

19 MAY 2000

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Labour Market trends

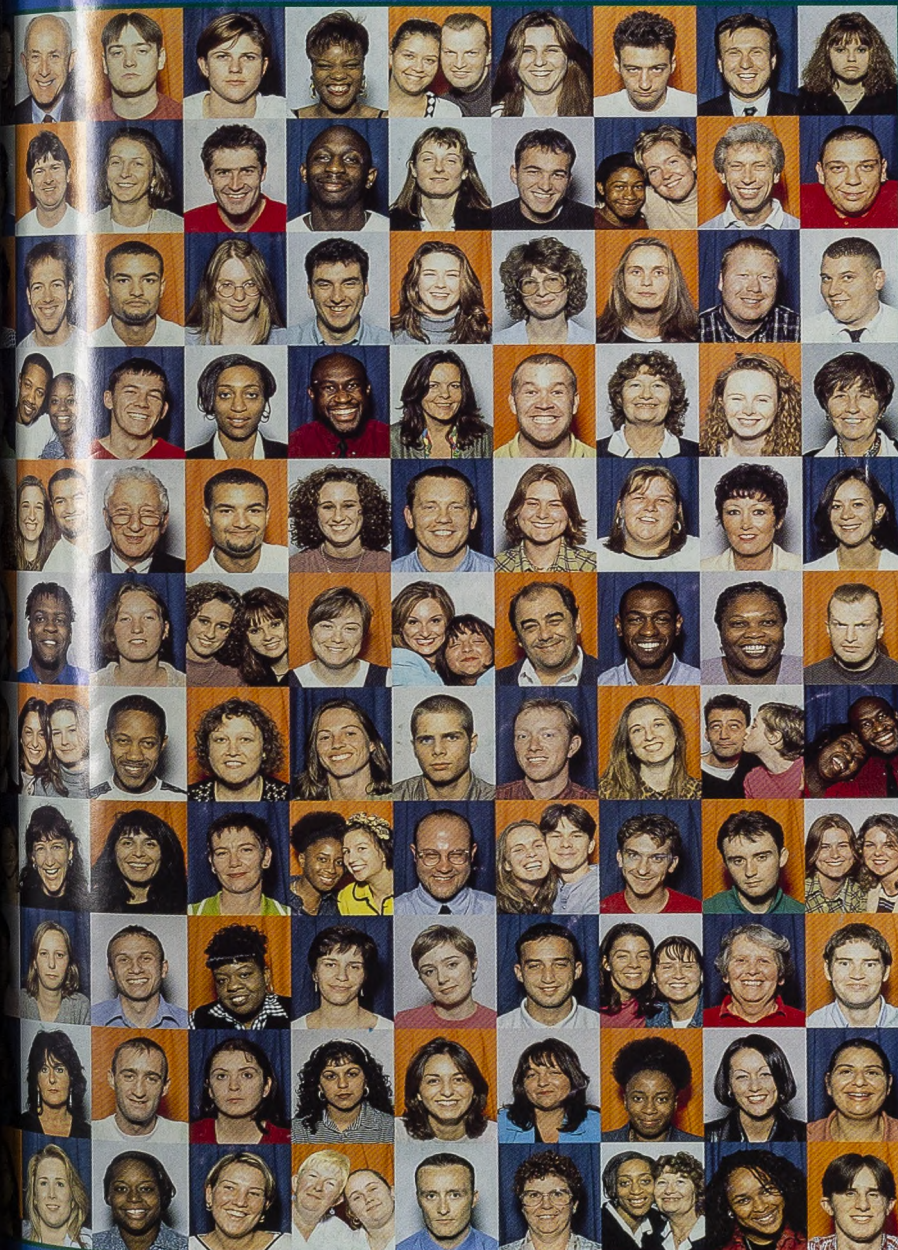
THIS MONTH...

- The Local LFS for England

PLUS...

- Production of a private sector services AEI
- DfEE research programme 2000-2001
- LFS: regrossing and seasonal adjustment
- Claimant count seasonal adjustment review
- Redundancies: enhancing the coherence of LFS estimates
- Developments in local area LFS data

May 2000



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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 19 April 2000

All figures are seasonally adjusted and for UK

unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

Headlines

- **Rising employment** indicated by December 1999-February 2000 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
- **ILO unemployment rate** fell in December 1999-February 2000 LFS. Fall in March claimant count.

Employment has increased. The ILO unemployment rate and the claimant count have fallen. The whole economy average earnings growth rate has increased.

Labour Force Survey data for December 1999-February 2000 show that the working age employment rate was 74.3 per cent, up from 74.2 per cent in the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment grew by 59,000 over the quarter, and by 258,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.8 per cent, down from 5.9 per cent in the preceding three months and 6.3 per cent a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 7,700 in March 2000. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 6,800 over the past three months and 10,800 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in February was 6.0 per cent, up from 5.9 per cent in January.

News this month

LFS data for previous periods have been revised; this also affects workforce jobs estimates to December 1999. See pp211-8.

December 1999-February 2000: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

March 2000 data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

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

Quarter 4 1999: Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

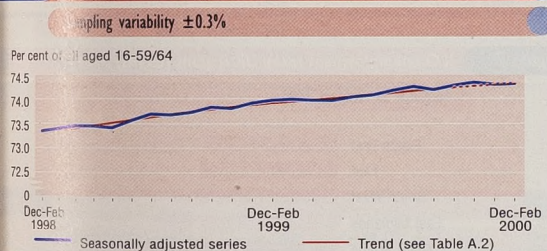


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

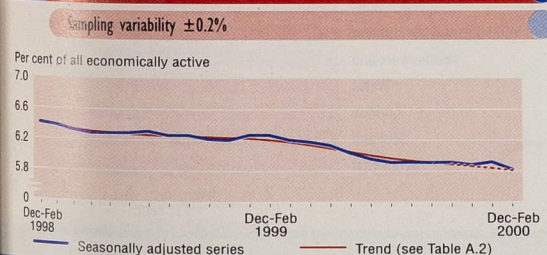
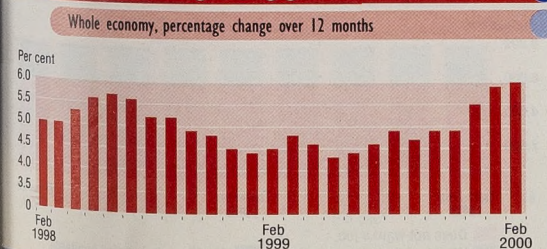


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



SUMMARY

- **Employment rate** was 74.3 per cent among people of working age in the December 1999-February 2000 period, compared with 74.2 per cent in September-November 1999 and up from 74.0 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.8 per cent in the December 1999-February 2000 period, compared with 5.9 per cent in September-November 1999 and down from 6.3 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- **Employment** was 27.78 million in December 1999-February 2000, up 258,000 over the year (Table A.1).
- **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 revised).
- **ILO unemployment level** was 1.72 million in December 1999-February 2000. This is 122,000 lower than a year previously (Table A.1).
- **Claimant count** down 7,700 in month to March 2000 to 1.15 million. Claimant count rate in March 2000 was 4.0 per cent, unchanged from the February rate (Table A.3).
- **Economic activity rate** was 78.9 per cent among people of working age in December 1999-February 2000, compared with 79.0 per cent in both September-November 1999 and also a year earlier (Table A.1).
- **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.1 per cent among people of working age in the December 1999 - February 2000 period, compared with 21.0 per cent in both September-November 1999 and also on a year earlier (Table A.1).
- **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 6.0 per cent in February 2000, compared with 4.5 per cent a year earlier. This is up 0.1 percentage point from the January rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** down 1,200 in March 2000 to 230,000 (Table A.3).
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** down 4,800 in March 2000 to 335,500 (Table G.1).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 9,000 since September-November 1999 to 15.33 million in December 1999-February 2000, and women up 49,000 in the same period to 12.45 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment down 16,000 since September-November 1999 to 20.86 million in December 1999-February 2000. People in part-time employment up 75,000 over the same period to 6.92 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 112,000 in the three months to February 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 908.7 million during December 1999-February 2000, unchanged from December 1998-February 1999. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.9 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 1.0 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 7,000 over the year to 264,000 in December 1999-February 2000 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 42,000 in year to stand at 476,000 in December 1999-February 2000 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 44,000 over the year to stand at 412,000 in December 1999-February 2000 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions down in all regions over the year except East Midlands and Scotland. The highest rate is in the North East at 8.5 per cent and the lowest is in the South East region at 3.7 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.4).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 68,800 over the year to 263,400 in March 2000 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 282,500 in March 2000, a fall of 29,700 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18-24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 6,800 in March 2000, a fall of 11,100 over the year (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted)

	March 2000	Change on year
18-24, over six months	51,771	-17,738
25 and over, more than two years	128,782	-30,748
Total	180,553	-48,486

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.50 million in December 1999-February 2000. Of this total, 16.36 million were men and 13.14 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.64 million in December 1999-February 2000. Of this total 5.34 million people did not want a job and 2.10 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 258,000 in the year to December 1999-February 2000. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 122,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 18,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 154,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.6 per cent in December 1999-February 2000, compared with 84.7 per cent in September-November 1999, while the rate for women was 72.8 per cent for the same period, compared with 72.7 per cent (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.4 per cent in December 1999-February 2000, compared to 15.3 per cent in September-November 1999, while the rate for women was 27.2 per cent for the same period, compared with 27.3 per cent (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

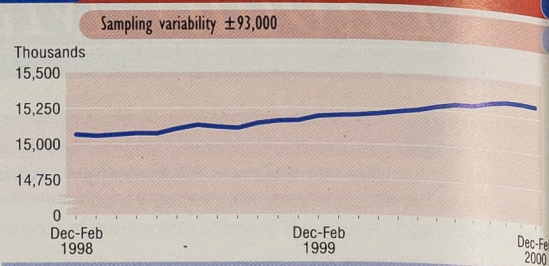


Figure 5 Female employment

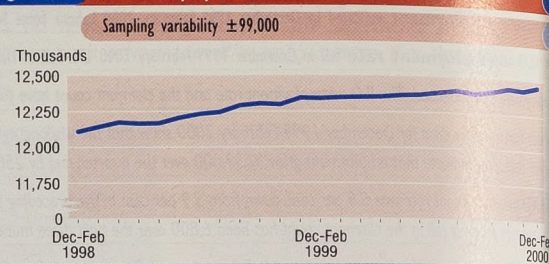


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

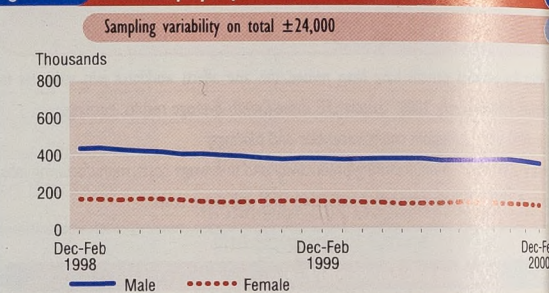


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

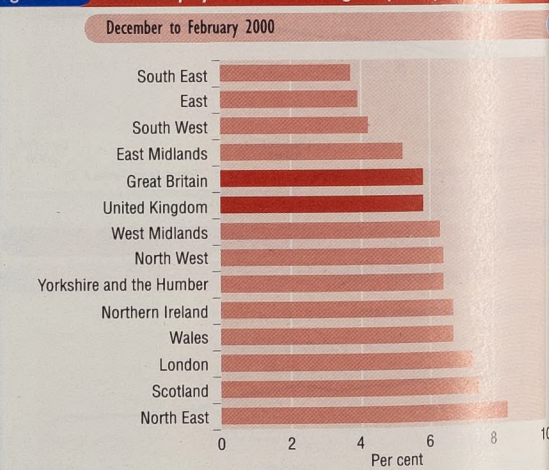


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

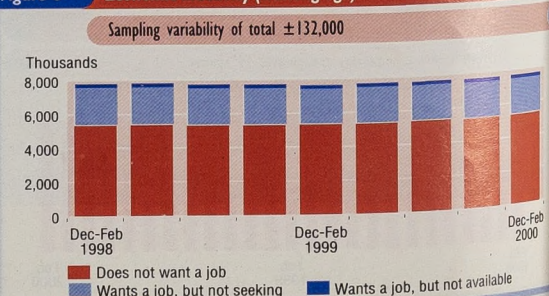


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

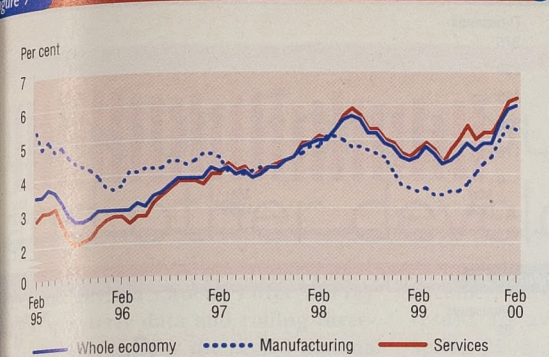


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

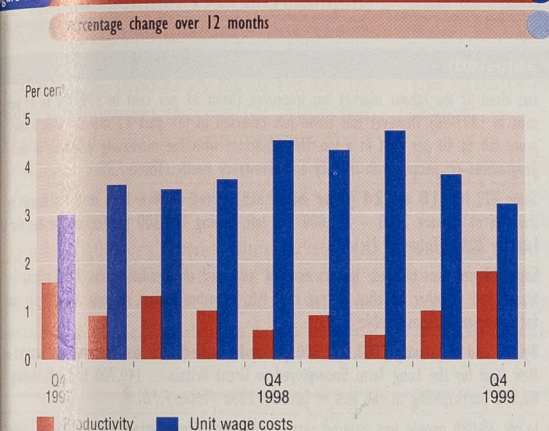
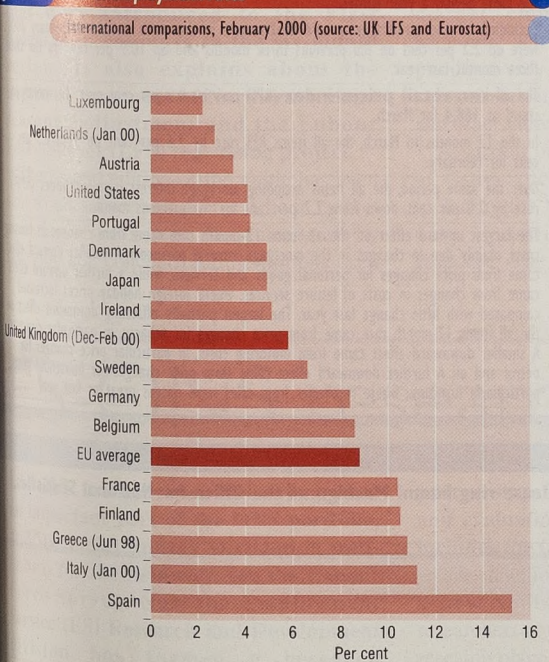


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 193,000 people made redundant in winter 1999/2000 (December 1999-February 2000). This compares with 212,000 in winter 1998/9 (Table C.41).
- 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 their interview. Of those made redundant, 39 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41).

The basis of these estimates has been revised; see pp000-0.

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to February 2000 was provisionally estimated to be 6.0 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the January rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to February 2000 was 5.6 per cent, down 0.9 percentage points from the January rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for February 2000 was 5.3 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the January rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 5.1 per cent for February 2000, unchanged from the January rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 6.2 per cent in February 2000, up 0.1 percentage point from the January rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for February 2000 was 4.2 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.2 percentage points from the January rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for February 2000 was 6.5 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.2 percentage points from the January rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 1.7 per cent higher in the three months ending February 2000 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 5.0 per cent higher in the three months ending February 2000 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs was 0.3 per cent higher in the three months ending February 2000 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 1.8 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.2 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in December 1999-February 2000 was 5.8 per cent, below the EU average of 8.8 per cent in February 2000 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.7 per cent in December 1999-February 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 February 2000, compared with 1.0 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.5 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 2.1 per cent.

VACANCIES

- 1 New vacancies notified to Jobcentres in March 2000 were 5,000 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- 2 Stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres in March 2000 were 27,200 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- 3 Placings by Jobcentres down by 2,500 in March 2000 to stand at 115,500 (Table G.1).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 Number of working days lost in the 12 months to February 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 217,000, from 195 stoppages. Some 23 per cent of the days lost were in construction and 22 per cent were lost in manufacturing industries.
- 2 Number of working days lost to labour disputes in February 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 4,700, from 11 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).
- 2 The proportion of Modern Apprenticeships (MA) leavers in the year to June 1999, gaining any full qualification was 59 per cent, 10 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).
- 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).
- 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 fourth quarter of 1999 grew by 0.8 per cent, down from 1.0 per cent in the previous quarter of 1999. Compared with the fourth quarter of 1998, GDP has grown by 3.0 per cent.
- 2 Retail sales volumes in the three months to February 2000 were 1.8 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5.0 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- 3 Manufacturing output in the three months to February 2000 was 0.5 per cent lower compared with the previous three months and 1.7 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 was 2.1 per cent higher than 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 but 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 January 2000 was in deficit by £8.0 billion, up from a deficit of £5.4 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £7.0 billion a year earlier.

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

Next month

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

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

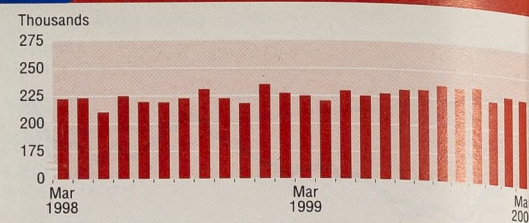
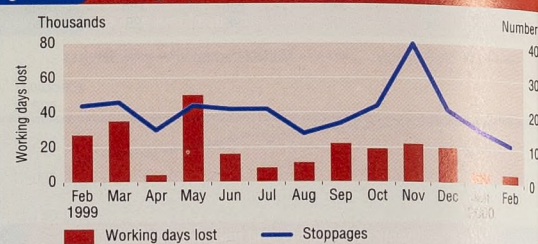


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



has risen as the labour market has improved (from 31 per cent in 1997/98 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).

- 1 Some 422,100 18 to 24 year olds had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of January 2000 – 292,800 had left, leaving 129,300 participants at the end of January 2000 (Table F.11).
- 2 Some 43 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 22 per cent transferred to other benefits, 17 per cent left for other known reasons and 28 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- 3 By the end of January 2000, 226,800 people aged 25 or more had started on New Deal for the Long Term Unemployed in Great Britain – 140,700 had left, leaving 86,200 participating at the end of January 2000 (Table F.16).
- 4 In all, 30,080 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of January 2000, of which 23,170 were unsubsidised and 6,910 were subsidised (Table F.19).

- 1 Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to January 2000 were 2.1 per cent lower than the previous three months and 7.2 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- 2 Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to January 2000 were up 2.2 per cent on the previous three months and up 10.9 per cent on the same three months last year.
- 3 The all items retail prices index (RPI) rose by 0.5 per cent over the month to stand at 168.4 for March.
- 4 In the 12 months to March, the all items RPI rose by 2.6 per cent, up from 2.3 per cent for February.
- 5 Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.0 per cent, down from 2.2 per cent for the previous month.
- 6 The largest upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in housing costs, mainly due to changes in the mortgage interest payments. A smaller upward effect came from price changes for personal goods and services, while a further upward effect came from changes in costs of leisure services, where foreign holiday prices increased compared with little change last year. The largest partially offsetting downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from price changes for tobacco, in particular cigarettes. A smaller downward effect came from motoring costs, in particular price changes for petrol and oil. A further downward effect came from price changes for household goods, particularly furniture, where recoveries from sales were not as great as last year.

Labour Force Survey – regrossing and other developments

ONS has revised Labour Force Survey (LFS) quarterly data and rolling three-monthly averages for the period autumn 1993 to autumn 1999 inclusive, using more up-to-date population estimates and projections. These data were made available from 19 April 2000. The revision process, referred to as 'regrossing', results in LFS measures of employment (all ages) for autumn 1999 increasing by 206,000, 2.0 unemployment increasing by 9,000 and economic inactivity by 5,000.

At the same time ONS has reviewed the seasonal adjustment process for production of regrossed rolling three-monthly data. Workforce jobs estimates are also affected (see pp9-12, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2000).

For LFS quarters from winter 1999/2000 onwards, new weighting ('grossing') procedures will use the latest population projections and estimates as soon as they

become available. After the 2001 Census results are available (expected to be in spring 2003), ONS expects to carry out another regrossing exercise on LFS data back to spring 1992.

The February 2000 article in *Labour Market Trends* (pp83-90) outlines the methodology behind the regrossing in more detail. An article elsewhere in this issue of *Labour Market Trends* (see pp211-8) gives more information comparing regrossed LFS data with previously grossed data, including the effects of the seasonal adjustment review.

Historical Supplement

The LFS seasonally adjusted *Historical Supplement*, based on the regrossed data and the 2000 seasonal adjustment review, was released in electronic format on 19 April. It contains information on labour market activity, employment, ILO

unemployment, economic activity, including regional data. A revised spring quarters *Historical Supplement* with data from 1984 to 2000 (not seasonally adjusted) will be published in August.

LFS data on StatBase

Datasets containing a variety of non-seasonally adjusted LFS data from 1984, and others containing data back to 1992 from the national First Release and the seasonally adjusted *Historical Supplement*, are available free of charge on StatBase. As well as holding other socio-economic statistics StatBase also contains a large amount of economic and financial data. See the ONS website at www.ons.gov.uk.

- *LFS Historical Supplement*. £15.00 plus VAT. To order, contact ONS Direct, tel. 01633 812078.

Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases

ONS HAS published a new edition of its booklet *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*, updated to reflect the changes that were introduced to the First Releases in response to the six-month review. It also explains about the improved treatment of Northern Ireland seasonal adjustment and the Labour Force Survey (LFS) regrossing project.

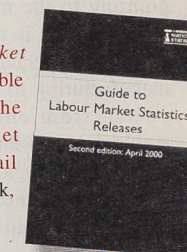
The second edition of the guide has been sent to all subscribers to the labour market statistics First Releases. The guide starts by covering key concepts and definitions used

in the releases, as well as the main sources. It then has a section-by-section breakdown of the release: summary of the labour market; employment; unemployment; economic activity and inactivity; earnings, productivity and unit wage costs; subnational and international comparisons and other labour market statistics.

A section on general methodology looks at issues such as seasonal adjustment, including the treatment of Northern Ireland data; sampling variability; and non-response. The last section covers revisions

of data and includes information on the latest regrossing project when new LFS estimates were published for all periods back to autumn 1993 using the most up-to-date population estimates.

- *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*. Available free of charge from the ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline, e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6094.



ES-ONS research partnership

LABOUR market research has long been an important part of the ONS portfolio, and its Social Survey Division is well-known for the fieldwork for the Labour Force Survey. Now the Employment Service (ES) Research and Development division has formed a research

partnership for labour market research and evaluation with a consortium which includes the ONS Social Survey Division.

The intention of the consortium, which is a new venture for ES, is to involve researchers at the earliest stage of policy and research planning, in line with the increasing

recognition of the need for evidence-based policy-making. This will, it is hoped, make the process more efficient for both parties and bring positive quality improvements for the end-users of the research results. The other members of the consortium are ECOTEC, PSI, BMRB, Synchronicity and CEDA.

Economic indicators table review

A REVIEW of the economic indicators table that appears in the labour market data section (Table H.1) is under way, and ONS invites users of these data to comment.

A number of improvements to this table are being considered carefully. The table is intended to give broad background data on the economy and hence to provide a wider context for the labour market figures. As such, it has been suggested that the table could be rationalised to provide a more comprehensive overview. Currently, most of the series in the output, income, and expenditure categories are quarterly, but some monthly data are included. This results in wasted space. One option could be to remove the monthly data, and include

more series such as RPIX. This would remove some more up-to-date data but could provide a better overall picture of the economy. It has also been suggested that the tax and price index should be dropped and other series should be added to the table, specifically RPI and RPIX to the prices section; services output to the index of output section; construction data to the output section; plus a 'financial indicators' section including the existing base lending rate and effective exchange rate series, but also a share prices indicator and the bank lending rate.

It has also been suggested that the detailed consumer prices Tables H.11 to H.21 seem somewhat out of place in *Labour Market Trends*, and belong more in

Economic Trends. Clearly there is a case for some summary RPI data, for example as background and for those labour market data users who want RPI data to inform their pay negotiations. However, users' views would be appreciated on whether the current tables could be rationalised: for example, do users need all the tables currently presented or is there actually a rather smaller core set of data which users want?

Changes are planned to be implemented in the July 2000 publication of *Labour Market Trends*. Comments on the current tables or on the suggested changes should be sent by 24 May to Craig Lindsay, B3/12 ONS, 1 Drummond Gate, Pimlico, SW1V 2QQ, tel. 020 7533 5896, e-mail craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk.

DfEE NEWS

Labour Market and Skills Trends 2000

THE LATEST issue of *Labour Market and Skills Trends* has been published by the Department for Education and Employment. Produced by the Skills and Enterprise Network, it aims to help those who are planning or providing future education and training to assess anticipated demands for skills in their own sectors.

The two main chapters of the report deal first with the demand for skills and secondly the supply of skills. It starts by pointing to the major sectoral shifts that have occurred in the economy over the last 20 years, especially the switch away from manufacturing to service jobs, and a large switch from employee status to self-employment in the 1980s. There have also been marked regional differences in 1990s, with employment growing fastest in Northern Ireland (15.5 per cent between

1992 and 1999) and slowest in the North East, where it was static over that period. The conclusion on the demand for skills is that it will continue to rise, with employers expecting more from their employees, especially with regard to information technology skills. On the supply of skills, the report points to an expected growth in the size of the working-age population and roughly stable participation rates after 2001. However, many adults lack basic skills such as literacy. The report concludes that although participation in education and training has increased over the past ten years, there remain large numbers of people who never participate after the age of 16. Increasing international competition and changing technology mean that many people will need continually to update their skills to maintain their employability.

An annex gives details of relevant DfEE

initiatives to increase the skills base of the workforce, such as career development loans, employment zones, individual learning accounts and many others. Another annex looks at other publications from the Skills and Enterprise Network.

• *Labour Market and Skills Trends 2000*. Skills and Enterprise Network, Department for Education and Employment. For copies, please contact DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 0845 6022260, e-mail dfee@prologistics.co.uk. This and other Skills and Enterprise Network publications can also be viewed on the DfEE website at www.dfee.gov.uk/skillnet.



OTHER NEWS

Equal pay

RESEARCH on public attitudes to equal pay has been published by the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) as part of its 'Valuing Women' initiative, a three-year campaign for equal pay. The EOC has also published a briefing on pay differentials in five industry sectors, while an article in the March issue of *IDS Report* looks at equal pay in the public sector.

The EOC commissioned three studies ahead of the 'valuing women' campaign launch to assess current attitudes towards equal pay. Questions were placed on the Gallup Organisation's national omnibus survey to seek the views of the general public, while focus groups probed in more detail firstly the views of students in higher education or in sixth forms and secondly the views of line managers at work.

The research concluded that there is a low level of awareness of the 'gender gap' in pay. When informed of its existence, half of all men and women think that it is unfair – young people, especially young women, are particularly likely to hold such views. Only 9 per cent of the population felt that it was acceptable. In general people had little idea what their colleagues earned – a quarter had no idea at all, and over 40 per cent had only a rough idea or knew what the pay scales were. Full-timers or those in higher social grades tended to be more knowledgeable on this. Only 26 per cent of the sample had ever asked for an increase in pay or regrading, suggesting a general reluctance among the working population to ask for money. Respondents were asked whether it was true or false that it is unlawful for people who do similar jobs to be discriminated against because of their sex. In all, 80 per cent of people thought the statement was true, suggesting some knowledge of equal pay laws.

The research carried out among students showed considerable variation by sex in their career plans. Two out of five young

women were planning to go into education, health or related service sectors, while men were most likely to want to go into research, information technology or business. The evidence from the focus groups suggested that women's initial career choices were to some extent affected by the prospect of future family formation. Women generally expected to have lower salaries than men when they entered employment – essentially because they were more likely to choose industries that pay less well. When asked what factor would have the greatest influence on achieving equal pay, both men and women were most likely to suggest government legislation.

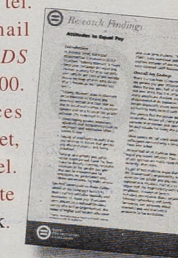
The research among managers showed that both male and female managers tended to regard men as the main breadwinners, while male managers and many female managers saw women as secondary earners. Male and female managers had different views about the skills that each sex brings to the workplace – men tended to regard women as being averse to risk-taking or using their initiative. This may, the report argued, make them reluctant to promote women. Childbearing had a significant effect on women's prospects for promotion and equal pay. Male line managers were generally reluctant to promote women of childbearing age in case they became pregnant; they regarded maternity cover as both costly and risky for the organisation, especially for small companies which, it was felt, could not afford extra staff to provide maternity cover. Many female managers had themselves had periods of maternity leave, had returned to work fairly quickly and did not regard this as especially disruptive. Nevertheless, they agreed with male managers that taking a break for family formation was detrimental to women's promotion prospects.

A separate EOC briefing analyses data from the 1998 New Earnings Survey and the spring 1998 Labour Force Survey, and

looks at pay differentials in five sectors: education; health and social work; electrical and optical equipment manufacturing; banking, insurance and pension provision; and wholesaling, retailing and the motor trade. This finds that the gap was smallest in education, where on average a woman earned 90p for every £1 earned by a man; this gap was largest in banking, insurance and pension provision, where on average a woman earned only 55p for every £1 earned by a man.

Incomes Data Services has published an article in its March 2000 *Report* looking at equal pay in the public sector in the light of new job appraisal systems – a key motivator for which is the need to demonstrate fairness in the event of tribunal claims for equal pay. The report points out that equal pay is a key issue for public services, as a very high proportion of the workforce are women, many of them professionally qualified – for example in the National Health Service almost 80 per cent of the workforce is female. Important issues include bonus schemes – for example a 1996 survey of local authorities found that 57 per cent of male manual workers got a bonus, compared with 7 per cent of women. This was because bonus schemes tended to be concentrated in the more male-dominated jobs such as refuse collectors rather than the female-dominated ones like dinner ladies.

• *Attitudes to Equal Pay*, EOC Research Findings. *Undervaluing Women*, EOC Sectoral Briefing on Pay. Equal Opportunities Commission, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN, tel. 0161 833 9244, e-mail info@eoc.org.uk. *IDS Report* 805, March 2000. Incomes Data Services Ltd., 77 Bastwick Street, London EC1V 3TT, tel. 020 7250 3434, website www.incomesdata.co.uk.



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Bookshelf

A selection of recent books which may be of interest to *Labour Market Trends* readers

Worldwide growth in flexible labour

IN RECENT years there has been a significant growth in flexible or 'non-standard' forms of employment. *Global Trends in Flexible Labour*, edited by Alan Felstead and Nick Jewson, explores the nature of employment relationships in a range of different societies with contrasting institutional structures, cultural traditions and historical experiences; also the extent to which growth in non-standard work is driven by social change, and the impact that it is having on personal identities, family life and opportunities. In addition, it considers the circumstances that have given rise to these new forms of employment, including the impact of labour market regulation, government policies, unemployment, globalisation, employment strategies and trade union responses.

The rise of non-standard employment at the end of the twentieth century has sometimes been characterised as the 'decline of the job', and in sectors such as banking, finance, sales and retail there has been widespread conversion to the use of part-time and short-term contract workers at all levels in the workforce. Optimistic advocates of these trends claim that this has improved access to the labour market for groups that were previously disadvantaged, such as women with children. However, others have expressed concern that much non-standard work is associated with low wages, work intensification and high rates of job turnover.

The authors of the various chapters in the book have drawn heavily on large datasets on national labour markets. These include labour force surveys in the UK, Canada and Australia and the Current Population Survey in the United States. Most of the authors have sought to keep technical issues of comparability to a minimum, however, and have concentrated on substantive findings.

One of the questions examined by most of the authors is the extent to which non-standard workers are now being drawn from groups that formerly were the preserve of standard working, whether these groups are

defined in terms of occupation (e.g. banking and finance) or other criteria such as sex, ethnicity or social class. Also, to what extent does this growth represent choice (striking a balance between work and other activities) or alternatively is it rather associated with recent unemployment and disadvantage arising from other factors? For example, in the UK in 1997, according to the Labour Force Survey, 12 per cent of people working part-time were doing so "involuntarily". This proportion had increased from 9 per cent in the mid-1980s. The incidence of involuntary temporary employment was much higher, with 39 per cent in 1997 saying that they were working in temporary jobs because they could not find permanent employment (compared with 32 per cent in 1984). As a proportion of all employees those in involuntary temporary employment had increased from 1.7 per cent in 1984 to 3 per cent in 1997.

In his essay on 'Flexible employment and labour market regulation', Peter Robinson explores the relationship between the degree of regulation in the major industrialised countries and the incidence of various kinds of non-standard employment. Somewhat surprisingly, his conclusion is that the UK has one of the lowest incidences of temporary employment and that the modest increase since the 1980s has been far outweighed in many European countries. As he demonstrates, there is no clear link between regulation and flexible employment. It was often assumed that the UK and the US, with their relatively deregulated labour markets, had gone much further down the road towards more casualised forms of employment, when in fact the opposite was true. His explanation of this apparent paradox is that the relative absence of burdensome regulations covering standard forms of employment in the UK and the US meant that there was less incentive for firms to employ workers on non-standard contracts. By contrast, the tightly regulated labour markets of France and Spain had led to a rapid expansion of temporary employment. Turning to the levels of self-employment, he finds that rather than being correlated with the degree of employment regulation it was more closely linked to per capita GDP, so that more affluent countries had a lower incidence of self-employment. In the case of part-time employment, the relationship

was more complex. Although countries with less regulated labour markets, such as the UK and US, had relatively high levels of part-time employment, they also had high levels of female labour force participation and a low incidence of involuntary part-time employment. In this they shared common features with a number of smaller north European economies, such as the Netherlands, contrasting with southern European economies, which had low levels of part-time employment, high levels of involuntary part-time employment and very low female labour force participation rates.

These conclusions are furthered by Christine Cousins who examines the regulatory framework in four European countries, Germany, Spain, Sweden and the UK, and suggests that non-standard employment will be more prevalent when both standard employment contracts are tightly regulated and non-standard work is loosely controlled. Cousins also discusses the consequences of working in a non-standard job and shows that these vary widely from one country to another. In Sweden, women can switch to part-time work with no loss of employment rights, whereas part-time workers in the UK forfeit far more.

By looking at the influence of different welfare systems, family structures and gender relations in different countries, several chapters show why particular types of non-standard employment flourish in some countries rather than others. In an essay comparing Denmark, France, Germany, Italy and the UK, Sue Yeandle examines the development of non-standard work in the context of an analysis of these countries' societal characteristics and argues that complex social change across a wide range of societal relationships is responsible for major long-term shifts in the social organisation of labour within European societies. Compared with these countries, in the UK there was limited state support for families with young children, but increasing pressures towards dual earning driven by housing patterns, relatively low wages and by a growth in the demand for, and the supply of, part-time labour. State benefit arrangements in the UK were also seen as a factor discouraging

Continued on following page

Continued from previous page

unemployed parents from taking up part-time working, especially compared with Germany.

In other chapters, Mark Harvey suggests that the economies of time of standard and non-standard employment facilitate intensification of work in the household as a way of accommodating the growth of non-standard work; Nicola José de Freitas Armstrong further explores temporal and spatial aspects of the relationship between home and work experienced by non-standard workers; Sam Rosenberg and June Lapidus discuss alternative ways of counting what are known as contingent workers in the US, whose employment is conditional on product demand, making their jobs uncertain and short term; John Burgess and Glenda Strachan examine the growth of non-standard forms of employment in Australia in the context of managerial strategies, trade union responses and the implications for the overall labour market. They argue that employers have used the growth of non-standard employment to limit and weaken regulation of the labour market as a whole; Tai-lok Lui and Tony Man-yiu Chiu direct attention towards the role of non-standard forms of employment in long-term processes of economic growth, focusing on the industrialisation of Hong Kong and Taiwan and interrelationships between global commodity chains, local economic organisation, family structures, gender divisions and labour supply; and Eiji Kyotani reveals how the erosion of established employment contracts and the creation of non-standard forms of work increasingly characterise managerial strategies adopted by major international companies in Japan in response to increased global competition.

• *Global Trends in Flexible Labour*, edited by Alan Felstead and Nick Jewson. Part of the *Critical Perspectives on Work and Organisations* series. £45 (hardback) ISBN 0 333 72998 6, £14.99 (paperback) ISBN 0 333 72999 4. Available from Macmillan Business, Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG21 6XS, tel. 01256 302708.



Migrant workers

WORLD MIGRATION increased by 1.9 per cent between 1965 and 1990, based on national censuses. This was slightly above the world's population growth rate of 1.8 per cent for the same period. In real terms, the increase was from 75 million people to 120 million, and the rate of increase is predicted to steepen over the next 20-30 years before it starts to decline, according to the author of *Workers without frontiers*, Peter Stalker.

The main impetus for this would come from population growth in low-income countries and disparities in wage rates between countries. Theoretically, globalisation – the converging of economies – should cause migration to tail off, but this could take some time to take effect. In the immediate future, the stark facts of a projected increase in the labour force of low-income countries from 1.4 billion to 2.2 billion between 1995 and 2025, and insufficient levels of trade and investment to absorb this expansion domestically, mean that although these economies will be stimulated to grow more rapidly through better integration into the world economy and exposure to competition, increased migration will be inevitable. Even if globalisation did make some countries richer, it could increase inequality, but at the same time provide sufficient resources for more people in these heavily populated countries to search abroad for work.

The author warns, however, that there is no guarantee that the increase in migration will be temporary. The poorest developing countries were trying to industrialise in a fiercely competitive market and “in a world of winners and losers, the losers do not simply disappear, they seek somewhere else to go”.

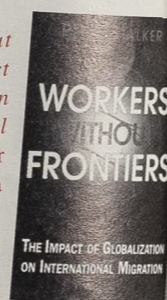
Important factors encouraging the flow of migrants were the expansion of global communications and transport, as well as the development of an international migration industry. Just as important as communications networks were human networks in establishing migrant communities abroad. These were invaluable in providing information about visas and jobs. The author gives many examples of migrants from particular regions assisting others to follow them, to the extent that immigrant communities in many different developed countries had come to dominate particular employment niches. Often migrant communities provided an unofficial

labour exchange and could provide information about job vacancies in niche industries to compatriots, even before the employers themselves were aware of the prospective vacancies. The author concludes that globalisation, by reducing the financial and emotional costs of moving, would ensure that migrant networks strengthened and extended themselves.

It was also likely that globalisation would expand the number of jobs at the bottom of the employment scale, particularly in services, which could well lead to an irreducible demand for immigrant labour, given the unattractiveness to domestic workers of wages and conditions in these jobs. It was unlikely that governments or the private sector would intervene to prevent this happening: nervousness about setting minimum wages signalled this.

The author uses the term ‘migration hump’ to describe what happens when economies in developing countries improve and provide more and more people with the means to travel as per capita GDP rises. On the basis of emigration patterns in southern Europe from the 1960s to the 1980s, the hump or peak migration point for a sample of countries was estimated to be \$3,615. This figure varies with distance migrated and employment skills, so that for highly skilled workers migrating long distances, the peak is centred around \$6,100 – still far below even the lowest incomes in developed countries. Since per capita GDP was still well below even these levels in most undeveloped countries, however, economic improvement would increase migration pressure instead of alleviating it. Furthermore, globalisation would ensure that relative wealth inequalities persisted or even worsened over the long-term. So far most of the benefits of globalisation had gone to countries “already ahead in the race”. The author concludes that “what could be a temporary hump could develop instead into a steep and relentless ascent”.

• *Workers without frontiers: the impact of globalisation on international migration*, by Peter Stalker, ILO, Geneva and Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2000. £10.95, ISBN 92 2 1108548. Available from ILO-London, Millbank Tower, 21-24 Millbank, London SW1P 4QP, tel. 020 7828 6401.



