81	8.79	6.78	6.07	6.46	6.85	
1997	8.56	8.08	7.94	8.69	...	...	8.02	6.84	9.36	8.68	6.25	6.94	7.19	7.89	
1998	8.90	8.49	8.38	8.99	...	...	8.45	7.17	9.61	9.15	7.24	7.82	8.15	8.75	
1999	9.37	9.09	9.02	9.42	...	...	8.98	7.45	10.04	10.83	7.50	7.30	7.38	8.25	
<b>ALL</b>															
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>															
1989	265.2	291.4	288.5	257.5	234.0	383.5	276.3	238.0	289.5	312.4	268.7	257.1	276.5	277.4	
1990	291.4	320.1	317.0	282.9	261.1	424.9	306.9	266.0	325.3	338.5	283.7	272.2	298.0	304.9	
1991	312.5	341.0	336.0	304.2	277.8	468.5	324.6	272.9	341.5	363.3	311.2	316.2	319.2	319.2	
1992	334.8	363.3	356.9	327.7	304.2	500.6	363.6	295.9	363.6	403.6	322.0	319.5	323.6	339.1	
1993	350.0	380.2	375.2	343.1	279.0	496.7	382.5	303.4	382.8	422.8	333.7	326.5	338.0	354.1	
1994	360.5	390.9	385.5	354.0	294.3	533.5	388.2	313.8	397.9	439.4	349.8	321.1	358.8	367.7	
1995	373.3	408.9	402.8	366.0	324.6	526.6	411.0	322.1	408.4	462.3	368.2	351.5	380.4	397.7	
1996	389.3	424.8	424.4	380.8	332.9	464.8	382.2	322.2	435.0	474.8	388.7	358.4	397.9	414.0	
1997	406.8	438.4	432.1	402.4	350.5	548.4	442.4	356.9	438.4	477.5	384.9	393.3	437.8	437.8	
1998	425.2	468.2	463.2	416.9	348.2	607.9	478.1	361.4	469.5	507.7	410.2	398.3	443.2	463.3	
1999	443.3	486.9	482.7	433.4	362.5	574.8	509.3	370.0	475.2	562.0					



NEW EARNINGS SURVEY  
Average earnings and hours of all full-time employees by industry group<sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agri-culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manu-facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manu-facture of textiles & leather products	Manu-facture of pulp, paper & printing	Manu-facture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manu-facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu-facture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manu-facture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manu-facture of machinery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
<b>MEN</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	269.6	270.0	266.0	275.3	175.7	330.4	257.0	216.1	298.2	297.2	242.6	246.4	253.2	258.3
1990	295.8	294.9	290.5	301.3	268.2	365.0	283.4	239.3	324.2	327.0	268.6	261.8	277.8	281.3
1991	318.9	316.7	310.4	325.7	214.2	410.5	308.3	252.8	344.2	354.1	283.3	284.8	287.2	294.2
1992	340.3	337.0	329.0	347.6	223.7	443.1	328.8	271.1	363.5	385.7	292.9	300.9	315.5	315.5
1993	353.9	348.3	341.8	363.2	233.9	439.1	341.6	282.9	380.5	405.1	308.6	300.0	310.1	328.7
1994	363.0	357.1	350.8	372.3	240.5	459.4	346.3	288.2	396.0	419.9	320.5	308.0	320.0	342.3
1995	376.3	370.7	364.7	384.8	258.4	461.8	358.6	296.0	407.0	440.1	332.8	326.8	346.4	364.4
1996	391.3	386.4	380.0	396.5	269.5	496.4	368.6	308.4	432.7	445.2	342.4	337.8	358.8	374.3
1997	403.7	398.7	392.7	419.4	281.7	495.1	378.7	320.9	462.8	482.8	355.2	355.1	369.8	397.9
1998	427.1	422.7	416.8	436.0	289.2	530.5	402.7	322.8	466.5	508.8	368.3	374.7	397.8	416.2
1999	442.4	430.8	424.6	452.2	300.2	511.5	415.8	329.8	467.9	532.7	386.5	400.5	395.4	417.7
<b>Hours worked</b>														
1989	42.3	43.3	43.5	41.1	46.3	44.2	44.2	42.9	41.7	41.3	44.1	45.0	44.8	43.9
1990	42.2	43.2	43.3	41.0	46.7	44.6	44.5	42.9	41.5	41.2	43.7	44.7	44.6	43.6
1991	41.5	42.0	42.0	40.7	45.5	44.1	42.2	40.8	42.5	40.8	42.7	43.8	42.8	41.7
1992	41.4	42.3	42.3	40.6	46.0	43.9	42.4	40.9	40.9	40.8	42.5	42.2	43.4	42.2
1993	41.3	42.0	42.1	40.6	45.7	45.1	43.7	43.0	40.9	40.7	43.1	43.2	43.2	42.0
1994	41.5	42.4	42.4	40.8	45.9	44.8	43.9	43.9	41.1	40.8	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.4
1995	41.9	43.0	43.0	40.9	47.0	46.6	44.2	42.9	41.4	40.9	44.1	44.1	44.5	43.5
1996	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.9	46.6	46.1	43.3	43.0	41.4	40.6	43.3	43.4	44.1	42.8
1997	41.8	42.8	42.8	41.0	46.8	46.9	43.8	43.2	41.6	40.4	44.0	44.3	44.2	43.1
1998	41.7	42.6	42.6	40.9	46.0	46.2	43.8	42.3	41.6	40.0	43.9	43.3	44.0	42.5
1999	41.4	42.0	42.0	40.6	46.3	46.3	43.5	41.6	41.3	39.8	42.9	43.2	43.1	41.8
<b>Hourly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	6.28	6.14	6.03	6.59	4.04	7.96	6.23	5.41	7.51	7.86	6.00	5.80	6.01	6.34
1990	6.88	6.71	6.59	7.20	4.04	7.96	6.23	5.41	7.51	7.86	6.00	5.80	6.01	6.34
1991	7.55	7.41	7.27	7.86	4.04	7.96	6.23	5.41	7.51	7.86	6.00	5.80	6.01	6.34
1992	8.07	7.85	7.66	8.41	4.74	9.46	7.41	6.15	8.54	9.39	6.62	6.81	7.35	7.75
1993	8.44	8.16	8.00	8.32	4.96	9.51	7.72	6.39	8.99	9.87	7.04	6.75	7.01	7.75
1994	8.63	8.33	8.16	8.46	5.19	9.88	7.81	6.37	9.50	10.10	7.30	6.87	7.27	7.99
1995	8.95	8.61	8.45	8.76	5.48	9.88	8.09	6.85	9.75	10.78	7.52	7.41	7.78	8.37
1996	9.34	9.01	8.86	9.16	5.67	9.88	8.89	7.15	10.31	10.88	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.72
1997	9.74	9.31	9.16	9.46	5.95	10.56	9.63	7.32	10.49	11.91	8.07	8.16	8.34	9.19
1998	10.20	9.89	9.75	10.19	6.23	11.43	9.20	7.55	11.21	12.61	8.35	8.65	9.01	9.79
1999	10.68	10.25	10.10	11.11	6.48	11.06	9.56	7.90	11.33	13.40	8.99	9.28	9.15	9.97
<b>WOMEN</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	182.4	162.3	159.6	188.8	135.6	229.0	159.6	126.2	190.2	186.6	147.4	149.1	151.1	161.8
1990	201.7	180.5	177.7	208.1	150.1	249.6	178.5	139.1	213.6	206.8	160.2	169.0	167.0	176.1
1991	222.4	197.8	193.9	229.4	164.3	273.8	193.4	149.6	229.3	228.6	178.1	184.6	173.5	184.7
1992	241.0	211.8	207.1	248.4	189.7	289.9	207.7	160.4	250.2	250.2	188.6	193.5	184.0	194.7
1993	254.3	224.3	219.3	260.3	189.0	292.7	223.3	162.2	263.0	268.0	199.7	195.1	197.6	211.2
1994	261.7	231.0	226.1	269.1	204.1	300.0	238.5	169.9	278.5	276.4	209.8	202.1	201.3	217.7
1995	270.7	241.7	236.8	277.2	216.8	330.8	238.5	182.5	290.2	279.8	214.8	218.0	217.9	240.2
1996	283.0	251.8	246.7	289.8	212.5	340.0	248.5	190.1	299.5	294.7	221.0	225.3	224.2	246.7
1997	297.2	264.0	258.8	305.4	219.2	350.0	260.3	197.9	318.6	303.0	231.7	231.9	240.2	258.1
1998	309.6	279.3	274.5	316.6	217.2	360.0	275.2	206.6	332.8	328.8	246.9	235.5	254.4	278.5
1999	326.5	296.5	292.1	332.2	232.5	370.0	285.2	218.9	348.2	366.2	254.8	257.0	252.4	291.8
<b>Hours worked</b>														
1989	37.6	39.0	39.1	37.1	39.9	37.2	39.8	39.1	37.8	38.4	40.2	38.9	39.1	39.1
1990	37.5	39.1	39.1	37.1	40.1	37.4	39.9	39.2	37.7	38.8	39.9	39.0	39.1	38.9
1991	37.4	38.7	38.8	37.0	40.9	37.3	39.9	38.9	37.6	38.4	39.4	39.3	38.6	38.2
1992	37.3	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.1	37.5	39.9	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.4	39.2	38.7	38.5
1993	37.4	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.5	37.3	39.8	39.0	37.9	38.4	39.6	39.3	39.0	38.5
1994	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.2	39.8	37.0	40.1	39.3	37.7	38.5	40.0	39.1	39.2	39.0
1995	37.6	39.3	39.4	37.2	40.4	38.1	40.2	39.3	38.1	38.8	39.9	39.4	39.4	39.5
1996	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.3	39.8	37.1	40.4	39.2	37.8	39.2	40.6	39.5	39.0	39.4
1997	37.6	39.2	39.2	37.3	39.5	38.1	40.2	39.2	37.9	38.7	40.1	38.8	38.9	39.3
1998	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.3	40.7	38.0	40.0	39.1	37.9	38.3	40.4	39.1	38.9	39.3
1999	37.5	39.0	39.0	37.2	40.7	38.0	40.1	39.0	38.0	38.5	40.0	39.1	38.6	38.7
<b>Hourly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	4.81	4.14	4.05	5.03	3.73	6.66	4.46	3.54	5.55	5.28	4.01	4.16	4.18	4.46
1990	5.31	4.58	4.49	5.55	3.73	6.66	4.46	3.54	5.55	5.28	4.01	4.16	4.18	4.46
1991	5.91	5.08	4.99	6.16	3.73	6.66	4.46	3.54	5.55	5.28	4.01	4.16	4.18	4.46
1992	6.40	5.42	5.28	6.67	4.77	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1993	6.71	5.75	5.60	6.97	4.81	8.00	5.60	4.27	6.91	6.95	4.98	5.00	5.02	5.42
1994	6.90	5.89	5.74	7.16	5.21	8.22	5.82	4.51	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54
1995	7.18	6.15	6.01	7.42	5.27	8.43	5.93	4.64	7.64	7.17	5.41	5.52	5.53	6.07
1996	7.51	6.42	6.27	7.76	5.40	8.64	6.16	4.85	7.92	7.48	5.51	5.57	5.60	6.26
1997	7.88	6.74	6.60	8.17	5.50	8.85	6.49	5.04	8.43	7.95	5.81	5.96	6.15	6.58
1998	8.23	7.14	7.01	8.49	5.33	9.06	6.88	5.34	8.78	8.45	6.15	6.00	6.44	7.08
1999	8.71	7.62	7.49	8.93	5.67	9.27	7.12	5.62	9.16	8.51	6.43	6.56	6.55	7.55
<b>ALL</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	239.8	245.3	240.7	238.4	170.9	321.2	229.3	168.0	267.2	269.8	223.1	228.1	239.3	244.1
1990	263.2	268.8	263.8	261.1	190.0	354.1	253.3	187.3	291.4	296.1	241.0	243.0	258.4	265.9
1991	284.7	289.2	282.7	283.6	207.9	396.3	274.1	199.4	309.0	320.5	261.1	263.0	271.6	277.6
1992	304.8	308.1	300.3	304.7	218.6	426.7	293.2	214.3	327.9	352.3	273.6	274.9	285.8	294.4
1993	317.3	313.0	318.3	318.3	227.2	421.2	307.6	224.3	345.2	370.2	284.4	290.3	295.3	311.3
1994	326.1	327.3	321.1	327.6	234.9	438.7	311.3	229.0						