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

DfEE

Projects started since 1 January

180/99	Identification of strategies to reduce student non-completion in higher education	126/00	Learning package for A-level geography
124/00	An investigation into the interpretation of questions about broad skill levels in the Skills Survey	195/99	The Youth Cohort Study work programme
128/00	Feasibility study into effective mapping of classification systems used by key elements of the Learning and Work Bank portal	120/00	Survey of parents with children aged under four in Sure Start Trailblazer districts
108/00	Evaluation of time off for study or training	127/00	Engineering sector skills dialogue
197/99	An assessment of recent changes in the nature and quality of pre-16 work experience	115/00	Study of movement from playgroups to reception classes
		117/00	International benchmarking study of education systems - further education
		107/00	International schools benchmarking study

Projects completed

132/98	The 1998 ESF Objective 3 leavers' survey	263/99	OECD thematic review of adult learning: background report on England
139/97	Barriers to the provision of childcare	144/99	Employment sustainability
132/99	A survey of employer use and views of national training organisations	244/99	Modern Apprenticeship pilot
228/99	Research on Investors in People in schools	169/98	Pre-School Learning Alliance: unlocking the potential for out-of-school childcare
245/99	A review of basic skills and mapping of the teaching of basic skills to adults	146/98	The management role and training of learning support assistants
102/00	National Child Development Survey 1999 sweep	158/96	Impact of guidance on employed people

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Projects published in quarter ending 31 March

ESR39	A report on lone parent client satisfaction survey: part of evaluation of NDLP Phase 3 Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 259 6735	ESR43	New Deal for Long Term Unemployed People: case studies to evaluate the pilots Contact: Sophie Jones, tel. 0114 259 6852
ESR41	The New Deal for Young People, two years on Contact: Carol Stanfield, tel. 0114 259 0114 6671	ESR44	New Deal for Young People: national survey of participants: stage 1 Contact: Jenny Crook, tel. 0114 259 6413
ESR42	A Report on Jobseeker's Allowance delivery survey Contact: Len Dawes, tel. 0114 259 6371	ESR45	New Deal for Young People: national survey of participants: stage 1 technical report Contact: Jenny Crook, tel. 0114 259 6413

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Completed projects

Evaluation of initial impact of the Working Time Regulations

Earnings mobility and dispersion

Costs and benefits of the European works councils directive

Ongoing projects

Third periodic survey of industrial tribunal applications

Growth in industrial tribunal applications

Survey on part-time and fixed-term contract work

Collective bargaining and employability

Survey of employers' redundancy practices

Awareness and exercise of individual employment rights

Bargaining structures and workplace performance

Small firms' awareness, knowledge and access to information on individual employment rights

Future projects

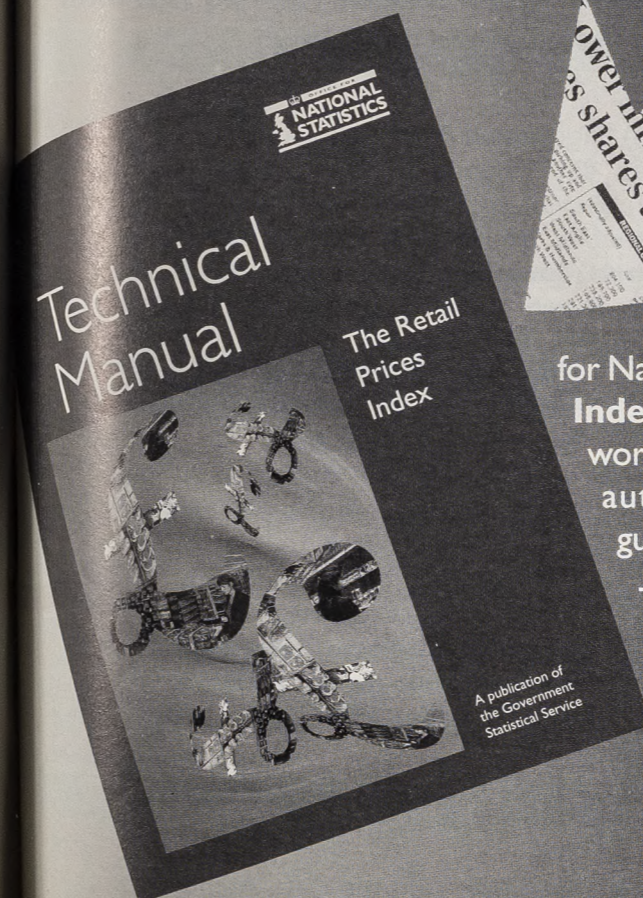
Partnership: the bottom line

Dismissals, redundancies and job separations

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

The Retail Prices Index Technical Manual

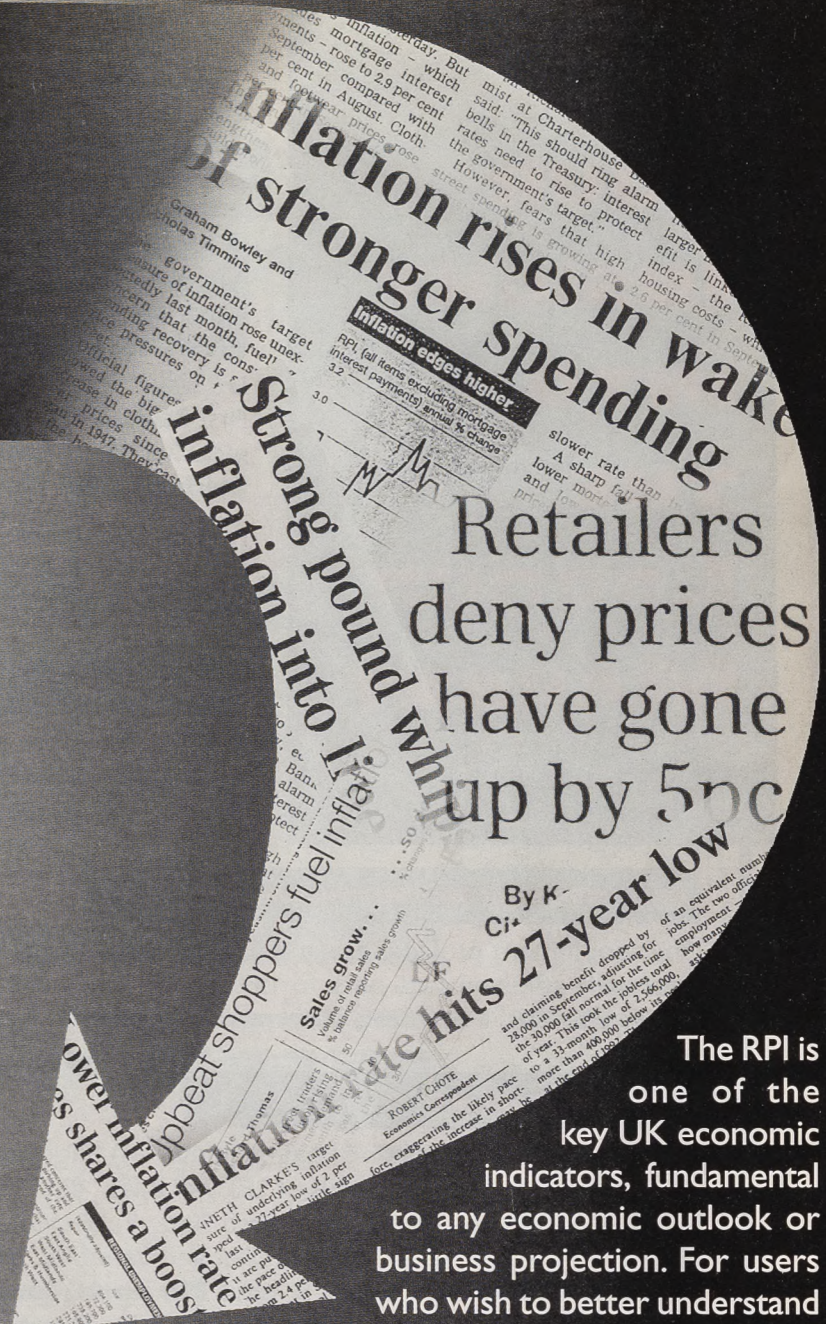
The RPI: widely used but not always fully understood...



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Labour Market Spotlight

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

Contents for May 2000

- 1 Economic activity of young people (LFS)
- 2 Sickness absence (LFS)
- 3 Women in the labour market (LFS)
- 4 Ethnic minorities in Work-based Training for Young People (DTEE)
- 5 Employment rates in English local authority districts (LFS)

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

1 Economic activity of young people

Table 1 Young people by academic age,^a United Kingdom, winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Academic age (in years)				Thousands		
	All persons				All	Men	Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19	16-19
In employment							
All	341	435	437	448	1,661	843	818
Not in FTE	116	211	321	344	991	552	439
In FTE	225	224	116	105	670	291	379
ILO unemployed							
All	85	78	72	66	300	171	130
Not in FTE	40	48	52	53	193	116	77
In FTE	45	30	19	13	107	55	52
Economically inactive							
All	289	214	193	235	932	460	472
Not in FTE	31	27	42	63	163	54	109
In FTE	258	188	151	172	768	405	363
Total							
All	715	728	701	749	2,893	1,473	1,420
Not in FTE	187	285	415	460	1,347	723	625
In FTE	528	442	286	289	1,546	751	795
Economic activity rate (%)							
All	59.5	70.5	72.5	68.6	67.8	68.8	66.8
Not in FTE	83.2	90.7	89.9	86.2	87.9	92.5	82.6
In FTE	51.1	57.5	47.2	40.6	50.3	46.0	54.3
ILO unemployment rate (%)							
All	19.9	15.2	14.1	12.8	15.3	16.8	13.7
Not in FTE	25.7	18.5	14.0	13.3	16.3	17.4	15.0
In FTE	16.5	11.9	14.4	11.0	13.8	15.8	12.2

^a Age on previous 31 August

Source: Labour Force Survey

The economic activity of young people is closely linked to their participation in full-time education (FTE). Although young people can be in both employment and education, there is particular interest in whether people of school age (and just over) who are no longer in full-time education choose to participate in the labour market. It is worth noting that these people may participate in part-time study or some other form of non-government-supported training. **Table 1** shows the economic and education status in winter 1999/2000 of people who were aged between 16 and 19 on the previous 31 August.

- Of the 2.9 million people aged 16-19, 1.5 million (53 per cent) were in full-time education.
- Women were more likely than men to be in full-time education (56 per cent compared with 51 per cent).
- Around 88 per cent of young people not in FTE were economically active, of whom 16 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- For those in FTE, 50 per cent were economically active, of whom 14 per cent were ILO unemployed.

2 Sickness absence

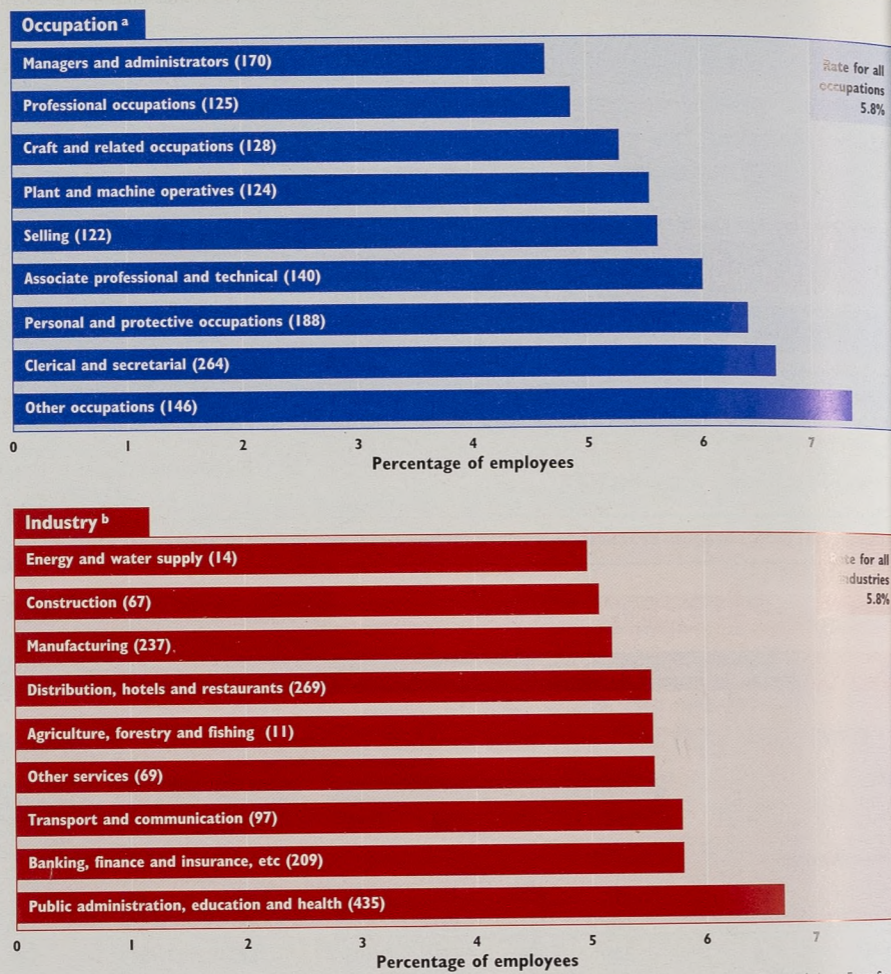
Many companies telephone the Labour Market Statistics Helpline to enquire whether LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness in their company against the national background. The LFS collects information on people who have been absent from work due to sickness or injury for at least one day in the reference week. **Figure 1** shows the percentages for employees in different occupational and industry groups in winter 1999/2000.

- 1 The rate of sickness absence for all employees was 5.8 per cent.
- 2 There was a large variation in sickness rates between occupations, from managers and administrators at just over 4½ per cent to other occupations at over 7 per cent.

Table 2 gives the number of days off these employees had in the reference week. The breakdown should not be used directly to calculate numbers of person-days 'lost' by employers, since it is based on employees who had at least one day away from work due to sickness or injury, but includes any days of illness on which they would not normally work. It is also worth noting that a day off by a part-time employee is not equivalent (in terms of lost output) to a day's absence by a full-timer.

- 3 Approximately 1.4 million employees had at least one day in the reference week off due to sickness.
- 4 In winter 1999/2000, 7.1 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence (761,000) compared with 5.3 per cent of men (647,000).
- 5 Of those who were off sick in the reference week, nearly a quarter were away for just one day.
- 6 Of those who were off sick in the reference week, about two in five were unable to work for six or seven days.

Figure 1 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted



a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.
 b Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification.
 () The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent for at least one day in the reference week.

Table 2 Number of days unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury; United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)	1,408	647	761
percentage of whom unable to work ^c for:			
1 day	23	24	22
2 days	16	16	16
3 days	10	11	9
4 days	6	7	6
5 days	6	6	5
All week ^b	39	35	42
Employees having no working days off in the reference week (thousands)	22,839	12,161	10,678
All employees ^a (thousands)	24,255	12,812	11,444

a Includes days where the respondent would not normally work. Base for calculation of percentages excludes those who did not state how many days off they had in the reference week.
 b Respondents who reported six or seven days unable to work due to sickness or injury.
 c Includes a small number of people who did not state whether they had taken a day off in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

Source: Labour Force Survey

3 Women in the labour market (LFS)

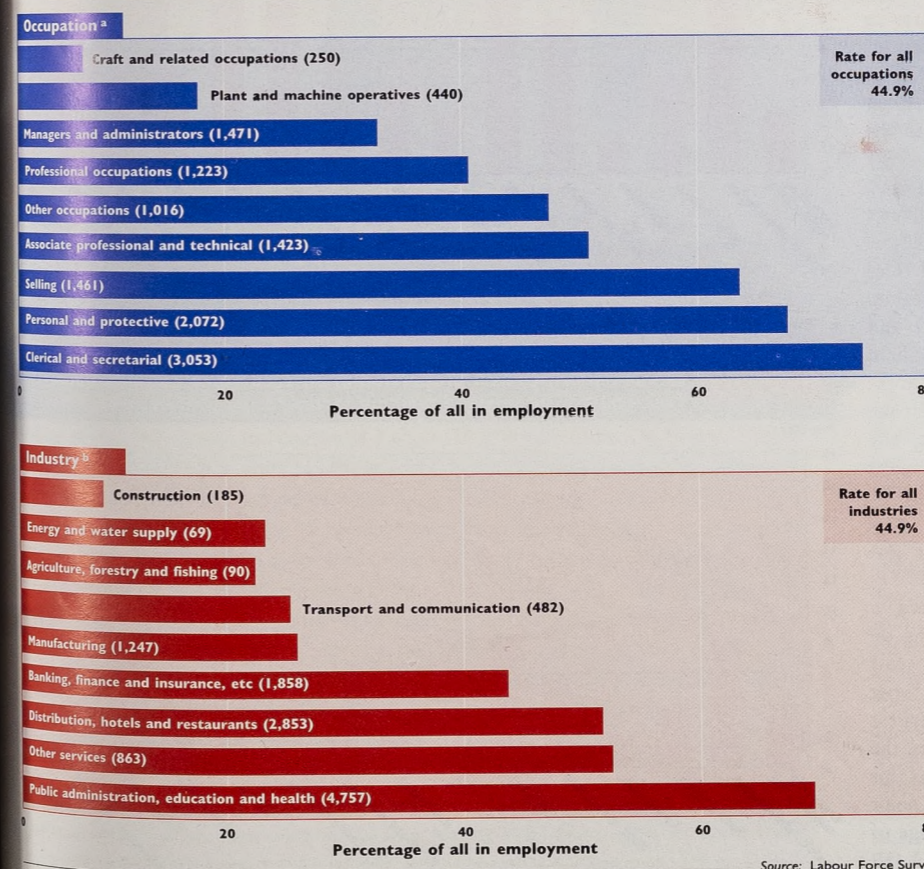
Table 3 Labour market and family status of women, United Kingdom, winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent							
	All women	Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)					No dependent children	All men
	16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	16-64	
All in employment	11,881	4,802	1,614	1,591	1,169	427	7,079	14,981
Full-time	6,747	1,919	560	574	565	221	4,828	13,783
Part-time	5,132	2,883	1,054	1,017	605	207	2,250	1,195
Employees	11,002	4,387	1,463	1,453	1,076	395	6,615	12,664
Temporary employees	853	331	98	123	83	27	522	762
Self-employed	767	373	132	125	86	29	395	2,193
Unpaid family workers	55	31	14	*	*	*	24	24
Home workers	369	215	86	69	47	14	154	172
ILO unemployed	649	280	112	97	58	13	368	1,020
ILO unemployed one year or more	121	55	13	22	16	*	66	338
All economically active	12,530	5,082	1,726	1,688	1,228	440	7,448	16,001
Economically inactive	4,748	2,362	1,324	615	332	91	2,386	3,000
Total	17,277	7,444	3,050	2,303	1,560	531	9,833	19,001
Employment rate (%)	68.8	64.5	52.9	69.1	75.0	80.4	72.0	78.8
Economic activity rate (%)	72.5	68.3	56.6	73.3	78.7	82.9	75.7	84.2
ILO unemployment rate (%)	5.2	5.5	6.5	5.7	4.8	3.0	4.9	6.4

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry, United Kingdom, winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted



a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

b Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification.

() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of women in employment.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey provides information on the labour market status of and type of employment undertaken by women with different family responsibilities (**Table 3**).

- 1 There were 11.8 million women of working age in employment in winter 1999/2000.
- 2 The employment rate for working-age women was 69 per cent (compared with 79 per cent for working-age men).
- 3 Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was between 0-4 years of age had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (6.5 per cent).

Figure 2 displays the percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry.

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

4 Ethnic minorities in Work-based Training for Young People

The Department for Education and Employment's statistical First Release on government-supported training is a quarterly release providing information about participation in, and outcomes following, Work-Based Learning. This article looks at issues of equality on Work-based Training for Young People (WBTYP) (comprising Modern Apprenticeships (MA), Other Training (OT) and National Traineeships (NTr)) focusing on ethnic minority people aged 16 to 24 (see red box for explanation of these schemes).

Table 4 shows the ethnic minority trainees starting in WBTYP in 1998-99 as a percentage of all trainees compared with the ethnic minority population aged 16 to 24, by region. Figures 3a and 3b show the representation of ethnic minorities in WBTYP in a selection of the most popular training sectors in MA and NTr.

- 1 Of the 222,600 starts on WBTYP in England in 1998-99, 7 per cent (or one in fourteen) were from ethnic minority groups.
- 2 The geographic distribution of ethnic minorities in WBTYP was uneven. In 1998-99, 30 per cent of starts in London were by ethnic minorities, followed by 10 per cent in the West Midlands, compared to 1 per cent in the North East and 2 per cent in the South West.
- 3 Ethnic minority groups were under-represented in training at national level compared to the proportion of ethnic minorities in the population aged 16 to 24, but representation varied by region. In London, the South East, East, and the South West, the proportion in training was approximately equal to the proportion in the population. In the West Midlands, by contrast, the percentage of ethnic minority trainees was much lower than would be expected.
- 4 Ethnic minority groups were not equally represented across WBTYP, with a higher proportion recruited to lower-level NVQ level 2 training on OT (8 per cent) and NTr (6 per cent) than level 3 training on MA (5 per cent). In areas of the largest concentration of ethnic minorities, the differences were greater. In London, for example, there was a twenty-three point difference between the percentage of starts by ethnic minorities for MA (19 per cent) and OT (42 per cent) in 1998-99.

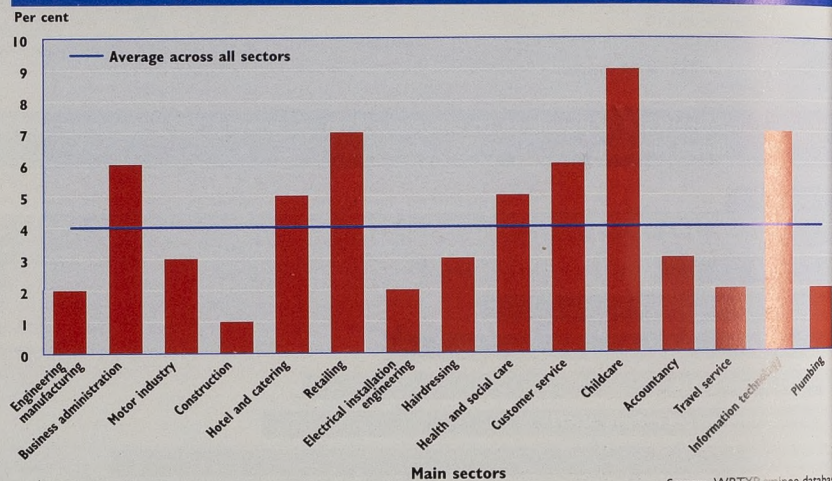
Table 4 Ethnic minority starts as a percentage of all starting Work-based Training for Young People compared with the ethnic minority population aged 16 to 24, by region, England; 1998-99

Region	Ethnic minority starts as a proportion of all entering WBTYP 1998-99	Ethnic minority population as a proportion of total population aged 16-24
South East	4.0	4.5
London	30.4	29.8
East	3.5	4.4
South West	1.8	2.2
West Midlands	9.8	14.2
East Midlands	4.7	7.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	5.7	8.7
North West	4.6	6.5
North East	1.4	*
England	7.0	9.9

* suppressed due to small numbers (less than 10,000).

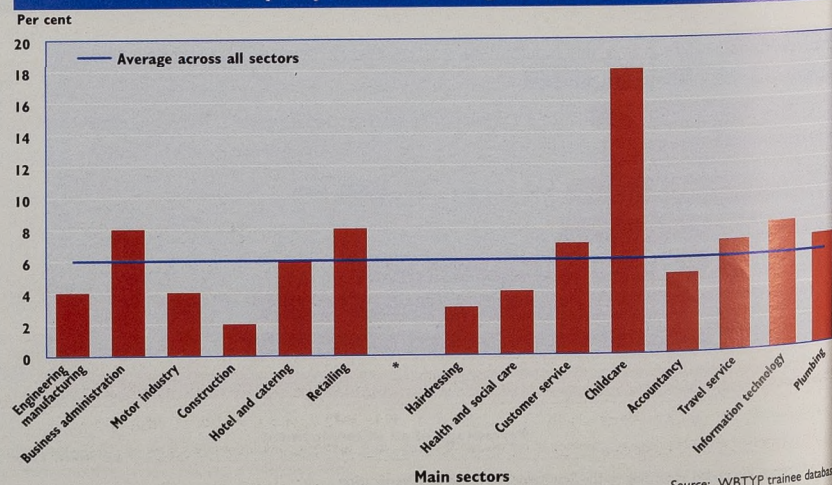
Source: WBTYP trainee database, Labour Force Survey

Figure 3a Ethnic minorities as a proportion of all aged 16 to 24, in Modern Apprenticeships, by selected training sector;^a England; 31 December 1999



a There are 81 different training sectors for Modern Apprenticeships in total.

Figure 3b Ethnic minorities as a proportion of all aged 16 to 24, in National Traineeships, by selected training sector;^a England; 31 December 1999

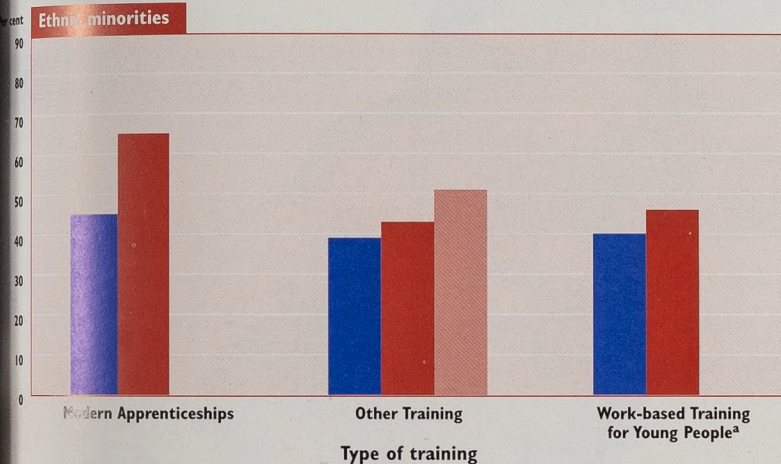
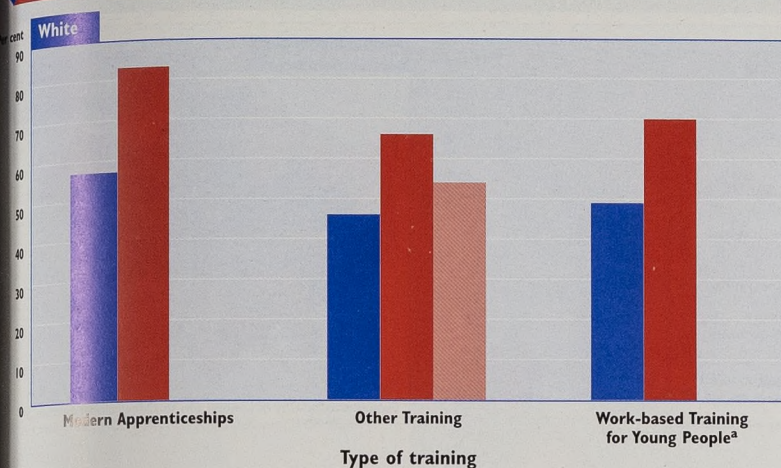


a There are 51 different training sectors for National Traineeships in total.

* Data not available for electrical installation engineering.

4 Ethnic minorities in Work-based Training for Young People

Figure 4 Outcomes on Work-based Training for Young People; England; 1998-99



Source: Information taken from WBTYP follow-up survey sent to trainees six months after leaving (part of WBTYP database)

a Does not include National Traineeships.

b Data not available for Modern Apprenticeships or Work-based Training for Young People.

Explanation of schemes

Modern Apprenticeships (MA) and National Traineeships (NTr) provide high quality work-based training leading, respectively, to NVQ levels 2 and 3. They also incorporate elements of other qualifications and key skills in order to provide young people with the breadth and knowledge of understanding they will need to perform effectively in their chosen occupation and to make progress throughout their working life. Both are open to young people aged from 16-upwards with the ability to gain high-level qualifications and skills. Wages are paid by employers, but TECs provide financial support to help pay for training. Other Training (OT) is flexible, high-quality local provision for those unable or unwilling to access MA or NTr. To meet the training needs of a diverse range of young people it is offered at NVQ level 2 and above, and also at level 1 and below. MA and NTr were re-named Advanced Modern Apprenticeships and Foundation Modern Apprenticeships in March 2000. They continue to be referred to as MA and NTr in this article as all data relate to a period when these names applied.

Most of the data in this piece come from the administrative records of trainees. The follow-up survey is sent to all trainees six months after leaving WBTYP (in 1998-99 there were approximately 219,000 leavers). Of that number, approximately 30 per cent reply. NTr, as a fairly recent scheme (on-stream since 1997), does not yet have a follow-up survey.

- 1 Ethnic minority groups tended towards higher levels of training participation in newer sectors, and lower levels in predominately white, male, blue-collar industries. In MA for example, there were above-average proportions of ethnic minorities in childcare (9 per cent), retailing (7 per cent), information technology (7 per cent), as well as business administration and customer service (6 per cent). In the engineering, construction and plumbing training sectors the proportion of ethnic minorities was at its lowest (between 1 and 2 per cent). The pattern was repeated for sectors in NTr, in particular childcare, with three times the proportion of ethnic minority trainees (18 per cent) compared with that for NTr as a whole.

Figure 4 shows the outcomes of WBTYP for Whites and ethnic minorities. Positive outcomes are defined as 'in a job' (full-/part-time), 'gaining a qualification', 'full-time education' or 'other government-supported training'.

- 2 Positive outcomes for ethnic minority trainees were lower than for white trainees. In 1998-99, 70 per cent of Whites were in a job six months later compared with 46 per cent of ethnic minorities.
- 3 Of ethnic minority trainees surveyed in 1998-9, 40 per cent had gained a full qualification, compared with 49 per cent of White trainees.
- 4 Positive outcomes from WBTYP for ethnic minorities overall have increased since 1996-97 at a similar rate to that for White trainees. However, there was no evidence to suggest a lessening of the gap in 1998-9. Ethnic minorities entering jobs from WBTYP were 24 percentage points below the proportion for Whites, compared with 23 percentage points in 1996-97. Over the same period, the gap between qualifications achieved increased from 7 per cent to 9 per cent.
- 5 The trend for ethnic minorities is complicated by the performance of individual minority groups. Among Indians, in particular, their achievement was similar to Whites', while other groups, such as Bangladeshis, fell below the average level of outcomes for ethnic minorities overall. For example, in 1998-99 the proportion of trainees achieving qualifications at NVQ level 2 or above was 41 per cent for Whites, 39 per cent for Indians and 31 per cent for Bangladeshis.
- 6 Although ethnic minorities were more likely to complete their training than Whites, they were less likely to have obtained a job or have a qualification after finishing their training.

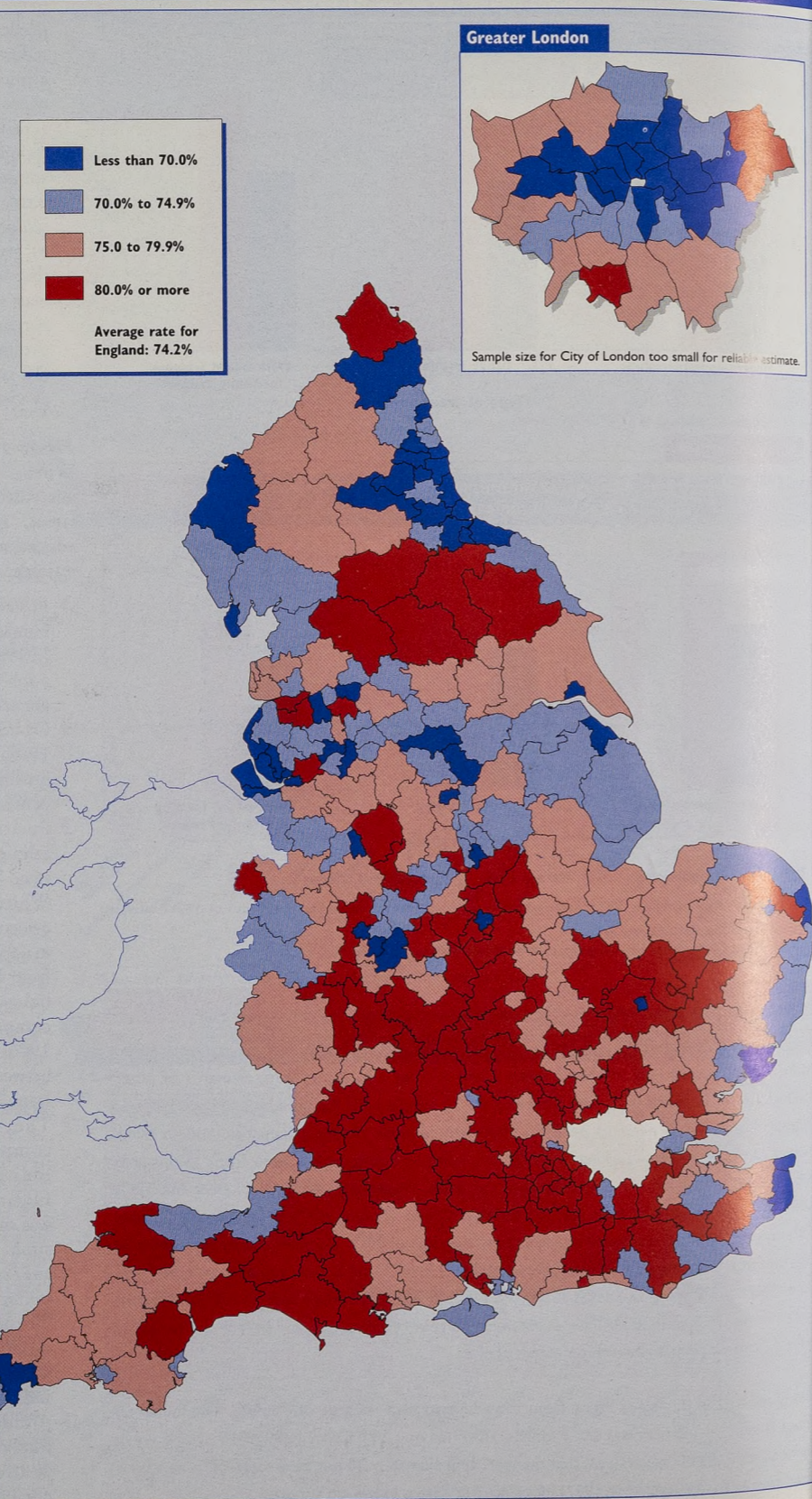
5 Employment rates in English local authority districts

ONS introduced annual local area databases (LADB) to help meet the growing demand for small area analyses from the LFS. The LADs provide users with the opportunity to study key characteristics of the labour force down to local authority districts (LADs). The 1998/9 LADB was released in January and an article about it was published in April (see 'The 1998/9 Labour Force Survey annual Local Area Database' pp155-164, *Labour Market Trends*, April 2000).

Figure 5 shows employment rates for people of working age in the English LADs. The periodic regional Spotlight articles in *Labour Market Trends* give more detailed commentary on employment in LADs for each of the government office regions, including a more detailed map of employment rates by LADs (for example, see 'Spotlight on the South East' pp13-24, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2000). As with all data from the LADs, the rates are based on a person's LAD of residence. The LAD of their workplace may be different.

- In 1998/9, the employment rate for people of working age in England was 74.2 per cent.
- Many of the highest employment rates were in the South East.
- Many of the LADs in the North East and North West had below-average employment rates.

Figure 5 Employment rates for people of working age, England, by local authority district 1998/9; not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

The Local Labour Force Survey for England

By Iain Bell, Department for Education and Employment and Mehdi Hussain, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) is funding an enhancement of the Labour Force Survey in England, which will improve labour market information at the local level for England and provide an annual survey known as the Local Labour Force Survey.
- This is a partnership project between DfEE and ONS.
- Fieldwork for the survey has already begun and results for 2000/1 will be available in summer 2001.

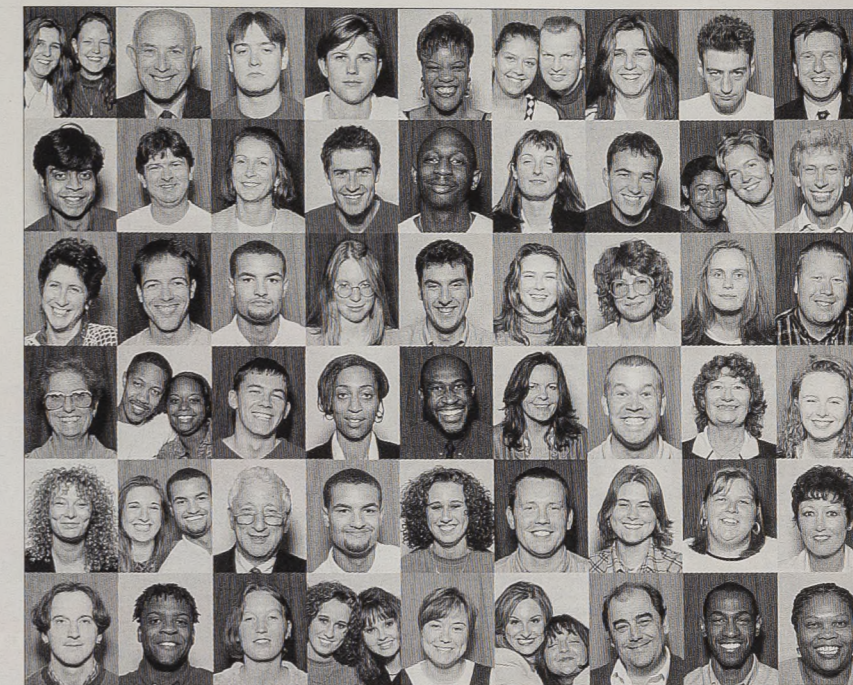


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An expansion of the LFS will provide better quality data on the labour market at local level as well as meeting needs for local data to help monitor national learning targets for England.

Introduction

IN RECENT years, there has been an increasing focus on statistical information for local areas. In the labour market, learning and skills area, this wish has been expressed through both the Labour Market Information Review and the Skills Task Force's second report, which recommended that "the sample size of the Labour Force Survey should be increased to improve the reliability and availability of skills-related data down to both regional and sub-regional levels".

In order to meet this need, the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) is funding an enhancement of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). ONS is supplying the existing data from the LFS which, when combined with the additional interviews, will provide a better quality and range of information on qualifications, training and the labour market at the local level on an annual basis. This article details the policy

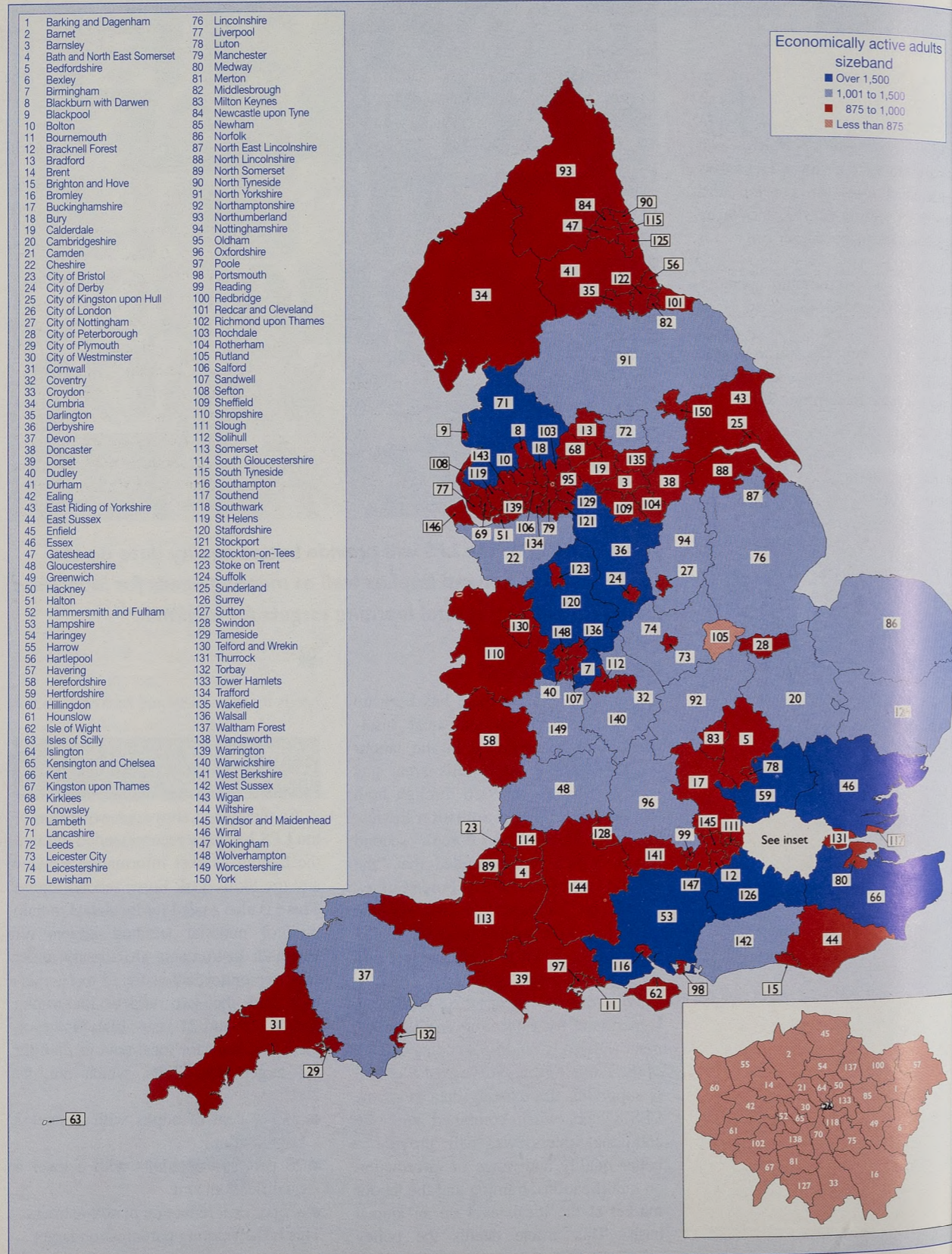
needs for the survey and its workings.

Why have a Local Labour Force Survey?

As mentioned above, an expansion of the LFS has been recommended through the Labour Market Information Review and the Skills Task Force second report. There is also a need for local data to help monitor national learning targets for England. Instruments are already under way to monitor targets for 11 to 16-year-olds and the two targets for young people (19 and 21-year-olds). However, there is a need for local data to monitor the targets for adults, which are, by 2002:

- 50 per cent of adults with a level 3 qualification;
- 28 per cent of adults with a level 4 qualification; and
- a 7 per cent reduction in non-learners. This is the learning participation target.

Figure 1 Approximation of Local LFS samples by local education authority based on economically active adults



The Policy Action Team on Jobs (part of the Social Exclusion Unit's work) has focused on local areas. Thus, an improvement in the amount of information available at a local level will greatly assist the work of the Policy Action Team.

Setting up the Local Labour Force Survey

An expansion to the existing LFS was considered the most appropriate and cost-effective method of increasing the range of data available at the local level. The Local Labour Force Survey (LLFS) utilises the existing continuous LFS.

The current design of the LFS is such that each person in a selected household is interviewed five times at 13-week intervals. In any three-month period, 20 per cent of the sample is receiving its first interview, 20 per cent its second and so on to the 20 per cent receiving its fifth interview. The term 'wave 1' is used to describe people receiving their first interview. By taking from each quarter's results the waves 1 and 5 interviews, more reliable local data can be produced on an annual basis. This is called the

Local Area Database (LADB) (see pp155-64, *Labour Market Trends*, April 2000). This means that the database has an independent non-overlapping sample.

In order to utilise these existing data to create the LLFS, it was decided to boost the sample of the LFS to ensure that English local education authorities outside London had a minimum annual sample size of 875 economically active adults (except in the case of Rutland, which will have a sample size of 300 economically active adults). London boroughs will have a minimum sample size of 450 economically active adults. The approximate sample sizes for each local education authority (based on economically active adults) are shown in *Figure 1*.

This is achieved through approximately 39,000 interviews per year. This is the number of extra households that it is estimated should be interviewed, making allowances for attrition (respondents leaving the survey over a period of time), and estimates for the number of economically active persons per household. Every effort has been made to ensure that this achieves the required minimum sample sizes

described above, although this cannot be guaranteed. The fieldwork for the survey began in March 2000 and the interviews are such that, at the end of February 2001, the minimum sample sizes (after combination of results with the quarterly LFS) will have been achieved. The survey will be continuous throughout 2000-01 and each subsequent year.

Design of the LLFS

The LLFS is based on an annual survey with fieldwork spread throughout the year. The fieldwork is spread such that the country is covered by the supplementary sample every quarter ensuring an even spread over the year. The supplementary sample has been designed with a panel element, so that each sampled household is interviewed once a year and stays in the sample for four years. In this way the 75 per cent sample overlap from year to year will produce more accurate annual measures of change than independent annual samples. Much of the fieldwork will be done by telephone for the second and subsequent waves.

As with the LFS, the household address is the sampling unit, rather than

Table 1 Build up to the supplementary sample

People interviewed in past year	Quarter	People interviewed in quarter
38,760	Spring 2000	9,691
	Summer 2000	9,691
	Autumn 2000	9,691
	Winter 2000/01	9,691
38,760	Spring 2001	6,507
	Summer 2001	6,507
	Autumn 2001	6,507
	Winter 2001/02	6,507
38,760	Spring 2002	3,896
	Summer 2002	3,896
	Autumn 2002	3,896
	Winter 2002/03	3,896
38,760	Spring 2003	1,755
	Summer 2003	1,755
	Autumn 2003	1,755
	Winter 2003/04	1,755
38,760	Spring 2004	2,611
	Summer 2004	2,611
	Autumn 2004	2,611
	Winter 2004/05	2,611

Note: figures in bold indicate new interviews.

are the people living there. Thus, if the occupants change, the address remains in the sample.

Building up the sample

For the supplementary sample, in the 2000-01 year all four yearly waves will be recruited in the first year so that the sample is at full size by the end of the year. This is done by treating one wave as notionally being in its second year, one as being in its third year and one as being in its fourth year. Thus, one of these notional waves will only ever be interviewed once, one wave will be interviewed a second time in the following year, and then drop out, and so on. Only one wave of the initial waves will actually stay in the sample for all four years.

Table 1 illustrates how this will work. The first column shows that by the end of the fourth quarter in the first year about 38,760 interviews will have been obtained. By the first quarter of the second year, a large proportion of those interviewed in the first year will be being interviewed for the second time (wave 2), so the number in the cohort entering the sample (wave 1) can be reduced considerably.

There may well be a rate of attrition on an annual panel survey with four waves (i.e. respondents may wish to drop out of the survey between waves). The calculations for the build-up of the

sample make allowance for what ONS and DfEE judge might be the worst case.

Questionnaire for the supplementary sample and the main LFS

The questionnaire for the supplementary sample will be identical to the questionnaire for the main LFS, with the exception that questions that are asked only in specific quarters in the main LFS have been removed from the questionnaire for the supplementary sample. A news item on p100 in the March 2000 edition of *Labour Market Trends* outlines other changes to the questionnaire that will affect both the main LFS and the supplementary sample. An *LFS User Guide* describing both questionnaires is available from ONS (contact Barbara Louca, tel. 020 7533 6179).

Fieldwork approach

The fieldwork for the supplementary sample will follow the normal conventions of the main LFS, with which it has to be comparable. However, unlike the main LFS, in the 2001/02 year, approximately 20 per cent of interviews at wave 1 will be by telephone. Approximately 70 per cent of interviews at waves 2 to 4 will be by telephone. The remaining interviews will be face-to-face. During the 2000/01

year, DfEE and ONS will undertake joint methodological work on looking at the differences in responses between telephone and face-to-face interviewing at wave 1.

Measuring the learning participation target

The learning participation target is monitored at a national level through the National Adult Learning Survey (NALS). However, the sample size for NALS does not allow detailed local analysis. The questions required to monitor this target have therefore been placed into the LFS. The questions will be asked from March to May 2000, following the successful piloting of these questions in December 1999. The actual questions used are shown in waves 1 and 5 of the main LFS and also in the supplementary sample. These questions are identical in wording and order to the questions asked in the NALS in 1997 and 2000.

Survey outputs and relations to other products

The methodology for grossing the survey will be decided following consultation with potential users of the survey. The actual grossing methodology and consultation issues on survey outputs are given in the article on pp231-6 of this issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

Further information

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Technical note

Questions for monitoring the adult learning target

The following questions were taken from the NALS. This was first carried out in 1997 and will be carried out again in 2000. The questions used are identical to those in the NALS questionnaire, but with one crucial difference in terms of routing. The NALS asked each respondent all the questions in order to measure all the different types of learning activity. The LFS only asks respondents the questions until they have answered "yes" to a question about taught learning and then repeats the same process with the questions about non-taught learning until they have answered "yes" again.

Taught learners

TAUTNTRO The next questions are about courses, training, lessons, studying or other tuition you may have done in the past three years:

TAUTQ3 (Applies to everyone aged 16 or older, except: those who have participated in a training course at work in the previous four weeks; those who are currently enrolled on an education course; and those who have done a leisure class in the past four weeks.)

(In the past three years have you been on any taught courses that were meant to lead to qualifications even if you did not obtain them? (Include all courses even if started before then.)*

- 1 yes
2 no

* "taught course" refers to one in which the respondent received some teaching or instruction (this may be face-to-face teaching, or it may have been a course in which the teaching was done through other media – e.g. in written materials, or audio tapes, video tapes etc). The course can be of any length – from one hour of tuition in something, to three-year college courses. Course(s) mentioned earlier are included.

TAUTSK3 (Applies to all who are of working age (16-59/64), or still working, and answering "no" or "don't know" to TAUTQ3.)

(In the past three years have you been on any taught courses designed to help you develop skills that you might use in a job? (Include all courses, however short.)

- 1 yes
2 no

TAUTPR3 (Applies to all answering "no" or "don't know" to TAUTSK3 or those not routed to TAUTSK3 and who answered "No" to TAUTQ3.)

(In the past three years have you attended any courses or received any instruction or tuition in driving, in playing a musical instrument, in an art or craft, in a sport or in any practical skill? (Include all courses and periods of instruction or tuition, however short.)

- 1 yes
2 no

EVEN3 (Applies to all answering "no" or "don't know" to TAUTPR3.)

(In the past three years have you attended any evening classes?

- 1 yes
2 no

Note: adult education classes (non-work-related and non-examination) that take place during the day should be included in TAUTOT3.

TAUTMT3 (Applies to all answering "no" or "don't know" to EVEN3.)

(In the past three years have you carried out any learning which has involved working on your own from a package of materials provided by an employer, college, commercial organisation or other training provider? (Exclude self-taught learning if not working from package of materials supplied by training provider.)

- 1 yes
2 no

Note: an example of a commercial organisation might be Berlitz or Hugo, companies that produce 'teach yourself' language courses with tapes and books to work from. Do not include here periods of learning in which the respondent has taught him/herself about something simply by reading a book about it – to be included in this question it must involve following some sort of course. Later questions will cover more informal types of self-taught learning.

TAUTOT3 (Applies to all answering "no" or "don't know" to TAUTMT3.)

(In the past three years have you been on any other taught course or received any other instruction or tuition in anything? (Include all courses and periods of instruction or tuition, however short.)

Non-taught learning

The section below on non-taught learning (**NTQUL3**, **NTSUP3**, **NTDEV3** and **NTKNW3**) are questions asked of all those of all ages and every economic activity status who have not done on-the-job training in the past four weeks and who are not currently doing an apprenticeship.

NTQUL3

(In the past three years, have you studied for any qualifications without taking part in a taught course?)

- 1 yes
2 no

NTSUP3 (Applies to all who are working (including those who are on New Deal Gateway, education or follow-up options who have a second job) or left last paid job within past three years and answering "no" or "don't know" to NTQUL3.)

(In the past three years have you received any supervised training while you were actually doing a job (by this I mean when a manager or experienced colleague has spent time helping you learn or develop skills as you do specific tasks at work)?

- 1 yes
2 no

NTDEV3 (Applies to all answering "no" or "don't know" to NTSUP3 and to those who were not routed to NTSUP3 and who said "No" to NTQUL3.)

(In the past three years have you spent any time keeping up-to-date with developments in the type of work you do without taking part in a taught course (for example by reading books, journals or manuals, or by attending seminars)?

- 1 yes
2 no

NTKNW3 (Applies to all answering "no" or "don't know" to NTDEV3.)

(In the past three years have you deliberately tried to improve your knowledge about anything or teach yourself a skill without taking part in a taught course?)

- 1 yes
2 no

For example, someone studying for an auditor's examination in their own time or a policewoman studying for her sergeant's examination. It is also possible that examination retakes may be included here if there is no retake course.



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Production of a private sector services Average Earnings Index

By Derek Bird, Prices and Business Statistics Group, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- In order to meet user demand, ONS has now constructed an Average Earnings Index (AEI) series covering private sector services.
- The new index is constructed in the same way as all other AEI indices and is of similar quality to the indices published for broad sectors.
- The new series shows that over the last five years earnings growth in private sector services is generally above that in all services.
- Private services earnings growth was 6.1 per cent in February 2000; earnings excluding bonuses grew by 5.0 per cent. The bonus effect in private services in February 2000 was 1.1 percentage points.
- The new index has been released alongside, but not in, the labour market statistics First Release issued on 19 April 2000. The data were also released electronically via the ONS DataBank® and StatBase® (within Time-zone) systems.
- ONS would welcome user feedback on the appropriate vehicle for release of these data.

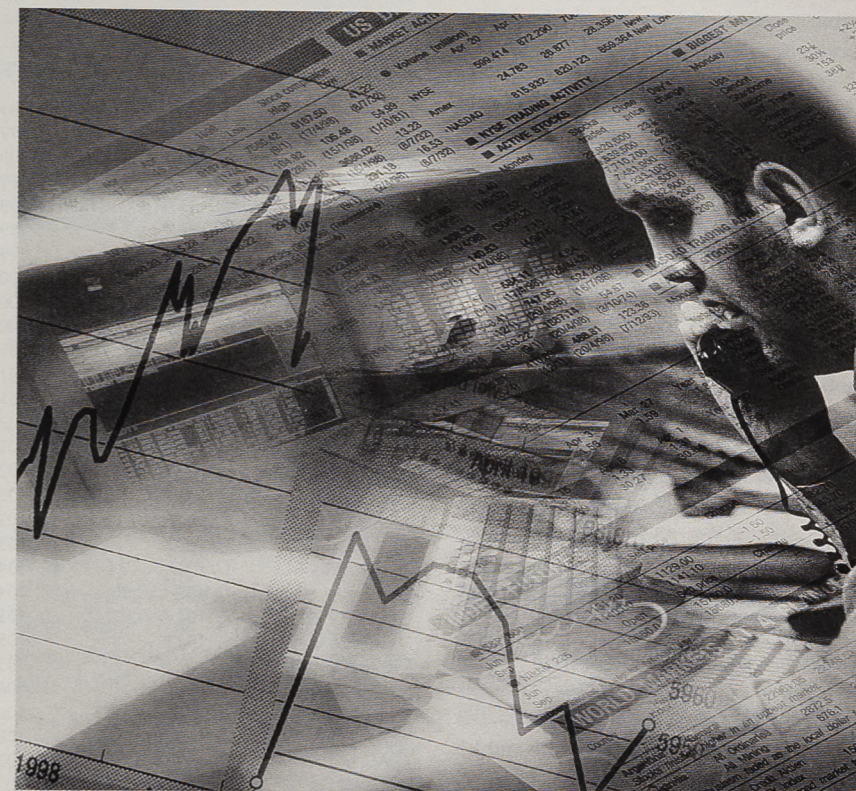


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The development of the new index of average earnings for private sector services is described in this article.

Introduction

IN RESPONSE to user demand, ONS has been developing an index of average earnings growth for the private services sector of the economy. The development of the index and associated quality assurance is now complete, and this article introduces the new index and sets out ONS' plans for future dissemination.

Construction

The index has been constructed in the same way as any other derived from the Average Earnings Index (AEI). Uniquely among the outputs from ONS business surveys, the sample that underpins the AEI is stratified according to the legal status of the enterprise selected for inclusion. This

layer of stratification is in addition to the 'usual' stratification variables of industrial sector and enterprise size.

The legal status marker for each enterprise is obtained from the ONS business register, from which the sample of firms is selected, along with the industry classification. Obtaining this information allows ONS to produce the familiar indices for key aggregates, including public and private sectors of the economy. However, users have asked ONS if it is possible to separate the privately owned part of the service sector from the public. The reasons are obvious: the private service sector is where bonus payments in the economy are most densely concentrated, but the exact opposite is true of public sector

services. Hence, any growth in private service earnings may be disguised by the damping effect of the public sector.

Using the information available for each enterprise in the sample it is possible to construct an index for private sector services.

In doing so, ONS was obliged to consider some of the recommendations made in the reviews of the AEI conducted in 1999. For example, recommendation 37 of the Turnbull-King review¹ constrains ONS from releasing growth rates that include the effects of bonuses for broad SIC components. If the new index were to be described in these terms, ONS would not be able to publish the key elements that show growth including bonuses, nor could it publish a long time-series, and thus a seasonally adjusted estimate.

Having considered these issues with key users of the AEI, ONS concluded that a private sector services index is of similar quality to the indices published for broad sectors that are currently being issued without constraint. Thus, it viewed a private sector services index in the same way as it does the index for manufacturing or the public sector, for example.

One consideration that allowed ONS to come to this conclusion was a comparison of the sample sizes that underpin the broad aggregates that it currently publishes with that for private services. Using data from the new sample of firms introduced in October 1999, the private sector services index is based on responses from approximately 3,450 firms. This is around 50 per cent of the total response and compares with a sample of 1,600 in manufacturing, for example.

A second issue that ONS considered was one of variability in the growth rates that are produced by the new index. Again using the new sample, ONS calculated that the standard error of the month-on-month growth rate in the private sector services index, excluding bonuses, is smaller than that for all other broad aggregate indices currently being published – this again reflects the larger sample size in the private services sector.

Table 1 Average Earnings Index for private sector services: Great Britain; January 1995-February 2000

	Index 1995=100		Annual percentage change		Headline rate Seasonally adjusted
	Not seasonally adjusted JJGF	Seasonally adjusted JJGH	Not seasonally adjusted JJGG	Seasonally adjusted JJGI	
January 1995	98.5	99.0	3.6	3.6	3.2
February 1995	99.2	99.1	2.2	2.2	2.9
March 1995	105.7	99.8	4.9	4.2	3.3
April 1995	99.6	99.5	3.6	3.4	3.2
May 1995	99.0	99.6	2.7	2.8	3.5
June 1995	99.4	99.6	2.3	2.2	2.8
July 1995	99.9	99.7	2.0	2.2	2.4
August 1995	98.6	100.0	1.7	2.1	2.2
September 1995	98.1	100.4	2.5	2.7	2.3
October 1995	98.6	100.9	2.1	2.5	2.4
November 1995	100.3	101.5	2.8	3.2	2.8
December 1995	103.1	101.5	3.4	3.3	3.0
January 1996	101.1	101.5	2.7	2.6	3.0
February 1996	102.6	102.3	3.4	3.3	3.0
March 1996	108.8	102.1	2.9	2.3	2.7
April 1996	103.2	102.8	3.6	3.3	3.0
May 1996	101.8	102.4	2.9	2.8	2.8
June 1996	102.8	103.1	3.4	3.5	3.2
July 1996	103.6	103.5	3.7	3.8	3.4
August 1996	102.1	104.0	3.5	3.9	3.8
September 1996	102.4	104.8	4.3	4.4	4.0
October 1996	102.3	105.0	3.7	4.0	4.1
November 1996	103.6	105.4	3.3	3.8	4.1
December 1996	107.8	105.9	4.6	4.3	4.1
January 1997	106.5	106.6	5.4	5.0	4.4
February 1997	106.8	106.3	4.1	3.9	4.4
March 1997	116.1	108.2	6.8	6.0	5.0
April 1997	107.5	107.1	4.2	4.1	4.7
May 1997	106.8	107.2	4.9	4.7	4.9
June 1997	107.3	107.7	4.4	4.4	4.4
July 1997	108.8	108.8	5.0	5.1	4.7
August 1997	107.3	109.5	5.1	5.3	4.9
September 1997	107.4	110.0	4.9	5.0	5.1
October 1997	107.5	110.7	5.1	5.5	5.2
November 1997	108.9	111.3	5.1	5.6	5.4
December 1997	114.4	112.2	6.1	5.9	5.7
January 1998	112.6	112.6	5.7	5.6	5.7
February 1998	113.6	113.2	6.4	6.5	6.0
March 1998	123.6	114.7	6.4	6.0	6.0
April 1998	115.5	115.0	7.4	7.4	6.6
May 1998	115.3	115.5	8.0	7.7	7.0
June 1998	113.5	113.8	5.9	5.7	6.9
July 1998	115.4	115.5	6.1	6.2	6.5
August 1998	112.8	115.4	5.1	5.4	5.8
September 1998	113.5	116.4	5.7	5.8	5.8
October 1998	113.0	116.6	5.0	5.3	5.5
November 1998	114.3	117.2	5.0	5.3	5.5
December 1998	119.8	117.3	4.8	4.5	5.0
January 1999	118.1	117.8	4.9	4.6	4.8
February 1999	120.4	119.7	6.0	5.8	5.0
March 1999	130.7	121.0	5.7	5.5	5.3
April 1999	119.3	119.1	3.3	3.6	4.9
May 1999	120.2	120.1	4.2	4.0	4.4
June 1999	120.9	121.1	6.5	6.4	4.7
July 1999	121.1	121.3	5.0	5.1	5.1
August 1999	119.4	122.2	5.9	5.9	5.8
September 1999	119.0	122.4	4.9	5.2	5.4
October 1999	119.4	123.3	5.7	5.8	5.6
November 1999	120.5	123.9	5.4	5.7	5.6
December 1999	128.6	125.6	7.3	7.1	6.3
January 2000	127.1	126.6	7.6	7.5	6.8
February 2000	127.7	126.9	6.1	5.9	6.9

Source: Office for National Statistics

Private sector services

The index, together with annual growth rates, is presented in Table 1. The path of the private sector services index is compared with all services in Figure 1.

While it tracks that of the all services index closely, it shows that, as expected, growth rates in private sector services are higher than in the all-services index – the difference being accounted for by the lower growth rates in public sector average earnings.

The effects of bonuses

There will inevitably be interest in the effect that bonuses play on this index, since this is the sector where they are most densely concentrated. To address this, ONS has calculated an index excluding the effect of bonuses. However, recognising the impact of the discontinuity in the bonus series introduced when the survey questionnaire was changed in February 1999, it is only publishing the excluding bonus growth rate for February 2000 onwards. ONS does not believe users' interests would be adequately served by its calculating an effect known to be misleading.

The excluding bonus estimate of annual growth to February 2000 is 5.0 per cent, which compares with 6.1 per cent when bonuses are included. Thus, the bonus effect in private sector services is 1.1 percentage points, 1.6 points greater than in manufacturing and 1.1 points larger than the public sector effect.

Dissemination

The new index has been released alongside, but not in, the labour market statistics First Release issued on 19 April 2000. The data were also released electronically via the ONS DataBank® and StatBase® (within Time-zone) systems. These releases included data from January 1990 up to and including February 2000, with the new index having the same base period as other AEI series, of 1995=100.

The future dissemination arrangements entail ONS including the private sector services AEI in a supplementary table to the ONS labour market statistics First Release for the period May to July 2000 inclusive. In August 2000 the private sector services AEI will replace the production sector estimates in Tables 15 and 16 of the First Release. Since manufacturing accounts

for more than 95 per cent of the production sector, the two series tend to track each other closely. The removal of the production sector data should not therefore limit the ability to interpret earnings growth in different sectors of the economy. The production sector data will continue to be available electronically and via ONS journals, including *Labour Market Trends*.

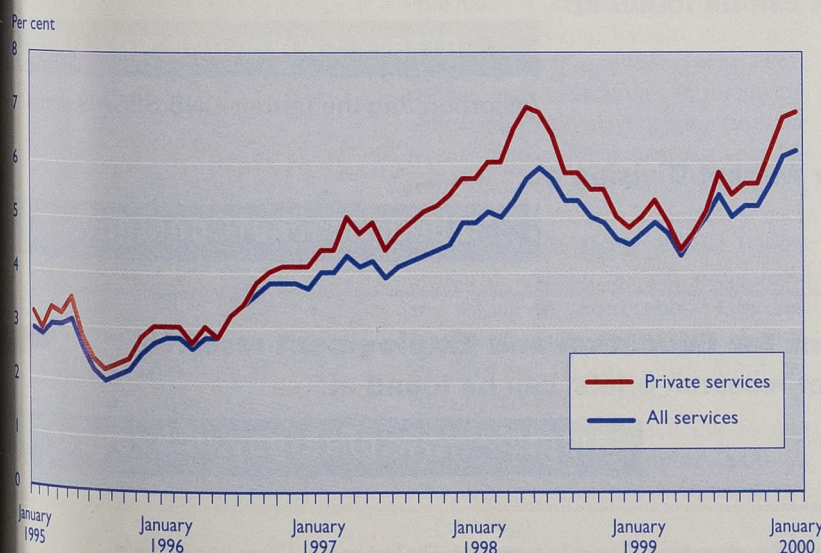
Feedback

ONS would welcome your feedback on these data. It would also be grateful to receive any views you may have on the proposal to replace the production sector AEI with that for private sector services from August 2000. Should you have any views or require further information, please contact the author.

Note

¹ Review of the Revisions to the Average Earnings Index, report submitted by Sir Andrew Turnbull and Mervyn King, The Stationery Office, March 1999.

Figure 1 Headline rate of annual earnings growth; Great Britain; January 1995-February 2000



Source: Office for National Statistics

Further information

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You can also e-mail the Labour Market Division on:

labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Information on the **Department for Education and Employment** research programme, including copies of research briefs, can be found at:

<http://www.dfee.gov.uk/research>

The **Department of Trade and Industry** Employment Relations Directorate's employment market analysis and research website can be found at:

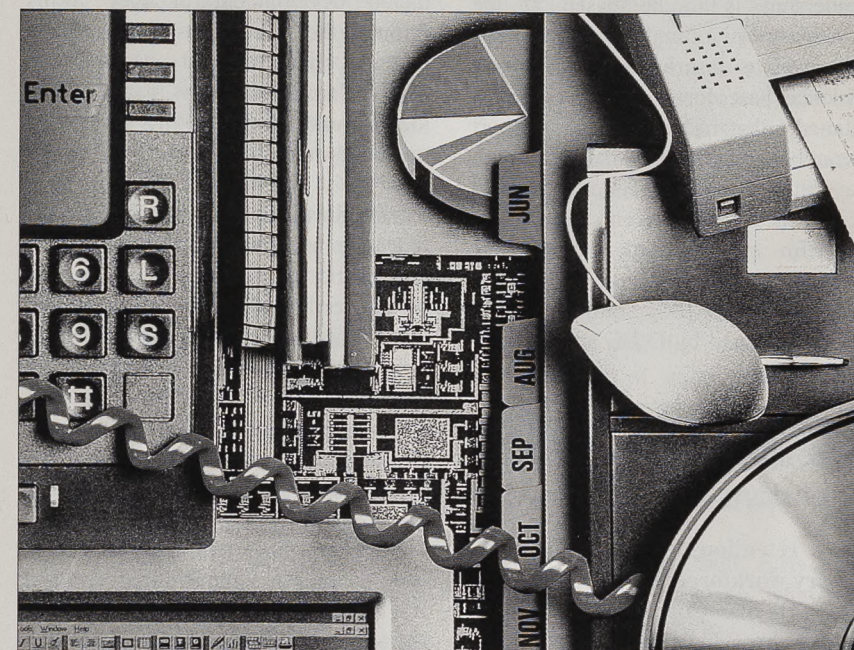
<http://www.dti.gov.uk/emar>

Department for Education and Employment research programme 2000-2001

By Finance and Analytical Services, Department for Education and Employment

Key points

- Each year the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) undertakes a programme of research to assist in achieving its aim and objectives and reflecting DfEE policy and evaluation requirements.
- Projects currently planned for 2000-2001 are listed in the article. Additional projects may be commissioned during the year.
- This year DfEE will be issuing quarterly updates on the programme and asking for expressions of interest for those projects due to start each quarter.
- In 1999-2000 DfEE set up two new research centres; a research information unit; and established the National Forum for Educational Research. For 2000-2001 a research centre on information and communication technologies is planned.



This article summarises the Department for Education and Employment's research programme for the financial year 2000-2001. For completeness, research relating to schools is also listed.

Introduction

EACH YEAR the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) undertakes a programme of research to assist in achieving its aim and objectives. Research projects reflect DfEE policy and evaluation requirements, with some proposals emerging from the research prospectus issued last year and from seminars held with members of the external research community each year. This year DfEE will be issuing quarterly updates on the programme and asking for expressions of interest for those projects due to start each quarter. The first update, which forms the basis of this article, shows:

- details of those projects due to start between April-September 2000 for which expressions of interest are requested;
- brief details of the rest of the programme for which expressions of interest are not required yet; and

- details of those projects which are either extensions to existing work or covered by 'special' commissioning action (i.e. via the *Official Journal of the European Communities-OJEC*) for which expressions of interest are not appropriate.

Research centres

In 1999-2000 DfEE set up two new research centres (on the wider benefits of learning and the economics of education); a research information unit on evidence-informed policy and practice similar to the Cochrane Collaboration in medical research; and established the National Forum for Educational Research. For 2000-2001 a research centre on information and communication technologies (ICT) is planned and this will be advertised in OJEC later in the year.

Research programme for the National Leadership College

The National College for School Leadership is to be based at the University of Nottingham. The college will need to ensure there is a strong evidence base for its work, and it is planned that DfEE will support research on school leadership through the college. Individual studies would be contracted to different institutions, but with a programme co-ordinator drawing together and disseminating the outcomes. The programme will be jointly managed by DfEE and the new college.

Other work

Extensions to current work

Entry, retention and loss in the day nursery workforce: Part II

The Thomas Coram Research Unit, Institute of Education, University of London will undertake this work as part of the current project it is undertaking on behalf of DfEE. Part II will comprise follow-up interviews with the students and day-nursery workers to find out how many people leave childcare work, or do not take a childcare job after studying for a childcare qualification, and why.

Projects for which invitations to tender have already been issued

Recruiting and training young people and adults: research into employers' use of Key Skills and the potential of 'graduation'

Research is needed into the recruitment and training practises of employers to inform two key policy areas. Firstly, the development of options for a 'graduation' certificate achievable by the majority of young people by age 19. To develop and assess the efficacy of different courses and models of graduation, research is needed with employers who recruit 16 to 19-year-olds – either to jobs or to training –

who are at level 2 or below, to find out what employers look for in practice when recruiting from this group and whether a graduation certificate would be helpful to them. Secondly, the continued development of Key Skills through the dissemination of a good practice guide targeted at small and medium sized employers, to help them identify and use Key Skills in recruitment and training.

Career development loan defaults

Research is required to identify and understand the reasons why people default on their career development loans. This will improve the cost-effectiveness of government support for loans, and make it possible to lever in more support from banks, for example by improving the predictability of default so that interest rates can be made more favourable to learners.

Invitations to tenders due to be issued April-June 2000

220/2000 The Youth Cohort Study: postal survey of 21-year-olds

The YCS is a postal survey of 21-year-olds to provide information on the routes young people have taken since leaving full-time education and the qualifications they have gained since Year 11. This survey will be used to improve the basis of assumptions about progress to the National Targets level 3. It will also inform DfEE's thinking about the routes young people take after leaving compulsory full-time education and influences and barriers to participation.

213/2000 YCS – interview and postal survey of 17- and 19-year-olds

This interview survey of 17- and 19-year-olds will examine barriers to participation and attainment. The survey will be an interview survey targeted at those who have not achieved a level 3 qualification. The sample will be drawn from those who took part in sweep 1 of cohort 10 and sweep 3 of cohort 9. The survey will seek to determine progress made towards the tar-

gets, qualifications gained since Year 11 and the routes they have taken. Information on aspirations of young people, what influences their decisions and the barriers they face will also be collected.

210/2000 Research to inform the development and implementation of the Connexions Service

It is not possible to specify precisely what research will be needed at this stage; it is expected that four or five inter-linked research projects will be required covering the following areas:

- focused 'action research' in pathfinder areas to support their effective development and to inform planning and good practice for national implementation;
- employer surveys to gather views on the employer perspective of what is needed from the service;
- surveys of young people and their parents to gather their views on the operation of the service;
- surveys of, and/or focus groups with main partners and agencies who will be involved in delivery at the local level (e.g. social services, schools, youth justice teams); and
- international literature review of measures to support youth in other countries and evidence of their effectiveness.

173/2000 The gender pay gap – a review of EU literature and secondary analysis

An overview of robust EU-based research which has looked at the incidence of, and reasons for, the difference in earnings between men and women. Also includes secondary analysis of existing data from longitudinal and cross-sectional employment studies, to investigate the relative impact on pay of factors such as industry and occupational sector, union membership, childcare commitments etc.

203/2000 Secondary analysis of graduate career paths data

Secondary analysis of the data set collected from a longitudinal survey of graduate career paths for the three-and-a-half years following graduation.

204/2000 The contribution of education and training to long-run employability

The outcome of the post-16 review has emphasised the issue of training and education and its links with employability. To assist with policy design this study seeks to explore these links by reviewing existing evidence (e.g. from evaluations) and possibly using large-scale datasets to assess whether there is any link between the level of education and training and long-run employability.

139/2000 Basic skills – what works?

DfEE has come up with a set of responses to the Moser Report. It will need to monitor progress towards the effectiveness of these responses. This project will assist this process by studying what processes are best suited to ensuring individuals gain the basic skills in the workplace. It will begin with a review of existing evidence on the effectiveness of different approaches and then move on to looking at a sample of individuals and employers participating in the range of DfEE programmes to improve basic skills.

142/2000 Longitudinal study of ICT learning

This large-scale longitudinal study will examine the labour market and other outcomes of learning, which is delivered using information and communication technologies (ICT). The research will inform the development of effective ICT-based learning, and the targeting of provision.

206/2000 Enhancing the internal verifier (IV) and assessor roles

The research should identify the tangible benefits that accrue to organisations whose employees act as assessors or IVs – both national vocational qualifications (NVQ)-related benefits and also more general organisational ones (e.g. Investors in People,) where these internal quality assurance (QA) personnel are contributing to the overall QA ethos. The additional skills and knowledge which IVs and assessors contribute to their employing organisations should be highlighted. Benefits

that accrue to individuals should also be identified.

208/2000 Reasons for fall in NVQ take-up

The project will need to isolate clearly the reasons behind this development across a range of ages, sectors and provision. It should also shed light on how to address these issues, differentiating between those causes that can be tackled and those which are beyond control. The project will build on an analysis of all the relevant statistical sources such as the Labour Force Survey (LFS), Skill Needs in Britain and the Qualifications Curriculum Authority NVQ database which it is planned to conduct in-house. A sample of people, employers and providers will be identified for more in-depth qualitative research.

176/2000 Feasibility study for a longitudinal survey of the impact of out-of-school childcare on children

There is a large expansion in out-of-school childcare as a result of the National Childcare Strategy. This study will look at the feasibility of a longitudinal survey examining the impact of out-of-school childcare on school-age children. If found feasible, the longitudinal survey will be commissioned separately (see 178/2000).

136/2000 Review of the impact of national training organisations' skills foresight reports

By April 2000 all recognised NTOs (currently 71) will have produced skills foresight reports. These reports will inform the 15 NTO skill-sector dialogue-group seminars taking place between January 2000 and October 2001. Furthermore, each NTO's report should fundamentally underpin their strategic planning. This review will demonstrate whether NTOs have or are capable of producing thorough reports on future likely skill gaps and shortages.

187/2000 Achievement by ethnic minority pupils in isolated communities

Many ethnic minority pupils live in homogenous communities in urban

areas. However a significant proportion now attend schools with few ethnic minority pupils in rural areas or predominantly white urban/suburban catchment areas. Information is required on the factors affecting the achievement levels of these pupils. The work initially will be targeted and qualitative in order to explore issues in depth for these pupils in comparison with existing information about ethnic minority populations generally.

188/2000 Administrative support staff – impact on pupil performance

Information is required on what teachers do with the time released by the presence of extra administrative support and how that can best be used to support pupil attainment.

198/2000 Effective pedagogy in the early years

From September 2000, early learning goals, which set out what most children are expected to achieve by the end of reception year, will replace the current desirable learning outcomes. Research is needed on effective teaching and learning strategies in early years education.

199/2000 Ethnic minorities and higher education

A multi-stranded research project examining the experiences of, and outcomes for, ethnic minority students and staff in higher education (HE). The project will focus on four areas: admissions to HE of ethnic minority students; ethnic minority students' experiences of HE and subsequent attainment; ethnic minority students' transition into the labour market; and the recruitment and employment status of ethnic minority staff in HE institutions.

191/2000 Research into the cost-effectiveness of regulation systems

Research is needed about the impact on processes and outcomes of early years services regulatory systems. The work would examine and quantify in the widest sense the cost and benefits of such systems, taking account of implementation, compliance, wider effects and outcomes.

207/2000 Reasons for younger worker drop-out from NVQ units and full NVQs

A study targeted at reasons for younger worker drop-out from NVQ units and full NVQs to complement the existing study examining older worker drop-out. The study should provide the explanation behind the evidence of failure to complete NVQs and give indication of where and how a successful intervention could be made.

185/2000 Study of children permanently excluded from school

The research will track a sample of children who are excluded from school, including those who drop out of the system completely. It will examine how well they do once out of school, their achievements and destinations.

143/2000 Evaluation of the economic and other benefits of basic skill acquisition

This is a multi-phase project using comparison groups to assess the benefits that flow from individuals improving their basic skills during adult life. The feasibility of using experimental methods is being considered. The outcomes to be covered include both wage returns to individuals, and wider economic and social benefits.

175/2000 Repeat of parents' demand for childcare survey

The 1999 baseline survey of parents' demand for childcare, a nationally representative survey of parents, will be repeated in 2001 to look at the early impact of the National Childcare Strategy on the use of childcare and childcare costs; the demand for childcare (including parents' views on number of places, quality, information provision, affordability, accessibility, reliability); and the barrier that childcare presents to labour market participation. The survey will also examine the impact on parents of initiatives such as the Childcare Tax Credit and ChildcareLink/local information services. There will be an enhanced sub-sample of student parents to look at their needs for childcare.

145/2000 Literature review on adult community-based learning

A thematic literature review is required to bring together the wide range of evidence on best approaches to delivering community-based adult learning. The work will underpin policy decisions on how best to stimulate demand for, and design the supply of, this type of learning provision.

154/2000 Effects of psychological factors on employability – implications for policy and delivery of active labour market policies

Past research has shown that psychological factors, such as commitment to paid employment, can have major effects on work search, obtaining employment and employment retention. Much of this evidence came, however, from studies of those unemployed after long-term employment who are now a relatively small proportion of those targeted by current Welfare-to-Work policies. It is likely that psychological factors still have a major influence on the behaviour of the new 'outsiders' targeted for labour market assistance but that there are substantial differences from the long-term unemployed that are relevant in devising and implementing policy. A literature/research review to produce a summary of evidence, draw out implications for policy and delivery practice and outline an agenda for future research is needed. This research is intended to produce greater effectiveness in delivering policy by creating understanding of possible reasons for: low take-up of voluntary programmes; drop-out from programmes; relatively small effect of programmes; and programmes not always producing sustained employment for participants.

161/2000 Case studies of employer good practice in the employment and retention of older workers

Throughout the 1980s and 1990s labour force participation among the over-50s has been in decline. However, current demographic trends indicate that over the next decade older people will continue to form an increasing proportion of the available workforce.

This research will involve a series of case studies with employers and employees in approximately 30-40 small, medium and large companies identified as having introduced innovative policies to retain older workers.

133/2000 Research on the relationship between volunteering and employability

Part of the implicit rationale for promoting volunteering is an assumption that the activity increases young people's participation and employability. Young people commonly refer to issues relating to employability when asked what motivates them to volunteer. However, research linking volunteering to increased employability is patchy. This project aims to produce a rigorous quantitative study of the impact of volunteering on the employment prospects of young unemployed people.

150/2000 Research on how well inter-departmental approaches to regeneration address DfEE's objectives

There are a number of inter-departmental approaches to regeneration into which education and employment objectives are well embedded. The research will focus on a limited number of key themes in relation to DfEE's objectives (for example, truancy, KS2 results and adult participation in learning) and assess how well these are being tackled in a range of projects running over different time periods.

Invitations to tenders due to be issued July-September 2000

217/2000 Development of a model to estimate the costs to the Exchequer and economy of social exclusion

To develop a model for assessing the costs of disaffection, which can be adapted to appraise a variety of DfEE policies aimed at promoting social inclusion and present a review of the international literature on attempts to calculate the costs of social exclusion. The model will help DfEE to obtain more robust estimates of the impact of its policies.

179/2000 Entry, retention and loss among the out-of-school childcare workforce

Information is needed by policymakers to inform a recruitment and retention strategy, and to provide data for economic models. This research will clarify the processes by which workers in the out-of-school childcare sector decide to enter childcare work, what influences them to stay or leave the occupational sector, and issues surrounding qualification and training. The project will comprise a survey of out-of-school workers, and a follow-up survey one year later.

200/2000 The impact of student support arrangements on participation in HE and the labour market

A series of surveys examining students' decision-making processes in relation to HE entry and the transition from HE into the labour market. Annual surveys of potential students and graduates will assess any changes in participation and the reasons for these.

141/2000 Longitudinal follow-up to NALS 2000

To inform the targeting of resources on the most effective adult learning mechanisms, DfEE needs evidence on the medium-term benefits for individuals. This longitudinal work will have a similar data collection methodology to the recently published *Pathways in Adult Learning*, and will build on that study by focusing on the outcomes of learning.

183/2000 Adult pupil ratios including use of teaching assistants

Research will analyse the impact of class size, adult-pupil ratios and well-trained teaching assistants on primary pupil performance. The project would represent an extension of an existing DfEE-funded project for KS1 into KS2.

135/2000 Nature of training and motivation to train in small firms

Detailed, up-to-date information is needed on the continuing barriers to training in small firms. For example, why do some small firms train and what benefits do they obtain? How

training in small firms differs to that in medium-large firms, and are the benefits different? The work will also aim to establish whether informal learning is more important than formal learning in small firms (as is often stated) and, if so, how it can best be structured, applied and the possibilities for assessment.

196/2000 Teachers' experiences of assessment, support and training

Information is needed to examine the impact of sex, ethnicity, age and disability on teachers' career progression. In particular, this research would examine teachers' experiences of DfEE's training policies.

209/2000 Feasibility study for the long-term evaluation of MA and NTr

To conduct a feasibility study into the assessment of the long-term impact of Modern Apprenticeships and National Traineeships against their objectives to improve participants' employability (job sustainability and productivity). The research will analyse the potential for alternative evaluation methods, including comparison group methods, and examine the potential for using existing (and new proposed) datasets. It will make recommendations for a subsequent evaluation project and draw up a detailed specification. Subsequent evaluation would inform policy decisions on work-based training for young people.

216/2000 The influence of the school in the decision to participate in learning post -16

The purpose of this study would be to use aggregate statistics to quantify and identify the relative characteristics of the schools that fall into the category of rising attainment, but stable or falling participation, and through in-depth qualitative work, isolate any 'school effects' (e.g. quality of careers education and guidance – CEG – ethos of the school, style of leadership, curriculum content) which might explain the relatively poor staying-on rates of students.

11/2000 Survey of the delivery of careers education and guidance in schools

The research will have four main objectives: to investigate the extent to which the 'focusing' of the careers service towards those in greatest need has resulted in changes in the nature of CEG provision within schools; to examine the ways in which schools are implementing Section 43 of the Education Act 1997 and draw out good practice lessons for wider dissemination; to investigate the links between CEG and the effective delivery of work related learning initiatives in schools; and to investigate the extent to which schools take explicit account of equality of opportunity issues when devising and delivering programmes of CEG.

158/2000 Supported employment for people with severe mental health problems: study of costs and benefits

Exploration of the operation, costs and effectiveness of two supported employment models (the place-train approach and the train-place approach) for people with mental health problems. Comparison of the outcomes for people in two work-support schemes with those of people in the same locality and with the same type of disabilities due to mental illness, but who do not receive such services.