## F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Thousands

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
Jan-Mar 98	10.5	3.7	14.2	12.0	4.4	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
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-Mar 99	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
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 99 <sup>e</sup>	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	41.5	38.4	16.1	54.5
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
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-Mar 99	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	41.1	37.9	15.9	53.3
Jan 2000	98.7	35.4	134.2	12.5	5.5	18.0	13.0	5.0	18.0
Feb 2000	94.3	34.5	129.0	10.5	4.5	15.0	14.9	5.3	20.2

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

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter.  
b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.  
c Those who have left during Gateway either to go into an unsubsidised job or for some other reason, plus those who have left an option without returning to ES.  
d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.  
e 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 New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination<sup>a</sup>

F.13  
Thousands

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Options				Other			
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>
<b>GREAT BRITAIN<sup>e</sup></b>										
<b>All</b>										
Oct-Dec 98	52.2	11.89	24.55	4.44	11.01	4.69	4.41	4.18	3.85	7.74
Jan-Mar 99	54.1	11.70	25.20	4.12	10.68	5.29	5.12	4.64	3.89	8.63
Apr-Jun 99	50.5	13.70	19.96	3.90	6.88	4.64	4.54	3.98	3.77	9.04
Jul-Sep 99	58.5	15.19	23.63	3.33	11.26	4.61	4.43	4.20	5.60	9.89
Oct-Dec 99	47.4	12.60	17.90	2.70	7.20	4.10	4.00	3.70	4.50	8.80
Jan 2000	15.6	3.69	5.39	0.71	2.16	1.33	1.19	1.41	1.59	3.51
Feb 2000	19.0	4.99	6.69	0.90	2.36	1.75	1.68	1.47	1.82	4.01
<b>Males</b>										
Oct-Dec 98	37.8	8.63	18.32	3.25	8.11	2.82	4.15	2.31	2.68	5.82
Jan-Mar 99	39.5	8.67	18.91	3.04	7.85	3.21	4.81	2.57	2.79	6.57
Apr-Jun 99	36.6	10.17	14.84	2.87	4.98	2.73	4.26	2.14	2.67	6.82
Jul-Sep 99	41.9	11.27	17.11	2.48	7.82	2.67	4.14	2.23	3.90	7.44
Oct-Dec 99	33.8	9.20	13.20	1.90	5.20	2.40	3.70	1.80	3.20	6.40
Jan 2000	11.2	2.70	3.97	0.52	1.54	0.80	1.12	0.71	1.14	2.64
Feb 2000	13.9	3.74	5.03	0.68	1.70	1.06	1.59	0.80	1.34	3.03
<b>Females</b>										
Oct-Dec 98	14.5	3.26	6.24	1.20	2.90	1.88	0.26	1.87	1.17	1.93
Jan-Mar 99	14.5	3.02	6.29	1.08	2.83	2.08	0.30	2.07	1.10	2.07
Apr-Jun 99	13.8	3.54	5.12	1.03	1.90	1.91	0.28	1.85	1.10	2.22
Jul-Sep 99	16.6	3.93	6.52	0.85	3.44	1.94	0.29	1.97	1.70	2.46
Oct-Dec 99	13.6	3.40	4.70	0.70	2.00	1.70	0.30	1.90	1.30	2.30
Jan 2000	4.4	0.99	1.41	0.19	0.62	0.54	0.07	0.70	0.46	0.87
Feb 2000	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.

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.  
b Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as not known. Evidence suggests that a significant proportion of those recorded as destination not known who are later contacted in follow-up surveys, find work.  
c For Northern Ireland, figures include those for whom destinations are not known and those for whom the reason for leaving has not been classified e.g. those who transfer to other benefits.  
d Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'.  
e Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for February 2000 are not available.

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

## F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-February 2000<sup>g</sup>

Thousands

	Total	Gateway <sup>a</sup>	Options				Follow-Through <sup>b</sup>	
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector		Environment Task Force
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
All <sup>c</sup>	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 groups <sup>f</sup>	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 6365.

- a Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.  
b Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.  
c Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.  
d Data on people with disabilities, compatible with GB definitions, are not currently available for Northern Ireland. Consequently data are for GB only.  
e Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.  
f Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.  
g 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 Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24, by stage of New Deal process reached

F.14  
Thousands

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
<b>All New Deal leavers</b>					
Oct-Dec 98	32.27	13.82	4.82	4.66	8.98
Jan-Mar 99	38.72	15.21	5.76	6.17	11.58
Apr-Jun 99	45.80	19.13	5.32	8.01	13.34
Jul-Sep 99	58.64	23.48	5.90	13.12	16.14
Oct-Dec 99	53.30	20.10	5.20	12.90	15.10
Jan 2000	17.99	5.78	1.93	4.52	5.76
Feb 2000	20.21	7.36	2.11	4.49	6.25
<b>Those leaving before having a first interview</b>					
Oct-Dec 98	4.13	1.36	0.38	0.78	1.62
Jan-Mar 99	4.79	1.66	0.46	0.79	1.88
Apr-Jun 99	5.09	1.97	0.44	0.72	1.97
Jul-Sep 99	6.23	2.21	0.47	1.03	2.52
Oct-Dec 99	5.20	1.60	0.50	0.80	2.30
Jan 2000	2.19	0.68	0.21	0.34	0.96
Feb 2000	2.15	0.67	0.19	0.33	0.96
<b>Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview</b>					
Oct-Dec 98	23.60	10.56	3.80	3.09	6.14
Jan-Mar 99	24.20	10.09	4.19	3.13	6.79
Apr-Jun 99	25.52	11.77	3.56	3.09	7.10
Jul-Sep 99	30.05	13.68	3.80	4.77	7.79
Oct-Dec 99	24.30	11.00	3.20	3.60	6.50
Jan 2000	8.01	3.01	1.21	1.25	2.54
Feb 2000	10.15	4.33	1.29	1.49	3.04
<b>Those leaving having started an option<sup>a</sup></b>					
Oct-Dec 98	2.89	1.29	0.42	0.31	0.89
Jan-Mar 99	4.86	1.91	0.53	0.35	2.07
Apr-Jun 99	6.35	2.46	0.57	0.40	2.92
Jul-Sep 99	8.01	2.83	0.58	0.73	3.87
Oct-Dec 99	8.50	2.90	0.50	0.70	4.40
Jan 2000	2.76	0.81	0.19	0.24	1.53
Feb 2000	2.80	0.89	0.24	0.24	1.43