151/2000 Impact of full-time education on JSA recipients

Research is needed to assess the longer-term impact on Jobseeker's Allowance claimants of participating in full-time education. This, in effect, delays their (re-)entry into employment and may possibly not be in their best short-term interests. The research will tell DfEE more about the long-term outcomes in terms of increased employability and the quality and sustainability of any employment gained by the individual.

156/2000 The impact of new technologies on employment opportunities for people with long-term disabilities

An exploration of the impact of new technologies on employment opportu-

nities for people with long-term disabilities. A literature review to highlight prior research and knowledge in this area, as well as in-depth interviews, case studies and focus groups to explore the current situation in British industry.

214/2000 Survey of the use of ICT to support the delivery of careers education in schools and colleges

Effective use of ICT, including the Internet and the National Grid for Learning, is seen as key to improving the quality of careers education in schools and colleges. This study is needed to explore current capability and practice in schools and colleges and to draw out examples of good practice which can be disseminated to institutions and used to inform how to make the most effective use of ICT in delivering careers education and guidance in schools and colleges.

192/2000 Pupil mobility in schools

Following an earlier study, more detailed research on pupil mobility in secondary schools will be carried out to identify the patterns, processes and causes of mobility and to draw out the implications for school management, organisation and teaching and learning.

148/2000 Family learning

Qualitative research to explore issues around family education, looking at parents' relationships with schools and the impact of this on adult participation in learning, and the attainment of both children and adults.

202/2000 Higher education institution provision for disabled students

A review of good practice in HE institution provision for disabled students, not restricted to issues of physical access. The research will include HE institutions' admissions practices for disabled students and their provision for such students throughout their HE careers. The review will inform widening participation policy development and will collect evidence of good practice

193/2000 Longitudinal study of pupils measuring value added of pre-schools and schools to KS2

The primary aim of such a study would be to provide ongoing formative and summative information on both short, medium and longer-term effects of pre-school and school experience on a variety of educational, cognitive, behavioural and social outcomes and to provide a clear understanding of the interrelationship between institutional and social factors affecting outcomes. This is likely to be preceded by a feasibility study.

152/2000 Broadcasting and active learning

Broadcasting has a well-established role in adult learning, largely working with committed learners, for example through the Open University. Broadcasting could also become a major plank in widening participation and bringing in those currently uncommitted. The project will investigate the effectiveness and potential of broad-

casting through conducting qualitative research on the experiences of viewers/listeners/learners and the intentions of broadcasters, and map these findings against policy objectives.

Projects to be commissioned later in year

194/2000 Evaluation age and the fear factor among employers and older workers

157/2000 Ethnicity, sex and disability

149/2000 Sex and adult community learning

166/2000 Work-home balance working practices: case studies

205/2000 Students' experiences of higher education

134/2000 Follow-up survey of employers' awareness of NTOs and their services

168/2000 Children with learning and mental health difficulties: a co-ordinated approach to data

146/2000 Basic skills baseline survey

Information for potential contractors

Research and evaluation projects funded by DfEE are normally undertaken by independent research organisations, academics, consultancies etc., following a process of competitive tendering. DfEE maintains a database of organisations with experience relevant to undertaking its research and is keen to extend the number of potential contractors. If your organisation wishes to be added to the database please request a registration form by phoning our answerphone service on 0114 259 3232 or by e-mailing dfee.research@dfee.gov.uk.

If you wish to express a specific interest in undertaking any of the projects due to be commissioned this quarter an expres-

sion of interest form (one form for each project) is available on the DfEE website at <http://www.dfee.gov.uk/research/>. Please return forms by e-mail to dfee.expressions@dfee.gov.uk, or by post to Graeme Rothwell, EORPI, Room W601, DfEE, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, or by fax to 0114 259 3858.

An expression of interest does not guarantee an invitation to tender.

Copies of a research brief containing the information in this article can also be found at the above web address. Printed copies are available from the DfEE Publications Centre (tel. 0845 6022260). Please quote ref: RBProg.

Labour Force Survey: regrossing and seasonal adjustment

By Mehdi Hussain and Adrian Jones, Socio-Economic Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- In April revised Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates were released covering spring 1992 to winter 1999/2000 inclusive, using new population totals (for the period autumn 1993 to autumn 1999 inclusive) and a new seasonal adjustment methodology for the entire period.

- The effect of regrossing increases over time, as population totals used under the previous grossing regime become more and more out of step with the latest totals used for the regrossing.

- However, even by the end of the regrossing period, unadjusted employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity rates change by less than 0.2 percentage points.

- The new seasonal adjustment methodology gives rise to greater additivity and consistency between treatment of national and regional series.

- The biggest absolute revision to the main quarterly seasonally adjusted estimates was 221,000 for economic activity in August-October 1999, which represents 0.75 per cent change between the old and new estimate.

- The largest revision in percentage terms was for ILO unemployment in August-October 1998, which increased by 1.37 per cent.

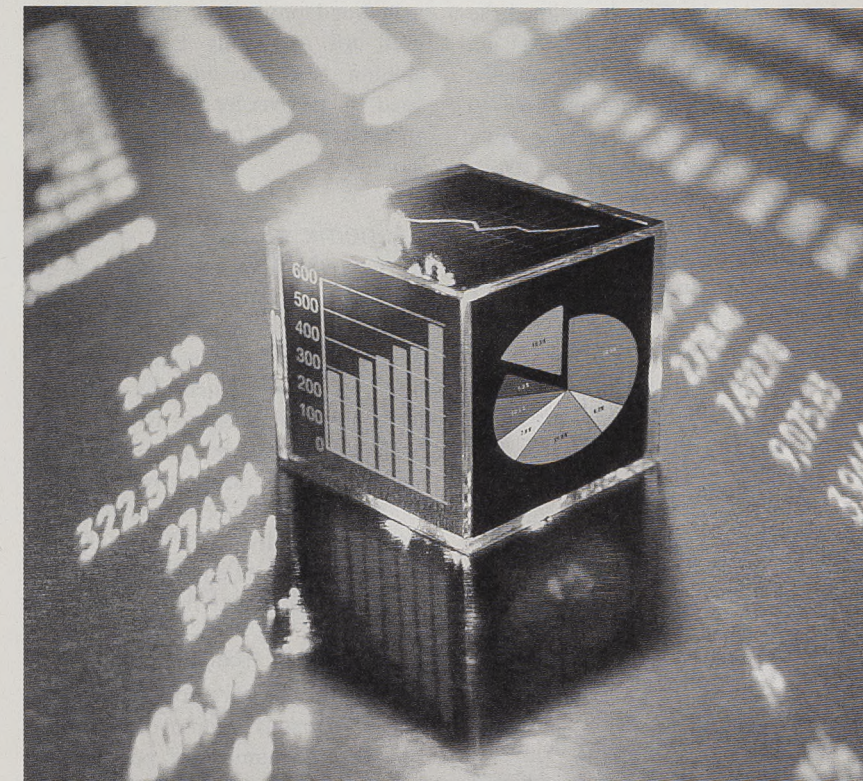


Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

In April revised LFS estimates were released using new population totals and a new seasonal adjustment methodology. This article describes the effects of regrossing to new population totals, the seasonal adjustment review and the overall revisions to LFS estimates.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE is divided into three parts: an analysis of regrossed Labour Force Survey (LFS) data; a description of the seasonal adjustment review of the LFS data; and a description of the level of changes to seasonally adjusted data.

The first part describes the method for regrossing and release of regrossed data, and provides data on the scale of changes as a result of regrossing, the methodology for which was described in the February 2000 edition of *Labour Market Trends* (see pp83-90). The second part expands on information provided in the same article on the review of the seasonal adjustment methodolo-

gy. Finally, the third part describes the scale of changes as a result of regrossing and the new seasonal adjustment methodology.

Regrossing

The LFS collects information from a sample of the population. To convert this information to give estimates for the population, it must be weighted or 'grossed'. This is achieved by calculating weighting factors (often referred to simply as 'weights') that can be applied to each sampled individual in such a way that the weighted results match the population in terms of the

age distribution, sex and region of residence. The population figures that are used in the weighting process are referred to as 'grossing control totals'.

The article in February 2000 edition of *Labour Market Trends* outlined the methodology behind a revision ('regrossing') of LFS data. Essentially, data for the period autumn 1993 to autumn 1999 would be revised using more up-to-date grossing totals. Grossing totals from winter 1999 onwards would also be produced using sub-national population projections and the annual population estimates as they become available.

Following the regrossing, time series of rolling three-month averages would also be revised, not only through regrossing but also through the new seasonal adjustment methodology.

In April, quarterly regional databases and certain unitary authority/county databases with revised weightings were released. Revised rolling monthly averages tables and revised quarterly local area tables were also released. ONS plans to release regrossed household and remaining unitary authority/county databases on 27 July. Further details of the unitary authority/county databases appears in the article on pp231-6 of this edition of *Labour Market Trends*.

The February 2000 labour market statistics First Release and the March 2000 edition of *Labour Market Trends* (see p99) outlined the estimated scale of the revisions to LFS data that would be released in April, for the number of people in different categories of economic status, for the spring 1999 quarter.

This part of the article presents analyses outlining the effect of regrossing on LFS data back to autumn 1993 for broad areas of interest to LFS users. It includes a summary of specific analyses on the number of people with different qualifications, carried out by the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE); the contact for any enquiries on these analyses is given at the end of the article.

Analysis of results

As a result of regrossing, the total number of people aged 16 and over increases by 5,000 for autumn 1993. This is equivalent to an increase of less

than 0.1 per cent of the total population aged 16 and over. However, the effect of regrossing increases over time, as past population estimates are superseded by more recent population estimates and projections that have been used for regrossing LFS data. For autumn 1999 the number of people aged 16 and over increases by 220,000, equivalent to 0.4 per cent of this population.

Economic status

The effect of regrossing is to increase LFS estimates of numbers of people in different economic statuses over time. Thus in autumn 1993 (the first LFS quarter which was regrossed) the number of people employed rises by 4,000, the number of persons classified as ILO unemployed falls by 2,000 and the number of persons economically inactive rises by 3,000. The changes in rates of employment, unemployment and inactivity are less than 0.1 per cent.

For autumn 1999 (the final LFS quarter which was regrossed) the number of persons employed rises by 206,000, the number of persons ILO unemployed by 9,000 and the number of persons economically inactive by 5,000. The working-age employment rate rises by less than 0.1 per cent, the working-age economic inactivity rate falls by less than 0.2 per cent and the ILO unemployment rate rises by less than 0.1 per cent.

Economic status by sex

In percentage terms, the increase in numbers across all states of economic activity is broadly equal for both sexes. For autumn 1999, as a result of

Table 1 Economic status by age: percentage change as a result of regrossing; United Kingdom; autumn 1999

	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Total aged and over
16-17	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
18-24	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.3
25-34	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.7
35-49	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
50-59/64	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
60/65+	0.4	1.1	-0.4	-0.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

regrossing the number of men and women of all ages in employment both increase by 0.8 per cent, the number of people ILO unemployed increases by 0.5 per cent and 0.6 per cent for men and women respectively; while the number of people economically inactive falls by 0.1 per cent for men and rises by 0.1 per cent for women.

Economic status by age

Table 1 shows the effect of regrossing on LFS estimates for different states of economic activity by age for the autumn 1999 LFS quarter. The number of people in each category of economic status increases for most age groups. The population age group that sees the largest population increase is those aged 25 to 34 inclusive (by 1.7 per cent).

LFS estimates for the number of people aged 16-17 inclusive and those above state retirement age actually fall. Those in the youngest age group see a fall in the number in each type of economic status. However, for those above state retirement age, only those classified as economically inactive see a fall in their number.

The 18-24 age group sees no increase as a result of regrossing in their number employed. For those ILO unemployed and those economically inactive, the age group which sees the smallest percentage increase was those aged 50-59/64 inclusive.

Economic status by government office region

Table 2 shows economic status by government office region for the autumn 1999 quarter, ranked in ascending order of population increase as a

Table 2 Economic status by government office region: percentage change as a result of regrossing; United Kingdom; autumn 1999

	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Total aged 16 and over
North East	-0.1	-0.5	-1.4	-0.7
North West	0.0	-1.3	-1.1	-0.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.0	-1.3	-0.9	-0.4
South West	-0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
Wales	0.6	-0.4	-1.1	-0.1
East Midlands	-0.6	-0.5	0.8	-0.1
West Midlands	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.2
Scotland	0.8	0.9	-0.6	0.3
East	0.7	-0.2	1.0	0.8
Northern Ireland	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6
South East	2.1	1.5	0.5	1.6
London	2.5	3.5	1.4	2.2
United Kingdom	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

result of regrossing for those aged 16 and over. It shows that most of those regions experiencing an increase in their population size also see a disproportionately higher percentage increase in the number of people in employment. Furthermore, most of those regions experiencing a decrease in their population size also see a disproportionately higher percentage decrease in the number of people ILO unemployed.

Employment by industry

Table 3 shows the effect of regrossing on LFS estimates for the number

of people employed across industry sectors, in ascending order of change. The transport and communications, banking, finance and insurance and other services groupings see a higher than average increase in their numbers in employment (equivalent to increases of 19,000, 50,000 and 16,000 respectively).

Employment by full-time/part-time status

The effect of regrossing has been to increase LFS estimates for the number of both full-time and part-time employees gradually over the autumn 1993-autumn 1999 regrossing period. Thus,

Table 3 Employment by industry sector: percentage change as a result of regrossing; United Kingdom; autumn 1999

Industry grouping	Percentage change
Workplace outside UK	0.0
Energy and water	0.4
Manufacturing	0.5
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	0.5
Public administration, education and health	0.7
Agriculture and fishing	0.7
Construction	0.8
Other services	1.0
Transport and communication	1.0
Banking, finance and insurance	1.2
Total in employment	0.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

for autumn 1996 regrossed LFS estimates of the number of persons in full-time employment is higher than previous LFS estimates, by 91,000 (an increase of 0.5 per cent). For those in part-time employment, the number increases by 19,000 (an increase of 0.3 per cent).

For autumn 1999 regrossed LFS estimates of the number of persons in full-time employment are higher than previous LFS estimates, by 169,000 (an increase of 0.8 per cent). For those in part-time employment, the number increases by 37,000 (an increase of 0.5 per cent).

Qualifications

DfEE has carried out an analysis of how regrossing has affected LFS estimates of the number of people with different levels of NVQ-level qualifications for the spring 1997 LFS quarter. For that quarter, estimates of people with NVQ level 5 qualifications rise by 0.9 per cent; with NVQ level 4 qualifications rise by 0.6 per cent; with NVQ level 3 qualifications rise by 0.4 per cent; with NVQ level 2 qualifications rise by 0.4 per cent; with NVQ level 1 qualifications rise by 0.5 per cent; with no NVQ-level qualifications rise by 0.2 per cent; and those who did not know rise by 0.7 per cent.

Seasonal adjustment review

Each year a review is made of the seasonal adjustment of the LFS series (see Box 1). As part of this year's review, and in conjunction with the regrossing of the LFS, ONS has introduced a new methodology from March-May 1992 onwards.

The users of LFS seasonally adjusted data had identified the need for greater additivity (i.e. component series adding to their aggregate series over all time periods) within the LFS series. Therefore a review of the methodology was conducted in consultation with an interdepartmental project board and with input from an external advisor, Dr Chris Chatfield of the University of Bath. A summary of the new methodology is given below.

Box 1 Seasonal adjustment with X-11 ARIMA

Seasonal adjustment is a process of identifying and removing the seasonal component from a time series. It helps users to interpret underlying trends. For example, there may be large increases in many LFS estimates each summer as a result of school leavers entering the labour market. By removing these seasonal effects one can get a clearer idea of the underlying change in the labour force from quarter to quarter.

The X-11 ARIMA program is currently used throughout ONS for seasonal adjustment. In order to identify and remove the variations associated with the time of year, i.e. seasonal effects, the program decomposes the original series into trend, seasonal and irregular patterns. Additive models are utilised for all the seasonally adjusted LFS series because the magnitude of the seasonal factors is independent of the trend.

While a series can be decomposed into trend, seasonal and irregular components, a good estimate of the seasonality can-

not be made until the trend has been removed, and likewise a reliable estimate of the trend cannot be made until the seasonality is removed. To overcome this problem, a series of iterations is used to obtain successively better estimates of these components. Furthermore, any outliers in the data will distort estimation of the trend and seasonality and therefore these are identified and modified to allow for a more robust estimation of the seasonal factors.

To improve estimation at the ends of the series, the program fits a time series model called an autoregressive integrated moving average ('ARIMA') model to the series in order to estimate its likely future and past path (forecast and backcast).

ARIMA models have been used for all the LFS, claimant count and vacancy series, as they lead to more stable estimates of the seasonal factors. This implies smaller revisions, as new points are available.

Summary of new methodology

As mentioned above, the main focus in developing the new methodology was to attain greater additivity. This lack of additivity in the seasonally adjusted series can arise when either the unadjusted data themselves are not additive or where the seasonal adjustment process introduces some non-additivity.

The main changes to the methodology are:

- imputing item non-response;
- ensuring that all series are always seasonally adjusted;
- using more consistent models and filters across series;
- constraining residual discrepancies; and
- treatment of series with seasonal breaks.

Imputing item non-response

Most of the non-seasonally adjusted series exhibit additivity. Respondents are automatically categorised as active, inactive, employed, unemployed or under 16. Where respondents do not answer key questions (such as on age and sex), they are excluded from the survey. The grossing procedure takes this exclusion into account. However, for some other questions, such as a

question which asks for the reason(s) for being a temporary employee, respondents are allowed to give non-answers, e.g. "don't know". This is known as item non-response.

Because of item non-response, the dataset is not fully additive, even before it is seasonally adjusted. However, item non-response can be imputed by pro-rating in response proportions and constraining. This results in an additive seasonally unadjusted dataset.

Seasonally adjusting all series

If some component series of a total did not demonstrate significant seasonality, previously they have not been seasonally adjusted. However, analyses done for a project on seasonal adjustment of regional data showed that this could be a significant source of non-additivity, since the components are implicitly seasonally adjusted in the seasonal adjustment of the aggregate series. Therefore, it is clear that if a more additive dataset is required, then all series should be put through the seasonal adjustment program (X-11 ARIMA) regardless of whether or not they exhibit significant seasonality. While this represents a change in approach for such series, seasonal adjustment has proved to have a small effect on the series.

Filtering

The X-11 ARIMA program used throughout ONS for seasonal adjustment automatically selects filters which are tailored to the dynamic properties of the individual series being adjusted. Analysis undertaken with LFS data showed that using different filters for component and total series significantly weakened additivity, while having little quantitative impact on the adjustments of individual series. On this basis it was decided to use more consistent, although not identical, filters for the LFS series.

To improve the estimation at the ends of series, the software package fits an ARIMA model to the series to generate forecasts and backcasts. This enables symmetric filters to be applied and improves the seasonal adjustment at the end of the series. While models can be tailored to each individual series, additivity can be improved by the use of the same form of model across component and aggregate series. After testing different models, ONS has chosen one form of model that allows for the best forecast of the year ahead for the majority of LFS series.

Constraining residual discrepancies

The methods described above pro-

vide a more additive and coherent dataset, but the results from the seasonal adjustment process would still contain some residual non-additivity. Therefore a hierarchical constraining method is applied to arrive at the published series. For example, the aggregate male activity and inactivity series are first constrained to the total male population. The component series of different age groups are then constrained to their respective population totals. Then the residual differences between aggregate and component series may be allocated according to their population proportions.

After this process, subordinate series may be constrained e.g. total employment and unemployment constrained to activity etc.

Treatment of series with seasonal breaks

A series exhibiting a seasonal break is one containing a sudden and sustained change in its seasonal pattern. The causes of these discontinuities in a series are not always clear, but can involve changes to the benefit system (or to education and training participation) during the period concerned.

Standard application of seasonal adjustment to a series containing a seasonal break is likely to distort the adjustment close to the period of the break. The extent of this distortion depends on the nature of the break.

For non-LFS series it is possible to overcome this problem by partitioning the affected series at the point of discontinuity and seasonally adjusting each partition independently; provided there are sufficient observations on which to run the analysis. However, this practice is more difficult within the LFS dataset, which represents all activity and inactivity within the UK and, as such, all series interrelate with each other. That is to say, changes in one series have counterparts in other series. Therefore in treating a break series, the identification of the exact period from which the discontinuity began and identifying counterpart changes in other series becomes unduly subjective.

Without a suitable procedure for treating seasonal breaks within LFS, series affected (ILO unemployed aged 18-24, unemployed male and female series for up to six months and over six months and under 12 months) may give a misleading picture if shown sea-

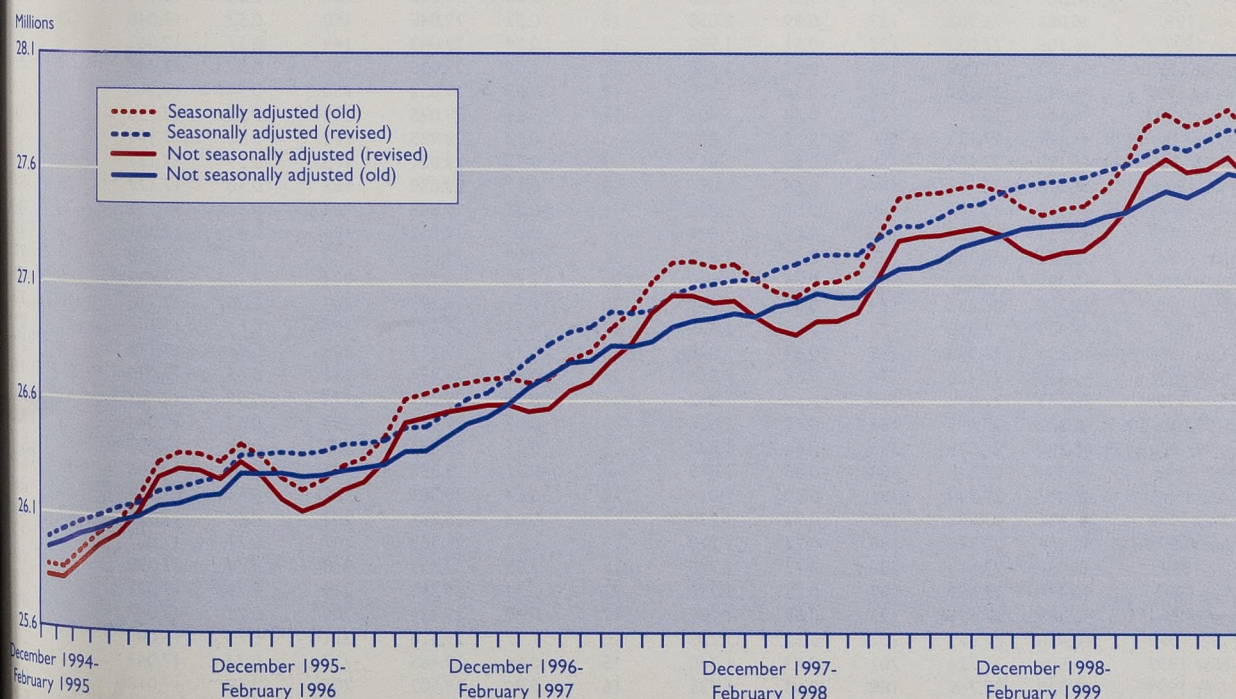
sonally adjusted. However if series are not seasonally adjusted the additivity of the LFS is unduly affected.

Further work is planned on the treatment and presentation of such series, but pending the results from this work it is intended to maximise additivity within the LFS dataset and retain continuity for users of these series. Therefore such series will be included in the seasonal adjustment process, but presented in their unadjusted form within publications. This means that these series will be presented as seasonally unadjusted data in Table 9 of the First Release and Table C.1 of the labour market data tables in *Labour Market Trends*, and no estimates of change on the previous three-month period will be presented.

Seasonal adjustment of regional series

The adoption of the new methodology for the national estimates brings their treatment closer in line with that of regional LFS methodology introduced in June 1999 (see pp381-7, *Labour Market Trends*, July 1999). In effect, there is no change to the region-

Figure 1 All in employment; United Kingdom; December 1994-February 1995 to November 1999-January 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 4 Revisions to main LFS seasonally adjusted estimates; United Kingdom; March-May 1992 to November 1999-January 2000

	All aged 16 and over		In employment		ILO unemployed		Economically active		Economically inactive				
	New estimate	Revision ^a	Number	Per cent	New estimate	Revision ^a	New estimate	Revision ^a	New estimate	Revision ^a			
											Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Mar-May 1992	45,310	25,868	2	0.01	2,831	-1	-0.05	28,699	1	0.00	16,611	-1	0.00
Mar-May 1993	45,400	25,568	2	0.01	2,997	-2	-0.07	28,565	-	0.00	16,836	-	0.00
Mar-May 1994	45,488	25,780	23	0.09	2,798	-1	-0.04	28,578	22	0.08	16,909	-	0.00
Dec-Feb 1995	45,598	25,993	44	0.17	2,545	6	0.23	28,538	50	0.18	17,060	4	0.02
Jan-Mar 1995	45,612	26,033	54	0.21	2,542	-	0.00	28,575	54	0.19	17,037	4	0.02
Feb-Apr 1995	45,627	26,070	52	0.20	2,534	2	0.08	28,604	54	0.19	17,023	8	0.05
Mar-May 1995	45,641	26,100	57	0.22	2,518	3	0.10	28,618	60	0.21	17,023	7	0.04
Apr-Jun 1995	45,656	26,136	58	0.22	2,488	5	0.20	28,625	63	0.22	17,031	8	0.05
May-Jul 1995	45,670	26,158	58	0.22	2,497	8	0.32	28,655	66	0.23	17,015	9	0.05
Jun-Aug 1995	45,685	26,211	63	0.24	2,482	6	0.24	28,693	69	0.24	16,992	10	0.06
Jul-Sep 1995	45,702	26,226	68	0.26	2,493	3	0.13	28,719	71	0.25	16,982	11	0.07
Aug-Oct 1995	45,718	26,251	62	0.24	2,480	13	0.51	28,731	75	0.26	16,987	11	0.07
Sep-Nov 1995	45,735	26,272	74	0.28	2,471	8	0.31	28,743	81	0.28	16,992	8	0.05
Oct-Dec 1995	45,752	26,366	77	0.29	2,403	6	0.27	28,769	84	0.29	16,983	9	0.06
Nov-Jan 1996	45,768	26,370	84	0.32	2,430	8	0.31	28,800	91	0.32	16,968	5	0.03
Dec-Feb 1996	45,785	26,377	89	0.34	2,410	10	0.43	28,787	99	0.34	16,998	2	0.01
Jan-Mar 1996	45,802	26,371	97	0.37	2,380	2	0.07	28,751	99	0.34	17,051	5	0.03
Feb-Apr 1996	45,819	26,382	102	0.39	2,400	3	0.14	28,782	105	0.37	17,037	2	0.01
Mar-May 1996	45,835	26,412	112	0.42	2,394	-	0.00	28,806	112	0.39	17,030	-1	-0.01
Apr-Jun 1996	45,852	26,417	105	0.40	2,385	8	0.34	28,803	113	0.39	17,049	-3	-0.01
May-Jul 1996	45,869	26,429	102	0.39	2,356	15	0.62	28,785	117	0.41	17,084	-6	-0.04
Jun-Aug 1996	45,886	26,483	101	0.38	2,330	13	0.56	28,812	114	0.39	17,073	-3	-0.02
Jul-Sep 1996	45,902	26,488	103	0.39	2,330	12	0.51	28,818	114	0.40	17,084	4	0.02
Aug-Oct 1996	45,919	26,546	103	0.39	2,334	18	0.77	28,880	121	0.42	17,039	-2	-0.01
Sep-Nov 1996	45,936	26,607	106	0.40	2,311	12	0.51	28,918	118	0.41	17,018	2	0.01
Oct-Dec 1996	45,952	26,634	104	0.39	2,277	9	0.40	28,911	113	0.39	17,041	9	0.05
Nov 1996-Jan 1997	45,969	26,701	116	0.43	2,229	5	0.22	28,931	121	0.42	17,038	5	0.03
Dec 1996-Feb 1997	45,986	26,776	119	0.44	2,177	6	0.27	28,952	125	0.43	17,034	4	0.03
Jan-Mar 1997	46,003	26,843	134	0.50	2,124	-4	-0.20	28,967	130	0.45	17,036	2	0.01
Feb-Apr 1997	46,019	26,895	131	0.49	2,091	-5	-0.25	28,986	126	0.43	17,033	9	0.05
Mar-May 1997	46,036	26,916	144	0.53	2,087	-6	-0.27	29,004	138	0.48	17,032	-	0.00
Apr-Jun 1997	46,053	26,982	145	0.54	2,087	2	0.12	29,068	148	0.51	16,984	-7	-0.04
May-Jul 1997	46,069	26,976	141	0.52	2,120	13	0.62	29,095	154	0.53	16,974	-10	-0.06
Jun-Aug 1997	46,086	26,988	133	0.49	2,058	17	0.82	29,046	150	0.52	17,040	-3	-0.02
Jul-Sep 1997	46,105	27,055	137	0.51	1,988	12	0.59	29,043	149	0.51	17,062	4	0.02
Aug-Oct 1997	46,123	27,089	144	0.53	1,948	21	1.09	29,036	166	0.57	17,087	-7	-0.04
Sep-Nov 1997	46,142	27,102	146	0.54	1,930	12	0.63	29,032	158	0.54	17,110	6	0.03
Oct-Dec 1997	46,160	27,117	141	0.52	1,908	12	0.64	29,025	154	0.53	17,136	16	0.09
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	46,179	27,122	159	0.59	1,863	3	0.18	28,985	163	0.56	17,194	12	0.07
Dec 1997-Feb 1998	46,198	27,164	158	0.58	1,857	7	0.38	29,021	165	0.57	17,177	16	0.09
Jan-Mar 1998	46,216	27,188	164	0.60	1,851	-3	-0.17	29,039	161	0.56	17,177	25	0.15
Feb-Apr 1998	46,235	27,227	165	0.61	1,836	-1	-0.06	29,063	164	0.56	17,172	28	0.16
Mar-May 1998	46,253	27,229	184	0.68	1,824	-	0.01	29,052	184	0.63	17,201	10	0.06
Apr-Jun 1998	46,272	27,230	183	0.67	1,824	11	0.59	29,054	193	0.67	17,218	10	0.06
May-Jul 1998	46,291	27,301	181	0.66	1,830	23	1.27	29,132	204	0.70	17,159	5	0.03
Jun-Aug 1998	46,309	27,352	184	0.67	1,841	20	1.11	29,193	204	0.70	17,116	10	0.06
Jul-Sep 1998	46,323	27,352	177	0.65	1,825	17	0.95	29,177	194	0.66	17,146	21	0.12
Aug-Oct 1998	46,336	27,390	183	0.67	1,828	25	1.37	29,217	208	0.71	17,119	8	0.05
Sep-Nov 1998	46,350	27,438	176	0.64	1,816	15	0.83	29,254	191	0.65	17,096	25	0.15
Oct-Dec 1998	46,363	27,448	160	0.58	1,812	14	0.76	29,261	173	0.59	17,103	43	0.25
Nov 1998-Jan 1999	46,377	27,497	184	0.67	1,836	-1	-0.03	29,333	183	0.63	17,044	33	0.20
Dec 1998-Feb 1999	46,390	27,525	183	0.66	1,838	5	0.25	29,363	188	0.64	17,027	30	0.17
Jan-Mar 1999	46,404	27,540	188	0.68	1,819	-4	-0.21	29,358	185	0.63	17,045	33	0.19
Feb-Apr 1999	46,417	27,549	191	0.69	1,811	-2	-0.14	29,361	188	0.64	17,057	30	0.17
Mar-May 1999	46,431	27,563	200	0.73	1,798	1	0.06	29,361	202	0.69	17,070	17	0.10
Apr-Jun 1999	46,444	27,592	198	0.72	1,770	9	0.52	29,362	207	0.71	17,082	12	0.07
May-Jul 1999	46,458	27,613	200	0.72	1,746	18	1.05	29,359	218	0.74	17,099	1	0.01
Jun-Aug 1999	46,471	27,659	197	0.71	1,736	22	1.24	29,395	219	0.74	17,077	1	0.01
Jul-Sep 1999	46,483	27,696	191	0.69	1,739	17	0.99	29,434	209	0.71	17,049	11	0.07
Aug-Oct 1999	46,496	27,679	201	0.73	1,737	20	1.17	29,416	221	0.75	17,080	3	0.02
Sep-Nov 1999	46,508	27,724	202	0.73	1,740	15	0.86	29,465	217	0.74	17,043	3	0.02
Oct-Dec 1999	46,520	27,769	189	0.68	1,733	16	0.90	29,502	205	0.69	17,018	16	0.09
Nov 1999-Jan 2000	46,532	27,761	200	0.72	1,744	7	0.38	29,505	206	0.70	17,027	14	0.08

a The difference between new and previous estimates.

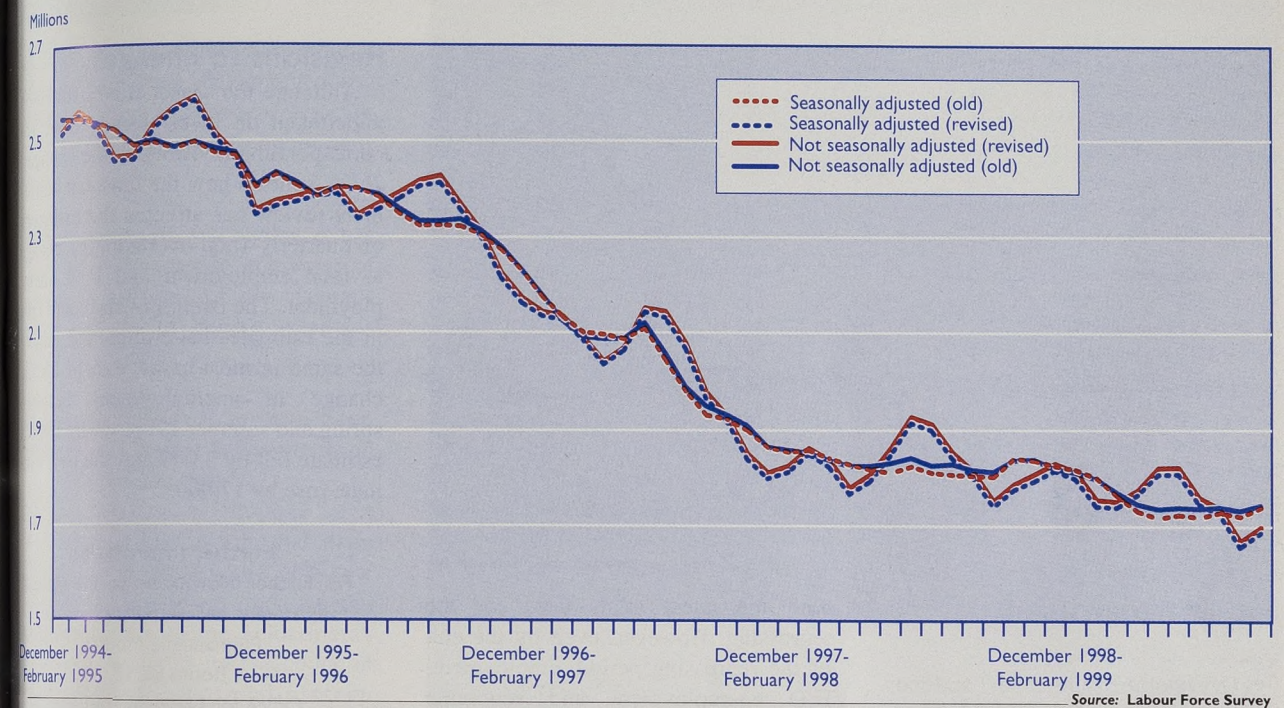
methodology, this being to use the same model (and moving average) as the corresponding national series, but the changes to the model used in a national series will obviously impact

on the regional series.

The method of constraining UK data in two ways, e.g. by levels and by population proportion, are also used for the equivalent regional series e.g. by level

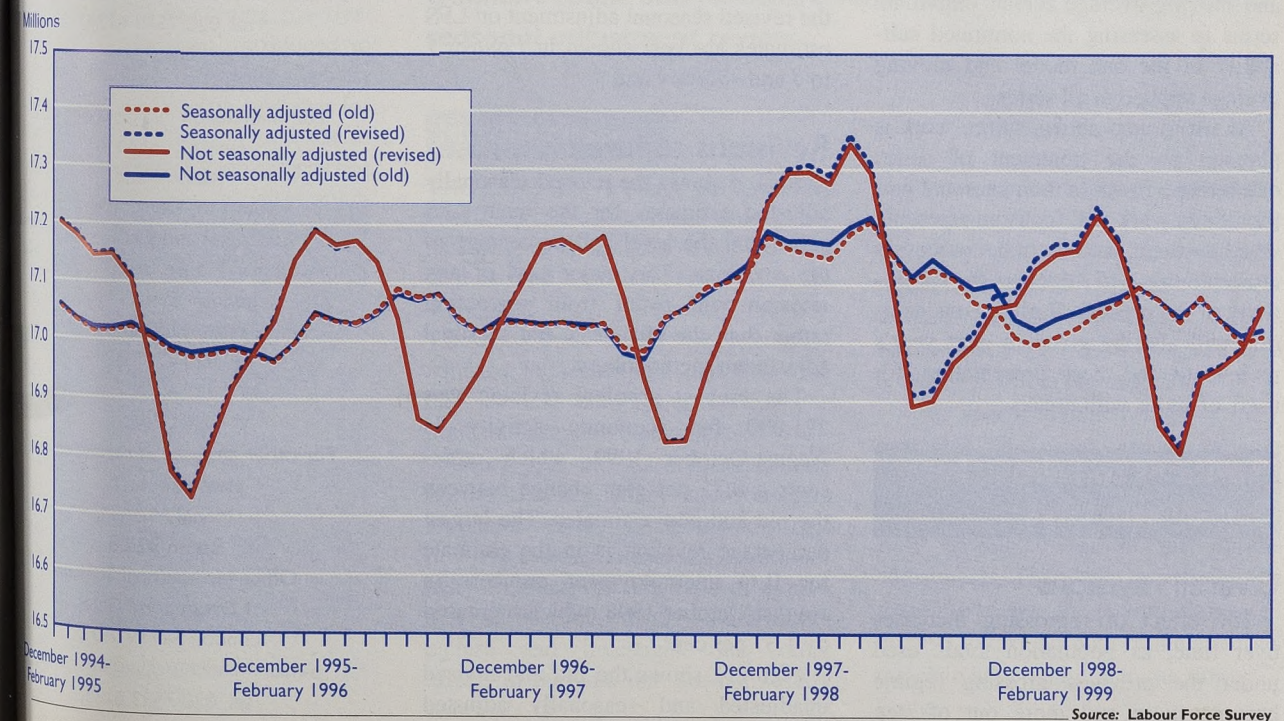
and regional population. The treatment of non-response for national series does not impact on the regional series, as those series published have no non-response element.

Figure 2 ILO unemployment; United Kingdom; December 1994-February 1995 to November 1999-January 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 Economically inactive; United Kingdom; December 1994-February 1995 to November 1999-January 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 5 Revisions to main Labour Force Survey seasonally adjusted estimates of quarterly change; United Kingdom; winter 1994/5 to autumn 1999

	All in employment			ILO unemployment			Thousands
	Previous estimate of change	Revised estimate of change	Revision	Previous estimate of change	Revised estimate of change	Revision	
Winter 1994/5-spring 1995	94	107	13	-24	-27	-3	
Spring 1995-summer 1995	105	111	6	-39	-36	3	
Summer 1995-autumn 1995	51	61	10	-13	-12	2	
Autumn 1995-winter 1995/6	90	105	15	-63	-60	3	
Winter 1995/6-spring 1996	11	35	23	-6	-16	-10	
Spring 1996-summer 1996	82	71	-11	-78	-64	13	
Summer 1996-autumn 1996	119	124	5	-17	-18	-1	
Autumn 1996-winter 1996/7	156	169	13	-129	-134	-6	
Winter 1996/7-spring 1997	115	141	25	-78	-89	-12	
Spring 1997-summer 1997	83	72	-11	-52	-29	23	
Summer 1997-autumn 1997	101	114	13	-123	-128	-5	
Autumn 1997-winter 1997/8	50	62	12	-68	-73	-5	
Winter 1997/8-spring 1998	39	65	26	-26	-33	-7	
Spring 1998-summer 1998	123	123	0	-3	17	20	
Summer 1998-autumn 1998	95	86	-8	-20	-25	-5	
Autumn 1998-winter 1998/9	80	87	7	32	22	-10	
Winter 1998/9-spring 1999	20	38	18	-36	-39	-4	
Spring 1999-summer 1999	99	96	-3	-83	-63	20	
Summer 1999-autumn 1999	60	65	5	11	5	-7	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Future reviews and treatment changes

The use of the same model and moving averages for all series moves the focus of future reviews away from assessing the most appropriate model and moving average for an individual series to assessing the continued suitability of the one model and moving average applied to all series.

As mentioned above, future work is planned on the treatment of series exhibiting a break in their seasonal pattern. Such work will focus on assessing whether there are alternate processes available that will minimise the subjectivity of the process. Further consideration will also be given in next year's review to the best presentation for users of series with breaks.

Revisions to Labour Force Survey estimates

Overall revisions

The effect of regrossing increases over time, as population totals used under the previous grossing regime become more and more out of step

with the latest totals used for the regrossing. However, even by the end of the regrossing period, employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity rates change by less than 0.2 percentage points.

The overall effect of regrossing and the revised seasonal adjustment on LFS estimates are best shown in *Figures 1 to 3* and *Tables 4* and *5*.

Revisions to levels

Table 4 shows the revised seasonally adjusted estimates for the main LFS series and the level and percentage of the revisions. The major part of any revision will result from regrossing rather than the change in the seasonal adjustment methodology.

The biggest absolute revision was 221,000 for economic activity in August-October 1999, which represents a 0.75 per cent change between the old and new estimates. The largest percentage revision is in the estimate for ILO unemployment numbers in August-October 1998, which increased by 1.37 per cent.

Figure 1 shows the old and revised unadjusted and seasonally adjusted

series for LFS employment. The effect of the change in population levels can clearly be seen in the regrossed unadjusted series. It should also be noted that the seasonal factors (the difference between the adjusted and unadjusted series) show little change. *Figures 2* and *3* show ILO unemployment and economic inactivity respectively.

Revisions to changes

Although the seasonal adjustment is undertaken on levels series, there are corresponding revisions to the changes. *Table 5* shows how the seasonal adjustment review has affected the estimates of quarterly (non-overlapping) change to total employment and ILO unemployment. The pattern of rises and falls in the estimates have remained largely the same in most cases, except for the change in unemployment between spring and summer 1998, where the old estimate fell by 3,000 and the new estimate rose by 17,000.

Further information

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Seasonal adjustment review of the claimant count and Jobcentre vacancies series

By Jenny King, Socio-Economic Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- ONS has conducted its annual review of seasonal adjustment of the claimant count and Jobcentre vacancies series and made consequent revisions.

- As a result of this review, it has been decided to model the flows of people in and out of the claimant count and the Jobcentre vacancies series differently.

- Some modifications have been made to the Easter adjustments in the light of recent data.

- A further investigation has been conducted regarding the effect of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) on the claimant count. Some adjustments have been made to take account of changes in the seasonal pattern caused by JSA.

- A revised backseries for the claimant count (including the out-flow series) has been introduced to take account of the benefit eligibility change due to JSA. The revisions for the UK claimant count go back to 1971, maintaining the consistent series, which allows for discontinuities and enables meaningful comparisons to be made over time.



Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

This report explains revisions to the seasonally adjusted claimant count and Jobcentre vacancies arising from this year's seasonal adjustment review.

Introduction

THE CLAIMANT count and Jobcentre vacancies series, like many time series, are difficult to analyse using the raw data because short-term movements are dominated by seasonal effects. Therefore these series are seasonally adjusted by identifying and removing the seasonal component leaving the trend and irregular components.

Every year the seasonal adjustment of the claimant count and Jobcentre vacancies series is reviewed. This involves looking at each series individually to determine the type of adjustment to be used, identify the seasonal pattern and investigate any other effects in the data that are not strictly seasonal.

Factors used to adjust for the seasonal pattern are updated every month by the adjustment program. However, the program cannot always identify changes to the seasonality. These effects have to be investigated and quantified outside the program.

This year's review has been more extensive than usual, mainly because there was evidence of some change to the seasonal pattern that had not been fully accounted for in the routine adjustments. There also appeared to be reason to review the factors introduced in 1998 to take account of the effect on the claimant count due to the timing of Easter.

Box 1 Seasonal adjustment using X-11 ARIMA

Seasonal adjustment is the process of identifying and removing the seasonal component from a time series leaving the trend and irregular components.

The program used for seasonal adjustment throughout the ONS and most of the Government Statistical Service is X-11 ARIMA. The program splits the series into a trend, seasonal and irregular part. If the series is modelled additively, summing the three parts gives the unadjusted data. If it is modelled multiplicatively the raw data is the product of the three

components. The seasonal component cannot be found without knowing the trend component, yet the trend component cannot be found without knowing the seasonal component. Thus X-11 ARIMA performs a series of iterations, obtaining a better estimate for the trend and seasonality with each one.

The program fits an autoregressive integrated moving average model to the data, using forecasts for one year to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors at either end of the series.

The program used for the seasonal adjustment is X-11 ARIMA, which is detailed in Box 1.

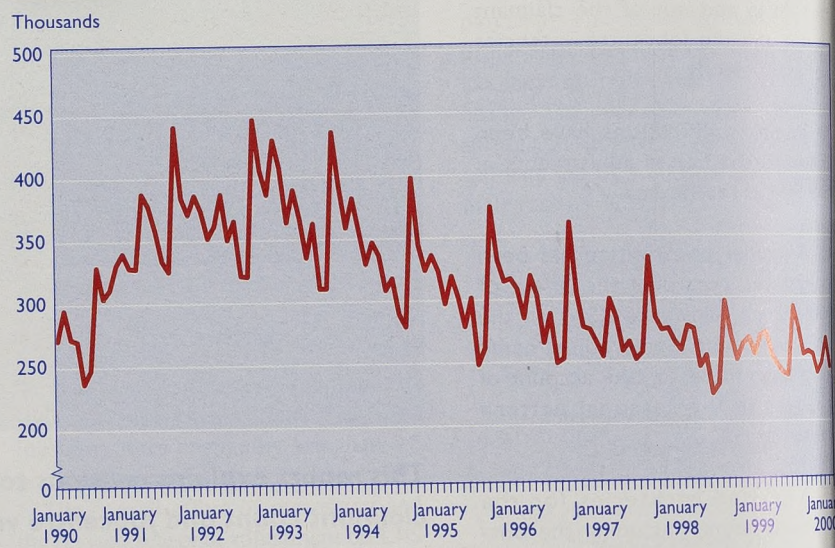
The new backseries for the claimant count follows the established procedure that the consistent seasonally adjusted series is maintained to allow for any statistical changes or significant discontinuities caused by changes in the rules for eligibility without affecting a claimant's labour market status. An earlier article ('The effect of Jobseeker's Allowance on the claimant count', pp195-203, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1998) gives the background to the effect of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) on the claimant count series.

Changes made

Basic adjustment model

Previously the claimant count level and flows series and the vacancies series have all been modelled using an additive model. This assumes that the sizes of any seasonal factors do not depend on the overall level of the series (see Box 1). For example, there is normally an increase in people joining the count in July as they have finished school or university and this number tends to be independent of the number of people already claiming JSA. This illustrates how an additive model is appropriate for the level of the claimant count. However, neither the flows nor the vacancies series appear to be additive. Figure 1 shows the unadjusted inflows series. It is clear that the amplitude of the seasonal pattern does depend on the level of the

Figure 1 Unadjusted monthly inflows to the claimant count; United Kingdom; January 1990-March 2000



Source: Office for National Statistics

series. Therefore it is appropriate to model the series multiplicatively rather than additively. A multiplicative model is now being used for all the claimant count inflows and outflows and Jobcentre vacancies series, but an additive model remains appropriate for the claimant count itself.

As before, the male and female series are adjusted separately and then added together to give the total series. Similarly the national seasonally adjusted figures are obtained by summing the separately adjusted series for regions.

Easter adjustments

The timing of the Easter holiday period relative to the April count date

tends to have a systematic effect on the claimant count in April and also, to a greater extent, on the inflow and outflow figures and vacancy flows figures in April and May. The claimant count for April tends to be relatively high or low depending on whether Easter is late or early.

These effects on the claimant count occur because of a lull in inflows around the Easter holiday period. When Easter is early, a number of people do not sign on in time to be included in the April count. An early Easter relative to the April count date thus tends to depress the stock count in April, while a later Easter tends to raise it. The effects on the claimant flows in April and May offset each other, so the effect on the stocks unwinds by May.

There are similar effects on the vacancy flows series reflecting quieter business around the holiday period.

In 1998, appropriate prior adjustments, found by regression techniques (using the X-12 program), were intro-

duced into the seasonal adjustment process. In the case of the April claimant count, the analysis showed that if Easter was relatively late (coming after the April count date or in the week immediately before it) the April

figure tends to be high and thus a small downward adjustment is made to compensate. Likewise when Easter is early, the April count is depressed and needs to be adjusted upwards.

This year's review confirmed that there is still a significant effect on most of the series due to the timing of Easter. However, a test for Easter effects in the males claimant count levels series no longer shows significant evidence of such an effect. Therefore, the main change this review makes to the Easter factors is removing the Easter adjustment entirely from the male claimant count series, but it is retained for the female claimant count. Table 1 shows the monthly changes in the current seasonal adjustment for males for the last four years compared with those for the revised seasonal adjustment (without Easter factors). For some years, there was a noticeable distortion to the series around Easter in the old adjusted series, which is no longer present in the revised series.

Apart from this change, all the Easter adjustment factors are maintained and have been revised in the light of recent data. The factors for the claimant count flows and vacancies series also had to be obtained as multiplicative factors rather than additive ones.

Adjustments for the effects of the introduction of JSA on the claimant count

The claimant count is a by-product of the Benefits Agency's administrative system, so any changes to this system or to the benefit rules would be expected to affect the data.

The introduction of JSA led to a change in behaviour of claimants and also a change in eligibility. The behavioural change is twofold; firstly JSA led to a sharp fall in the claimant count in November 1996. Such a behavioural change is a real effect in the labour market, so should remain apparent in the data. However, it is important to take account of any disruption when adjusting the series, so that it is not wrongly interpreted as a change in the seasonal pattern. Last time the seasonal adjustment was reviewed, a temporary

Table 1 Seasonally adjusted male claimant count series; United Kingdom; January 1996-March 2000

	Seasonally adjusted (old)		Seasonally adjusted (revised)	
	Number	Monthly changes	Number	Monthly changes
January 1996	1,689.5	-13.4	1,679.0	-18.7
February 1996	1,697.5	8.0	1,686.0	7.0
March 1996	1,673.5	-24.0	1,664.7	-21.3
April 1996	1,664.1	-9.4	1,657.6	-7.1
May 1996	1,647.6	-16.5	1,643.1	-14.5
June 1996	1,629.8	-17.8	1,625.3	-17.8
July 1996	1,609.5	-20.3	1,603.3	-22.0
August 1996	1,594.2	-15.3	1,587.0	-16.3
September 1996	1,567.5	-26.7	1,558.0	-29.0
October 1996	1,531.0	-36.5	1,526.6	-31.4
November 1996	1,460.7	-70.3	1,455.4	-71.2
December 1996	1,428.5	-32.2	1,431.2	-24.2
January 1997	1,388.8	-39.7	1,394.2	-37.0
February 1997	1,343.4	-45.4	1,345.7	-48.5
March 1997	1,310.6	-32.8	1,307.6	-38.1
April 1997	1,279.1	-31.5	1,275.8	-31.8
May 1997	1,252.3	-26.8	1,243.5	-32.3
June 1997	1,222.6	-29.7	1,206.1	-37.4
July 1997	1,193.8	-28.8	1,190.6	-15.5
August 1997	1,165.8	-28.0	1,170.1	-20.5
September 1997	1,138.3	-27.5	1,145.2	-24.9
October 1997	1,126.0	-12.3	1,121.8	-23.4
November 1997	1,096.8	-29.2	1,096.3	-25.5
December 1997	1,071.6	-25.2	1,081.5	-14.8
January 1998	1,064.0	-7.6	1,072.8	-8.7
February 1998	1,052.6	-11.4	1,055.3	-17.5
March 1998	1,045.3	-7.3	1,043.9	-11.4
April 1998	1,037.7	-7.6	1,038.5	-5.4
May 1998	1,040.7	3.0	1,031.0	-7.5
June 1998	1,037.9	-2.8	1,026.3	-4.7
July 1998	1,020.4	-17.5	1,021.8	-4.5
August 1998	1,010.0	-10.4	1,016.9	-4.9
September 1998	1,007.2	-2.8	1,011.6	-5.3
October 1998	1,012.4	5.2	1,010.5	-1.1
November 1998	1,012.9	0.5	1,015.7	5.2
December 1998	999.9	-13.0	1,008.9	-6.8
January 1999	996.3	-3.6	1,000.6	-8.3
February 1999	1,002.6	6.3	1,001.0	0.4
March 1999	999.8	-2.8	999.3	-1.7
April 1999	987.0	-12.8	985.6	-13.7
May 1999	982.5	-4.5	975.2	-10.4
June 1999	972.0	-10.5	967.6	-7.6
July 1999	949.4	-22.6	948.8	-18.8
August 1999	936.1	-13.3	935.3	-13.5
September 1999	929.4	-6.7	928.5	-6.8
October 1999	919.7	-9.7	918.2	-10.3
November 1999	904.9	-14.8	908.4	-9.8
December 1999	889.4	-15.5	891.4	-17.0
January 2000	884.6	-4.8	885.5	-5.9
February 2000	879.8	-4.8	880.9	-4.6
March 2000	n/a	n/a	874.9	-6.0

Source: Office for National Statistics

prior adjustment was introduced to the claimant count level to take account of this sharp fall. This review concluded that this adjustment is still the most appropriate way of dealing with the fall.

The second aspect of the behavioural change attributed to JSA is a change in the seasonal pattern in the claimant count. The majority of this change occurs in the summer months. Before JSA a large number of people joined the count in July and about the same number left again in October. Since the introduction of JSA the number joining and leaving over the summer has decreased. Also there appears to be a further effect in August and September, particularly in the female series. It is possible that part of this dampening of seasonality over the summer is due to a change in behaviour of students. Traditionally the inflows to the count are high between June and July, as many students join the count for a short period in the summer or sign on when they have finished their courses. There is a reverse effect between September and October as students leave the count for full-time education. The introduction of JSA could have deterred some of these students from claiming, although there was no actual change to the benefit rules to affect them.

The adjustment program takes a while to identify and take account of this change in seasonal pattern. Introducing adjustments to the series prior to November 1996 to bring the older seasonality into line with the more recent seasonal pattern means that the program does not have to deal with a disruption in seasonality. The priors have been obtained using regression techniques (using X-12). Table 2 shows the size of the adjustments to be introduced together with the percentages to give an idea of the relative size of the adjustments. Those months in which there is the least disruption to seasonality have factors of the smallest magnitude.

The change in eligibility rules introduced with JSA was the reduction in the period of entitlement to contributory benefit from 12 months to six months. This was introduced for claimants joining the count from 7

Table 2 Adjustments made to the claimant count series to take account of the change in seasonality since the introduction of JSA applied up to October 1996

Month	Male claimant count series		Female claimant count series	
	Adjustment (thousands)		Adjustment (thousands)	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
January	12.2	0.69	-0.8	0.15
February	10.5	0.60	-1.9	0.36
March	0.2	0.01	-6.1	1.19
April	7.3	0.43	-2.8	0.55
May	-12.9	0.79	-11.1	2.24
June	-19.8	1.25	-14.2	2.91
July	-5.0	0.31	8.8	1.64
August	3.8	0.24	19.7	3.56
September	10.5	0.67	15.7	3.00
October	-8.1	0.54	-1.0	0.21
November	-4.5	0.27	-1.7	0.33
December	5.8	0.34	-4.5	0.87

Source: Office for National Statistics

April 1996 onwards. This led to an increase in the number of claimants leaving the count, i.e. a fall in the count from November 1996 when the first of these new claimants reached their six-month duration. As this does not reflect a real effect in the labour market, just an administrative change, for more meaningful analysis it should be removed from the seasonally adjusted series by means of a permanent prior adjustment. The size of this effect has been estimated at 15,000. This is based on an analysis of the change in the proportion of claimants who have been on the count for five to six months who are still on the count two months later

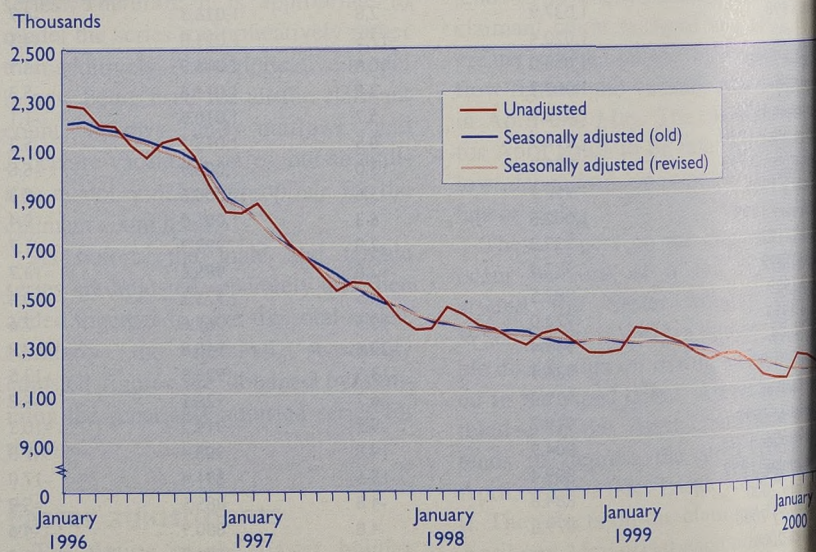
compared with similar control groups. This information is available from the claimant count cohort, a longitudinal database of a 5 per cent sample of claims for unemployment-related benefits. To aid comparisons between claimant count data before and after the introduction of JSA, this effect has been backcast over the whole series.

Revised backseries

Claimant count levels

This eligibility change has been backcast over the entire published series as if the changed eligibility had

Figure 2 Claimant count levels; United Kingdom; January 1996-March 2000



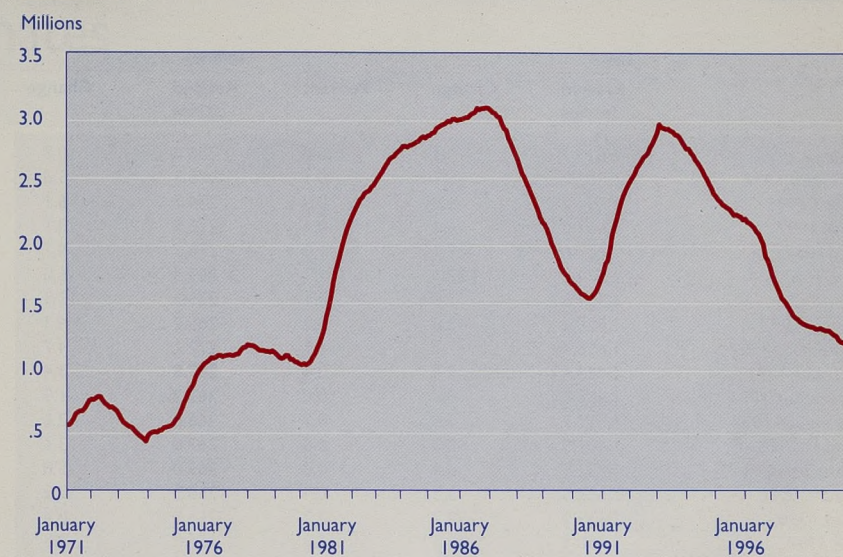
Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 3 Average effect of back-casting for the benefit-rule effect of JSA on claimant count series; United Kingdom; 1971-1996

Year	Thousands	Average
1971		4.1
1972		4.7
1973		3.4
1974		3.5
1975		5.6
1976		8.2
1977		9.3
1978		9.6
1979		9.5
1980		12.1
1981		18.5
1982		21.7
1983		24.7
1984		27.4
1985		29.3
1986		29.5
1987		25.3
1988		19.7
1989		14.8
1990		12.4
1991		18.5
1992		23.0
1993		23.4
1994		20.5
1995		18.0
1996		16.1

Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 3 Revised seasonally adjusted consistent claimant count levels; United Kingdom; January 1971-March 2000



Source: Office for National Statistics

been in place all along. National figures are revised back to 1971 and regional figures back to April 1974 for standard statistical regions. The back-series for government office regions goes back to March 1986.

With the level of the series fluctuating so much over this time, it would not be appropriate to adjust back with

the same amount all along. It has been assumed that the number of people that would have been affected by this change in eligibility at any time over the series would be related to the number of claimants who had been on the count for six to 12 months and also the number of people claiming contributory benefits only (formerly Unemployment



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

Table 4 Revisions to seasonally adjusted claimant count series; United Kingdom; January 1997-March 2000

	Level			Inflows			Outflows		
	Revised series	Change	Per cent	Revised series	Change	Per cent	Revised series	Change	Per cent
January 1997	1,819.7	0.4	0.0	286.9	0.8	0.3	349.4	7.8	2.2
February 1997	1,753.2	-2.1	0.1	275.3	-3.6	1.3	331.1	-2.6	0.8
March 1997	1,704.2	-8.9	0.5	274.7	-6.1	2.2	329.6	0.9	0.3
April 1997	1,663.2	-6.7	0.4	276.9	0.1	0.0	325.3	-3.3	1.0
May 1997	1,619.6	-15.7	1.0	276.5	-4.7	1.7	315.5	1.5	0.5
June 1997	1,570.5	-27.1	1.7	283.4	-6.0	2.1	320.8	-0.9	0.3
July 1997	1,551.8	1.8	0.1	275.2	13.9	5.1	307.0	-1.6	0.5
August 1997	1,526.2	18.0	1.2	265.2	4.3	1.6	296.3	-5.3	1.8
September 1997	1,496.7	17.1	1.1	272.1	4.7	1.7	307.4	0.0	0.0
October 1997	1,464.4	-5.6	0.4	267.8	3.4	1.3	294.0	17.8	6.1
November 1997	1,431.8	-0.4	0.0	262.2	-1.9	0.7	291.1	4.1	1.4
December 1997	1,412.7	9.6	0.7	268.6	-2.6	1.0	286.5	-16.0	5.6
January 1998	1,401.8	8.0	0.6	267.0	3.6	1.3	253.7	-13.2	5.2
February 1998	1,382.5	0.4	0.0	263.0	-5.0	1.9	281.1	2.5	0.9
March 1998	1,368.5	-5.3	0.4	258.3	-7.2	2.8	272.6	-1.7	0.6
April 1998	1,359.9	-2.7	0.2	256.9	0.4	0.2	269.6	-2.5	0.9
May 1998	1,350.4	-16.5	1.2	251.5	-9.8	3.9	255.7	3.5	1.4
June 1998	1,344.3	-16.8	1.2	251.7	-4.5	1.8	260.6	-1.9	0.7
July 1998	1,339.3	6.1	0.5	248.1	15.2	6.1	256.8	-5.7	2.2
August 1998	1,335.5	18.8	1.4	251.0	4.3	1.7	260.6	-6.8	2.6
September 1998	1,322.5	9.9	0.7	249.0	3.0	1.2	265.6	6.1	2.3
October 1998	1,321.7	-1.6	0.1	256.4	2.4	0.9	259.4	19.7	7.6
November 1998	1,327.9	3.1	0.2	263.5	-0.9	0.3	258.4	3.1	1.2
December 1998	1,319.4	8.4	0.6	263.4	0.0	0.0	272.0	-9.8	3.6
January 1999	1,309.9	3.2	0.2	261.2	4.5	1.7	267.4	-0.9	0.3
February 1999	1,308.8	-3.6	0.3	257.5	-4.7	1.8	262.6	3.2	1.2
March 1999	1,305.7	-2.4	0.2	264.5	-2.7	1.0	267.9	1.7	0.6
April 1999	1,288.0	-3.7	0.3	250.3	-1.8	0.7	272.1	0.4	0.1
May 1999	1,274.2	-11.1	0.9	267.9	-2.9	1.1	276.0	4.1	1.5
June 1999	1,264.1	-5.1	0.4	258.3	0.2	0.1	271.4	-2.0	0.7
July 1999	1,235.1	1.3	0.1	247.9	8.2	3.3	280.3	-3.6	1.3
August 1999	1,217.6	2.6	0.2	256.5	0.4	0.2	278.5	-2.9	1.0
September 1999	1,213.3	0.9	0.1	253.5	0.5	0.2	261.2	3.3	1.3
October 1999	1,200.8	-2.2	0.2	250.3	0.2	0.1	255.3	7.9	3.1
November 1999	1,189.9	3.6	0.3	248.8	-1.3	0.5	262.0	-0.5	0.2
December 1999	1,169.2	4.8	0.4	246.7	0.6	0.2	271.9	1.6	0.6
January 2000	1,161.4	0.3	0.0	239.9	1.4	0.6	233.8	-16.6	7.1
February 2000	1,156.5	2.0	0.2	251.7	0.3	0.1	259.0	0.8	0.3
March 2000	1,148.8	n/a	n/a	251.7	n/a	n/a	258.8	n/a	n/a

Source: Office for National Statistics

Benefit). Figure 2 shows the unadjusted claimant count level, the old seasonally adjusted series and the revised seasonal adjustment since 1996, showing the effect of the backcasting. Table 3 shows the average size of the factors used for each year. The actual effect was estimated to be 15,000 in 1996/97 and varies back over the series – as low as 4,000 in the early 1970s and as high as 30,000 when the series was at its highest levels in the mid-1980s. Table 4 shows the revised seasonally adjusted series for the claimant count and illustrates the size of these revisions for the past three years. Figure 3 shows the revised seasonally adjusted series right back to 1971.

Other series

The seasonally adjusted outflow and inflows have also been revised back to November 1988. The outflows have been adjusted in line with the effects of backcasting the claimant count levels, although the effect on the flows series is minor. The seasonally adjusted vacancies series have been revised back four years.

The revised series are available by region and sex for the claimant count stocks and flows and by region for Jobcentre vacancy stocks and flows. Claimant count and vacancies data are available from Nomis®.

Further information
 For further details of this year's claimant count and Jobcentre vacancies seasonal adjustment reviews, please contact:
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Redundancies: enhancing the coherence of Labour Force Survey estimates

By Frances Sly, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The basis of the LFS measure of redundancy in the last three months has been made consistent with other LFS measures of time since an event.
- The new series for the number of people made redundant in the three months before interview is up to about one fifth lower than the old series (153,000 in autumn 1999 compared with 205,000).
- The reduction is proportionally less for those who have a job at the time they are interviewed than for those who are out of work. The re-employment rate is a few percentage points higher than previously published (for example, it is now shown as 46.7 per cent in autumn 1999 compared with 42.3 per cent).
- Overall trends are not affected. Redundancies in winter 1999/2000 are estimated at 193,000, down 19,000 compared with winter 1998/9 and broadly similar to winter 1995/6 at 185,000.

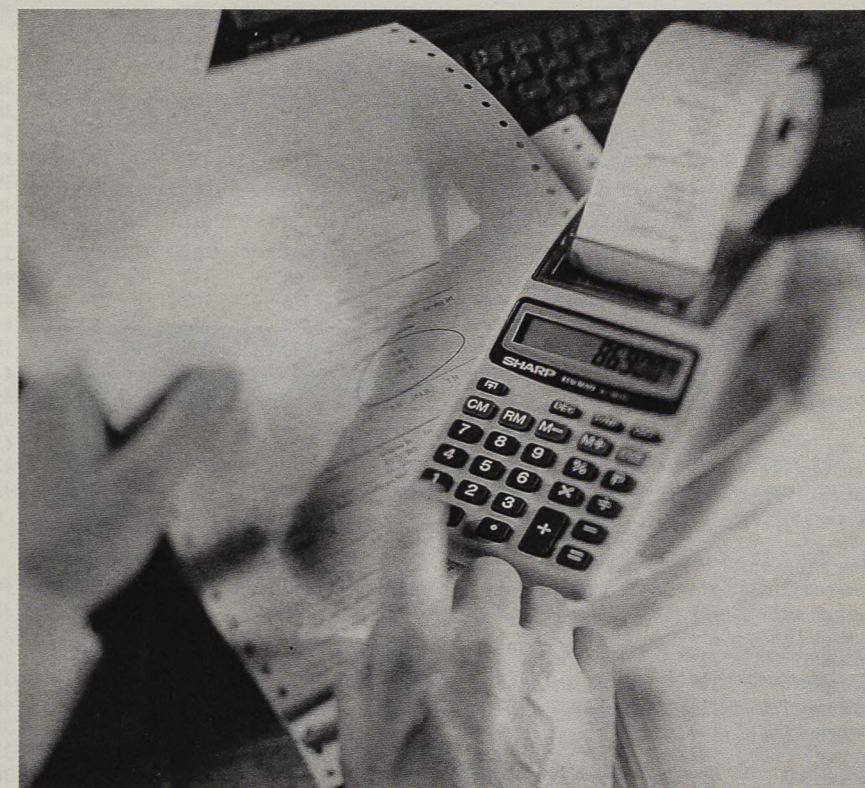


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The planned reissue of LFS datasets following their regrossing offered the opportunity to change the derivation of the redundancy variable to bring it into line with other measures of time since an event. This article describes the changes.

Introduction

ESTIMATES of the number and rate of redundancies, derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), are published quarterly in the labour market data section of *Labour Market Trends* (Tables C.41 to C.43). Fuller analyses of the likelihood of being made redundant are published periodically, the last article appearing in May 1999.¹

The planned reissue of LFS datasets following their regrossing (see pp211-8) offered the opportunity to change the derivation of the LFS measure of redundancy (REDUND) to bring it into line with other variables which include a category of 'less than three months'. This opens up the possibility of the

coherent analysis of people's movements into and out of work as well as between employers, to help analysts understand net changes in employment.

The revised LFS databases released in April 2000 thus incorporate both the effects of reweighting the sample to reflect up-to-date population data and the revised definition of redundancy in the last three months that is wholly consistent with other variables which measure time since an event.

LFS time-banded measures

The LFS estimates of redundancies are described as relating to people made redundant 'in the last three

Table 1 Revised redundancies estimates; United Kingdom; spring 1995-winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted

	New estimates ^a				Old estimates				Difference				Thousands and per cent			
	All made redundant	Not now in employment	Now in employment	Re-employment rate	All made redundant	Not now in employment	Now in employment	Re-employment rate	All made redundant	Not now in employment	Now in employment	Re-employment rate	All made redundant	Not now in employment	Now in employment	Re-employment rate
All																
Spring 1995	181	98	84	46.2	222	135	87	39.1	-41	-38	-3	7.0				
Summer 1995	167	93	74	44.2	214	133	81	38.0	-47	-40	-8	6.3				
Autumn 1995	176	102	75	42.3	219	134	85	38.8	-43	-32	-10	3.5				
Winter 1995/6	185	115	70	38.0	229	151	78	34.0	-44	-36	-8	4.0				
Spring 1996	171	100	71	41.5	212	136	76	35.8	-42	-36	-6	5.7				
Summer 1996	171	93	78	45.4	211	128	84	39.6	-40	-34	-6	5.8				
Autumn 1996	156	87	69	44.1	189	113	77	40.4	-33	-26	-8	3.7				
Winter 1996/7	153	90	62	40.9	189	121	69	36.3	-37	-31	-6	4.6				
Spring 1997	169	100	70	41.1	208	131	78	37.2	-39	-31	-8	3.9				
Summer 1997	161	89	72	44.9	190	113	78	40.9	-29	-24	-5	4.0				
Autumn 1997	141	74	67	47.6	176	102	74	42.0	-34	-28	-7	5.6				
Winter 1997/8	169	95	74	43.8	196	114	82	41.9	-27	-19	-8	2.0				
Spring 1998	170	101	69	40.5	208	128	80	38.4	-38	-27	-11	2.1				
Summer 1998	166	90	77	46.2	195	114	82	41.8	-29	-24	-5	4.4				
Autumn 1998	179	94	84	47.3	209	117	92	44.0	-30	-23	-7	3.3				
Winter 1998/9	212	134	77	36.6	248	161	87	35.1	-37	-27	-10	1.5				
Spring 1999	187	97	90	48.1	223	127	96	43.0	-36	-30	-6	5.1				
Summer 1999	171	93	78	45.5	218	126	92	42.1	-47	-33	-14	3.4				
Autumn 1999	168	89	78	46.7	205	119	87	42.3	-38	-29	-8	4.5				
Winter 1999/2000	193	118	75	39.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Men																
Spring 1995	114	60	54	47.6	140	83	56	40.4	-26	-24	-2	7.1				
Summer 1995	107	61	46	43.3	135	84	51	37.8	-28	-23	-5	5.5				
Autumn 1995	114	67	47	40.8	139	87	52	37.7	-25	-19	-6	3.1				
Winter 1995/6	123	76	47	38.4	152	100	52	34.3	-29	-24	-5	4.1				
Spring 1996	119	68	51	43.1	147	92	55	37.6	-28	-24	-4	5.5				
Summer 1996	112	62	51	45.2	137	82	55	40.1	-24	-20	-4	5.2				
Autumn 1996	100	57	43	43.0	119	72	47	39.9	-19	-14	-4	3.2				
Winter 1996/7	102	62	40	39.5	125	81	44	35.3	-23	-19	-4	4.2				
Spring 1997	114	69	45	39.5	142	90	52	36.5	-27	-21	-7	3.0				
Summer 1997	101	56	46	44.9	120	71	49	40.8	-18	-15	-3	4.1				
Autumn 1997	90	49	42	46.1	113	67	46	40.7	-22	-18	-4	5.4				
Winter 1997/8	125	70	55	43.8	142	83	59	41.8	-17	-13	-4	2.0				
Spring 1998	107	62	45	42.3	133	80	53	40.1	-26	-18	-8	2.2				
Summer 1998	111	55	56	50.4	127	69	58	45.7	-16	-14	-2	4.7				
Autumn 1998	114	62	53	46.0	135	78	57	42.1	-21	-16	-4	3.9				
Winter 1998/9	144	91	52	36.5	169	109	60	35.4	-25	-18	-7	1.1				
Spring 1999	128	68	61	47.2	149	84	65	43.7	-21	-16	-5	3.5				
Summer 1999	109	56	53	48.5	139	76	63	45.2	-30	-20	-10	3.3				
Autumn 1999	107	55	52	48.4	131	74	57	43.6	-24	-19	-5	4.8				
Winter 1999/2000	122	77	45	36.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Women																
Spring 1995	68	38	30	43.8	83	52	30	36.8	-15	-14	-1	6.9				
Summer 1995	59	32	27	45.8	79	49	30	38.2	-19	-16	-3	7.7				
Autumn 1995	62	34	28	45.0	80	48	33	40.7	-18	-13	-5	4.3				
Winter 1995/6	62	39	23	37.3	77	51	26	33.5	-15	-12	-3	3.8				
Spring 1996	52	32	19	37.8	65	45	21	31.7	-14	-13	-1	6.1				
Summer 1996	59	32	27	45.7	74	46	29	38.7	-16	-14	-2	7.0				
Autumn 1996	56	30	26	45.9	70	41	29	41.3	-15	-11	-3	4.6				
Winter 1996/7	51	29	22	43.6	65	40	25	38.1	-14	-11	-2	5.6				
Spring 1997	55	30	24	44.4	67	41	26	38.7	-12	-11	-1	5.8				
Summer 1997	60	33	27	44.8	71	42	29	41.1	-11	-9	-2	3.7				
Autumn 1997	51	25	26	50.2	63	35	28	44.3	-12	-10	-2	2.0				
Winter 1997/8	44	25	20	44.1	54	31	23	42.1	-9	-6	-3	1.9				
Spring 1998	63	40	24	37.4	75	48	27	35.5	-12	-9	-3	3.2				
Summer 1998	56	35	21	37.8	68	45	24	34.6	-13	-10	-3	2.2				
Autumn 1998	64	32	32	49.7	74	39	35	47.5	-10	-7	-3	2.3				
Winter 1998/9	68	43	25	36.7	79	52	27	34.4	-12	-9	-2	8.3				
Spring 1999	59	30	30	49.9	74	43	31	41.5	-15	-13	-1	3.6				
Summer 1999	62	37	25	40.1	79	50	29	36.5	-17	-13	-4	3.8				
Autumn 1999	61	34	27	43.8	74	45	30	40.0	-14	-10	-3	3.8				
Winter 1999/2000	71	40	30	42.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				

^a After regrossing and change in method of derivation.

months'. In fact, while some respondents are asked directly whether they had been made redundant in the last three months, many are identified by having left their last job in the last three months and then are asked whether they were made redundant. A number of other measures indicate the period since an event, such as length of time since started current job and length of time since leaving last job. The way these are measured is inconsistent with the method used up to now for redundancies. To see why, it is necessary to consider what information is available from the LFS for calculating such measures.

Since spring 1992, the LFS does not collect information about the time when people start or leave jobs in bands, but asks the month and the year (but not the day of the month). Furthermore, the date of the LFS interview is not used in the derivation of any variables – only the month and year. Consequently when determining whether someone left or started their job 'in the last three months' the options are to take those who left or started in:

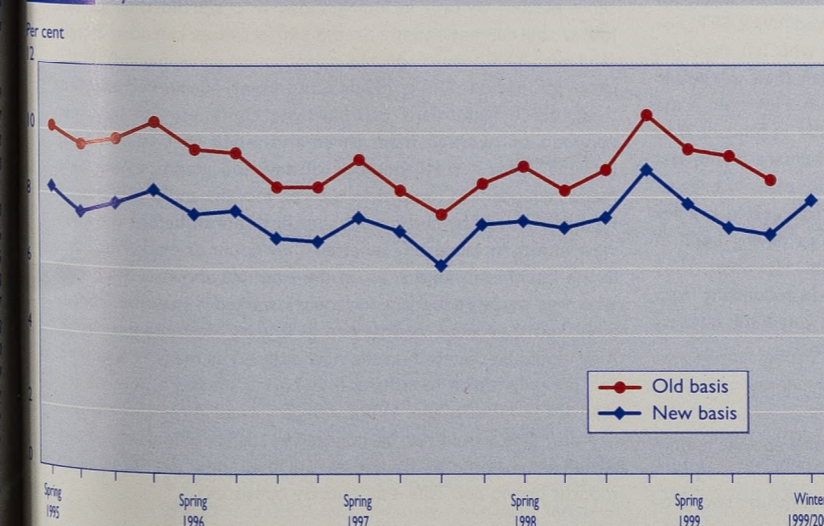
- the reference month and the three previous calendar months; or
 - the reference month and the two previous calendar months.
- Other time-banded variables such as WNLFT (when left last job) and

EMPLN (length of time with current employer) take the current month and the previous two months for the category 'less than three months'. The redundancies measure (REDUND) has until now taken the current month and the previous three months. As part of revising the databases to take account of the new population estimates (regrossing) the redundancies variable has been altered such that it now takes data for only the previous two months to be consistent with other related variables. The different approaches are described in more detail in the *technical note*.

What is the effect of the change?

Table 1 compares the previously published estimates of numbers of people made redundant in the last three months, by whether they are now in employment or not, with the regrossed estimates on the revised basis of redundancies. The effects of regrossing are relatively small (around 0.73 per cent on the employment estimate for December 1999) and most of the change seen here reflects the change in the time period covered by the redundancies measure. The range now has an upper limit of two-and-a-half months on average compared with three-and-a-half months previously.

Figure 1 Redundancy rates; United Kingdom; spring 1995-winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

The net effect of the regrossing and the revised derivation of redundancies is a fall of around 40,000 (one fifth) in the estimate of the number of people made redundant in the three months before interview. This is made up of a very small fall (generally around 8,000) in the number of people who were made redundant in the last three months who are now in employment and a larger fall (generally around 30,000) for those not in employment. For those in employment (some two-fifths of the total) the fall is proportionally less than the fall among those not in employment. As a result, the re-employment rate (the percentage of those made redundant in the last three months who are in employment again at the time of interview) goes up by around four percentage points.

For example, in winter 1998/9 the total number of redundancies in the previous three months has been reduced from 248,000 to 212,000. The number of these who were back in work when interviewed in winter 1998/9 has dropped from 87,000 to 77,000 (a fall of 11 per cent), and the number who were out of work has fallen from 161,000 to 134,000 (down 17 per cent). In this case the re-employment rate rises from 35.1 per cent to 36.6 per cent. However, more typically, the proportion of people in work after being made redundant is increased by around four percentage points (for example, it is now shown as 46.7 per cent in autumn 1999 compared with 42.3 per cent previously).

Figures for both men and women and those for all regions and industries are affected in similar proportions. Overall trends are not affected. Redundancies in winter 1999/2000 are estimated at 193,000, down 19,000 compared with winter 1998/9 and broadly similar to winter 1995/6 at 185,000. Figure 1 depicts the redundancy rates (per 1,000 employees) on the old and new basis. Over the period since 1995, the rate has stayed around 7 per cent, down from around 9 per cent on the old basis. In almost all quarters the reduction is less than two percentage points.

Remaining issues

The revised derivation of REDUND has been used on all the regressed databases (from autumn 1993 to autumn 1999) and is being used on all databases from winter 1999/2000 onwards. There are a number of other redundancy-related questions and special variables, for example industry and occupation of jobs from which people have been made redundant. These cannot be changed retrospectively and will not change in the immediate future. Users will need to take care to ensure that data extracted from databases is constrained to the redundancy totals in REDUND (see *technical note*). ONS will look into making changes to the

questionnaire and other redundancy-related variables to make all relevant variables consistent from spring 2001 onwards.

Databases from spring 1992 to summer 1993 still contain REDUND derived on the old basis but will be reissued with the new variable by the summer. In the mean time, no estimates of the new redundancies measure are available for this period.

However, users should bear in mind that a discontinuity still remains between winter 1994/5 and spring 1995. The new basis of redundancies estimates remains different from that used before spring 1992. These two changes are described in the May 1999 article.

Note

1 'Redundancies in the UK', pp251-61, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1999.

Further information
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Technical note

The old basis

The LFS questions identifying redundancies and the derivation of REDUND were described in the *technical note* of the article on pp251-61, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1999. The questions ask respondents in employment whether they left a job in 'the last three months'. For those not in employment, the time since leaving last job is used, but unlike other derived variables such as WNLEFT which takes the current month and the previous two months as being less than three months, REDUND (prior to the change) took the current month and the three previous calendar months. The way that REDUND was derived was therefore inconsistent with WNLEFT (and also EMPLN) because people who started or left jobs more than three previous months previously could be counted as being made redundant in the last three months.