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

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

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



# F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>
All <sup>f</sup>							
Jan-Mar 98		1.40	1.07	0.33	0.36	0.34	0.03
Apr-Jun 98		9.25	7.53	1.71	3.04	2.90	0.14
Jul-Sep 98		17.20	14.02	3.18	6.14	5.87	0.28
Oct-Dec 98		16.56	13.64	2.92	7.41	7.13	0.29
Jan-Mar 99		17.86	14.97	2.89	5.73	5.44	0.28
Apr-Jun 99		21.71	18.92	2.79	7.30	7.02	0.29
Jul-Sep 99		24.95	22.08	2.76	9.08	8.78	0.31
Oct-Dec 99		22.69	20.09	2.60	10.66	10.33	0.33
Jan 2000		6.54	5.78	0.76	1.64	1.56	0.08
Feb 2000		8.34	7.36	0.98	1.58	1.51	0.08
Male							
Jan-Mar 98		1.04	0.78	0.26	0.30	0.28	0.02
Apr-Jun 98		6.79	5.54	1.25	2.45	2.34	0.10
Jul-Sep 98		12.66	10.28	2.38	4.91	4.70	0.21
Oct-Dec 98		12.01	9.90	2.11	5.75	5.53	0.21
Jan-Mar 99		11.11	9.11	2.00	4.50	4.30	0.20
Apr-Jun 99		16.09	14.03	2.06	5.68	5.46	0.22
Jul-Sep 99		18.48	16.40	2.09	7.21	6.98	0.23
Oct-Dec 99		16.51	14.64	1.87	8.09	7.81	0.28
Jan 2000		4.79	4.24	0.55	1.21	1.16	0.05
Feb 2000		6.31	5.57	0.74	1.16	1.11	0.05
Female							
Jan-Mar 98		0.36	0.30	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.01
Apr-Jun 98		2.46	1.99	0.47	0.59	0.55	0.04
Jul-Sep 98		4.54	3.75	0.79	1.23	1.17	0.07
Oct-Dec 98		4.55	3.74	0.81	1.67	1.59	0.08
Jan-Mar 99		4.60	3.85	0.74	1.22	1.14	0.08
Apr-Jun 99		5.62	4.90	0.72	1.56	1.50	0.06
Jul-Sep 99		6.36	5.69	0.68	1.87	1.79	0.08
Oct-Dec 99		6.18	5.45	0.73	2.51	2.42	0.09
Jan 2000		1.75	1.55	0.20	0.37	0.36	0.01
Feb 2000		2.03	1.79	0.24	0.37	0.35	0.02
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>g</sup>							
Jan-Mar 98		0.07	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
Apr-Jun 98		0.74	0.62	0.12	0.23	0.23	0.01
Jul-Sep 98		1.89	1.61	0.27	0.67	0.66	0.02
Oct-Dec 98		2.21	1.93	0.28	0.93	0.91	0.03
Jan-Mar 99		1.97	1.70	0.27	0.69	0.66	0.03
Apr-Jun 99		2.31	2.06	0.25	0.74	0.72	0.02
Jul-Sep 99		2.86	2.42	0.44	0.96	0.95	0.01
Oct-Dec 99		2.82	2.59	0.23	1.21	1.21	0.00
Jan 2000		0.65	0.60	0.06	0.19	0.19	0.00
Feb 2000		0.88	0.83	0.06	0.18	0.18	0.00

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

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

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

# F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## New Deal 25+ summary figures

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month			
	Quarter/month	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	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	32.1	5.7	37.8	27.4	5.3	32.9
Feb 2000		72.3	13.2	86.2	30.3	5.7	36.0	27.4	5.3	32.9

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

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

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

# F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-February 2000

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process <sup>a</sup>	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults <sup>b</sup>	Follow-Through <sup>c</sup>
All <sup>d</sup>	86.2	70.2	4.70	2.42	7.78	1.05
Male	72.3	58.9	4.00	2.04	6.47	0.90
Female	13.2	10.7	0.65	0.37	1.28	0.14
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	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 6365.

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

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

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination<sup>a</sup>

# F.18

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal			On JSA <sup>a</sup>	Still on New Deal		On JSA Education and training opportunities
		Left JSA	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Transfer to other benefits		Left JSA	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TW	
Quarter/month of leaving				Other <sup>c</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>	Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TW	
All								
Jul-Sep 98	5.4	1.45	1.02	0.46	0.69	0.14	0.50	0.65
Oct-Dec 98	12.7	2.07	1.57	0.55	2.55	2.01	1.36	1.82
Jan-Mar 99	26.3	3.54	3.27	1.21	2.39	10.65	1.62	2.70
Apr-Jun 99	32.2	4.03	3.26	1.32	2.77	16.06	1.76	2.39
Jul-Sep 99	33.2	4.35	3.31	1.41	2.92	15.36	1.72	2.65
Oct-Dec 99	33.8	4.00	3.21	1.27	3.01	17.44	1.58	2.54
Jan 2000	11.4	1.21	1.17	0.43	0.92	6.24	0.40	0.84
Feb 2000	12.3	1.48	1.31	0.45	0.98	6.27	0.49	1.03
Male								
Jul-Sep 98	4.4	1.21	0.82	0.36	0.58	0.12	0.44	0.53
Oct-Dec 98	10.4	1.71	1.24	0.43	2.05	1.89	1.17	1.51
Jan-Mar 99	22.0	2.95	2.63	0.97	1.94	9.03	1.39	2.27
Apr-Jun 99	27.2	3.38	2.66	1.05	2.27	13.76	1.51	1.99
Jul-Sep 99	27.9	3.65	2.71	1.14	2.38	13.11	1.47	1.98
Oct-Dec 99	28.2	3.26	2.58	0.98	2.42	14.86	1.30	2.12
Jan 2000	9.6	0.97	0.97	0.35	0.79	5.33	0.34	0.71
Feb 2000	10.3	1.23	1.07	0.38	0.81	5.31	0.42	0.87
Female								
Jul-Sep 98	1.0	0.24	0.20	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.06	0.12
Oct-Dec 98	2.2	0.36	0.33	0.12	0.49	0.31	0.19	0.31
Jan-Mar 99	4.3	0.58	0.64	0.24	0.45	1.57	0.23	0.42
Apr-Jun 99	5.0	0.65	0.60	0.27	0.49	2.26	0.25	0.40
Jul-Sep 99	5.3	0.69	0.60	0.27	0.54	2.26	0.25	0.47
Oct-Dec 99	5.4	0.70	0.62	0.27	0.56	2.56	0.22	0.40
Jan 2000	1.7	0.22	0.20	0.08	0.13	0.90	0.06	0.12
Feb 2000	1.9	0.23	0.23	0.07	0.16	0.94	0.07	0.15

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

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

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

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+<sup>a</sup>

# F.19

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>
All							
Jul-Sep 98		1.85	1.47	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.02
Oct-Dec 98		3.22	2.15	1.07	0.77	0.69	0.08
Jan-Mar 99		5.01	3.80	1.21	0.89	0.80	0.10
Apr-Jun 99		5.79	4.49	1.29	0.98	0.89	0.11
Jul-Sep 99		6.27	4.95	1.32	1.23	1.11	0.12
Oct-Dec 99		5.95	4.67	1.28	1.40	1.30	0.11
Jan 2000		1.73	1.40	0.33	0.23	0.21	0.03
Feb 2000		2.17	1.72	0.44	0.20	0.18	0.02
Male							
Jul-Sep 98		1.56	1.23	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.02
Oct-Dec 98		2.70	1.78	0.92	0.66	0.60	0.07
Jan-Mar 99		4.21	3.17	1.03	0.78	0.69	0.09
Apr-Jun 99		4.89	3.77	1.12	0.87	0.79	0.09
Jul-Sep 99		5.29	4.16	1.13	1.07	0.97	0.10
Oct-Dec 99		4.88	3.83	1.05	1.20	1.11	0.09
Jan 2000		1.42	1.14	0.28	0.21	0.19	0.02
Feb 2000		1.82	1.44	0.38	0.18	0.16	0.01
Female							
Jul-Sep 98		0.29	0.24	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00
Oct-Dec 98		0.52	0.37	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.01
Jan-Mar 99		0.80	0.63	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.01
Apr-Jun 99		0.90	0.73	0.17	0.12	0.10	0.02
Jul-Sep 99		0.97	0.78	0.19	0.15	0.14	0.01
Oct-Dec 99		0.96	0.79	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.02
Jan 2000		0.28	0.24	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01



# G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## UK vacancies at Jobcentres:<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands									
	UNFILLED VACANCIES <sup>b</sup>			INFLOW		OUTFLOW <sup>b</sup>		of which PLACINGS		
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level
1996	224.9			223.3		217.2		153.5		
1997	283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0		
1998	296.8			218.3		217.2		115.5		
1999	306.8			227.6		224.4		119.6		
1998	Apr	289.8	3.7	4.8	223.3	13.9	215.9	3.7	116.1	2.5
	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	1.2	114.7	-1.2
	Jul	303.5	3.4	4.6	219.7	-1.2	218.2	0.8	114.4	-0.6
	Aug	302.7	-0.8	1.6	219.2	2.9	219.8	6.0	115.6	2.7
	Sep	301.5	-1.2	0.5	222.8	-0.8	218.3	-0.9	118.0	1.1
	Oct	301.3	-0.2	-0.7	231.1	3.8	228.8	3.5	122.1	2.6
	Nov	303.2	1.9	0.2	222.6	1.1	220.3	0.2	118.0	0.8
	Dec	302.8	-0.4	0.4	218.2	-1.5	226.5	2.7	118.0	0.0
1999	Jan	305.8	3.0	1.5	235.3	1.4	235.6	2.3	120.6	-0.5
	Feb	301.4	-4.4	-0.6	227.4	1.6	231.2	3.6	122.0	1.3
	Mar	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	8.2	236.8	2.9	220.9	-1.0	121.8	0.8
	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: 020 7533 6094.

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

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

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. See notes to Table G.3.

b There have been some further revisions to the seasonally 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.

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

# G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

	Thousands															
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of London	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
1998	Apr	11.3	39.6	20.8	19.6	25.4	23.5	29.0	35.8	26.9	231.9	17.8	31.8	281.5	8.3	288.8
	May	11.5	40.6	22.9	20.3	27.1	23.7	29.2	35.7	28.1	239.1	18.4	31.8	289.3	8.7	298.0
	Jun	11.8	41.8	23.2	20.4	29.2	24.0	28.8	35.1	27.1	241.4	18.5	31.3	291.2	8.9	300.1
	Jul	12.1	43.2	23.6	20.7	31.5	24.8	28.2	34.7	26.2	245.0	18.4	30.9	294.3	9.2	303.5
	Aug	11.2	43.6	23.6	20.2	33.4	24.4	27.4	34.7	25.6	244.1	18.0	31.2	293.3	9.4	302.7
	Sep	10.8	42.7	23.6	20.3	34.7	24.2	27.8	34.0	25.3	243.4	17.8	30.9	292.1	9.4	301.5
	Oct	10.8	42.8	23.5	20.2	35.5	24.4	27.8	33.5	25.4	243.9	17.3	30.5	291.7	9.6	301.3
	Nov	10.8	41.4	23.4	20.1	37.2	25.7	28.2	34.1	25.6	246.5	17.0	30.0	293.5	9.7	303.2
	Dec	10.3	40.7	24.0	19.8	37.7	25.2	28.5	34.2	25.7	246.1	16.8	30.2	293.1	9.7	302.8
1999	Jan	11.1	39.9	24.7	20.0	38.0	24.5	28.6	35.9	26.2	248.9	16.9	30.8	296.6	9.2	305.8
	Feb	11.5	38.6	24.1	20.0	38.1	23.9	28.1	34.3	26.1	244.7	16.9	30.9	292.5	8.9	301.4
	Mar	11.3	37.7	24.2	20.0	37.3	23.6	27.3	34.2	26.2	241.8	16.8	30.5	289.1	n/a	298.0
	Apr	12.1	36.1	21.6	19.3	36.1	24.2	31.6	35.5	25.6	242.1	16.3	31.1	289.5	n/a	298.4
	May	14.6	35.8	22.4	21.2	35.6	24.0	31.8	36.4	26.0	247.8	16.3	31.8	295.9	n/a	304.8
	Jun	15.1	35.6	22.6	21.3	34.7	23.6	32.0	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.0	296.1	n/a	305.0
	Jul	16.2	35.2	23.1	21.4	33.9	23.5	32.3	37.4	27.6	250.6	16.5	32.6	299.7	n/a	308.6
	Aug	18.4	35.5	23.7	21.9	33.8	24.1	32.7	38.3	28.6	257.0	16.6	32.7	306.3	n/a	315.2
	Sep	18.7	35.7	23.8	21.4	33.6	23.3	31.9	38.3	28.9	255.6	16.3	33.5	305.4	n/a	314.3
	Oct	20.2	36.9	25.2	22.3	36.5	24.3	34.6	40.7	30.3	271.0	17.9	35.4	324.3	n/a	333.2
	Nov	21.0	38.2	26.3	22.6	35.2	24.2	35.2	40.9	30.7	274.3	18.7	36.4	329.4	n/a	338.3
	Dec	21.8	40.2	27.2	23.0	36.0	24.2	37.3	41.3	31.0	282.0	19.3	37.4	338.7	n/a	347.6
2000	Jan	21.8	39.1	27.7	22.6	34.4	24.4	35.4	40.9	31.0	277.3	19.3	37.6	334.2	n/a	343.1
	Feb	21.5	39.7	28.0	22.3	33.3	24.4	36.0	41.0	31.2	277.4	19.2	37.9	334.5	n/a	343.4
	Mar	20.6	40.0	29.4	22.3	35.4	24.1	36.2	40.4	32.4	280.8	19.2	37.9	338.0	n/a	346.9
	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

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

a See footnote to Table G.1.

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. See notes to Table G.3.

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

See footnote to Table G.1.

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

	Thousands															
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of London	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
1996	8.1	26.8	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	179.5	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5	
1997	10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9	
1998	11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6	
1999	16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	n/a	n/a	
1999	Apr	11.0	33.4	21.0	18.2	33.1	22.5	29.5	34.6	26.0	229.1	15.9	29.9	274.9	n/a	n/a
	May	14.1	34.0	21.9	19.6	33.3	22.9	30.7	36.4	27.5	240.4	16.4	30.4	287.3	n/a	n/a
	Jun	15.9	35.3	22.8	20.6	33.8	23.6	32.1	38.1	29.0	251.1	16.9	31.5	299.4	n/a	n/a
	Jul	16.9	34.3	23.3	20.3	33.1	23.1	31.6	37.7	28.9	249.1	16.8	31.7	297.6	n/a	n/a
	Aug	19.4	35.8	24.2	20.7	32.9	23.9	31.3	38.3	28.7	255.1	16.5	32.8	304.4	n/a	n/a
	Sep	21.7	39.5	26.2	22.3	35.9	25.4	33.4	40.6	31.0	276.0	17.2	36.6	329.9	n/a	n/a
	Oct	24.9	44.5	29.8	27.9	44.6	29.4	40.7	46.9	33.6	322.4	20.1	40.5	383.0	n/a	n/a
	Nov	23.1	43.2	28.4	27.2	41.7	27.8	39.7	45.2	31.6	307.9	19.9	39.8	367.6	n/a	n/a
	Dec	20.5	39.6	26.1	24.1	37.1	24.4	38.3	40.8	28.3	279.3	18.2	37.3	334.8	n/a	n/a
2000	Jan	18.4	35.1	24.2	21.0	31.2	21.5	32.5	35.3	25.6	244.8	17.3	34.5	296.6	n/a	n/a
	Feb	17.8	35.9	25.2	20.0	30.7	21.4	33.6	36.2	27.4	248.3	17.6	35.2	301.0	n/a	n/a
	Mar	17.5	36.5	27.0	19.7	32.2	22.1	33.6	37.4	30.4	256.4	18.2	36.3	311.0	n/a	n/a
	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	n/a	n/a
1996	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.8	11.0	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7	
1997	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	14.7	0.3	0.9	15.8	0.9	16.8	
1998	0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7	
1999	0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	n/a	n/a	
1999	Apr	0.3	2.0	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.8	4.1	3.3	1.4	16.9	0.5	1.4	18.9	n/a	n/a
	May	0.3	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.9	2.1	4.2	3.1	1.5	17.8	0.5	1.6	19.9	n/a	n/a
	Jun	0.3	2.4	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.3	4.2	3.4	1.5	18.8	0.6	1.8	21.1	n/a	n/a
	Jul	0.4	2.7	1.8	1.3	2.1	2.3	4.2	3.6	1.7	20.0	0.6	1.9	22.5	n/a	n/a
	Aug	0.4	2.5	1.9	1.2	2.0	2.1	3.9	3.6	1.5	19.0	0.6	1.8	21.4	n/a	n/a
	Sep	0.4	2.5	3.4	1.1	2.6	2.0	3.3	3.1	1.2	19.6	0.5	1.7	21.8	n/a	n/a
	Oct	0.3	2.1	3.2	1.0	2.4	1.9	3.3	3.2	1.2	18.6	0.5	1.5	20.6	n/a	n/a
	Nov	0.3	1.9	3.2	0.9	2.5	1.7	3.1	3.0	1.2	17.7	0.5	1.3	19.5	n/a	n/a
	Dec	0.3	1.6													



# G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

### Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	97	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1999	200	205	140	141	242	57
1997 Mar	23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
Apr	26	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
May	20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
Jun	19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
Jul	12	16	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
Aug	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.2	2.0
Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
Oct	21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6	3.7
Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8	1.4
1998 Jan	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.1	6.3
Mar	19	26	14.4	15.6	32.6	1.2
Apr	14	23	3.9	7.1	13.7	2.9
May	15	23	2.9	3.8	7.2	1.0
Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5	2.4
Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9	7.3
Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4	1.6
Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9	1.2
Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	1.5
Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999 Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0	10.1
Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8	20.2
Apr	12	1	2.6	2.7	4.3	2.2
May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2	1.9
Jun	16	16	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
Jul	16	16	6.1	6.7	7.6	1.8
Aug	12	14	3.1	10.8	10.8	1.0
Sep	13	17	13.5	14.2	22.1	1.1
Oct	15	22	12.5	15.0	18.7	4.5
Nov	35	40	21.7	23.0	21.5	2.6
Dec	15	21	11.4	12.5	20.3	0.5
2000 Jan	11 R	16 R	3.2 R	4.6 R	6.5 R	0.4
Feb	10 R	13 R	6.3 R	7.1 R	6.4 R	0.5
Mar	14	16	5.2	5.6	15.6	0.4