Figures 2 and 3 demonstrate the two approaches taken for REDUND (prior to the latest regrossing) and WNLEFT. For example, someone being interviewed in April who left their job in January would not be considered as having left their job within the last three months under WNLEFT (Figure 3). However, if the respondent left the job because they were made redundant they would be classified in REDUND as made redundant in the last three months (Figure 2). Likewise, if someone else was interviewed in April and said they started their current job in January they would not be classified under EMPLN as having been in their current job for less than three months. However, they would still be asked whether had been made redundant from any job in the last three months and therefore could still be classified as made redundant in the last three months.

The change

The derivation of REDUND has been changed so that it only considers:

- those who left their last job in the current month or two previous calendar months; or

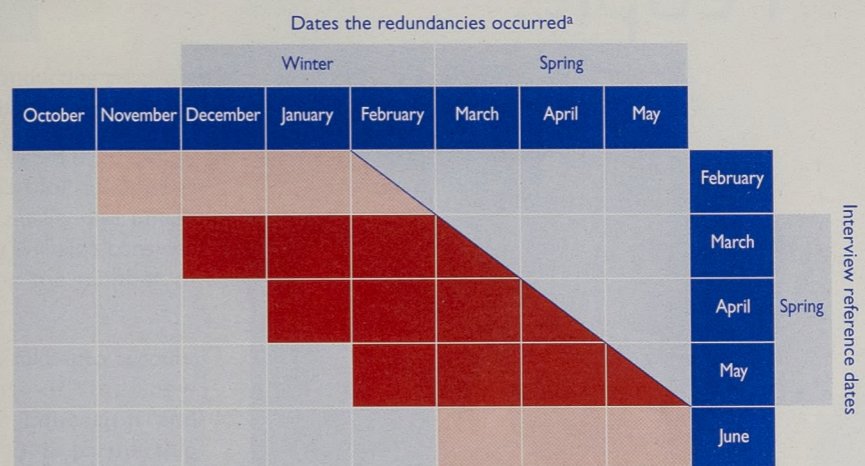
- those who started their present job in the current month or the two previous calendar months.

For those not in employment, the new basis for REDUND is the same as for WNLEFT = less than three months (Figure 3). The new estimates shown in Table 1 are roughly five-sevenths of what they were (although it varies from quarter to quarter), which is as expected. From Figures 2 and 3 it can be seen that for those not in employment, the period over which redundancies can have occurred for them to be counted in REDUND is now an average of two-and-a-half months compared with three-and-a-half months previously.

For those in employment the change is generally less marked and the change is more complicated. The derivation has been changed from including those who started their current job in the month of interview or the three previous calendar months (and who had been made redundant in the same period) to only including those who started their current job in the current month or the two previous calendar months (and who had been made redundant in the same period). In this case, the period during which those being considered as having been made redundant can have started their job has been reduced on average from three-and-a-half to two-and-a-half months. Only a small number of new job starters have been made redundant in the previous three months and this number is further reduced by cutting out the third month before the interview month in calculating whether they count as made redundant in the last three months. So, in the example above, if the person who was made redundant in January started a new job immediately, and they were interviewed in January after the job change, they would be counted (in the new dataset) as made redundant in the previous three months and as having started a new job less than three months ago. When reinterviewed three months later in April, they would not be counted as made redundant and they would be counted as having started their new job three to six months previously. This is all entirely consistent.

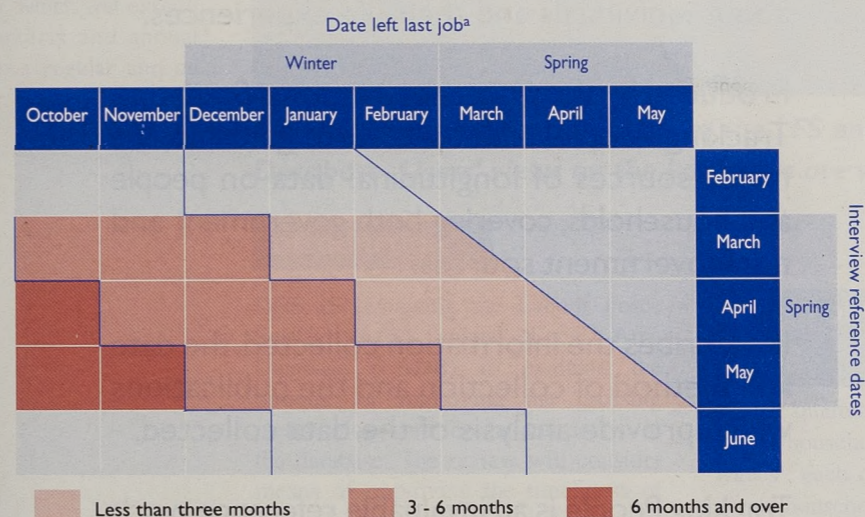
Technical note cont

Figure 2 Dates of redundancies as shown by the old variable REDUND: people who were in employment during the reference week



a This relies on the accurate recall of the interviewee.

Figure 3 Time since respondent left last job



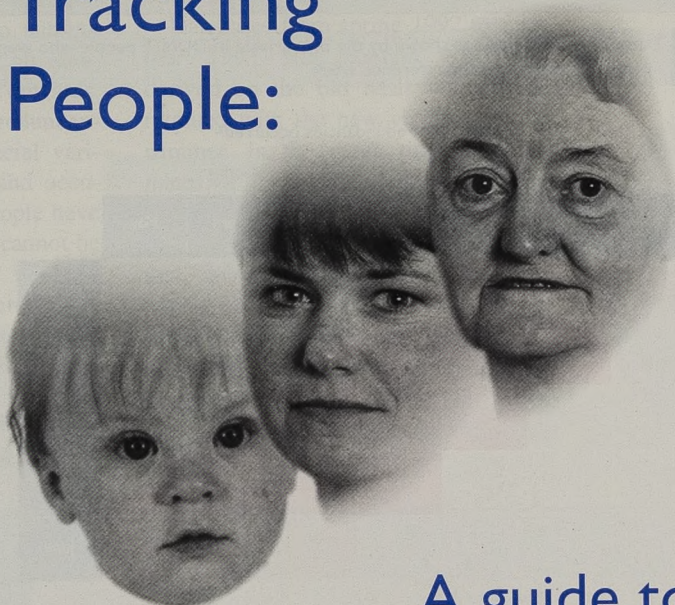
a This relies on the accurate recall of the interviewee.

Other redundancy variables

The variables REDINDY (industry sector made redundant from) and RDIC92 and RDOCOD (detailed industry and occupation of the job from which people were made redundant if it is different from their new job) have not been changed. However, REDINDY is derived from REDUND and therefore on databases from winter 1999/2000 it will reflect the new REDUND variable. However, on previous databases (including the regressed ones) it will not change because it has not been rederived. RDIC92 and

RDOCOD are not derived using REDUND and will therefore continue as before. There also quite a few questionnaire variables related to redundancy which use the current month or three previous months approach: REDPAID, REDYLEFT, REDANY, REDSTAT, REDCLOS, REDP, REDIND, REDOCC, RDINDD, RDINDT, RDOCCT and RDOCCD. With all these variables (apart from REDINDY on datasets from winter 1999/2000) a filter of REDUND = made redundant will need to be applied to ensure consistency with analyses using REDUND.

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Developments in local area Labour Force Survey data

By Don Burke and Tricia Williams, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- ONS will be conducting a review of the existing Labour Force Survey annual Local Area Database.
- The review will look at options for improving the quality and timeliness of the data. It will also consider ways of increasing the number of variables covered.
- The review will take into account the implications of the new Department for Education and Employment and ONS partnership product for England, the Local Labour Force Survey.
- ONS invites users' comments and suggestions on the issues for review.
- ONS is introducing a new Local Area Data Service, which will extend the range of quarterly and annual tables available on a regular and ad hoc basis.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH/COLOUR LIBRARY

ONS is consulting on the future of the LFS annual Local Area Database. Users' views on the key issues are welcomed.

Introduction

ONS IS reviewing the Labour Force Survey (LFS) annual Local Area Database (LADB) to evaluate the options for improving the grossing methodology and the general design of the database. The review will consider means of improving the timeliness of data release and of increasing the range of variables covered. The best means of utilising the new Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) and ONS partnership project, the English Local Labour Force Survey (LLFS – see pp195-9), will be considered as part of this project.

Users are invited to comment on the review plans and to submit requests for tabulations to be considered for the new service.

Design of the existing LADB

Each quarter's LFS sample of over 60,000 households is made up of five 'waves', each of approximately 12,000 private households. Each wave is interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any one quarter, one wave is being interviewed for the first time, one wave for the second, and so on, with one other wave being interviewed for the fifth and last interview. The annual database is created by taking waves 1 and 5 from each of four consecutive quarters. Over the period of four consecutive quarters, waves 1 and 5 will never contain the same households and

so this avoids the inclusion of responses from any household more than once. This method provides a representative sample with the maximum number of respondents, over a one-year period, approximately 96,000 households. The large sample size means that more information can be published at sub-regional level and with a greater degree of accuracy than is the case with the quarterly LFS.

Review of the LADB

The review has been set up to look at ways of overcoming technical problems with the current method of grossing the LADB. It will also evaluate the options for improving the general design of the database. Users (particularly members of the LADB user group) have raised several issues concerning timing of data release, the number of variables covered and the range of available geographies. Therefore, the scope of the review has been extended to cover these matters. The review will also take into account the requirements of the new English LLFS and make recommendations to the LLFS project board. The review is due to be completed in 2000/01.

Users are invited to comment on any aspects of the review programme and provide suggestions for outputs.

The English LLFS

DfEE and ONS are partners in the English LLFS, which will improve the availability of local LFS information in England. One of the prime features of this new survey is that the data will be available annually. ONS proposes that the data from the English LLFS should be merged with the LADB to provide one set of enhanced annual estimates for local areas in England. This proposal is made subject to the resolution of some technical issues which are discussed in this article. It is ONS' view that to have separate methodologies for the English LLFS and the LADB could be confusing for users. Having separate methodologies would have several knock-on effects that are also discussed later in this article. **Do users agree that there is no demand for two sets of**

annual estimates from the LFS for local areas in England, and thus that the LADB should incorporate the English LLFS data?

Grossing methodology

An important element of the LADB design is the procedure used to gross, or 'weight', the annualised sample to the total population. The current grossing method for the database uses mid-year population estimates and a multi-stage iterative process. The use of population estimates rather than projections (as used for the quarterly LFS) produces more accurate grossing factors. The control totals for each stage in the process are as follows:

- Stage 1 Total population in each unitary authority/local authority district (UA/LAD)
- Stage 2 GB population split by sex and by age (individual years for 16 to 24-year-olds and a single 25+ age band)
- Stage 3 Population in each government office region, by sex, by five-year age bands (e.g. 16 to 20, 21 to 25 etc.)

The current LADB methodology produces accurate grossed data within the range defined by the iterative process, i.e. the process ceases when the changes to estimates, from one iteration to the next, lie within predetermined limits.

This grossing method was chosen because of the small sample sizes at UA/LAD level. As a result, in any given sample there may be no data available for some age and sex categories for a given local area, making it impossible to produce population estimates. However, the use of higher geographical aggregates for grossing by age and sex leads to problems with the distributions at UA/LAD level. The review will consider how best to overcome this problem in order to produce a closer match between the UA/LAD population figures and the database.

In order to produce a set of coherent UK estimates from both the LADB and the LLFS, it may be preferable to use the same grossing methodology for both databases. Therefore, while the review will consider all options for

improving the grossing method for the current annual LFS data, it may be that the most suitable method for grossing the results of the English LLFS should be adopted for both products. **Do users have any views on how the grossing methodology for the LADB and LLFS should be developed?**

Timing of release - choice of population total for grossing methodology

There is an inevitable trade-off between timeliness and the quality of estimates. Because the LADB currently uses mid-year population estimates, the database cannot be produced until approximately 11 months after the end of the survey period. For example, the 1998 database covering the period March 1998-February 1999, used mid-1998 population estimates and was released in January 2000. Estimates are therefore, on average, 17 months out of date by the time they are published. The requirement for the English LLFS is for results to be produced more quickly than is currently the case with the LADB. Therefore, these databases will use a combination of the most up-to-date population projections and population estimates. ONS proposes to produce the LADB to the same timetable as the English LLFS. Recommendations about the best methodology for estimating population totals will be made as part of this project. **Do users agree that the LADB should be released earlier despite the possible implications for the accuracy of the population totals used to gross the data?**

Combining data from the LADB and the LLFS

A major issue with using LLFS data in the LADB, or combining the two surveys, is that there will be difficulties in applying a single threshold across all the estimates. Currently the LFS uses a single consistent sampling fraction throughout the UK, enabling the calculation of a single threshold for the publication of all estimates. For example, the current threshold for LADB esti-

mates is 6,000. Given the sample size and design, any estimates greater than 6,000 are statistically robust enough to be published. The size of the sample boost for the LLFS varies between local education authority (LEA) areas so that a single threshold cannot be easily calculated. A database which requires the application of numerous thresholds is likely to be quite cumbersome to use and the DfEE/ONS board responsible for the LLFS project will have to consider how best to present the information on sampling variability and thresholds.

Variables available on the LADB

At the moment there are only 14 variables on the LADB, plus some additional geographic variables (see Box 1). This is because of concern that

supplying a wider range of information in conjunction with a local geography marker may lead to accidental disclosure of information about individuals. A recent development, used during the regrossing of the quarterly LFS was the use of μ Argus software, which provides a more accurate analysis of variables with a risk of potential disclosure. ONS intends to test the existing variables and a small range of additional variables for potential inclusion in the publicly available LADB. Provided this testing shows there are no potential disclosure problems, ONS hopes to extend the range of variables available on the LADB. However, it should be borne in mind that, while the UK level LFS has a very large sample, detailed sub-regional tabulations will not be possible for most areas as the sample at this level will not allow any meaningful analysis.

If users prefer a new UK database in

future containing the LLFS data, then this could contain either just the LADB range of variables or the full range of LLFS variables with data suppressed for the other countries.

Variables available on the new LLFS database

The English LLFS, because of its larger sample, will have a wider range of variables available for release than the LADB. DfEE and ONS will look closely into the number of variables that can be included in this database to maximise provision of data.

There are a number of variables that can be considered as key and released as tables through different media. DfEE's and ONS' view of this list currently is shown in Box 2. ONS welcomes users' views on other data to be considered core, and on the best dissemination routes for these data. Users

Box 1 Current LADB variables

Sex	Male/female
Age group	0-15, 16-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, ...60-64, 65-99
Economic activity	Employee, self-employed, on government training scheme, unpaid family worker, ILO unemployed, economically inactive - looking for work, economically inactive - wanting work, economically inactive neither wanting nor seeking work
Full-time or part-time	Full-time, part-time
Industry sector	Standard industrial classifications
Major occupation group (main job)	Standard occupational classifications
Social class	Professional occupations, intermediate occupations, skilled occupations (non-manual), skilled occupations (manual), partly skilled occupations, unskilled occupations, armed forces
Ethnicity	White, non-White
Education	Full-time education, part-time education, not in education
Qualifications	NVQ level 4 and above, below NVQ level 4, no qualifications
Training	Job-related training in past four weeks, no job-related training in past four weeks
Marital status	Married or cohabiting, not married or cohabiting
Hourly earnings	Hourly earnings
Unitary authority/local authority	Unitary authority/local authority
County	County
Government Office Region	Government office region
Region of usual residence	Region of usual residence

Box 2 Survey outputs from the LLFS

The primary output from the LLFS for England will be a local education authority (LEA) level database with full information and a database for learning partnership areas.

In addition to these databases, tables will be provided through electronic or paper-based means for the data items listed below.

Proposed core outputs from the LLFS for England	
Employment rates	By age (16-17, 18-24, 25-49, 50-59/64, 60/65+ and 16-19, 20-24) and sex
Employment	By occupation (major group) and sex, by full-time/part-time/temporary workers and sex, by ethnicity (subject to sample sizes) and sex
Employment of disabled and disabled and non-disabled people	By sex
ILO unemployment rate	By age (16-17, 18-24, 25-49, 50-59/64, 60/65+ and 16-19 and 20-24) and sex
ILO unemployment	By age and duration and sex (where estimates permit)
Economic activity rate	By age (16-17, 18-24, 25-49, 50-59/64, 60/65+ and 16-19, 20-24) and sex
Reasons for economic inactivity	By sex
Adult learning target	Level 3 by sex, level 4 by sex
Learning participation target	By sex
Highest qualification of working age adults	By NVQ level and sex, by age group (16-19, 20-24, 25-49, 50+) and sex

The availability of data will be dependent on sample sizes for areas and not all items will always be available for detailed geographies. When the data become available, ONS will investigate fully the scope for releasing local data by ethnic origin and for disabled people.

This information will be provided, where sample sizes permit, for the following geographies: learning partnerships, LEAs, local learning and skills councils, parliamentary constituencies and travel-to-work areas (TTWAs). A more limited subset will be made available for local authority districts depending on sample size.

are asked to supply views on other core analyses from the English LLFS and the geographies for which these are needed.

Quarterly local area data

ONS has taken the decision to replace the old county indicator on the quarterly person databases with more up-to-date unitary authority/county codes. However, release of all LFS person-level data at this level of geographic detail could lead to individuals with unusual socio-demographic characteristics, and population and income weights, being identified. This will break the confidentiality pledge ONS

has with respondents not to provide individually identifiable information to LFS users.

Following the regrossing exercise, ONS will release three types of quarterly databases. The first type will have all variables, including the variable GOVTOR, which identifies government office regions and metropolitan sub-regional areas; this will enable the user to carry out a full range of analyses up to this level of geographic detail. The second and third types of databases will have a UA/county indicator, and variables such as age, occupation and subject of degree will be banded into groups. The second type will exclude income variables and the

income weights; the third type will include all variables but exclude the main population weights. The COUNTY variable will be removed from all databases. Three quarterly databases will also be produced from winter 1999/2000 onwards.

New Local Area Data Service

ONS already publishes quarterly data for local authorities in tabular form (see Box 3). Tables on economic activity status for parliamentary constituencies and travel-to-work areas are also available annually from the LADB (see Box 4). More information about

Box 3 Current quarterly tables available for unitary/local authorities and for training and enterprise councils/local enterprise councils

All people	By sex: all aged 16+, working age (16-59/64) Other age groups: 16-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-49, all 50+; 25 to retirement (59/64), 50 to retirement (59/64), retirement +
In employment	By sex: all aged 16+, working age (16-59/64) Other age groups: 16-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-49, all 50+, 50 to retirement (59/64)
Employees	By sex: all aged 16+
Self-employed	All aged 16+
All employees and self-employed	All aged 16+, working age (16-59/64)
ILO unemployed	By sex: all aged 16+, working age (16-59/64) Other age groups: 16-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-49, all 50+, 50 to retirement (59/64)
Economically active	By sex: all aged 16+, working age (16-59/64) Other age groups: 16-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-49, all 50+, 50 to retirement (59/64)
Economically inactive	By sex: all aged 16+, working age (16-59/64) Other age groups: 16-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-49, all 50+, 50 to retirement (59/64)
All in employment	Full-time/part-time
All in employment by industry	Manufacturing, construction, distribution/hotels/restaurants, transport/storage/communications, banking/finance/insurance, public administration/education/health, other services, all service industries
All in employment by occupation	Managers and administrators, associated professional and technical occupations, clerical occupations, craft and related occupations, personal and protective occupations, selling occupations, plant and machine operators, other occupations All in unskilled occupations
People in ethnic minorities	All aged 16+
People economically active in ethnic minorities	All aged 16+
People of working age receiving job-related training (JRT)	People of working age by sex
People aged 25 to retirement receiving job-related training	People aged 25 to retirement by sex
Employment and self-employed of working age	All, manual and professional occupations, service industries
Employees and self-employed of working age receiving JRT by occupation	All, manual and professional occupations, service industries
16 to 19-year-olds in full-time education	
People of working age	NVQ 3 or above, NVQ 4 or above
People in employment of working age	NVQ 3 or above, NVQ 4 or above
People economically active aged 18 to retirement	NVQ 3 or above, NVQ 4 or above

Box 4 Current annual tables available for parliamentary constituencies and TTWAs

Economic activity rates	All aged 16+, working age (16-59/64), 18-24
Employment rates	All aged 16+, working age (16-59/64), 18-24
ILO unemployment rates	All aged 16+, working age (16-59/64), 18-24
Economic inactivity rates	All aged 16+, working age (16-59/64), 18-24

Box 5 New annual tables planned for NUTS3^a

In employment	All aged 16+, working age (16-59/64), 16-24
ILO unemployed	All aged 16+, working age (16-59/64), 18-24
Economically active	All aged 16+, working age (16-59/64), 16-24
Economically inactive	All aged 16+, working age (16-59/64), 16-24

^a NUTS is the classification of geographical areas used for the allocation of European Union funding. NUTS3 areas are generally counties, unitary authorities or aggregations of local authority areas.

the current provision can be found in Volume 6 and Volume 10 of the *LFS User Guide*. The tabulations are available to the public via Nomis®.

During 2000/01, ONS will be extending the range of tabulations available from both the quarterly and annual databases with the introduction of a new Local Area Data Service. This will include the provision of data for additional geographies, such as the NUTS areas¹ (see *Box 5*), the new DfEE learning partnerships, local learning and skills councils, and for a wider range of variables.

Following the introduction of the new tabulations, ONS intends to provide an *ad hoc* Local Area Data Service for customers with additional requirements.

Consultation

There are eight key points for consultation:

1. Do users want a single annual UK database that combines LADB and LLFS data?
2. If a joint product for the UK is produced, would users prefer it to con-

tain the full range of LLFS data, with most variables suppressed for the other countries?

3. Do users want the LADB released earlier in the year, even if this means mid-year population estimates cannot be used for grossing?
4. Do users have any views on how the grossing methodology should be developed?
5. In addition to the items in *Box 2*, are there any other variables that should be considered key LLFS outputs? In addition, are there any geographies for which the key data should be produced?
6. In addition to the items listed in *Boxes 3* to *5*, what additional LFS data requirements should be considered as key quarterly/LADB outputs subject to sample size constraints? In addition, are there any other geographies in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland for which key data should be produced?
7. What is the preferred form for additional data, e.g. on-line tables on websites, available through Nomis®, additions to the annual database, or a paper-based publication?

8. Are there any other issues related to the databases, tabulations or the new Local Area Data Service that users would like to raise?

Note

¹ Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques (NUTS) is the classification of geographical areas used for the allocation of European Union funding.

Further information
Please send your views and comments by 30 June 2000, to Steve Good, Room B3/02, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London, SW1V 2QQ, e-mail steve.good@ons.gov.uk.

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Publication dates of main economic indicators May – July

Labour market statistics		Consumer price indices	
Employment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.			
May	17 Wednesday	May	16 Tuesday
June	14 Wednesday	June	13 Tuesday
July	12 Wednesday	July	11 Tuesday

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Old subject, table names and numbers

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

Regularly published statistics

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Trends	M	May 2000	A.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Q	May 2000	F.2
Other headline indicators	M	May 2000	A.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	May 2000	F.3
Regional labour market summary	M	May 2000	A.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	May 2000	F.4
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q	May 2000	F.5
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Employment by occupation	Q	May 2000	B.3	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	M	May 2000	F.11
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Employee jobs by industry	M	May 2000	B.12	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	M	May 2000	F.13
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	May 2000	B.13	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	M	May 2000	F.14
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Apr 2000	B.14	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	M	May 2000	F.15
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Apr 2000	B.15	New Deal 25+ summary figures	M	May 2000	F.16
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	May 2000	B.16	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	M	May 2000	F.17
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	May 2000	B.17	Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	M	May 2000	F.18
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	May 2000	B.18	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	M	May 2000	F.19
Actual weekly hours of work	M	May 2000	B.21	TEC/CCTE performance tables	A	Dec 1999	655
Usual weekly hours of work	M	May 2000	B.22				
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M (Q)	May 2000	B.32	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Total hours worked per week	Q	Apr 2000	B.33	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	May 2000	G.1
Job-related training	Q	May 2000	B.41	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	May 2000	G.2
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	May 2000	B.51	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	May 2000	G.3
Annual Employment Survey	A	Mar 1999	137	Labour disputes: summary	M	May 2000	G.11
UNEMPLOYMENT				Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	May 2000	G.12
LD unemployment by age and duration	M	May 2000	C.1	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 1999	299
LD unemployment rates by age	M	May 2000	C.2	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2000	147
LD unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	May 2000	C.4	Trade union membership	A	Jul 1999	343
Claimant count by region	M	May 2000	C.11	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	May 2000	G.21
Claimant count by age and duration	M	May 2000	C.12	Economic activity of young people	Q	May 2000	189
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	May 2000	C.13	Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Mar 2000	108
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	May 2000	C.14	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	May 2000	G.22
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	May 2000	C.21	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Mar 2000	107
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	May 2000	C.22	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Dec 1999	631
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	May 2000	C.23	Women in the labour market	Q	May 2000	191
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	May 2000	C.24	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 1999	103
Claimant count flows	M	May 2000	C.31	Job-related training	Q	Mar 2000	105
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	May 2000	C.32	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 2000	G.31
Interval between claims	Q	Mar 2000	C.33	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Apr 2000	G.32
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	May 2000	C.34	Sickness absence	Q	May 2000	190
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Apr 2000	C.35	Seasonal adjustment review	A	May 2000	211
Redundancies in UK	Q	May 2000	C.41	Labour force projections	A	Jun 1998	281
Redundancies by region	Q	May 2000	C.42	Employment and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Sep 1999	493
Redundancies by industry	Q	May 2000	C.43				
Redundancies	A	May 1999	251	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
International comparisons	M	May 2000	C.51	Background economic indicators	M	May 2000	H.1
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				Retail prices: summary	M	May 2000	H.11
Economic activity by age	M	May 2000	D.1	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	May 2000	H.12
Economic inactivity	M	May 2000	D.2	Retail prices: selected items	M	May 2000	H.13
Economic inactivity by age	M	May 2000	D.3	Retail prices: general index	M	May 2000	H.14
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS				Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	May 2000	H.15
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	May 2000	E.1	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	May 2000	H.21
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	May 2000	E.2				
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	May 2000	E.4				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Mar 2000	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 1999	641				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Mar 2000	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Mar 2000	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Mar 2000	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	May 2000	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	May 2000	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313				

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 May 1998 *Labour Market Trends*, pS79, for tables not listed here.

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,699	25,868	2,831	16,611	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,565	25,568	2,997	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1
1994	45,488	28,578	25,780	2,798	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2
1995	45,641	28,618	26,100	2,518	17,023	62.7	57.2	9.8	37.3
1996	45,835	28,806	26,412	2,394	17,030	62.8	57.6	8.3	37.2
1997	46,036	29,004	26,916	2,087	17,032	63.0	58.5	7.2	37.0
1998	46,253	29,052	27,229	1,824	17,201	62.8	58.9	6.3	37.2
1999	46,431	29,361	27,563	1,798	17,070	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8
3-month averages									
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,198	29,021	27,164	1,857	17,177	62.8	58.8	6.4	37.2
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	27,543	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
Changes									
Over last 3 months	36	34	59	-25	3	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.2	-1.4	0.0				
Over last 12 months	154	136	258	-122	18	0.1	0.4	-0.4	-0.1
Percent	0.3	0.5	0.9	-6.7	0.1				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	34,772	27,762	25,284	2,477	7,010	79.8	72.7	8.9	20.2
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	19.6
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	19.4
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9
1992	35,174	27,855	25,056	2,799	7,318	79.2	71.2	10.0	20.8
1993	35,242	27,762	24,799	2,963	7,481	78.8	70.4	10.7	21.2
1994	35,337	27,773	25,002	2,771	7,564	78.6	70.8	10.0	21.0
1995	35,483	27,807	25,308	2,499	7,676	78.4	71.3	8.5	21.4
1996	35,663	28,018	25,645	2,373	7,645	78.6	71.9	7.3	21.4
1997	35,844	28,182	26,118	2,063	7,663	78.6	72.9	7.3	21.4
1998	36,026	28,263	26,460	1,803	7,763	78.5	73.4	6.4	21.5
1999	36,177	28,532	26,754	1,778	7,645	78.9	74.0	6.2	21.1
3-month averages									
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	35,980	28,222	26,385	1,837	7,758	78.4	73.3	6.5	21.6
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	21.2
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	21.0
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	21.0
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
Changes									
Over last 3 months	33	9	36	-26	24	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.1	-1.5	0.3				
Over last 12 months	137	91	218	-127	46	0.0	0.3	-0.5	0.0
Percent	0.4	0.3	0.8	-7.0	0.6				

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

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSM	MMSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	75.8	68.9	9.1	24.2
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,265	14,372	1,893	5,659	74.2	65.6	11.6	25.8
1993	21,985	16,099	14,085	2,014	5,886	73.2	64.1	12.5	26.8
1994	22,049	16,078	14,224	1,854	5,971	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,156	16,090	14,451	1,639	6,065	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,283	16,136	14,562	1,574	6,147	72.4	65.3	9.8	27.6
1997	22,412	16,184	14,857	1,328	6,228	72.2	66.3	8.2	27.8
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
3-month averages									
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,513	16,198	15,060	1,137	6,315	71.9	66.9	7.0	28.1
Jan-Mar 1998	22,52								

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	52.2	47.8	8.5	47.8
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	53.2	49.5	7.1	48.8
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	48.4
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	4.0	46.6
1992	23,386	12,434	11,496	938	10,952	53.2	49.2	4.0	46.8
1993	23,415	12,466	11,483	982	10,949	53.2	49.0	4.2	46.8
1994	23,438	12,500	11,556	943	10,938	53.3	49.3	4.0	46.8
1995	23,486	12,528	11,649	879	10,958	53.3	49.6	3.7	46.7
1996	23,553	12,670	11,850	820	10,883	53.8	50.3	3.5	46.7
1997	23,624	12,819	12,060	760	10,805	54.3	51.0	3.3	45.7
1998	23,707	12,867	12,160	707	10,839	54.3	51.3	3.0	45.7
1999	23,774	13,036	12,350	686	10,738	54.8	51.9	2.9	45.2
3-month averages									
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,685	12,823	12,104	720	10,862	54.1	51.1	3.0	45.9
Jan-Mar 1998	23,692	12,849	12,137	711	10,844	54.2	51.2	3.0	45.8
Feb-Apr	23,699	12,874	12,168	706	10,826	54.3	51.3	3.0	45.7
Mar-May (Spr)	23,707	12,867	12,160	707	10,839	54.3	51.3	3.0	45.7
Apr-Jun	23,714	12,874	12,162	712	10,839	54.3	51.3	3.0	45.7
May-Jul	23,721	12,913	12,200	713	10,808	54.4	51.4	3.0	45.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,728	12,939	12,227	712	10,789	54.5	51.5	3.0	45.5
Jul-Sep	23,733	12,934	12,239	694	10,799	54.5	51.6	2.9	45.5
Aug-Oct	23,738	12,976	12,286	691	10,762	54.7	51.8	2.9	45.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,743	12,988	12,300	689	10,755	54.7	51.8	2.9	45.3
Oct-Dec	23,748	12,981	12,293	687	10,768	54.7	51.8	2.9	45.3
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,753	13,030	12,339	691	10,724	54.9	51.9	3.0	45.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,759	13,032	12,336	696	10,726	54.9	51.9	3.0	45.1
Jan-Mar 1999	23,764	13,039	12,343	696	10,724	54.9	51.9	3.0	45.1
Feb-Apr	23,769	13,043	12,347	696	10,725	54.9	51.9	3.0	45.1
Mar-May (Spr)	23,774	13,036	12,350	686	10,738	54.8	51.9	3.0	45.2
Apr-Jun	23,779	13,038	12,362	675	10,741	54.8	52.0	2.9	45.2
May-Jul	23,784	13,041	12,368	673	10,743	54.8	52.0	2.9	45.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,789	13,060	12,385	675	10,729	54.9	52.1	2.9	45.1
Jul-Sep	23,793	13,081	12,402	679	10,712	55.0	52.1	2.9	45.0
Aug-Oct	23,797	13,071	12,384	688	10,726	54.9	52.0	2.9	45.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,801	13,089	12,402	687	10,713	55.0	52.1	2.9	45.0
Oct-Dec	23,805	13,115	12,430	686	10,690	55.1	52.2	2.9	44.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	23,810	13,108	12,422	685	10,702	55.1	52.2	2.9	44.9
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,814	13,135	12,451	683	10,679	55.2	52.3	2.9	44.8
Changes									
Over last 3 months	12	46	49	-3	-34	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>				
Over last 12 months	55	103	115	-13	-48	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.3
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>-0.4</i>				
Females aged 16 to 59									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
1988	16,602	11,663	10,661	1,001	4,939	70.2	64.2	8.6	29.8
1989	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	28.8
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	28.7
1992	16,792	11,906	10,984	922	4,885	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,828	11,931	10,969	961	4,897	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1994	16,877	11,970	11,043	928	4,907	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1995	16,942	12,013	11,145	869	4,929	70.9	65.8	7.2	28.1
1996	17,022	12,159	11,348	811	4,863	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6
1997	17,101	12,277	11,530	748	4,824	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998	17,174	12,359	11,663	696	4,815	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
1999	17,234	12,501	11,826	675	4,733	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
3-month averages									
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,156	12,308	11,598	710	4,849	71.7	67.6	5.8	28.3
Jan-Mar 1998	17,162	12,334	11,633	701	4,828	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
Feb-Apr	17,168	12,361	11,666	695	4,807	72.0	68.0	5.6	28.0
Mar-May (Spr)	17,174	12,359	11,663	696	4,815	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
Apr-Jun	17,181	12,365	11,664	701	4,816	72.0	67.9	5.7	28.0
May-Jul	17,187	12,397	11,694	703	4,789	72.1	68.0	5.7	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,193	12,420	11,719	702	4,772	72.2	68.2	5.6	27.8
Jul-Sep	17,197	12,415	11,730	685	4,782	72.2	68.2	5.5	27.8
Aug-Oct	17,202	12,445	11,764	681	4,757	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,207	12,458	11,778	680	4,748	72.4	68.5	5.5	27.6
Oct-Dec	17,211	12,443	11,764	679	4,768	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.7
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,216	12,497	11,814	683	4,719	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,220	12,504	11,817	688	4,716	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Jan-Mar 1999	17,225	12,516	11,830	686	4,709	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Feb-Apr	17,230	12,513	11,827	686	4,717	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.5
Mar-May (Spr)	17,234	12,501	11,826	675	4,733	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
Apr-Jun	17,239	12,506	11,841	665	4,733	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5
May-Jul	17,244	12,510	11,848	662	4,733	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,248	12,528	11,865	664	4,720	72.6	68.8	5.3	27.3
Jul-Sep	17,253	12,548	11,881	667	4,706	72.7	68.9	5.3	27.3
Aug-Oct	17,258	12,538	11,861	677	4,720	72.7	68.7	5.4	27.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,263	12,551	11,877	674	4,712	72.7	68.8	5.4	27.3
Oct-Dec	17,268	12,568	11,896	672	4,700	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,273	12,554	11,883	671	4,719	72.7	68.8	5.3	27.2
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,277	12,570	11,902	668	4,708	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months	15	19	25	-6	-4	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-0.1</i>				
Over last 12 months	57	65	85	-20	-8	0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-2.9</i>	<i>-0.2</i>				

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.

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGTY	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV		MGUE	MGUK	
1988	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	63.3	57.7	8.8	36.7
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	64.0	59.3	7.2	36.0
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	64.1	59.7	6.8	35.9
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.5	10.3	37.4
1994	45,488	28,455	25,717	2,738	17,032	62.6	56.5	10.3	37.3
1995	45,641	28,486	26,026	2,460	17,155	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.3
1996	45,835	28,663	26,323	2,340	17,172	62.5	57.4	8.2	37.5
1997	46,036	28,852	26,814	2,037	17,184	62.7	58.2	7.1	

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	MGTQ	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	75.5	68.6	9.0	24.5
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1
1994	22,049	16,000	14,173	1,826	6,050	72.6	64.3	11.4	27.1
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	28.0
1997	22,412	16,098	14,792	1,306	6,314	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	22,547	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.6
1999	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
3-month averages Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,513	16,119	14,992	1,127	6,394	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4
Jan-Mar 1998	22,524	16,106	14,959	1,147	6,418	71.5	66.4	7.1	28.5
Feb-Apr	22,535	16,113	14,975	1,138	6,422	71.5	66.5	7.1	28.5
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	7.0	28.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,581	16,393	15,220	1,173	6,188	72.6	67.4	7.2	27.4
Jul-Sep	22,589	16,392	15,219	1,173	6,197	72.6	67.4	7.2	27.4
Aug-Oct	22,598	16,319	15,185	1,134	6,279	72.2	67.2	7.0	27.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,606	16,286	15,179	1,107	6,321	72.0	67.1	6.8	28.0
Oct-Dec	22,615	16,268	15,181	1,087	6,347	71.9	67.1	6.7	28.1
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,623	16,271	15,143	1,127	6,353	71.9	66.9	6.9	28.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,632	16,251	15,125	1,132	6,375	71.8	66.8	7.0	28.2
Jan-Mar 1999	22,640	16,238	15,107	1,132	6,402	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Feb-Apr	22,649	16,242	15,118	1,124	6,406	71.7	66.8	6.9	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
Apr-Jun	22,666	16,277	15,191	1,087	6,388	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.2
May-Jul	22,674	16,345	15,261	1,084	6,329	72.1	67.3	6.6	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,682	16,471	15,367	1,104	6,211	72.6	67.7	6.7	27.4
Jul-Sep	22,690	16,501	15,400	1,101	6,190	72.7	67.9	6.7	27.3
Aug-Oct	22,698	16,419	15,374	1,045	6,280	72.3	67.7	6.4	27.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,706	16,398	15,364	1,033	6,309	72.2	67.7	6.3	27.8
Oct-Dec	22,714	16,376	15,369	1,008	6,338	72.1	67.7	6.2	27.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	22,722	16,368	15,324	1,044	6,354	72.0	67.4	6.4	28.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,730	16,289	15,264	1,026	6,441	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	24 0.1	-108 -0.7	-101 -0.7	-8 -0.7	132 2.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.0	0.6
Over last 12 months Percent	99 0.4	32 0.2	138 0.9	-106 -9.4	66 1.0	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	0.2
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC		MGUI		
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	11.8
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,460	15,725	13,909	1,816	2,735	85.2	75.3	11.5	14.8
1995	18,541	15,713	14,109	1,604	2,828	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3
1996	18,641	15,776	14,238	1,538	2,866	84.6	76.4	9.7	15.4
1997	18,744	15,818	14,523	1,294	2,926	84.4	77.5	8.2	15.6
1998	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
1999	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
3-month averages Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	18,824	15,839	14,722	1,117	2,985	84.1	78.2	7.1	15.9
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	15.8
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	19 0.1	-104 -0.6	-98 -0.6	-6 -0.6	122 4.2	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	0.6
Over last 12 months Percent	80 0.4	25 0.2	128 0.9	-103 -9.2	55 1.9	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	0.2

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGUA	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	51.9	47.6	8.4	48.1
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	11,412	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	11,608	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	11,612	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	11,492	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	11,527	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,438	12,456	11,544	912	11,544	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,486	12,477	11,629	849	11,629	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,553	12,611	11,820	791	11,820	53.5	50.2	6.3	46.5
1997	23,624	12,754	12,022	732	12,022	54.0	50.9	5.7	46.0
1998	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	12,117	54.0	51.1	5.3	46.0
1999	23,774	12,960	12,304	657	12,304	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.5
3-month averages Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,685	12,776	12,082	694	10,909	53.9	51.0	5.4	46.1
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	

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 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	27,783	±158	59	±115	258	±202
Employment rate	74.3%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.3%	0.3%	±0.4%
ILO unemployment	1,715	±54	-25	±55	-122	±74
ILO unemployment rate	5.8%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.4%	±0.3%
Economically active	29,498	±155	34	±113	136	±199
Economic activity rate	78.9%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.4%

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

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

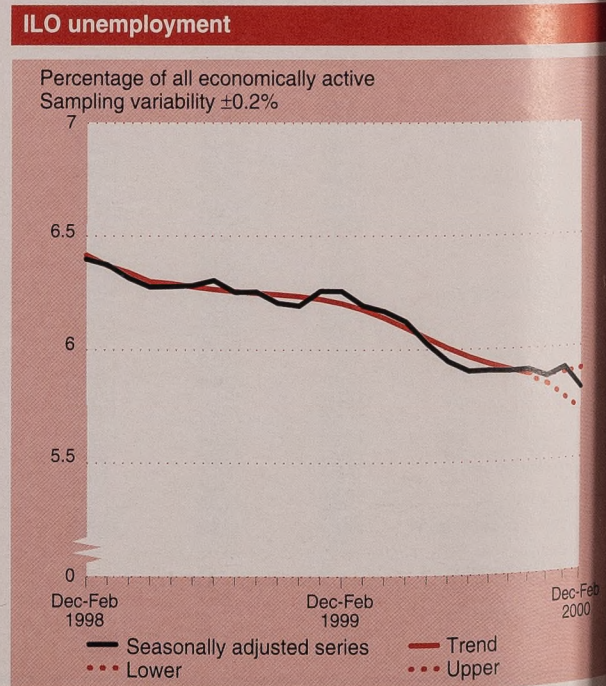
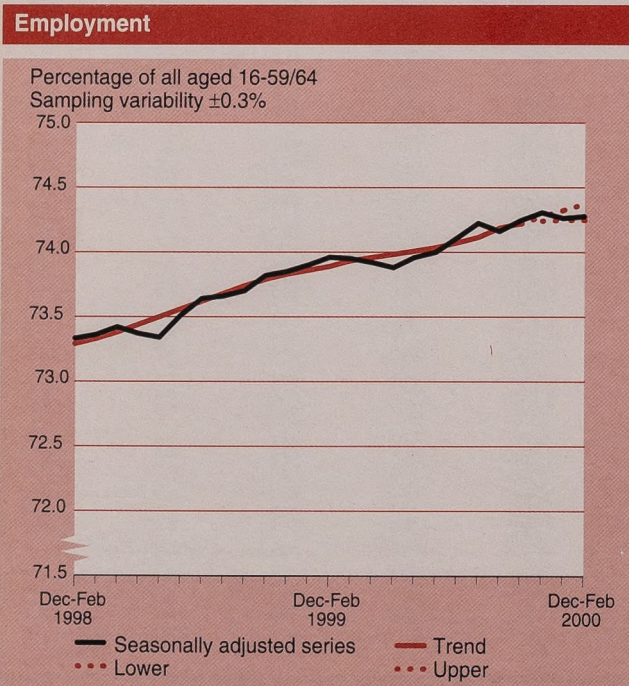
Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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 A.2

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
Month averages ^d				
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-Jan 93	25,604	70.5	2,988	10.5
Dec-Feb 93	25,582	70.4	3,003	10.5
Mar 1993	25,567	70.4	3,011	10.5
Apr	25,557	70.4	3,010	10.5
May	25,554	70.3	3,003	10.5
Jun	25,557	70.3	2,992	10.5
Jul	25,564	70.3	2,980	10.4
Aug	25,575	70.4	2,968	10.4
Sep	25,588	70.4	2,957	10.4
Oct	25,604	70.4	2,946	10.3
Nov	25,623	70.4	2,934	10.3
Dec	25,645	70.5	2,920	10.2
Jan 94	25,670	70.5	2,902	10.2
Feb 94	25,696	70.6	2,881	10.1
Mar 1994	25,724	70.6	2,858	10.0
Apr	25,752	70.7	2,833	9.9
May	25,780	70.8	2,806	9.8
Jun	25,807	70.8	2,778	9.7
Jul	25,833	70.9	2,749	9.6
Aug	25,858	70.9	2,717	9.5
Sep	25,882	71.0	2,684	9.4
Oct	25,905	71.0	2,650	9.3
Nov	25,928	71.0	2,617	9.2
Dec	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Jan 95	25,976	71.1	2,565	9.0
Feb 95	26,002	71.1	2,547	8.9
Mar 1995	26,031	71.2	2,534	8.9
Apr	26,062	71.2	2,524	8.8
May	26,094	71.3	2,515	8.8
Jun	26,128	71.4	2,506	8.7
Jul	26,163	71.4	2,498	8.7
Aug	26,197	71.5	2,489	8.7
Sep	26,231	71.6	2,479	8.6
Oct	26,263	71.6	2,468	8.6
Nov	26,291	71.7	2,458	8.6
Dec	26,315	71.8	2,447	8.5
Jan 96	26,336	71.8	2,436	8.5
Feb 96	26,353	71.8	2,424	8.4
Mar 1996	26,369	71.8	2,412	8.4
Apr	26,384	71.9	2,400	8.3
May	26,400	71.9	2,387	8.3
Jun	26,419	71.9	2,373	8.2
Jul	26,444	72.0	2,359	8.1
Aug	26,474	72.0	2,344	8.1
Sep	26,511	72.1	2,327	8.1
Oct	26,554	72.2	2,308	8.0
Nov	26,603	72.3	2,285	7.9
Dec	26,657	72.4	2,259	7.8
Jan 97	26,712	72.5	2,229	7.7
Feb 97	26,769	72.6	2,197	7.6
Mar 1997	26,823	72.7	2,166	7.5
Apr	26,873	72.8	2,134	7.3
May	26,919	72.9	2,105	7.2
Jun	26,960	73.0	2,076	7.1
Jul	26,997	73.0	2,047	7.0
Aug	27,029	73.1	2,017	6.9
Sep	27,057	73.1	1,986	6.8
Oct	27,081	73.2	1,956	6.7
Nov	27,102	73.2	1,927	6.6
Dec	27,122	73.2	1,901	6.5
Jan 98	27,141	73.3	1,879	6.5
Feb 98	27,162	73.3	1,861	6.4
Mar 1998	27,186	73.4	1,848	6.4
Apr	27,212	73.4	1,839	6.3
May	27,240	73.5	1,833	6.3
Jun	27,271	73.5	1,829	6.3
Jul	27,303	73.6	1,827	6.3
Aug	27,336	73.6	1,826	6.3
Sep	27,368	73.7	1,826	6.3
Oct	27,400	73.7	1,826	6.2
Nov	27,431	73.8	1,827	6.2
Dec	27,460	73.8	1,826	6.2
Jan 99	27,487	73.9	1,825	6.2
Feb 99	27,511	73.9	1,821	6.2
Mar 1999	27,533	73.9	1,813	6.2
Apr	27,554	74.0	1,803	6.1
May	27,574	74.0	1,790	6.1
Jun	27,596	74.0	1,777	6.0
Jul	27,618	74.1	1,764	6.0
Aug	27,642	74.1	1,753	6.0
Sep	27,666	74.2	1,745	5.9
Oct	27,690	74.2	1,739	5.9
Nov	27,713	74.2	1,734	5.9
Dec	27,736	74.2	1,729	5.9
Jan 2000	27,758	74.3	1,723	5.8
Feb 2000	27,780	74.3	1,716	5.8

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

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

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.