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities O,P,Q
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1999	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	7
1997 Mar	-	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1
Apr	-	2.1	27.5	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-
May	-	-	19.2	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	-
Jun	-	-	6.5	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	-
Jul	-	-	4.7	-	-	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	-	-	-	0.2
Sep	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	3.7	5.3	-	1.0	7.4	0.2	-	-	0.9
Nov	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Dec	-	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
1998 Jan	-	-	8.9	1.5	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2	-	0.2
Feb	-	-	6.3	9.4	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-	1.2
Mar	-	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.9
Apr	-	-	2.9	0.3	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	1.8
May	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	1.1
Jun	-	-	2.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.7
Jul	-	0.2	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.6
Aug	-	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.8
Sep	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
Oct	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	5.3
Nov	-	-	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	3.7
Dec	-	-	0.1	0.3	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	2.8
1999 Jan	-	-	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	-	3.0
Feb	-	-	10.1	0.6	1.1	10.2	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.8	1.6
Mar	-	-	20.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.4
Apr	-	-	2.2	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	0.9	0.1	-
May	-	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	20.8	-	0.1
Jun	-	-	11.1	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	-
Jul	-	-	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	1.0	0.8	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	0.1
Sep	-	-	1.1	16.0	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	4.5	0.3	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nov	-	-	2.6	1.0	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-
Dec	-	-	0.5	1.7	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-
2000 Jan	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.6	-	1.0	0.4 R	0.2	-
Feb	-	-	0.5	2.5 R	0.6	0.6 R	-	-	0.8	1.4	-
Mar	-	-	0.4	3.2	0.7	4.8	-	-	6.3	-	0.2

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

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

## Labour disputes

### Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to March 1999			12 months to March 2000		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:						
Food, beverages and tobacco;	2	300	400	4	100	100
Textiles and textile products;	-	-	-	1	200	400
Leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	3	300	700	-	-	-
Crude, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and plastics;	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-metallic mineral products;	2	1,100	1,300	1	100	100
Basic metals and fabricated metal products;	5	1,200	1,300	1	100	1,000
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.; electrical and	4	1,500	1,300	2	400	900
Optical equipment;	2	300	2,100	1	100	100
Transport equipment;	13	12,600	41,200	22	22,400	25,300
Manufacturing nec.	2	200	300	1	300	300
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	1,200	200	1	500	1,000
Construction	10	1,500	1,900	19	19,700	54,300
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	2	1,100	9,900	3	500	8,600
Transport, storage and communication	61	37,000	122,400	88	36,400	44,900
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	4	1,800	6,900	2	300	900
Public administration and defence	13	9,600	37,300	11	11,800	27,000
Education	16	3,200	3,800	26	30,400	32,400
Health and social work	7	2,700	20,300	4	600	2,200
Other community, social and personal service activities	15	22,100	33,800	6	900	700
All industries and services	163 <sup>a</sup>	97,500	285,100	192 <sup>a</sup>	126,600	200,000

<sup>a</sup> Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.  
<sup>\*</sup> Less than 50 workers involved.  
<sup>\*\*</sup> Less than 50 working days lost.

### 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	14	5,200 <sup>b</sup>	14,600
Continuing from earlier months	2	400	1,100

<sup>b</sup> All directly involved

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.

### 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



# G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

### January 2000 to March 2000

Thousands and percent, not seasonally adjusted<sup>d</sup>

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive		
	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>LEVELS</b>												
All persons	818	309	510	659	240	419	159	69	90	622	55	567
18-24	3,665	3,082	583	3,251	2,738	513	414	344	69	1,266	491	775
All under 25	4,483	3,391	1,092	3,910	2,977	933	573	413	160	1,888	546	1,342
<b>Male</b>												
16-17	415	184	232	332	146	187	83	38	45	322	27	295
18-24	1,986	1,718	268	1,740	1,505	235	246	213	33	527	116	411
All under 25	2,401	1,902	499	2,072	1,651	421	329	251	78	849	143	706
<b>Female</b>												
16-17	403	125	278	327	94	233	76	31	45	300	28	272
18-24	1,679	1,364	315	1,511	1,233	279	168	132	36	739	375	364
All under 25	2,082	1,489	593	1,838	1,327	512	244	163	81	1,039	403	635
<b>RATES(%)<sup>c</sup></b>												
All persons	56.8	84.8	47.3	45.8	65.8	39.0	19.5	22.4	17.7	43.2	15.2	52.7
18-24	74.3	86.3	42.9	65.9	76.6	37.8	11.3	11.2	11.9	25.7	13.7	57.1
All under 25	70.4	86.1	44.9	61.4	75.6	38.3	12.8	12.2	14.6	29.6	13.9	55.1
<b>Male</b>												
16-17	56.3	87.1	44.0	45.0	69.0	35.4	20.1	20.7	19.5	43.7	12.9	56.0
18-24	79.0	93.7	39.4	69.2	82.1	34.6	12.4	12.4	12.4	21.0	6.3	60.6
All under 25	73.9	93.0	41.4	63.7	80.7	34.9	13.7	13.2	15.7	26.1	7.0	58.6
<b>Female</b>												
16-17	57.3	81.7	50.6	46.5	61.4	42.4	18.9	24.8	16.2	42.7	18.3	49.4
18-24	69.4	78.4	46.4	62.5	70.9	41.1	10.0	9.6	11.5	30.6	21.6	53.6
All under 25	66.7	78.7	48.3	58.9	70.1	41.7	11.7	10.9	13.7	33.3	21.3	51.7
<b>CHANGES ON YEAR</b>												
<b>LEVELS</b>												
All persons	16-17	-11	-22	11	-10	-14	3	-1	-9	8	5	6
18-24	17	18	-1	38	32	6	-21	-14	-6	5	47	-42
All under 25	6	-4	11	28	19	9	-22	-23	2	11	52	-42
<b>Male</b>												
16-17	-7	-21	14	0	-9	10	-7	-11	5	4	5	-2
18-24	6	22	-17	36	43	-7	-31	-21	-10	4	18	-14
All under 25	-1	2	-3	37	34	-3	-38	-32	-6	8	23	-16
<b>Female</b>												
16-17	-0.5	-2	-3	-10	-4	-6	6	2	3	2	2	2
18-24	12	-4	16	2	-11	13	10	7	4	1	29	-28
All under 25	7	-6	13	-9	-15	6	16	9	7	3	29	-26
<b>RATES(%)<sup>c</sup></b>												
All persons	16-17	-0.5	-2.1	0.6	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1	0.2	-1.1	1.2	0.5	2.1
18-24	0.0	-1.1	1.3	0.5	-0.5	1.6	-0.6	-0.5	-1.1	0.0	1.1	-1.3
All under 25	-0.1	-1.2	1.0	0.3	-0.5	0.9	-0.5	-0.7	0.0	0.1	1.2	-1.0
<b>Male</b>												
16-17	-0.7	-3.3	1.7	0.2	0.5	1.0	-1.3	-3.4	0.8	0.7	3.3	-1.7
18-24	-0.1	-0.9	-0.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	-1.6	-1.4	-2.8	0.1	0.9	-0.6
All under 25	-0.2	-1.1	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	-1.6	-1.7	-1.0	0.2	1.1	-0.4
<b>Female</b>												
16-17	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-1.3	-2.0	-1.0	1.6	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
18-24	0.1	-1.4	3.1	-0.3	-1.7	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	-0.1	1.4	-3.1
All under 25	0.0	-1.3	1.6	-0.5	-1.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.3	-1.6

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12.  
 a This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.  
 b Full-time education.  
 c Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

# 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

6,253<sup>a</sup>

a This figure includes non-Jobcentre jobs from New Deal 25+ pilots and placements from Employment Service call centres.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

Background economic indicators: \* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output						Income					
	GDP market prices 1995		GDP market prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries <sup>a</sup>		Real household disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>d</sup>	
	1995=100	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	
	YBEZ	ABMI	CKYW	CKYY	OSXS	CAED						
1993	93.2	664.0	2.3	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0	
1994	100.0	712.5	2.8	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0	
1995	100.0	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.0	1.5	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6	
1996	102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.0	1.5	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6	
1997	106.2	756.4	3.5	102.1	1.0	101.7	1.3	108.2R	5.0R	106.1	3.8	
1998	108.5	772.8	2.2	102.7	0.6	102.0	0.3	110.2R	1.8R	106.0	-0.1	
1999	110.7	788.7	2.1	103.2	0.5	101.9	-0.1	113.5	3.0	109.3	3.1	
2000												
Q1	109.3	194.7	1.5	101.9	-0.2	100.9	-1.2	111.0	0.7	106.8	0.9	
Q2	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2	-1.2	112.3R	2.2R	110.9	5.4	
Q3	111.2	198.1	2.2	104.1	0.9	102.6	0.4	114.4R	3.6R	108.7	2.7	
Q4	112.1	199.7	3.0	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	116.1R	5.0	111.0	3.4	
Q1	112.6			103.3	1.4	102.5	1.6					
1999												
May	..	..	..	102.6	-0.4	101.3	-1.1	112.0R	1.6	..	..	
Jun	..	..	..	103.0	-0.5	101.2	-1.2	113.1R	2.1	..	..	
Jul	..	..	..	103.8	0.0	102.1	-0.9	113.7R	2.8R	..	..	
Aug	..	..	..	104.3	0.2	102.7	-0.5	114.7R	3.4R	..	..	
Sep	..	..	..	104.1	0.9	102.9	0.4	114.9R	3.7R	..	..	
Oct	..	..	..	104.3	1.3	102.8	0.9	115.1R	3.8R	..	..	
Nov	..	..	..	104.4	1.6	103.3	1.4	116.6R	4.3R	..	..	
Dec	..	..	..	103.9	1.8	103.0	1.7	116.7R	5.1R	..	..	
2000												
Jan	..	..	..	103.5	1.8	102.5R	1.9R	116.6	5.7	..	..	
Feb	..	..	..	103.0R	1.6	102.4R	1.8R	118.1	6.0	..	..	
Mar	..	..	..	103.5	1.4	102.8	1.7	..	..	..	..	
Apr	..	..	..	103.5	1.4	102.8	1.7	..	..	..	..	
<b>Expenditure</b>												
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices	Retail sales volumes <sup>a</sup>	Fixed investments <sup>a</sup>	General government final consumption expenditure at 1995 prices	Changes in inventories 1995 <sup>a</sup>	Base lending rates <sup>b</sup>	Effective exchange rate <sup>c</sup>					
	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	
	ABJR	EAPS	EQEB	INLN	NMRY	CAFU	AJHX					
1993	420.1	95.3	3.1	83.8	-0.8	138	-5.4	136.4	-0.8	0.4	5.50	
1994	431.5	2.7	98.8	86.7	3.4	14.7	6.4	138.3	1.4	4.8	6.30	
1995	438.5	1.6	100.0	91.1	5.1	17.2	17.3	140.4	1.6	4.5	6.80	
1996	454.7	3.7	103.1	95.8	5.2	17.4	13	142.8	1.7	1.8	5.94	
1997	472.7	4.0	108.6	102.8	7.3	19.5	11.7	140.8	-1.4	3.8	6.58	
1998	487.5	3.1	111.7	113.3	10.2	20.2	3.9	141.8	0.7	3.5	7.21	
1999	506.7	4.0	115.6	..	..	17.4	-14.0	148.0	4.4	-1.5	5.38	
2000												
Q1	125.1R	3.6	113.4R	1.6R	30.6	10.6	4.5	-14.1	36.5	4.3	0.4R	
Q2	126.3R	3.8	114.5	2.8	30.7	12.2	4.3	-13.7	36.8	4.4	-1.5R	
Q3	127.0	3.9	115.8	3.3	..	..	4.2	-14.9	37.1	4.0	-0.8R	
Q4	128.4	4.5	117.5	4.8	..	..	4.4	-13.5	37.5	4.7	0.4	
Q1	..	..	119.1	5.0	..	..	4.6	2.2	..	..	5.58	
1999												
May	..	..	114.8	2.1R	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	
Jun	..	..	115.0	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	
Jul	..	..	115.4	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	
Aug	..	..	116.1	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25	
Sep	..	..	116.1	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25	
Oct	..	..	117.0	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50	
Nov	..	..	117.4	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50	
Dec	..	..	118.1	4.8	..							



# H.11 RETAIL PRICES

## Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
		Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing			
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months		
		CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI
1999	Apr	165.2	1.6	164.3	2.4	156.9	1.8	159.0	2.0
	May	165.6	1.3	164.7	2.1	157.4	1.5	159.4	1.7
	Jun	165.6	1.3	164.7	2.2	157.3	1.5	159.2	1.7
	Jul	165.1	1.3	164.1	2.2	156.7	1.6	158.6	1.8
	Aug	165.5	1.1	164.5	2.1	157.2	1.4	158.9	1.6
	Sep	166.2	1.1	165.2	2.1	157.8	1.3	159.6	1.6
	Oct	166.5	1.2	165.4	2.2	158.1	1.5	159.6	1.6
	Nov	166.7	1.4	165.6	2.2	158.3	1.7	159.7	1.7
	Dec	167.3	1.8	165.9	2.2	158.6	1.8	160.1	1.6
2000	Jan	166.6	2.0	165.2	2.1	157.9	1.8	159.1	1.5
	Feb	167.5	2.3	165.8	2.2	158.6	1.8	159.7	1.5
	Mar	168.4	2.6	166.4	2.0	159.2	2.1	160.5	1.3
	Apr	170.1	3.0	167.5	1.9	159.4	1.6	161.3	1.4

# H.12 RETAIL PRICES

## Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for April 11 2000

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100		Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	170.1	3.0	1.0	3.0
Food and catering	CHBS	155.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	210.4	2.1	4.2	4.2
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	175.9	1.6	5.5	5.5
Personal expenditure	CHBV	138.2	0.5	-0.8	-0.8
Travel and leisure	CHBW	170.4	0.7	2.6	2.6
Consumer durables	CHBY	110.0	0.4	-2.7	-2.7
Seasonal food	CHBP	117.5	-0.1	-6.1	-6.1
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	146.4	-0.1	-0.9	-0.9
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	171.5	1.1	3.1	3.1
All items excluding food	CHAY	175.3	1.2	3.7	3.7
Other indices					
All items excluding:					
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	167.5	0.7	1.9	1.9
Housing	CHAZ	161.3	0.5	1.4	1.4
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) <sup>a</sup>	CBZW	159.4	0.1	1.6	1.6
mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	166.6	0.5	1.8	1.8
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	166.4	0.7	1.6	1.6
Food	CHBA	141.8	-0.1	-1.7	-1.7
Bread	DOAA	135.1	0	0	0
Cereals	DOAB	137.8	-2	-2	-2
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	158.3	1	1	1
Beef	DOAD	133.3	1	1	1
Lamb	DOAE	155.5	6	6	6
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	167.0	8	8	8
Pork	DOAG	131.7	6	6	6
Bacon	DOAH	155.2	3	3	3
Poultry	DOAI	103.6	-6	-6	-6
Other meat	DOAJ	132.4	0	0	0
Fish	DOAK	150.5	1	1	1
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	160.2	6	6	6
Butter	DOAM	166.5	1	1	1
Oil and fats	DOAN	137.1	-2	-2	-2
Cheese	DOAO	157.0	-3	-3	-3
Eggs	DOAP	151.5	1	1	1
Milk fresh	DOAQ	150.4	-2	-2	-2
Milk products	DOAR	140.9	2	2	2
Tea	DOAS	155.4	-6	-6	-6
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	117.3	-6	-6	-6
Soft drinks	DOAU	186.9	-7	-7	-7
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	134.6	1	1	1
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	155.9	1	1	1
Potatoes	DOAX	134.6	-20	-20	-20
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	98.3	-42	-42	-42
Vegetables	DOAZ	107.9	1	1	1
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	94.5	3	3	3
Fruit	DOBB	130.2	-4	-4	-4
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	125.8	-5	-5	-5
Other food	DOBD	152.0	0	0	0
Catering	CHBC	201.9	0.3	3.3	3.3
Restaurant meals	DOBE	198.2	3	3	3
Canteen meals	DOBF	230.8	6	6	6
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	195.9	3	3	3
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	186.7	0.3	1.6	1.6
Beer	DOBH	201.1	2	2	2
on sales	DOBI	208.7	2	2	2
off sales	DOBJ	161.3	1	1	1
Wines and spirits	DOBK	167.0	1	1	1
on sales	DOBL	195.7	3	3	3
off sales	DOBM	151.2	0	0	0
Tobacco	CHBE	272.9	6.2	9.8	9.8
Cigarettes	DOBN	278.8	10	10	10
Tobacco	DOBO	218.2	8	8	8
Housing	CHBF	213.9	3.1	9.4	9.4
Rent	DOBP	237.2	3	3	3
Mortgage interest payments	DOBO	237.9	29	29	29
Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOC	140.6	12	12	12
Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	188.4	6	6	6
Water and other payments	DOBS	257.8	-9	-9	-9
Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	215.0	6	6	6
Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	155.4	1	1	1
Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	205.1	7	7	7
Fuel and light	CHBG	123.8	-1.4	-0.3	-0.3
Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	135.3	1	1	1
Electricity	DOBX	131.1	-1	-1	-1
Gas	DOBY	114.6	-3	-3	-3
Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	144.3	37	37	37
Household goods	CHBH	140.6	0.1	-0.6	-0.6
Furniture	DOCA	146.6	1	1	1
Furnishings	DOCB	146.3	0	0	0
Electrical appliances	DOCC	92.5	-3	-3	-3
Other household equipment	DOCD	143.0	-1	-1	-1
Household consumables	DOCE	161.1	-1	-1	-1
Pet care	DOCF	151.3	0	0	0
Household services	CHBI	156.4	-0.2	3.2	3.2
Postage	DOCG	153.1	-1	-1	-1
Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	97.1	-4	-4	-4
Domestic services	DOCI	208.0	6	6	6
Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	192.4	7	7	7
Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	115.6	1	-2.0	-2.0
Men's outerwear	DOCK	113.7	-2	-2	-2
Women's outerwear	DOCL	97.3	-4	-4	-4
Children's outerwear	DOCM	114.9	-1	-1	-1
Other clothing	DOCN	158.0	-1	-1	-1
Footwear	DOCO	116.7	0	0	0
Personal goods and services	CHBQ	184.5	-0.1	0.8	0.8
Personal articles	DOCP	124.0	1	1	1
Chemists goods	DOCQ	189.1	-2	-2	-2
Personal services	DOCR	264.3	6	6	6
Motoring expenditure	CHBK	182.3	0.9	3.7	3.7
Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	129.6	-5	-5	-5
Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	208.5	4	4	4
Petrol and oil	DOCU	232.5	13	13	13
Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	250.9	12	12	12
Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	183.7	1	3.7	3.7
Rail fares	DOCW	205.7	2	2	2
Bus and coach fares	DOCX	201.4	4	4	4
Other travel costs	DOCY	160.5	4	4	4
Leisure goods	CHBL	112.9	0	-4.1	-4.1
Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	42.2	-5	-5	-5
Tapes and discs	DODA	109.6	-5	-5	-5
Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	111.1	-3	-3	-3
Books and newspapers	DODC	159.5	3	3	3
Gardening products	DODD	147.0	3	3	3
Leisure services	CHBM	205.1	0.5	4.6	4.6
Television licences and rentals	DODE	134.5	1	1	1
Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	256.3	5	5	5
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	133.4	6	6	6
UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	119.8	3	3	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.

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

For general notes see Table H.13.