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Total	Males	Females
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1997	December R	27,492	14,863	12,630
1998	March R	27,695	14,955	12,740
	June R	27,623	14,930	12,693
	September R	27,749	14,981	12,768
	December R	27,779	15,022	12,757
1999	March R	27,791	15,040	12,752
	June R	27,907	15,090	12,816
	September R	27,907	15,069	12,838
	December R	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 ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1999	March R	1,305.7	999.3	306.4	4.5	6.3	2.4
	April R	1,288.0	985.6	302.4	4.5	6.2	2.3
	May ^d R	1,274.2	975.2	299.0	4.4	6.2	2.3
	June R	1,264.1	967.6	296.5	4.4	6.1	2.3
	July R	1,235.1	948.8	286.3	4.3	6.0	2.2
	August ^d R	1,217.6	935.3	282.3	4.2	5.9	2.2
	September R	1,213.3	928.5	284.8	4.2	5.9	2.2
	October ^d R	1,200.8	918.2	282.6	4.2	5.8	2.2
	November R	1,189.9	908.4	281.5	4.1	5.7	2.2
	December R	1,169.2	891.4	277.8	4.1	5.6	2.1
2000	January ^d R	1,161.4	885.5	275.9	4.0	5.6	2.1
	February R	1,156.5	880.9	275.6	4.0	5.6	2.1
	March P	1,148.8	874.9	273.9	4.0	5.5	2.1
Change on period		-7.7	-6.0	-1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		-0.7	-0.7	-0.6			
Change on year		-156.9	-124.4	-32.5	-0.5	-0.8	-0.3
Percent		-12.0	-12.4	-10.6			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies	
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^c			Level	
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW	
1999	February R	117.3	4.5	1999	March R	225.0	
	March	117.8	4.8		April R	220.6	
	April	117.2	4.6		May R	229.9	
	May	117.8	4.3		June R	225.5	
	June	119.0	4.4		July R	228.0	
	July	118.9	4.6		August R	231.7	
	August	119.6	4.9		September R	232.3	
	September	119.8	4.7		October R	236.8	
	October	120.7	4.9		November R	235.1	
	November	121.1	4.9		December R	237.0	
2000	December	122.6	5.5	2000	January R	225.9	
	January R	123.8	5.9		February R	231.2	
	February P	123.7	6.0		March P	230.0	
Change on month		-0.1	0.1			-1.2	
Change on year		6.4	1.5			5.0	

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

In the information age

... you need fast access to facts and figures.

Information about the **Office for National Statistics**, its services and data, is available on the Internet. ONS's website can be found at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk>

(incorporating the former ONS SESAG website)

You can also e-mail the Labour Market Division on:

labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Information on the **Department for Education and Employment** research programme, including copies of research briefs, can be found at:

<http://www.dfee.gov.uk/research>

The **Department of Trade and Industry** Employment Relations Directorate's employment market analysis and research website can be found at:

<http://www.dti.gov.uk/emar>

A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (December 1999 to February 2000)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	Total	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Male	Female	Total	Rate(%) ^a	Male		Female		Total	Rate(%) ^b	Male		Female	
								Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a			Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	2,033	1,187	73.9	653	534	1,087	67.6	588	70.7	499	64.1	100	8.5	66	10.0	35	6.5
North West	5,362	3,306	77.3	1,858	1,448	3,095	72.2	1,717	77.2	1,377	66.8	212	6.4	141	7.6	71	4.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,956	2,464	78.1	1,378	1,087	2,307	73.1	1,278	77.5	1,029	68.2	157	6.4	99	7.2	58	5.3
East Midlands	3,304	2,130	80.9	1,183	948	2,019	76.5	1,119	81.4	900	71.2	111	5.2	64	5.4	47	5.0
West Midlands	4,170	2,623	78.6	1,463	1,160	2,458	73.5	1,368	78.6	1,091	67.9	165	6.3	95	6.5	70	6.0
East	4,263	2,779	81.6	1,542	1,237	2,669	78.2	1,478	83.8	1,191	72.1	110	3.9	64	4.2	45	3.7
London	5,635	3,670	77.3	2,042	1,628	3,401	71.6	1,886	77.5	1,515	65.3	268	7.3	155	7.6	113	6.9
South East	6,319	4,251	83.5	2,347	1,904	4,093	80.3	2,263	85.9	1,830	74.2	158	3.7	84	3.6	74	3.9
South West	3,898	2,484	82.0	1,365	1,120	2,381	78.6	1,304	83.2	1,077	73.5	103	4.2	60	4.4	43	3.8
England	38,939	24,895	79.6	13,830	11,065	23,510	75.1	13,002	80.1	10,508	69.5	1,385	5.6	829	6.0	556	5.0
Wales	2,307	1,336	74.5	740	595	1,246	69.4	684	73.1	562	65.2	90	6.7	56	7.6	33	5.6
Scotland	4,036	2,522	77.8	1,371	1,151	2,333	72.0	1,257	75.5	1,076	68.2	189	7.5	114	8.3	75	6.5
Great Britain	45,282	28,753	79.2	15,942	12,811	27,089	74.5	14,943	79.4	12,146	69.1	1,663	5.8	999	6.3	665	5.2
Northern Ireland ^c	1,262	747	71.8	421	325	697	66.9	389	72.9	307	60.6	50	6.7	32	7.7	18	5.5
United Kingdom	46,544	29,498	78.9	16,363	13,135	27,783	74.3	15,332	79.2	12,451	68.9	1,715	5.8	1,032	6.3	683	5.2

Change on quarter^d

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	Total	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Male	Female	Total	Rate(%) ^a	Male		Female		Total	Rate(%) ^b	Male		Female	
								Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a			Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	0	6	0.2	-3	10	12	0.5	-1	-0.2	13	1.3	-6	-0.5	-2	-0.3	-4	-0.8
North West	1	12	0.2	11	1	1	0.0	-2	0.0	3	-0.1	11	0.3	13	0.6	-2	-0.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	2	2	-0.1	-2	4	0	-0.1	-1	0.0	1	-0.2	2	0.1	-2	-0.1	4	0.3
East Midlands	4	2	-0.2	-1	2	9	0.1	6	0.2	4	0.1	-8	-0.4	-6	-0.5	-1	-0.2
West Midlands	2	-20	-0.7	-18	-1	-9	-0.4	-11	-0.8	3	0.0	-11	-0.4	-7	-0.4	-4	-0.3
East	6	2	-0.1	-5	7	10	0.1	2	0.2	8	-0.1	-7	-0.3	-7	-0.4	-1	-0.1
London	3	12	0.1	2	10	10	0.1	1	0.0	9	0.2	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
South East	9	29	0.2	7	22	37	0.4	15	0.2	22	0.6	-8	-0.2	-8	-0.3	0	-0.1
South West	6	-10	-0.3	3	-12	-7	-0.2	0	-0.2	-8	-0.3	-2	-0.1	2	0.2	-5	-0.4
England	33	37	-0.1	-7	43	64	0.0	9	-0.1	55	0.1	-27	-0.1	-16	-0.1	-12	-0.1
Wales	2	-16	-0.8	-16	0	-5	-0.2	-6	-0.5	1	0.0	-11	-0.7	-10	-1.2	-1	-0.1
Scotland	0	14	0.4	7	6	3	0.1	5	0.3	-2	0.0	11	0.4	2	0.1	9	0.7
Great Britain	34	35	0.0	-15	50	62	0.0	9	0.0	54	0.1	-28	-0.1	-23	-0.1	-4	-0.1
Northern Ireland ^c																	
United Kingdom	36	34	0.0	-12	46	59	0.0	9	0.0	49	0.1	-25	-0.1	-22	-0.1	-3	0.0

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	Total	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Male	Female	Total	Rate(%) ^a	Male		Female		Total	Rate(%) ^b	Male		Female	
								Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a			Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	0	13	0.7	1	12	27	1.7	8	1.3	19	2.2	-14	-1.3	-7	-1.1	-7	-1.5
North West	3	60	1.3	46	14	74	1.6	57	2.4	17	0.7	-14	-0.5	-10	-0.8	-3	-0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	10	6	-0.5	-8	13	22	0.0	4	-0.2	18	0.2	-16	-0.7	-12	-0.8	-5	-0.5
East Midlands	17	14	-0.1	8	6	11	-0.2	7	-0.3	4	0.0	3	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
West Midlands	7	-16	-0.9	-17	0	-1	-0.4	1	0.0	-2	-0.9	-16	-0.6	-18	-1.1	2	0.2
East	24	13	-0.1	-11	24	26	0.2	-2	-0.6	29	1.2	-13	-0.5	-9	-0.5	-4	-0.4
London	15	-4	-0.5	-11	6	18	0.1	12	0.4	6	-0.2	-22	-0.6	-23	-1.1	0	0.0
South East	37	31	-0.2	9	22	38	0.0	17	-0.4	21	0.5	-7	-0.2	-8	-0.4	1	0.0
South West	24	1	-0.4	7	-6	15	0.1	20	0.5	-4	-0.4	-14	-0.6	-12	-0.9	-2	-0.1
England	137	118	-0.1	26	92	232	0.3	125	0.3	107	0.3	-114	-0.5	-99	-0.7	-15	-0.2
Wales	7	-2	-0.1	-11	8	9	0.5	0	0.1	10	1.1	-12	-0.9	-10	-1.2	-2	-0.4
Scotland	2	29	0.7	17	12	23	0.6	17	0.8	6	0.4	5	0.1	0	-0.1	6	0.4
Great Britain	146	144	0.0	32	112	264	0.4	141	0.4	123	0.3	-121	-0.5	-109	-0.7	-12	-0.1
Northern Ireland ^c	8	-8	-0.8	1	-8	-7	-0.7	1	0.2	-8	-1.7	-1	-0.1	0	-0.1	-1	-0.2
United Kingdom	154	136	0.0	33	103	258	0.3	142	0.4	115	0.3	-122	-0.4	-110	-0.7	-13	-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 (March 2000)					Jobcentre vacancies ^a (March 2000)			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Rate ^f	Men		Women		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
						Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
North East	1,029	531	498	75.9	6.9	60.7	9.9	15.2	3.1	10.9	21.3	11.5
North West	3,020	1,606	1,414	144.7	4.6	113.1	6.6	31.6	2.2	29.5	39.0	29.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,253	1,211	1,042	113.3	4.7	87.5	6.6	25.8	2.4	19.4	27.5	18.8
East Midlands	1,913	1,030	883	71.9	3.6	54.0	5.0	17.9	2.0	15.0	22.5	15.8
West Midlands	2,507	1,354	1,153	110.8	4.3	84.2	5.8	26.6	2.4	23.0	33.8	23.7
East	2,502	1,371	1,131	69.0	2.7	51.0	3.6	18.0	1.6	17.5	23.3	18.4
London	4,231	2,291	1,940	186.6	4.4	137.6	5.9	49.0	2.5	25.3	36.1	24.4
South East	3,960	2,111	1,849	84.6	2.1	64.0	3.0	20.6	1.1	25.3	39.1	25.7
South West	2,305	1,234	1,071	66.2	2.7	48.8	3.6	17.4	1.6	21.2	29.0	21.3
England	23,721	12,739	10,982	922.9	3.8	700.9	5.2	222.0	2.0	187.0	271.6	188.6
Wales	1,186	647	540	58.8	4.8	45.4	6.7	13.4	2.4	14.0	18.4	14.4
Scotland	2,278	1,183	1,095	123.6	5.1	95.6	7.3	28.0	2.5	25.6	36.6	25.5
Great Britain	27,185	14,569	12,617	1,105.4	3.9	842.0	5.5	263.4	2.1	226.6	326.6	228.5
Northern Ireland ^c	715	381	334	43.4	5.6	32.9	7.5	10.5	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	27,901	14,950	12,951	1,148.8	4.0	874.9	5.5	273.9	2.1	230.0	335.5	231.9

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 February 2000)					Jobcentre vacancies ^a (change on February 2000)			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Rate ^f	Men		Women		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
						Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
North East	8	0	8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4
North West	12	0	12	-0.9	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.5	-0.2	0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	-15	24	-1.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
East Midlands	20	6	14	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
West Midlands	37	14	24	-0.8	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	-0.4
East	6	4	3	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	0.3
London	64	38	25	-1.8	0.0	-1.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.2
South East	26	7	19	-1.0	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.9	-1.3	-0.3
South West	-17	-12	-5	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-1.1	-1.9	

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment												Workers with second jobs
	Total workers					Employees				Self-employed			
	Total workers ^a	Employees ^a	Self-employed ^a	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Part-time	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
1992	25,868	22,084	3,228	181	376	19,850	6,018	16,934	5,150	2,680	548	973	
1993	25,568	21,877	3,185	150	355	19,473	6,095	16,667	5,210	2,603	582	1,042	
1994	25,780	21,998	3,302	146	355	19,526	6,255	16,648	5,350	2,691	611	1,149	
1995	26,100	22,313	3,363	140	284	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,430	2,733	630	1,293	
1996	26,412	22,731	3,304	127	250	19,866	6,546	17,043	5,688	2,655	649	1,297	
1997	26,916	23,219	3,357	119	221	20,219	6,697	17,393	5,827	2,667	690	1,258	
1998	27,229	23,651	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	
3-month averages													
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,525	24,035	3,237	104	150	20,682	6,843	18,046	5,988	2,528	708	1,224	
Jan-Mar 1999	27,540	24,051	3,226	106	157	20,695	6,845	18,055	5,997	2,530	695	1,260	
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	1,315	
May-Jul	27,613	24,107	3,244	96	167	20,754	6,858	18,103	6,004	2,540	704	1,285	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,659	24,164	3,233	96	166	20,782	6,877	18,157	6,007	2,518	715	1,284	
Jul-Sep	27,696	24,222	3,216	97	160	20,834	6,861	18,229	5,993	2,501	715	1,240	
Aug-Oct	27,679	24,253	3,163	101	163	20,825	6,854	18,270	5,983	2,448	715	1,235	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,724	24,269	3,186	106	163	20,879	6,845	18,292	5,978	2,474	712	1,235	
Oct-Dec	27,769	24,316	3,184	102	167	20,891	6,878	18,300	6,016	2,477	707	1,227	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,761	24,325	3,181	102	153	20,912	6,849	18,319	6,006	2,487	695	1,226	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,783	24,335	3,183	111	154	20,864	6,919	18,269	6,067	2,487	696	1,225	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	59	66	-3	4	-9	-16	75	-23	89	13	-16	-10	
Percent	0.2	0.3	-0.1	4.2	-5.2	-0.1	1.1	-0.1	1.5	0.5	-2.3	-0.8	
Over last 12 months	258	301	-54	7	5	182	76	222	78	-42	-13	1	
Percent	0.9	1.3	-1.7	6.3	3.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	-1.6	-1.8	0.1	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
1992	14,372	11,629	2,442	56	245	13,376	996	10,971	658	2,260	182	445	
1993	14,085	11,421	2,388	44	232	13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	471	
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	50	219	13,124	1,100	10,737	733	2,270	215	510	
1995	14,451	11,671	2,553	44	183	13,296	1,155	10,870	800	2,320	233	546	
1996	14,562	11,886	2,476	43	157	13,327	1,234	10,996	890	2,238	238	562	
1997	14,857	12,188	2,493	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,202	986	2,240	253	558	
1998	15,069	12,506	2,418	30	115	13,737	1,331	11,511	995	2,147	271	527	
1999	15,213	12,685	2,385	37	106	13,838	1,375	11,640	1,045	2,127	257	547	
3-month averages													
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,189	12,671	2,388	34	96	13,817	1,372	11,624	1,047	2,125	263	527	
Jan-Mar 1999	15,196	12,677	2,381	37	101	13,830	1,366	11,634	1,043	2,126	256	536	
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	15,230	12,699	2,388	35	108	13,841	1,389	11,646	1,053	2,127	261	565	
May-Jul	15,245	12,702	2,400	34	110	13,853	1,392	11,654	1,048	2,131	269	545	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,273	12,744	2,388	33	109	13,861	1,412	11,687	1,056	2,108	280	538	
Jul-Sep	15,293	12,778	2,377	33	105	13,890	1,403	11,730	1,048	2,094	283	534	
Aug-Oct	15,295	12,816	2,338	33	107	13,895	1,400	11,772	1,044	2,053	285	526	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,322	12,831	2,348	34	108	13,935	1,387	11,793	1,038	2,068	280	525	
Oct-Dec	15,339	12,854	2,340	35	109	13,950	1,389	11,812	1,042	2,065	275	522	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	15,339	12,873	2,329	34	102	13,957	1,382	11,828	1,045	2,062	267	520	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,332	12,867	2,328	37	100	13,939	1,393	11,814	1,053	2,059	269	521	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	9	36	-20	3	-9	4	6	21	15	-9	-11	-4	
Percent	0.1	0.3	-0.9	8.4	-8.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.4	-0.4	-4.0	-0.8	
Over last 12 months	142	196	-61	3	3	122	21	191	6	-66	6	-6	
Percent	0.9	1.6	-2.5	8.7	3.6	0.9	1.5	1.6	0.6	-3.1	2.2	-1.1	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
1992	11,496	10,454	786	125	131	6,473	5,022	5,963	4,491	420	366	529	
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	571	
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	639	
1995	11,649	10,642	810	96	101	6,498	5,151	6,012	4,630	413	397	746	
1996	11,850	10,845	828	84	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745	
1997	12,060	11,032	864	80	84	6,679	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700	
1998	12,160	11,155	870	72	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	
3-month averages													
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,336	11,364	849	70	53	6,865	5,471	6,423	4,941	404	445	697	
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	710	
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	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	49	31	17	2	0	-20	69	-44	75	22	-5	-7	
Percent	0.4	0.3	2.0	2.2	0.0	-0.3	1.3	-0.7	1.5	5.4	-1.2	-0.9	
Over last 12 months	115	104	6	4	1	60	55	32	73	25	-19	6	
Percent	0.9	0.9	0.7	5.1	2.6	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.5	6.1	-4.2	0.9	

UNITED KINGDOM	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)											
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B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment by age

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In employment	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,868	25,056	673	3,873	6,717	9,161	4,633	811
1993	25,568	24,799	576	3,638	6,807	9,202	4,576	799
1994	25,780	25,002	584	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	778
1995	26,100	25,308	607	3,390	7,048	9,463	4,799	792
1996	26,412	25,645	600	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	767
1997	26,916	26,118	600	3,295	7,247	9,724	5,154	738
1998	27,229	26,460	696	3,266	7,225	9,875	5,398	789
1999	27,563	26,754	680	3,276	7,157	10,054	5,587	809
3-month averages Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,525	26,729	685	3,284	7,187	9,999	5,574	796
Jan-Mar 1999	27,540	26,744	684	3,291	7,170	10,020	5,580	796
Feb-Apr	27,549	26,747	680	3,290	7,155	10,042	5,580	802
Mar-May (Spr)	27,563	26,754	680	3,276	7,157	10,054	5,587	809
Apr-Jun	27,592	26,788	670	3,279	7,145	10,082	5,612	805
May-Jul	27,613	26,810	666	3,283	7,142	10,105	5,613	803
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,659	26,851	666	3,305	7,148	10,119	5,624	807
Jul-Sep	27,696	26,887	664	3,323	7,144	10,117	5,639	809
Aug-Oct	27,679	26,872	663	3,327	7,107	10,127	5,648	807
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,724	26,911	673	3,337	7,097	10,146	5,658	813
Oct-Dec	27,769	26,941	669	3,341	7,083	10,176	5,672	828
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,761	26,933	672	3,339	7,070	10,168	5,684	828
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,783	26,947	664	3,342	7,043	10,220	5,678	836
Changes Over last 3 months	59	36	-9	5	-54	75	20	23
Percent	0.2	0.1	-1.3	0.1	-0.8	0.7	0.3	2.9
Over last 12 months	258	218	-21	58	-144	221	105	40
Percent	0.9	0.8	-3.1	1.8	-2.0	2.2	1.9	5.0
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,372	14,072	346	2,033	3,847	4,976	2,871	300
1993	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	255
1994	14,224	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	264
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,002	5,148	2,896	288
1996	14,562	14,236	326	1,771	4,013	5,208	2,969	265
1997	14,857	14,529	343	1,766	4,086	5,268	3,125	268
1998	15,069	14,797	347	1,749	4,093	5,364	3,244	272
1999	15,213	14,928	336	1,753	4,026	5,460	3,353	285
3-month averages Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,189	14,912	343	1,742	4,047	5,433	3,348	277
Jan-Mar 1999	15,196	14,914	338	1,751	4,039	5,439	3,347	282
Feb-Apr	15,202	14,920	337	1,760	4,029	5,445	3,349	283
Mar-May (Spr)	15,213	14,928	336	1,753	4,026	5,460	3,353	285
Apr-Jun	15,230	14,947	333	1,762	4,015	5,474	3,362	283
May-Jul	15,245	14,962	330	1,765	4,007	5,487	3,372	283
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,273	14,987	320	1,775	4,009	5,504	3,379	287
Jul-Sep	15,293	15,006	325	1,784	4,014	5,505	3,378	287
Aug-Oct	15,295	15,011	324	1,791	4,002	5,514	3,380	284
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,322	15,035	333	1,799	4,000	5,521	3,381	288
Oct-Dec	15,339	15,045	333	1,798	3,989	5,537	3,388	294
Nov 99-Jan 2000	15,339	15,051	339	1,797	3,976	5,547	3,391	288
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,332	15,045	329	1,798	3,962	5,575	3,382	287
Changes Over last 3 months	9	10	-5	-2	-38	54	1	-1
Percent	0.1	0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-1.0	1.0	0.0	-0.3
Over last 12 months	142	132	-14	56	-85	142	34	10
Percent	0.9	0.9	-4.1	3.2	-2.1	2.6	1.0	3.6
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,496	10,984	327	1,840	2,870	4,185	1,782	511
1993	11,483	10,969	286	1,724	2,946	4,232	1,781	514
1994	11,556	11,043	286	1,637	3,000	4,275	1,845	514
1995	11,649	11,145	300	1,579	3,046	4,316	1,904	504
1996	11,850	11,348	324	1,573	3,078	4,438	1,936	502
1997	12,060	11,530	356	1,529	3,161	4,455	2,029	530
1998	12,160	11,663	349	1,517	3,132	4,511	2,155	497
1999	12,350	11,826	344	1,523	3,131	4,595	2,234	524
3-month averages Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,336	11,817	342	1,542	3,140	4,566	2,226	519
Jan-Mar 1999	12,343	11,830	346	1,539	3,131	4,581	2,233	513
Feb-Apr	12,347	11,827	343	1,529	3,126	4,597	2,231	524
Mar-May (Spr)	12,350	11,826	344	1,523	3,131	4,595	2,234	521
Apr-Jun	12,362	11,841	337	1,517	3,130	4,608	2,250	520
May-Jul	12,368	11,848	336	1,517	3,135	4,618	2,242	521
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,385	11,865	335	1,530	3,139	4,615	2,245	521
Jul-Sep	12,402	11,881	339	1,539	3,130	4,612	2,261	522
Aug-Oct	12,384	11,861	339	1,537	3,105	4,613	2,268	523
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,402	11,877	340	1,538	3,097	4,625	2,278	525
Oct-Dec	12,430	11,896	336	1,544	3,094	4,639	2,284	534
Nov 99-Jan 2000	12,422	11,883	333	1,542	3,094	4,621	2,282	540
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	12,451	11,902	335	1,544	3,081	4,645	2,296	549
Changes Over last 3 months	49	25	-4	6	-16	21	19	24
Percent	0.4	0.2	-1.3	0.4	-0.5	0.5	0.8	4.6
Over last 12 months	115	85	-7	2	-59	80	71	30
Percent	0.9	0.7	-2.1	0.1	-1.9	1.7	3.2	5.8

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
Employment rates (%)^a	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	57.1	71.2	48.7	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.4	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.8	45.0	63.7	74.7	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	57.2	71.3	45.1	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.6	71.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.5	7.9
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
3-month averages Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	59.3	74.0	47.3	66.9	79.5	81.0	66.4	7.8
Jan-Mar 1999	59.3	74.0	47.3	67.1	79.5	81.0	66.3	7.8
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	46.5	67.3	80.1	81.4	66.2	7.9
Jul-Sep	59.6	74.2	46.1	67.6	80.2	81.2	66.3	7.9
Aug-Oct	59.5	74.2	46.0	67.6	80.0	81.2	66.3	7.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.6	74.2	46.7	67.8	80.0	81.2	66.4	7.9
Oct-Dec	59.7	74.3	46.4	67.9	80.1	81.4	66.4	8.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	59.7	74.3	46.6	67.8	80.1	81.2	66.4	8.1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	59.7	74.3	46.1	67.8	80.0	81.5	66.3	8.1
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.0	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.3	-1.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.4
Male	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	65.6	76.6	48.8	67.8	83.7	86.5	66.3	8.5
1993	64.1	75.1	42.6	66.0	83.0	85.3	64.2	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.8	66.2	83.7	85.5	64.4	7.4
1995	65.2	76.4	44.4	67.1	84.6	86.3	65.0	8.0
1996	65.3	76.7	46.0	68.2	84.6	85.9	65.9	

B.3 EMPLOYMENT All in employment by occupation

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment ^a	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators		Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Selling	Plant and machine operatives	Other
				1	2								3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All												
Spring 1992	25,812	10,519	14,927	3,888	2,584	2,220	3,987	3,585	2,482	2,047	2,430	2,222
Spring 1993	25,511	10,273	14,925	3,975	2,560	2,332	3,921	3,380	2,547	1,993	2,338	2,222
Spring 1994	25,717	10,300	15,135	4,057	2,616	2,436	3,888	3,377	2,570	2,002	2,381	2,222
Spring 1995	26,026	10,424	15,333	4,204	2,673	2,405	3,900	3,291	2,699	2,027	2,401	2,222
Spring 1996	26,323	10,461	15,589	4,163	2,805	2,517	3,908	3,255	2,788	2,084	2,519	2,222
Spring 1997	26,814	10,557	16,060	4,310	2,724	2,723	4,016	3,319	2,865	2,158	2,460	2,424
Spring 1998	27,116	10,766	16,181	4,366	2,848	2,698	4,063	3,307	2,954	2,121	2,542	2,424
Winter 1998/9	27,437	10,698	16,564	4,323	2,988	2,778	4,135	3,307	2,981	2,237	2,492	2,424
Spring 1999	27,442	10,618	16,635	4,355	3,011	2,805	4,134	3,284	2,999	2,220	2,483	2,424
Summer 1999	27,778	10,818	16,789	4,394	2,959	2,843	4,194	3,315	3,064	2,289	2,519	2,424
Autumn 1999	27,807	10,807	16,821	4,398	2,988	2,865	4,166	3,339	3,037	2,299	2,505	2,424
Winter 1999/2000	27,693	10,714	16,738	4,459	3,007	2,800	4,127	3,264	3,065	2,298	2,471	2,424
Changes												
Win 98 - Win 99	256	15	233	136	19	22	-7	-43	84	61	-21	4
Win 98 - Win 99 (%)	0.9	0.1	1.4	3.1	0.6	0.8	-0.2	-1.3	2.8	2.7	-0.9	0.2
Male												
Spring 1992	14,321	7,034	7,013	2,643	1,594	1,166	969	3,188	844	750	1,222	1,057
Spring 1993	14,035	6,821	6,968	2,658	1,559	1,191	944	3,010	869	715	1,118	1,057
Spring 1994	14,173	6,860	7,095	2,743	1,549	1,231	952	3,044	871	732	1,158	1,057
Spring 1995	14,397	6,927	7,251	2,826	1,597	1,235	967	2,958	921	731	1,110	1,070
Spring 1996	14,503	6,938	7,351	2,805	1,678	1,251	962	2,933	956	746	1,119	1,070
Spring 1997	14,792	7,053	7,573	2,889	1,625	1,354	1,001	3,030	947	805	1,119	1,070
Spring 1998	14,999	7,175	7,673	2,934	1,721	1,350	1,032	3,010	971	766	1,122	1,070
Winter 1998/9	15,125	7,147	7,830	2,908	1,770	1,393	1,050	3,028	968	810	1,124	1,028
Spring 1999	15,138	7,110	7,870	2,911	1,789	1,411	1,052	3,018	985	802	1,124	1,028
Summer 1999	15,267	7,282	7,960	2,934	1,774	1,412	1,091	3,053	1,017	844	1,124	1,028
Autumn 1999	15,364	7,252	7,964	2,941	1,774	1,416	1,084	3,086	1,001	849	1,124	1,028
Winter 1999/2000	15,264	7,146	7,966	2,988	1,784	1,377	1,075	3,014	992	837	1,124	1,028
Changes												
Win 98 - Win 99	138	-1	136	79	14	-16	25	-14	24	27	-3	8
Win 98 - Win 99 (%)	0.9	0	1.7	2.7	0.8	-1.2	2.4	-0.5	2.5	3.3	-0.2	0.4
Female												
Spring 1992	11,491	3,485	7,914	1,255	989	1,124	3,018	397	1,638	1,298	1,207	1,170
Spring 1993	11,476	3,452	7,957	1,318	1,000	1,142	2,976	370	1,678	1,278	1,200	1,155
Spring 1994	11,544	3,440	8,040	1,314	1,066	1,205	2,936	333	1,689	1,269	1,193	1,155
Spring 1995	11,629	3,497	8,082	1,377	1,076	1,170	2,933	333	1,779	1,296	1,211	1,155
Spring 1996	11,820	3,523	8,238	1,357	1,127	1,267	2,926	322	1,832	1,339	1,213	1,056
Spring 1997	12,022	3,504	8,487	1,411	1,099	1,369	3,015	289	1,917	1,352	1,210	1,054
Spring 1998	12,117	3,591	8,508	1,432	1,128	1,348	3,031	297	1,983	1,355	1,210	1,048
Winter 1998/9	12,312	3,551	8,734	1,415	1,218	1,385	3,085	279	2,013	1,427	1,213	1,028
Spring 1999	12,304	3,508	8,764	1,445	1,223	1,394	3,082	266	2,014	1,417	1,213	987
Summer 1999	12,411	3,557	8,829	1,460	1,185	1,430	3,103	262	2,047	1,445	1,213	1,000
Autumn 1999	12,443	3,555	8,856	1,457	1,213	1,449	3,082	253	2,036	1,450	1,213	1,023
Winter 1999/2000	12,430	3,557	8,832	1,471	1,223	1,423	3,053	250	2,072	1,461	1,213	1,016
Changes												
Win 98 - Win 99	118	16	98	57	5	38	-32	-29	60	34	-18	4
Win 98 - Win 99 (%)	1	0.5	1.1	4	0.4	2.8	-1.1	-10.3	3	2.4	-1.6	0.4

a Includes people who did not state their occupation. All figures from spring 1994 onwards are regressed.

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

EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a B.11

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^b	Government-supported trainees ^d	Workforce jobs ^e	
	Male		Female						All
	All	Part-time ^f	All	Part-time ^f					
UNITED KINGDOM									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation	BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DYCY	
1996 Mar	11,280	1,305	11,190	5,198	22,470	3,581	225	214	
Jun	11,369	1,335	11,337	5,298	22,706	3,599	221	181	
Sep R	11,481	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,850	3,678	218	189	
Dec R	11,564	1,395	11,452	5,346	23,017	3,640	216	190	
1997 Mar R	11,614	1,356	11,309	5,186	22,923	3,623	214	175	
Jun R	11,842	1,426	11,426	5,227	23,268	3,608	210	159	
Sep R	11,898	1,435	11,490	5,220	23,388	3,638	210	171	
Dec R	12,038	1,513	11,659	5,329	23,697	3,554	211	163	
1998 Mar R	12,029	1,466	11,614	5,231	23,643	3,561	211	153	
Jun R	12,108	1,456	11,654	5,158	23,762	3,485	210	112	
Sep R	12,244	1,430	11,728	5,129	23,972	3,502	209	121	
Dec R	12,287	1,488	11,811	5,230	24,098	3,483	210	114	
1999 Mar R	12,195	1,493	11,694	5,199	23,889	3,465	209	110	
Jun R	12,252	1,512	11,782	5,228	24,034	3,511	208	102	
Sep R	12,380	1,541	11,835	5,248	24,214	3,430	208	100	
Dec R	12,432	1,573	11,948	5,346	24,380	3,422	208	98	
UNITED KINGDOM									
Adjusted for seasonal variation	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU	
1996 Mar	11,336	1,316	11,242	5,222	22,578	3,583	225	211	
Jun	11,380	1,337	11,322	5,289	22,702	3,609	222	195	
Sep R	11,427	1,355	11,372	5,313	22,799	3,650	218	191	
Dec R	11,508	1,368	11,369	5,284	22,877	3,650	216	181	
1997 Mar R	11,683	1,375	11,373	5,211	23,056	3,631	214	170	
Jun R	11,868	1,430	11,438	5,237	23,306	3,615	210	173	
Sep R	11,854	1,440	11,495	5,246	23,349	3,612	211	171	
Dec R	11,983	1,486	11,579	5,268	23,562	3,564	211	155	
1998 Mar R	12,094	1,483	11,674	5,251	23,767	3,569	210	149	
Jun R	12,131	1,459	11,667	5,171	23,798	3,491	210	125	
Sep R	12,208	1,438	11,734	5,156	23,941	3,479	209	119	
Dec R	12,235	1,461	11,734	5,171	23,968	3,493	210	108	
1999 Mar R	12,256	1,509	11,750	5,216	24,006	3,472	209	106	
Jun R	12,274	1,514	11,796	5,242	24,069	3,515	209	114	
Sep R	12,347	1,549	11,842	5,277	24,189	3,411	208	98	
Dec R	12,381	1,547	11,872	5,287	24,252	3,433	208	93	
GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation	DYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	
1996 Mar	10,995	1,261	10,897	5,063	21,892	3,488	225	197	
Jun	11,084	1,292	11,044	5,164	22,128	3,515	221	165	
Sep R	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,593	218	170	
Dec R	11,273	1,349	11,152	5,206	22,425	3,555	216	171	
1997 Mar R	11,325	1,311	11,011	5,047	22,335	3,539	214	158	
Jun R	11,545	1,379	11,127	5,088	22,672	3,518	210	145	
Sep R	11,599	1,388	11,188	5,079	22,787	3,548	210	154	
Dec R	11,736	1,463	11,352	5,183	23,088	3,464	211	146	
1998 Mar R	11,728	1,417	11,309	5,086	23,037	3,471	211	137	
Jun R	11,806	1,406	11,348	5,012	23,155	3,399	210	98	
Sep R	11,941	1,381	11,422	4,985	23,363	3,416	209	106	
Dec R									

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	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1987 Jun	22,002	21,994	4,847	4,863	5,315	5,333	6,459	6,477	6,477	6,477
1988 Jun	22,688	22,685	4,887	4,907	5,331	5,353	6,520	6,542	6,542	6,542
1989 Jun	23,100	23,099	4,877	4,900	5,302	5,328	6,534	6,559	6,559	6,559
1990 Jun	23,364	23,353	4,756	4,780	5,160	5,186	6,406	6,435	6,435	6,435
1991 Jun	22,702	22,682	4,342	4,362	4,720	4,742	5,870	5,895	5,895	5,895
1992 Jun	22,356	22,335	4,125	4,137	4,465	4,481	5,505	5,524	5,524	5,524
1993 Jun	22,032	22,006	3,944	3,951	4,241	4,250	5,186	5,200	5,200	5,200
1994 Jun	22,121	22,084	3,963	3,967	4,224	4,231	5,170	5,190	5,190	5,190
1995 Jun	22,454	22,414	4,064	4,069	4,301	4,308	5,218	5,228	5,228	5,228
1996 Jun	22,706	22,702	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,216	5,227	5,227	5,227
1997 Jun R	23,268	23,306	4,162	4,173	4,390	4,400	5,350	5,374	5,374	5,374
1997 Dec R	23,697	23,562	4,190	4,172	4,409	4,391	5,492	5,465	5,465	5,465
1998 Jan R			4,190	4,197	4,408	4,420	5,494	5,521	5,521	5,521
1998 Feb			4,195	4,208	4,414	4,427				
1998 Mar R	23,643	23,767	4,190	4,207	4,408	4,424	5,494	5,521	5,521	5,521
1998 Apr			4,187	4,210	4,405	4,428				
1998 May			4,180	4,203	4,398	4,420				
1998 Jun R	23,762	23,798	4,185	4,194	4,402	4,411	5,481	5,514	5,514	5,514
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	5,492	5,492
1998 Oct			4,177	4,157	4,394	4,373				
1998 Nov			4,165	4,143	4,382	4,360				
1998 Dec R	24,098	23,968	4,136	4,121	4,354	4,338	5,472	5,457	5,457	5,457
1999 Jan R			4,110	4,116	4,328	4,338				
1999 Feb			4,089	4,100	4,307	4,318				
1999 Mar R	23,889	24,006	4,067	4,084	4,284	4,300	5,362	5,399	5,399	5,399
1999 Apr			4,048	4,070	4,264	4,285				
1999 May			4,038	4,060	4,254	4,274				
1999 Jun R	24,034	24,069	4,042	4,049	4,257	4,264	5,351	5,373	5,373	5,373
1999 Jul			4,042	4,038	4,256	4,252				
1999 Aug			4,043	4,032	4,257	4,245				
1999 Sep R	24,214	24,189	4,033	4,019	4,245	4,232	5,378	5,391	5,391	5,391
1999 Oct			4,034	4,014	4,245	4,226				
1999 Nov			4,032	4,010	4,243	4,221				
1999 Dec R	24,380	24,252	4,017	4,005	4,226	4,213	5,394	5,399	5,399	5,399
2000 Jan P			4,001	4,001	4,207	4,207				
2000 Feb P			3,997	3,997	4,243	4,203				

UNITED KINGDOM			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	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 non-made fibres	Other		
	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A, B 01-05	C, E 10-14, 40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DF 23	Other 24-25	Other 26-27	
1987 Jun	15,204	15,171	YEJU	YEJL	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE			
1988 Jun	15,837	15,806	346	338	529	581	94	470	314			
1989 Jun	16,248	16,216	324	324	510	570	97	480	320			
1990 Jun	16,643	16,601	318	306	504	507	96	481	308			
1991 Jun	16,525	16,478	309	301	535	433	85	470	279			
1992 Jun	16,540	16,500	311	343	480	415	83	461	272			
1993 Jun	16,518	16,479	327	299	467	409	89	453	259			
1994 Jun	16,651	16,603	300	264	456	401	91	467	248			
1995 Jun	16,964	16,912	273	239	456	385	82	474	236			
1996 Jun	17,213	17,192	283	229	449	377	84	474	254			
1997 Jun R	17,604	17,616	298	228	474	370	86	474	254			
1997 Dec R	17,891	17,783	324	219	483	357	85	476	255			
1998 Jan				222	483	358	86	481	256			
1998 Feb				219	485	358	87	480	258			
1998 Mar R	17,833	17,922	324	217	487	358	86	478	259			
1998 Apr				218	485	358	86	479	259			
1998 May				216	484	357	86	481	259			
1998 Jun R	17,960	17,972	323	217	484	356	84	482	260			
1998 Jul				216	481	354	84	481	261			
1998 Aug				216	481	352	85	480	261			
1998 Sep R	18,132	18,140	309	217	480	349	86	481	262			
1998 Oct				216	477	346	85	481	262			
1998 Nov				217	478	342	85	480	261			
1998 Dec R	18,333	18,228	304	217	479	338	84	478	261			
1999 Jan				222	478	335	84	475	261			
1999 Feb				218	477	330	84	476	260			
1999 Mar R	18,229	18,312	306	217	477	326	83	477	259			
1999 Apr				215	476	321	81	479	259			
1999 May				214	475	319	82	475	259			
1999 Jun R	18,367	18,378	318	215	475	316	84	473	258			
1999 Jul				214	474	313	84	475	257			
1999 Aug				213	473	311	84	474	257			
1999 Sep R	18,514	18,526	302	213	472	309	84	472	257			
1999 Oct				211	471	307	84	471	257			
1999 Nov				211	470	306	84	470	257			
1999 Dec R	18,690	18,586	307	209	468	304	85	471	257			
2000 Jan P				206	469	304	86	471	255			
2000 Feb P				206	469	304	87	470	255			

Note: Revisions to data from September 1996 onwards 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). Earlier data will be revised for the next edition.