# RETAIL PRICES H.13

## Average retail prices of selected items

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

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

### Average prices on April 11 2000

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)		
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Cheese, per kg					
Best beef mince	CZPI	635	415	257-596	Cheddar type	CZNW	172	509	323-660
Topside	CZPH	483	621	489-719	Eggs				
Rump steak <sup>a</sup>	CZPF	578	872	719-1189	Size 2(65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	159	167	125-232
Stewing steak	CZPE	540	462	299-758	Size 4(55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	141	138	99-198
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Milk					
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	526	869	659-1199	Pasteurised, per pint <sup>b</sup>	CZNT	191	34	26-33
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	379	371	303-459	Tea				
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Loose, per 125g	CZNR	193	81	62-99	
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	114	541	353-658	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNO	215	143	115-179
Leg (with bone)	CZOZ	118	416	374-444	Coffee				
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	228	189	159-230	
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	558	436	335-550	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	204	179	129-239
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	353	298	218-399	Sugar				
Bacon, per kg				Granulated, per kg	CZNN	175	56	45-79	
Streaky <sup>a</sup>	CZOB	485	426	295-830	Fresh vegetables				
Gammon <sup>a</sup>	CZOU	570	531	372-684	Potatoes, old loose, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNM	461	54	26-65
Back <sup>a</sup>	DOIF	663	597	438-996	Potatoes, new loose, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNK	485	70	49-118
Ham				Tomatoes, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNJ	533	170	99-189	
Ham (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR	702	87	57-125	Cabbage, hearted, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNH	454	53	33-77
Sausages, per kg <sup>c</sup>				Cauliflower, each	CZNG	511	57	43-75	
Pork	CZOQ	615	306	198-392	Brussel sprouts, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNF	-	-	-
Canned meats				Carrots, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNE	561	39	33-53	
Comed beef, 340g	CZOO	197	95	71-119	Onions, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZND	560	54	39-66
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Mushrooms, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNC	547	269	240-330	
Frozen	CZON	168	165	118-194	Cucumber, each	CZNB	534	54	48-69
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	595	222	187-260	Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA	543	49	38-65
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Leeks, per kg <sup>c</sup>	DOHJ	495	107	53-131	
Cod filets	CZOL	376	829	599-1099	Broccoli, per kg	SDHY	423	141	103-185
Rainbow trout	CZOK	288	483	340-600	Fresh fruit				
Bread				Apples, cooking, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMZ	547	103	84-129	
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH								



# H.14 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food <sup>a</sup>	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries <sup>b</sup>	Consumer durables	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink																
								All	Seasonal <sup>a</sup>	Non- seasonal <sup>a</sup>																	
Weights	CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY		CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	CZHB	CZHC	CZHD															
1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76															
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78															
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83															
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	-	132	158	24	134	47	77															
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	-	128	151	24	127	47	77															
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	-	127	152	22	130	47	80															
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	-	127	144	21	123	45	78															
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	-	127	142	20	122	45	76															
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	-	123	139	22	117	45	77															
1996	1,000	857	978	810	958	-	116	143	22	121	48	78															
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961	-	122	136	19	117	49	80															
1998	1,000	870	982	803	955	-	121	130	18	112	48	79															
1999	1,000	872	980	807	958	-	127	128	20	108	51	89															
2000	1,000	882	982	805	960	-	126	118	18	100	52	85															
Annual averages	CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	CHMK		CHBY	CHBA	CHBP	CHBB	CHBC	CHBD															
1987	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7															
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	107.0	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	119.4	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	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5															
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	-	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5															
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2															
1997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.9															
1998	162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	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	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		
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	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	107.4	1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	107.4
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	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	123.1	1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	-	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	123.1
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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
1998	May 19	163.5	167.2	164.4	156.8	161.3	-	117.7	144.1	130.1	146.5	188.5	180.0	1998	May 19	163.5	167.2	164.4	156.8	161.3	-	117.7	144.1	130.1	146.5	188.5	180.0
1998	Jun 16	163.4	167.1	164.3	158.6	161.1	-	117.0	143.5	125.9	146.6	188.9	179.9	1998	Jun 16	163.4	167.1	164.3	158.6	161.1	-	117.0	143.5	125.9	146.6	188.9	179.9
1998	Jul 21	163.0	166.7	164.1	155.8	160.5	-	113.1	143.1	120.6	147.1	189.6	180.7	1998	Jul 21	163.0	166.7	164.1	155.8	160.5	-	113.1	143.1	120.6	147.1	189.6	180.7
1998	Aug 18	163.7	167.3	164.6	156.4	161.1	-	114.2	144.6	129.4	147.2	190.6	181.0	1998	Aug 18	163.7	167.3	164.6	156.4	161.1	-	114.2	144.6	129.4	147.2	190.6	181.0
1998	Sep 15	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	161.8	-	116.8	144.1	124.3	147.6	191.1	181.2	1998	Sep 15	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	161.8	-	116.8	144.1	124.3	147.6	191.1	181.2
1998	Oct 20	164.5	168.3	165.5	157.1	161.9	-	115.6	144.4	126.6	147.5	191.7	181.6	1998	Oct 20	164.5	168.3	165.5	157.1	161.9	-	115.6	144.4	126.6	147.5	191.7	181.6
1998	Nov 17	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	162.0	-	116.7	144.1	127.4	147.0	192.3	181.0	1998	Nov 17	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	162.0	-	116.7	144.1	127.4	147.0	192.3	181.0
1998	Dec 15	164.4	168.0	165.2	157.6	162.4	-	118.0	145.2	135.2	146.8	192.8	181.0	1998	Dec 15	164.4	168.0	165.2	157.6	162.4	-	118.0	145.2	135.2	146.8	192.8	181.0
1999	Jan 19	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8	-	110.6	145.8	133.1	147.9	193.2	182.9	1999	Jan 19	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8	-	110.6	145.8	133.1	147.9	193.2	182.9
1999	Feb 16	163.7	167.0	164.5	157.4	162.3	-	112.3	146.0	133.4	148.1	193.8	183.4	1999	Feb 16	163.7	167.0	164.5	157.4	162.3	-	112.3	146.0	133.4	148.1	193.8	183.4
1999	Mar 16	164.1	167.7	165.0	158.4	163.2	-	114.2	145.1	129.6	147.9	194.2	183.3	1999	Mar 16	164.1	167.7	165.0	158.4	163.2	-	114.2	145.1	129.6	147.9	194.2	183.3
1999	Apr 20	165.2	169.1	166.3	159.0	164.3	-	113.1	144.2	125.1	147.7	195.5	183.7	1999	Apr 20	165.2	169.1	166.3	159.0	164.3	-	113.1	144.2	125.1	147.7	195.5	183.7
1999	May 18	165.6	169.5	166.5	159.4	164.7	-	114.0	144.9	130.0	147.5	196.2	184.6	1999	May 18	165.6	169.5	166.5	159.4	164.7	-	114.0	144.9	130.0	147.5	196.2	184.6
1999	Jun 15	165.6	169.6	166.6	159.2	164.7	-	113.1	144.2	124.5	147.8	196.5	185.4	1999	Jun 15	165.6	169.6	166.6	159.2	164.7	-	113.1	144.2	124.5	147.8	196.5	185.4
1999	Jul 20	165.1	169.1	166.3	158.6	164.1	-	109.6	143.3	117.6	148.1	197.2	185.1	1999	Jul 20	165.1	169.1	166.3	158.6	164.1	-	109.6	143.3	117.6	148.1	197.2	185.1
1999	Aug 17	165.5	169.7	166.8	158.9	164.5	-	110.5	142.6	116.2	147.6	197.8	185.3	1999	Aug 17	165.5	169.7	166.8	158.9	164.5	-	110.5	142.6	116.2	147.6	197.8	185.3
1999	Sep 14	166.2	170.6	167.4	159.6	165.2	-	112.7	142.4	117.1	147.2	198.1	185.3	1999	Sep 14	166.2	170.6	167.4	159.6	165.2	-	112.7	142.4	117.1	147.2	198.1	185.3
1999	Oct 19	166.5	171.0	167.7	159.6	165.4	-	111.6	142.1	119.8	146.3	198.7	185.5	1999	Oct 19	166.5	171.0	167.7	159.6	165.4	-	111.6	142.1	119.8	146.3	198.7	185.5
1999	Nov 16	166.7	171.1	167.8	159.7	165.6	-	112.3	142.7																		



# H.15 RETAIL PRICES

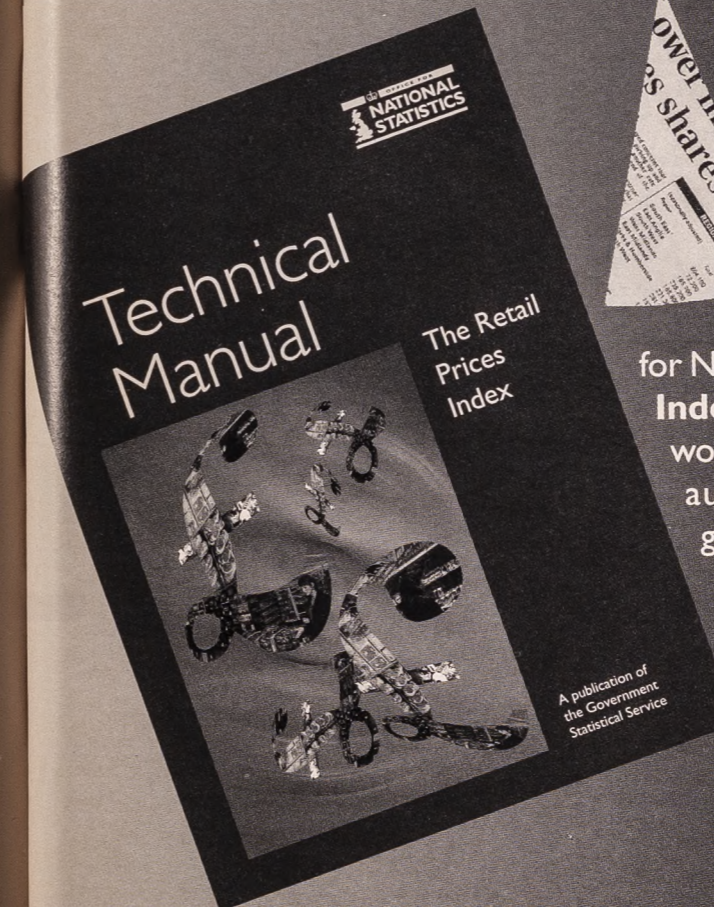
General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
	CZBH	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988 Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1988 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
1989 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
1990 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
1991 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
1992 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
1993 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
1994 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
1995 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
1996 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
1997 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
1998 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
1998 Jun 16	3.7	0.5	3.7	3.3	9.1	9.7	-5.4	1.1	2.9	0.3	5.0	4.8	2.2	-2.4	4.7
1998 Jul 21	3.5	0.6	3.8	3.3	9.2	9.6	-5.3	1.6	2.6	-1.0	5.1	3.5	1.9	-2.6	4.5
1998 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
1998 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
1998 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
1998 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
1998 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
1999 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
1999 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
1999 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
1999 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
1999 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
1999 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
1999 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
1999 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
1999 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
1999 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
1999 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
2000 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
2000 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
2000 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...



The RPI is 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.



# H.21 RETAIL PRICES

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

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

Notes: a Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht Treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were published in a Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release.  
b Figures for Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.  
c Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

R Revised  
P Provisional  
E Estimate

# RETAIL PRICES H.21

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

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic <sup>b</sup>	Italy <sup>c</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998	110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
1999	112.6	106.0	105.7	103.4	105.8	106.4	106.0	103.4
<b>Monthly</b>								
1998	Jan 107.1	Jan 101.5	Jan 103.1	Jan 102.2	Jan 102.0	Jan 102.7	Jan 103.2	Jan 102.5
	Feb 106.5	Feb 102.0	Feb 103.4	Feb 102.1	Feb 102.7	Feb 102.5	Feb 102.9	Feb 102.4
	Mar 109.2	Mar 102.5	Mar 103.6	Mar 102.2	Mar 103.8	Mar 102.8	Mar 103.0	Mar 102.7
	Apr 111.0	Apr 103.1	Apr 103.8	Apr 102.0	Apr 104.2	Apr 103.6	Apr 103.2	Apr 103.1
	May 111.4	May 103.5	May 103.9	May 102.3	May 104.0	May 104.3	May 103.4	May 103.4
	Jun 111.7	Jun 104.0	Jun 104.0	Jun 102.3	Jun 103.5	Jun 104.5	Jun 103.4	Jun 103.2
	Jul 109.3	Jul 103.7	Jul 104.0	Jul 102.5	Jul 103.2	Jul 104.7	Jul 103.9	Jul 102.9
	Aug 109.4	Aug 103.9	Aug 104.1	Aug 102.5	Aug 103.2	Aug 104.6	Aug 104.2	Aug 102.3
	Sep 111.6	Sep 104.2	Sep 104.1	Sep 102.5	Sep 104.2	Sep 104.4	Sep 104.2	Sep 102.9
	Oct 111.6	Oct 104.1	Oct 104.3	Oct 102.5	Oct 104.5	Oct 104.7	Oct 104.2	Oct 103.2
	Nov 111.5	Nov 104.1	Nov 104.4	Nov 102.6	Nov 104.5	Nov 105.3	Nov 104.1	Nov 103.0
	Dec 112.1	Dec 104.4	Dec 104.5	Dec 102.5	Dec 104.1	Dec 105.7	Dec 104.4	Dec 102.9
1999	Jan 110.6	Jan 103.6	Jan 104.6	Jan 100.8	Jan 104.1	Jan 105.3	Jan 104.7	Jan 102.5
	Feb 109.8	Feb 104.3	Feb 104.8	Feb 102.7	Feb 104.8	Feb 105.3	Feb 104.8	Feb 102.6
	Mar 112.5	Mar 104.6	Mar 105.0	Mar 102.8	Mar 105.9	Mar 105.7	Mar 105.2	Mar 103.2
	Apr 113.9	Apr 105.2	Apr 105.2	Apr 103.3	Apr 106.2	Apr 106.4	Apr 105.6	Apr 103.4
	May 113.6	May 105.9	May 105.9	May 103.6	May 106.2	May 106.5	May 105.6	May 103.7
	Jun 113.4	Jun 106.2	Jun 105.5	Jun 103.5	Jun 105.7	Jun 106.7	Jun 105.6	Jun 103.6
	Jul 111.0	Jul 105.7	Jul 105.8	Jul 102.2	Jul 105.1	Jul 106.7	Jul 106.1	Jul 103.1
	Aug 110.9	Aug 106.4	Aug 105.8	Aug 103.9	Aug 105.8	Aug 106.5	Aug 106.6	Aug 103.1
	Sep 113.1	Sep 106.9	Sep 106.1	Sep 104.1	Sep 106.3	Sep 106.4	Sep 106.8	Sep 104.0
	Oct 113.5	Oct 107.0	Oct 106.3	Oct 104.4	Oct 106.4	Oct 106.6	Oct 106.7	Oct 104.2
	Nov 113.7	Nov 107.2	Nov 106.5	Nov 104.5	Nov 106.6	Nov 107.3	Nov 106.9	Nov 103.8
	Dec 114.7	Dec 108.5	Dec 106.7	Dec 104.9	Dec 106.1	Dec 107.5	Dec 107.3	Dec 104.1
2000	Jan 113.2	Jan 108.2	Jan 106.9	Jan 104.3	Jan 105.8	Jan 107.3	Jan 107.7	Jan 103.5
	Feb 112.7	Feb 109.1	Feb 107.3	Feb 105.4	Feb 106.4	Feb 107.0	Feb 107.9	Feb 104.0
	Mar 115.6	Mar 109.8	Mar 107.7	Mar 105.9	Mar 107.6	Mar 107.2	Mar 108.4	Mar 104.6
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								
<b>Annual averages</b>								
	CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
1996	7.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
1998	4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
1999	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.6
<b>Monthly</b>								
1999	Jan 3.3	Jan 2.1	Jan 1.5	Jan -1.4	Jan 2.1	Jan 2.5	Jan 1.5	Jan 0.0
	Feb 3.1	Feb 2.3	Feb 1.4	Feb 0.6	Feb 2.0	Feb 2.7	Feb 1.8	Feb 0.2
	Mar 3.0	Mar 2.0	Mar 1.4	Mar 0.6	Mar 2.0	Mar 2.8	Mar 2.1	Mar 0.5
	Apr 2.6	Apr 2.0	Apr 1.3	Apr 1.3	Apr 1.9	Apr 2.7	Apr 2.3	Apr 0.3
	May 2.0	May 2.3	May 1.5	May 1.3	May 2.1	May 2.1	May 2.1	May 0.3
	Jun 1.5	Jun 2.1	Jun 1.4	Jun 1.2	Jun 2.1	Jun 2.1	Jun 2.1	Jun 0.4
	Jul 1.6	Jul 1.9	Jul 1.7	Jul -0.3	Jul 1.8	Jul 1.9	Jul 2.1	Jul 0.2
	Aug 1.4	Aug 2.4	Aug 1.6	Aug 1.4	Aug 2.5	Aug 1.8	Aug 2.3	Aug 0.8
	Sep 1.3	Sep 2.6	Sep 1.9	Sep 1.6	Sep 2.0	Sep 1.9	Sep 2.5	Sep 1.1
	Oct 1.7	Oct 2.8	Oct 1.9	Oct 1.9	Oct 1.8	Oct 1.8	Oct 2.4	Oct 1.0
	Nov 2.0	Nov 3.0	Nov 1.9	Nov 1.9	Nov 2.0	Nov 1.9	Nov 2.7	Nov 0.8
	Dec 2.3	Dec 3.9	Dec 2.1	Dec 2.3	Dec 1.9	Dec 1.7	Dec 2.8	Dec 1.2
2000	Jan 2.4	Jan 4.4	Jan 2.2	Jan 3.5	Jan 1.6	Jan 1.9	Jan 2.9	Jan 1.0
	Feb 2.6	Feb 4.6	Feb 2.4	Feb 2.6	Feb 1.5	Feb 1.6	Feb 3.0	Feb 1.4
	Mar 2.8	Mar 5.0	Mar 2.6	Mar 3.0	Mar 1.6	Mar 1.4	Mar 3.0	Mar 1.4

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat



## Statistical enquiry points

### FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

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Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01928 792442
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01928 792442
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01928 792077/8
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers	020 7533 6094
Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01928 792442

**Economic activity and inactivity** 020 7533 6094

#### Employment

Annual Employment Survey	01928 792690 carole.sutton@ons.gov.uk seth.kay@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs series—short-term estimates —annual and sub-regional estimates	01633 812079 01928 792690
Hours worked and general enquiries	jon.reese@ons.gov.uk 01928 792563
Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers)	020 7533 6094

**General ONS enquiries** 020 7533 5888

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**Small firms (DTI)** 0114 259 7538  
maggie.o'neill@sfsh-sheffield.dti.gov.uk

**Trade unions (DTI)** 020 7215 5780

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Regional and local labour market statistics	020 7533 6113

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