EMPLOYMENT B.12

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	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55			
1987 Jun	213	857	481	594	510	234	1,144	3,430	989		
1988 Jun	223	868	492	593	509	240	1,189	3,536	1,063		
1989 Jun	227	884	496	589	499	246	1,231	3,671	1,150		
1990 Jun	221	870	495	558	491	247	1,249	3,741	1,207		
1991 Jun	195	779	464	496	437	217	1,152	3,677	1,182		
1992 Jun	190	735	429	454	405	211	1,044	3,669	1,170		
1993 Jun	194	693	387	432	356	210	949	3,733	1,142		
1994 Jun	203	703	384	448	351	215	949	3,733	1,142		
1995 Jun	225	704	398	486	374	229	921	3,781	1,199		
1996 Jun	231	713	403	510	388	228	889	3,829	1,250		
1997 Jun	242	715	402	520	391	245	980	3,959	1,275		
1997 Dec R	241	703	405	528	398	241	1,064	3,987	1,333		
1998 Jan	243	708	403	535	400	244					
1998 Feb	244	707	405	536	403	245					
1998 Mar R	243	705	404	535	404	245	1,097	4,002	1,349		
1998 Apr	244	705	403	537	408	245					
1998 May	244	699	402	534	411	245					
1998 Jun R	244	694	402	532	410	245	1,093	4,014	1,332		
1998 Jul	244	693	402	531	411	246					
1998 Aug	244	693	402	530	412	247					
1998 Sep R	244	692	402	528	411	247	1,095	4,057	1,370		
1998 Oct	244	685	398	524	410	245					
1998 Nov	243	682	397	521	408	246					
1998 Dec R	242	675	396	516	406	246	1,098	4,063	1,373		
1999 Jan	241	674	394	520	405	249					
1999 Feb	241	671	392	518	405	247					
1999 Mar R	240	668	391	514	401	247	1,087	4,063	1,375		
1999 Apr	239	664	389	512	400	249					
1999 May	238	665	387	510	400	249					
1999 Jun R	238	665	386	508	397	249	1,109	4,066	1,367		
1											

B.13 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	December 1998			December 1999			1999				2000	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,126.2	1,227.4	4,353.6	3,060.3	1,165.8	4,226.1	4,245.3	4,245.2	4,243.1	4,226.1	4,207.2	4,203.1
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	63.9	11.5	75.5	60.8	8.3	69.1	70.4	69.9	69.5	69.1	67.5	67.6
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.9	7.5	44.4	32.9	5.7	38.6	39.7	39.4	39.1	38.6	38.9	39.2
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	27.0	4.0	31.0	27.9	2.6	30.5	30.7	30.4	30.5	30.5	28.6	28.4
MANUFACTURING	D	2,957.6	1,178.5	4,136.1	2,897.9	1,119.5	4,017.4	4,032.8	4,033.8	4,032.5	4,017.4	4,001.1	3,966.8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	310.7	173.0	483.8	298.0	174.6	472.6	475.1	477.5	478.5	472.6	465.8	464.6
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	139.1	169.0	308.2	123.6	154.0	277.6	282.5	281.4	280.1	277.6	270.7	275.4
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	17	101.8	69.2	171.0	91.4	68.8	160.3	162.1	161.3	160.6	160.3	161.1	159.8
	18	37.3	99.8	137.2	32.2	85.2	117.4	120.4	120.1	119.6	117.4	115.6	115.8
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	17.9	11.6	29.6	13.8	12.6	26.4	26.9	26.5	26.5	26.4	26.4	26.9
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	70.7	13.3	84.0	68.8	15.7	84.5	84.9	84.5	84.0	84.5	85.2	85.6
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	269.4	189.6	479.0	295.0	176.1	471.1	472.6	472.5	471.6	471.1	471.3	469.8
	21	79.7	34.0	113.7	78.6	26.6	105.2	106.6	106.3	106.2	105.2	105.3	104.3
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	209.8	155.6	365.3	216.4	149.4	365.8	365.9	366.2	365.4	365.8	365.0	365.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.8	5.9	30.7	24.5	4.8	29.3	29.6	29.7	29.5	29.3	29.2	29.2
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	176.2	84.7	260.9	176.9	79.4	256.4	257.1	257.7	256.8	256.4	255.5	253.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	183.0	59.4	242.3	174.0	62.9	236.9	235.7	236.3	236.8	236.9	235.0	235.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.1	30.7	142.8	109.8	29.8	139.6	139.5	139.7	140.1	139.6	139.2	141.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	444.2	88.7	532.9	437.5	83.4	520.9	524.1	522.1	521.2	520.9	517.7	519.2
of basic metals	27	107.0	19.3	126.3	106.8	13.5	120.2	120.3	120.3	120.1	120.2	120.1	120.0
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	337.1	69.5	406.6	330.7	69.9	400.7	403.7	401.8	401.1	400.7	397.6	399.2
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	323.5	74.0	397.4	314.0	66.0	380.1	383.6	382.3	382.0	380.1	376.3	377.2
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	353.5	164.4	518.0	349.5	154.1	503.6	504.0	505.4	505.7	503.6	501.6	501.7
of office machinery and computers	30	40.3	17.9	58.1	38.9	16.4	55.2	55.1	55.7	55.4	55.2	55.0	54.6
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	120.1	61.6	181.7	121.7	52.5	174.2	174.6	174.8	175.0	174.2	173.4	175.2
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	89.8	37.8	127.6	83.7	43.8	127.5	124.9	126.4	127.2	127.5	126.1	127.3
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	103.3	47.1	150.5	105.2	41.6	146.7	149.3	148.6	148.1	146.7	146.3	144.6
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	359.8	48.1	407.9	348.3	44.8	393.1	395.2	394.6	395.5	393.1	391.9	391.1
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	199.2	29.6	228.8	192.2	26.7	218.9	220.2	219.6	220.0	218.9	217.4	217.3
of other transport equipment	35	160.6	18.5	179.1	156.2	18.1	174.2	175.0	175.0	175.5	174.2	174.5	173.8
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	152.6	66.1	218.7	164.1	61.2	225.3	222.1	223.5	224.3	225.3	223.9	223.4
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	104.7	37.4	142.1	101.6	38.0	139.6	142.1	141.6	141.1	139.6	139.5	138.8

P Provisional
R Revised

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer help line: 01633 812075

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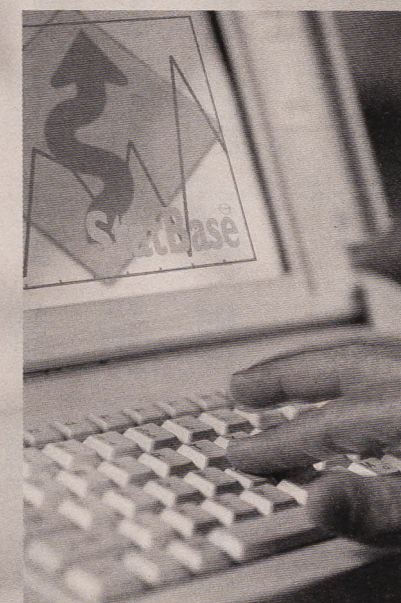
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B.17 EMPLOYMENT

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

GREAT BRITAIN		Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities	Sport and other recreation activities	All tourism-related industries		
		551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927	All	of which:	Thousands
SIC 1992								employee jobs ^c	self-employment jobs	
Employee jobs and self-employment jobs^{a,b}										
1994	Mar	321.8	352.7	396.4	76.2	78.6	344.3	1,568.1	1,361.0	207.0
	Jun	375.3	372.2	399.1	83.7	77.3	355.7	1,663.3	1,455.5	207.8
	Sep	377.1	378.0	411.8	83.2	80.7	358.2	1,689.0	1,484.4	204.6
	Dec	335.8	374.0	414.3	81.8	75.9	346.4	1,628.2	1,409.5	218.7
1995	Mar	338.8	369.5	429.4	84.0	75.6	351.9	1,649.1	1,427.6	221.5
	Jun	385.9	386.2	445.1	90.7	80.2	363.5	1,751.6	1,536.6	215.0
	Sep	364.6	406.1	420.9	95.2	79.7	363.7	1,730.3	1,509.5	220.9
	Dec	326.8	391.5	427.8	88.9	74.7	349.6	1,659.2	1,438.6	220.6
1996	Mar	317.3	375.0	417.6	88.4	75.3	352.7	1,626.3	1,411.2	215.1
	Jun	370.9	394.9	438.1	97.6	78.4	356.0	1,736.0	1,518.9	217.0
	Sep	365.1	402.1	442.7	94.4	78.4	370.8	1,753.5	1,521.7	231.8
	Dec	330.7	391.3	463.9	99.8	77.4	365.0	1,728.1	1,511.8	216.3
1997	Mar	328.0	389.1	460.4	101.8	74.3	350.4	1,704.2	1,489.5	214.6
	Jun	344.0	410.3	479.9	108.8	80.0	363.3	1,786.4	1,568.2	218.2
	Sep	345.5	415.8	497.1	105.8	81.5	368.5	1,814.0	1,585.9	228.1
	Dec	326.3	416.8	500.3	99.6	76.6	365.9	1,785.4	1,573.3	212.1
1998	Mar	334.6	419.4	475.4	97.6	71.9	358.3	1,757.2	1,563.9	193.3
	Jun	357.1	420.2	479.2	104.0	79.3	351.1	1,790.8	1,605.8	185.0
	Sep	367.8	421.4	481.3	108.2	78.5	357.5	1,814.8	1,636.2	178.6
	Dec	344.8	415.9	470.9	107.8	73.2	347.4	1,760.1	1,607.5	152.6
1999	Mar	345.1	416.2	460.3	111.0	72.4	348.7	1,753.6	1,603.6	150.0
	Jun	378.1	423.2	465.8	113.7	77.8	361.4	1,819.9	1,659.9	159.9
	Sep	372.2	419.8	462.3	118.0	78.3	364.6	1,815.2	1,666.3	148.9
	Dec	351.5	417.2	468.9	114.1	76.9	361.8	1,790.4	1,626.9	163.5
Changes:										
Dec 1998-1999		6.7	1.3	-2.0	6.2	3.7	14.4	30.3	19.4	10.9
Percent		1.9	0.3	-0.4	5.8	5.1	4.1	1.7	1.2	5.3

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

EMPLOYMENT B.18

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services
		A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
SIC 92 sections		DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
1993	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	1,383	19,195
	Jun	26,198	603	271	4,317	1,805	5,725	1,529	4,232	6,335	1,381	19,202
	Sep	26,358	592	260	4,327	1,803	5,753	1,539	4,332	6,348	1,385	19,377
	Dec	26,434	575	254	4,352	1,801	5,782	1,526	4,380	6,354	1,410	19,453
1994	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	5,796	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
1995	Mar	26,598	569	239	4,455	1,733	5,756	1,506	4,534	6,379	1,427	19,602
	Jun	26,728	560	238	4,430	1,741	5,818	1,523	4,574	6,391	1,451	19,758
	Sep	26,857	563	237	4,449	1,737	5,836	1,543	4,572	6,428	1,432	19,871
	Dec	26,924	577	233	4,453	1,723	5,854	1,558	4,622	6,404	1,500	19,938
1996	Mar	27,070	551	237	4,453	1,745	5,929	1,585	4,738	6,344	1,489	20,085
	Jun	27,305	578	238	4,483	1,739	5,980	1,584	4,824	6,364	1,515	20,266
	Sep	27,343	581	232	4,461	1,761	6,031	1,562	4,858	6,341	1,517	20,308
	Dec	27,492	577	230	4,480	1,798	6,068	1,554	4,906	6,336	1,543	20,407
1997	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
1998	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	1,603	21,004
	Sep	27,907	504	223	4,299	1,808	6,103	1,676	5,191	6,500	1,605	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
Percent		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
Percent		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
1993	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	3,006	1,594	2,754	1,147	2,212	2,121	654	8,888
	Jun	14,201	471	215	3,025	1,594	2,759	1,161	2,196	2,122	660	8,887
	Sep	14,297	463	207	3,030	1,596	2,764	1,171	2,270	2,130	666	9,001
	Dec	14,335	455	202	3,055	1,594	2,786	1,163	2,284	2,127	689	9,029
1994	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
1995	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	2,303	2,132	695	9,077
	Dec	14,513	460	188	3,175	1,541	2,829	1,190	2,309	2,126	696	9,148
1996	Mar	14,650	433	190	3,173	1,562	2,881	1,200	2,407	2,105	700	9,292
	Jun	14,797	482	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
1997	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
1998	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	2,708	2,084	773	9,838
Change on quarter		25	6	-3	-7	1	25	13	-5	-5	-1	27
Percent		0.2	1.7	-1.6	-0.2	0.1	0.8	1.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.3
Change on year		72	-11	-6	-75	10	41	43	28	23	20	154
Percent		0.5	-2.8	-3.6	-2.4	0.6	1.4	4.7	1.0	1.1	2.6	1.6
Female jobs		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLO	LOLT	LOLW	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
1993	Dec	11,993	133	57	1,298	206	2,992	374	2,005	4,198	730	10,299
	Mar	11,997	132	57	1,296	204	2,966	369				

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	All workers ^b	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
	YBUS	YBUB	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	850.3	33.0	37.9	14.7	10.6
1993	838.8	33.0	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	853.4	33.3	38.5	15.0	9.2
1995	871.5	33.5	38.7	15.1	8.9
1996	878.8	33.4	38.7	15.1	9.4
1997	892.0	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.1
1998	901.0	33.2	38.5	15.1	9.1
1999	914.7	33.3	38.5	15.4	9.1
3-month averages					
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	909.1	33.1	38.4	15.4	9.1
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	9.0
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
Changes					
Over last 3 months	2.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.3	0.2	0.3	-0.4	-1.2
Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.0
Percent	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.6	0.0
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	551.2	38.6	39.9	14.3	11.9
1993	540.4	38.6	40.0	14.3	10.8
1994	550.6	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.8
1995	564.0	39.2	40.9	14.6	9.9
1996	566.7	39.1	40.8	14.8	9.6
1997	574.4	38.8	40.6	14.8	10.7
1998	581.4	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
1999	585.0	38.5	40.4	15.1	9.6
3-month averages					
Dec 98-Feb 99	581.9	38.4	40.3	15.2	9.7
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
Changes					
Over last 3 months	2.1	0.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.3
Percent	0.4	0.3	0.4	-1.8	-3.2
Over last 12 months	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	0.0
Percent	0.1	-0.8	-0.7	-2.3	-0.3
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	299.1	26.1	34.1	14.7	9.3
1993	298.4	26.1	34.2	14.8	9.0
1994	302.9	26.3	34.5	15.1	8.6
1995	307.6	26.5	34.5	15.2	8.6
1996	312.1	26.4	34.7	15.1	8.3
1997	317.7	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.4
1998	319.6	26.3	34.4	15.2	8.6
1999	329.7	26.7	34.8	15.4	8.6
3-month averages					
Dec 98-Feb 99	327.2	26.6	34.6	15.4	8.6
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
Changes					
Over last 3 months	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Percent	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.7
Over last 12 months	-0.8	-0.3	-0.5	0.0	0.0
Percent	-0.2	-1.2	-1.6	0.0	0.0

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	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
	YCDM	LVAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	484	1.9	2,081	8.0	3,463	13.4	13,537	52.3	6,302	24.4
1993	525	2.1	2,039	8.0	3,553	13.9	13,157	51.5	6,294	24.6
1994	506	2.0	2,107	8.2	3,647	14.1	12,977	50.3	6,544	25.4
1995	531	2.0	2,088	8.0	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9
1996	541	2.0	2,135	8.1	3,904	14.8	12,902	48.8	6,930	26.2
1997	502	1.9	2,173	8.1	4,056	15.1	13,110	48.7	7,075	26.3
1998	502	1.8	2,156	7.9	4,155	15.3	13,355	49.0	7,061	25.9
1999	491	1.8	2,147	7.8	4,289	15.6	13,864	50.3	6,771	24.6
3-month averages										
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	501	1.8	2,164	7.9	4,243	15.4	13,805	50.2	6,813	24.8
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
Changes										
Over last 3 months	2		16		56		-11		-5	
Percent	0.5		0.8		1.3		-0.1		-0.1	
Over last 12 months	-1		-31		160		128		3	
Percent	-0.3		-1.4		3.8		0.9		0.0	
Male										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	110	0.8	342	2.4	581	4.0	8,079	56.2	5,260	36.6
1993	114	0.8	352	2.5	610	4.3	7,755	55.1	5,253	37.3
1994	120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
1995	134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0
1996	131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3
1997	129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1
1998	117	0.8	469	3.1	813	5.4	7,855	52.1	5,815	38.6
1999	130	0.9	469	3.1	893	5.9	8,222	54.0	5,499	36.1
3-month averages										
Dec 98-Feb 99	132	0.9	470	3.1	868	5.7	8,147	53.6	5,573	36.7
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
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-1		13		0		-20		17	
Percent	-0.8		2.9		0.0		-0.2		0.3	
Over last 12 months	-12		15		30		105		5	

B.32 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output,^a employment and output per filled job

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

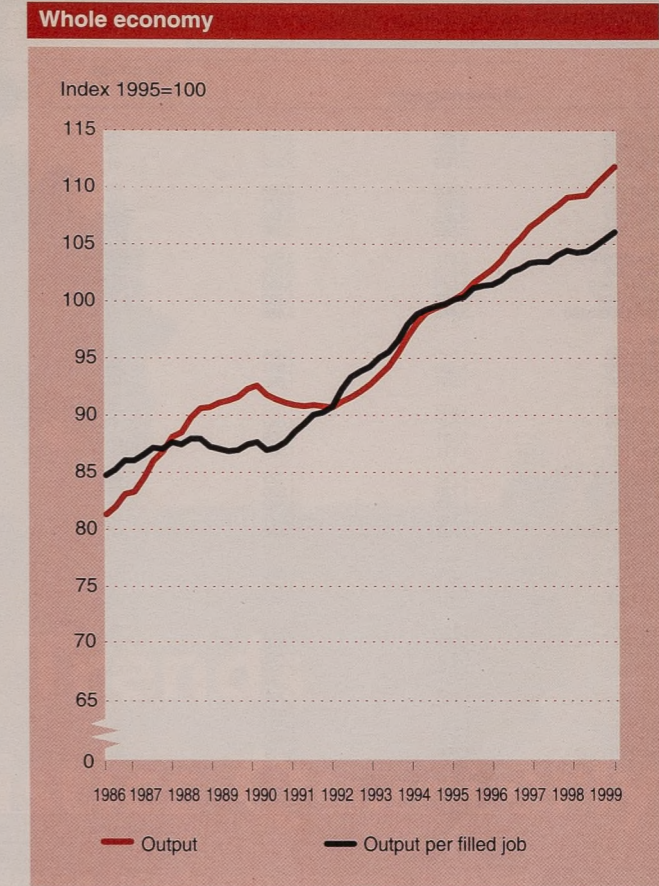
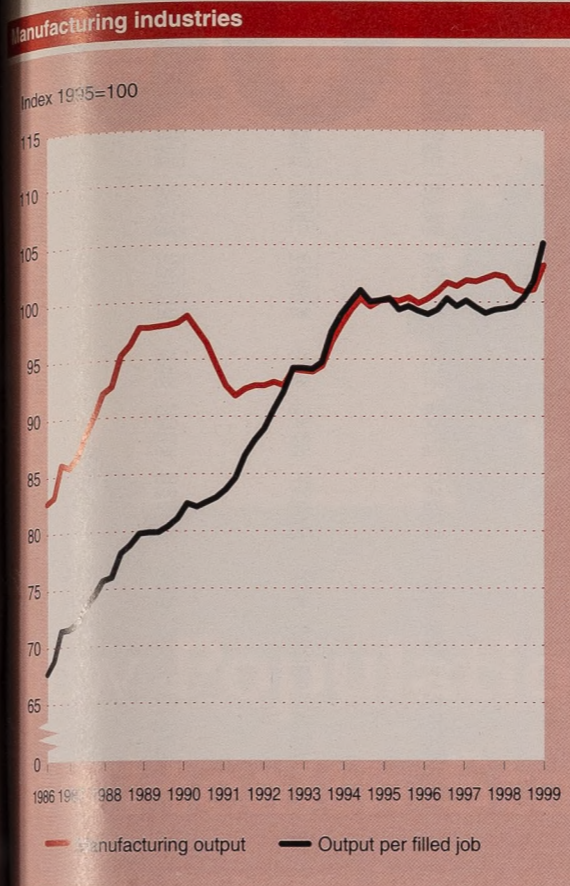
Section	Manufacturing industries											Construction
	Whole economy	Total production industries	Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Construction	
	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	F		
Output												
1992	91.1	94.0	92.8	98.9	102.0	93.1	89.2	94.8	82.9	102.6	98.3	
1993	93.2	94.9	94.1	98.8	101.6	96.0	90.9	95.1	86.0	100.5	97.1	
1994	97.4	98.3	98.5	101.5	102.8	98.5	95.1	99.9	93.3	100.7	100.8	
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1996	102.5	101.1	100.4	101.0	99.6	98.0	100.7	98.0	104.0	105.7	101.5	
1997	106.0	102.7	101.7	104.6	97.4	92.2	102.4	95.8	105.9	109.5	104.7	
1998	108.5	102.7	102.0	101.6	89.1	83.3	103.3	95.6	113.3	115.3	106.0	
1999	110.5	103.2	101.9	100.5	83.7	99.1	106.6	90.3	121.3	118.5	106.3	
1995 Q2	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.5	100.3	101.1	100.7	99.4	98.5	99.9	99.8	
1995 Q3	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.4	98.6	100.3	100.3	99.6	101.4	99.9	100.2	
1995 Q4	100.7	100.2	100.1	100.0	98.5	99.1	100.2	100.8	104.0	97.8	100.2	
1996 Q1	101.6	101.0	100.4	101.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	98.5	104.2	102.7	100.5	
1996 Q2	102.1	100.8	99.9	101.7	99.7	97.3	100.0	98.7	103.6	104.0	100.6	
1996 Q3	102.8	101.2	100.3	99.6	100.4	97.3	100.9	98.0	104.1	107.4	101.6	
1996 Q4	103.6	101.5	100.9	100.9	99.6	97.7	101.8	96.9	103.9	108.8	103.2	
1997 Q1	104.7	102.0	101.7	104.9	100.0	96.3	102.8	96.4	103.8	109.3	103.5	
1997 Q2	105.5	101.9	101.4	103.9	97.5	97.8	101.6	95.8	106.6	107.6	104.7	
1997 Q3	106.5	102.6	101.9	104.5	97.5	99.9	103.4	95.6	109.5	109.5	104.4	
1997 Q4	107.1	102.0	101.8	105.2	94.4	98.6	101.8	95.3	107.4	111.6	106.3	
1998 Q1	107.7	102.1	102.1	102.5	91.4	98.6	103.1	97.8	111.2	112.6	108.9	
1998 Q2	108.5	103.2	102.4	101.9	90.8	99.7	103.4	95.6	114.7	114.7	105.3	
1998 Q3	109.0	103.2	102.2	101.3	88.8	97.5	103.8	95.1	114.3	117.5	105.0	
1998 Q4	109.0	102.4	101.2	100.6	85.4	97.3	103.0	94.0	115.8	116.3	104.9	
1999 Q1	109.3	101.9	100.9	100.4	83.0	98.0	102.9	90.5	118.5	117.9	105.4	
1999 Q2	109.9	102.6	101.2	100.3	84.3	99.5	104.3	90.1	118.2	117.4	105.9	
1999 Q3	111.0	104.1	102.6	100.6	84.1	99.5	108.0	90.4	123.2	118.7	106.5	
1999 Q4	111.8	104.2	103.0	100.8	83.5	99.5	111.1	90.1	125.3	120.0	107.2	
Workforce jobs	LNNM	LNOJ	LNOK	LNOL	LOIS	LOIM	LOIN	LOIP	LOIQ	LOIR	LOIU	
1992	99.3	105.3	103.1	106.2	101.0	96.8	112.5	110.8	99.7	122.9	104.1	
1993	98.4	100.8	99.7	103.7	99.8	96.3	107.8	101.0	95.6	108.1	98.6	
1994	99.1	99.7	99.1	100.5	101.2	98.5	102.1	98.9	96.5	98.2	101.0	
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1996	101.0	100.8	101.1	99.3	98.4	100.8	98.2	99.8	104.0	103.4	98.4	
1997	102.8	101.2	101.7	103.8	95.6	99.9	98.9	98.8	106.3	105.0	99.1	
1998	104.3	101.8	102.6	105.0	91.9	101.7	101.4	98.9	107.9	109.7	101.5	
1999	105.1	98.3	99.0	102.7	82.6	100.1	100.5	95.5	102.8	106.0	102.2	
1995 Q2	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.3	100.2	99.7	100.0	99.3	99.9	
1995 Q3	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.3	100.3	100.7	
1995 Q4	100.3	100.5	100.7	100.3	99.5	100.6	99.6	100.8	100.5	101.7	99.2	
1996 Q1	100.4	100.9	100.7	99.5	98.0	101.0	98.7	100.9	102.7	102.6	97.8	
1996 Q2	100.7	100.5	100.7	98.7	97.3	100.7	98.6	100.4	103.7	103.5	98.3	
1996 Q3	101.2	100.7	101.4	98.9	99.4	100.9	98.0	99.2	104.5	103.8	98.0	
1996 Q4	101.7	100.9	101.5	100.2	98.9	100.7	97.7	98.8	105.0	103.7	98.4	
1997 Q1	102.1	101.0	101.2	101.6	97.7	100.4	98.2	98.9	104.9	104.0	98.4	
1997 Q2	102.7	101.3	101.8	103.6	96.6	99.8	98.7	98.9	105.6	104.6	98.5	
1997 Q3	103.0	101.2	101.7	104.9	94.8	99.5	99.2	98.7	106.6	104.7	99.3	
1997 Q4	103.5	101.4	102.2	105.3	93.2	99.7	99.4	98.7	107.9	106.8	100.5	
1998 Q1	104.1	102.2	103.1	105.5	93.1	101.0	100.4	99.2	109.4	108.7	101.3	
1998 Q2	104.2	102.3	103.1	105.5	93.0	101.9	101.1	98.8	109.2	110.2	101.9	
1998 Q3	104.4	102.0	102.7	104.8	92.2	102.3	101.9	98.8	107.5	110.5	101.5	
1998 Q4	104.6	100.9	101.6	104.0	89.3	101.7	102.0	98.8	105.6	109.4	101.4	
1999 Q1	104.8	99.6	100.3	103.1	86.3	100.9	101.0	97.7	104.7	107.4	101.8	
1999 Q2	105.1	98.6	99.2	103.0	83.2	100.6	100.5	96.1	103.2	106.2	102.0	
1999 Q3	105.2	97.8	98.4	102.7	80.9	100.4	100.1	94.6	101.6	105.5	102.6	
1999 Q4	105.4	97.3	97.9	102.1	80.1	98.7	100.3	93.7	102.0	105.0	102.4	
Output per filled job	LNNX	LNNW	LNNY	LNOG	LNOA	LNOB	LNOE	LNOI	LNOJ	LNOK	LNOI	
1992	91.7	89.2	90.0	93.1	101.1	96.2	79.3	85.7	83.2	83.6	94.4	
1993	94.7	94.2	94.4	95.3	101.8	99.7	84.3	94.2	89.9	93.1	98.4	
1994	98.2	98.6	99.4	101.0	101.6	99.9	93.2	101.0	96.7	101.6	99.8	
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1996	101.5	100.4	99.3	101.7	101.2	97.1	102.5	98.2	100.0	102.3	103.2	
1997	103.1	100.9	100.0	100.8	101.9	98.3	103.6	97.0	99.7	104.2	105.6	
1998	104.1	100.9	99.4	96.8	96.9	96.6	102.0	96.7	105.1	104.4	104.0	
1999	105.1	105.0	103.0	97.9	101.4	99.0	106.1	94.6	118.0	111.8	104.0	
1995 Q2	99.8	100.1	100.2	100.5	100.3	100.9	100.4	99.7	98.5	100.6	99.9	
1995 Q3	100.2	100.4	100.4	100.4	98.9	100.6	100.5	99.7	101.1	99.6	98.8	
1995 Q4	100.4	99.7	99.4	99.0	99.0	98.5	100.7	100.0	103.4	96.2	101.0	
1996 Q1	101.2	100.1	99.7	102.2	100.7	98.4	101.3	97.6	101.4	100.1	102.8	
1996 Q2	101.4	100.3	99.3	103.1	102.4	96.6	101.4	98.3	99.9	100.6	102.3	
1996 Q3	101.5	100.5	99.0	100.8	101.0	96.5	103.0	98.8	99.6	103.5	102.6	
1996 Q4	101.9	100.5	99.4	100.6	100.6	97.0	104.2	98.1	99.0	104.9	104.9	
1997 Q1	102.5	101.0	100.5	103.3	102.3	96.0	104.7	97.5	99.0	105.0	105.2	
1997 Q2	102.8	100.5	99.6	100.3	101.0	98.0	102.9	96.8	100.9	102.8	106.3	
1997 Q3	103.4	101.3	100.2	99.6	102.9	100.3	104.2	96.9	99.4	104.5	105.1	
1997 Q4	103.5	100.6	99.6	101.3	101.3	98.9	102.4	96.6	99.6	104.6	105.8	
1998 Q1	103.4	99.9	99.0	97.1	98.2	97.6	102.7	98.6	101.7	103.6	107.5	
1998 Q2	104.1	100.9	99.4	96.6	97.6	97.8	102.2	96.7	102.6	104.1	103.3	
1998 Q3	104.4	101.2	99.5	96.3	95.3	95.3	101.9	96.3	106.3	106.3	103.4	
1998 Q4	104.2	101.5	99.7	96.8	95.7	95.7	101.0	95.1	109.7	106.3	103.5	
1999 Q1	104.3	102.3	100.6	97.4	96.1	97.1	101.9	92.7	113.2	109.8	103.5	
1999 Q2	104.7	102.0	102.0	97.4	101.3	98.9	103.8	93.8	114.6	110.6	103.9	
1999 Q3	105.4	104.4	104.3	98.0	103.9	99.2	107.9	95.6	121.3	112.5	103.8	
1999 Q4	106.1	107.1	105.2	98.7	104.2	100.8	110.8	96.2	122.9	114.3	104.7	

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT B.32 Indices of employment and output per filled job



Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

Section	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output ^a	Workforce jobs							

B.41 EMPLOYMENT

Job-related training received by employees

UNITED KINGDOM All who received job-related training in the last four weeks

	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks		Age groups						
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted							
	All of working age ^a		16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
All									
Spring 1992	2,881	3,124	94	723	816	936	1,082	291	
Spring 1993	2,874	3,114	79	689	768	957	1,108	281	
Spring 1994	3,099	3,332	81	696	777	1,078	1,158	319	
Spring 1995	2,864	3,088	69	598	667	1,009	1,100	314	
Spring 1996	3,051	3,271	103	656	759	1,052	1,154	306	
Spring 1997	3,255	3,472	137	700	837	1,089	1,190	355	
Spring 1998	3,385	3,599	127	708	835	1,111	1,248	405	
Winter 1998/9	3,511	3,521	154	684	838	1,064	1,217	401	
Spring 1999	3,513	3,723	132	730	862	1,093	1,313	456	
Summer 1999	3,545	3,199	90	609	699	960	1,131	410	
Autumn 1999	3,557	3,683	138	689	827	1,062	1,333	462	
Winter 1999/2000	3,472	3,456	130	700	830	967	1,231	428	
Male									
Spring 1992	1,510	1,636	51	380	431	514	536	155	
Spring 1993	1,480	1,601	40	369	410	511	530	150	
Spring 1994	1,568	1,682	37	344	381	531	560	160	
Spring 1995	1,452	1,557	32	307	340	538	523	157	
Spring 1996	1,542	1,643	57	343	400	567	530	147	
Spring 1997	1,611	1,709	67	354	421	560	547	181	
Spring 1998	1,711	1,806	64	373	438	582	596	190	
Winter 1998/9	1,733	1,723	84	342	426	547	559	191	
Spring 1999	1,739	1,830	68	380	447	566	604	214	
Summer 1999	1,752	1,599	46	320	366	498	541	194	
Autumn 1999	1,748	1,821	75	355	430	568	600	224	
Winter 1999/2000	1,728	1,707	68	361	429	502	577	199	
Female									
Spring 1992	1,371	1,489	43	342	385	422	546	136	
Spring 1993	1,394	1,513	38	320	358	446	578	131	
Spring 1994	1,531	1,650	44	352	396	497	586	159	
Spring 1995	1,412	1,531	36	291	327	470	577	157	
Spring 1996	1,509	1,628	47	312	359	485	625	159	
Spring 1997	1,643	1,763	71	346	417	529	643	174	
Spring 1998	1,674	1,793	62	335	397	529	652	215	
Winter 1998/9	1,778	1,798	70	342	413	518	658	210	
Spring 1999	1,774	1,893	64	350	415	527	709	242	
Summer 1999	1,793	1,600	44	289	333	462	590	215	
Autumn 1999	1,809	1,862	63	334	397	494	733	238	
Winter 1999/2000	1,744	1,749	62	339	400	466	654	228	

Percent of all employees^b

	Percent of all employees ^b		Age groups					
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted						
	All of working age ^a		16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
All								
Spring 1992	13.4	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	7.5
Spring 1993	13.5	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	7.4
Spring 1994	14.5	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.8	8.3
Spring 1995	13.2	14.2	14.9	19.5	18.9	16.2	13.7	8.1
Spring 1996	13.8	14.8	19.0	21.6	21.2	16.6	14.1	7.7
Spring 1997	14.4	15.4	23.8	23.1	23.2	16.8	14.4	8.5
Spring 1998	14.7	15.6	21.4	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	9.2
Winter 1998/9	15.0	15.1	24.7	22.2	22.6	16.4	14.1	8.8
Spring 1999	14.9	15.9	22.7	23.9	23.7	16.9	15.1	9.9
Summer 1999	15.0	13.5	15.2	18.7	18.2	14.8	12.9	8.8
Autumn 1999	15.0	15.5	22.4	21.6	21.7	16.5	15.1	9.8
Winter 1999/2000	14.6	14.6	21.6	22.3	22.2	15.1	14.0	9.1
Male								
Spring 1992	13.2	14.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	16.1	13.6	6.9
Spring 1993	13.1	14.3	21.6	22.0	21.9	15.7	13.4	7.0
Spring 1994	13.8	14.9	17.6	21.5	21.1	17.4	14.0	7.5
Spring 1995	12.6	13.6	14.7	19.5	18.9	15.9	12.7	7.2
Spring 1996	13.1	14.1	20.9	22.2	22.0	16.4	12.7	6.5
Spring 1997	13.4	14.3	24.5	22.3	22.6	15.8	12.9	7.7
Spring 1998	13.8	14.7	22.4	23.4	23.2	16.4	13.6	7.7
Winter 1998/9	13.8	13.8	27.5	21.4	22.4	15.4	12.6	7.4
Spring 1999	13.9	14.7	24.2	23.7	23.8	16.1	13.5	8.2
Summer 1999	13.9	12.6	16.3	18.6	18.3	14.1	11.9	7.4
Autumn 1999	13.8	14.3	25.4	21.0	21.6	16.1	13.1	8.5
Winter 1999/2000	13.6	13.5	23.6	21.9	22.2	14.3	12.6	7.8
Female								
Spring 1992	13.7	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5
Spring 1993	13.9	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.4	16.3	15.1	8.1
Spring 1994	15.1	16.4	20.4	22.7	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5
Spring 1995	13.8	15.0	15.2	19.5	18.9	16.4	14.8	9.2
Spring 1996	14.5	15.6	17.2	21.0	20.4	16.8	15.5	9.6
Spring 1997	15.5	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	15.9	11.2
Spring 1998	15.6	16.7	20.5	23.4	22.9	17.9	15.9	11.2
Winter 1998/9	16.3	16.5	22.1	23.0	22.9	17.6	15.8	10.5
Spring 1999	16.2	17.3	21.3	24.1	23.6	17.9	16.9	12.0
Summer 1999	16.3	14.5	14.1	18.9	18.1	15.7	14.0	10.6
Autumn 1999	16.4	16.9	19.7	22.3	21.8	16.9	17.3	11.5
Winter 1999/2000	15.8	15.9	19.8	22.8	22.3	16.1	15.5	11.0

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.
b Employees receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group.
Note: Data for summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods.
All seasonally adjusted figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.
All not seasonally adjusted figures from spring 1994 onwards are regressed.

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6000

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B.51 EMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		United Kingdom ^{a,b}	Australia ^{b,c}	Austria ^{b,c,g}	Belgium ^{d,g}	Canada ^{b,h}	Denmark ^d	Finland ^b	France ^{b,c,g}	Germany ^b	Greece ^{d,h}	Ireland ^h
		R				R			R	R		
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
Civilian labour force												
1996	Q4	28,911	9,152	3,876	..	14,967	..	2,484	..	39,234	..	..
1997	Q1	28,967	9,204	3,871	..	15,027	..	2,459	..	39,370	..	..
	Q2	29,068	9,187	3,878	..	15,119	..	2,511	..	39,469	..	..
	Q3	29,043	9,166	3,887	..	15,196	..	2,459	..	39,541	..	..
	Q4	29,025	9,282	3,898	..	15,261	..	2,476	..	39,532	..	..
1998	Q1	29,039	9,258	3,893	..	15,305	..	2,474	..	39,464	..	..
	Q2	29,054	9,320	3,894	..	15,358	..	2,523	..	39,465	..	..
	Q3	29,177	9,365	3,873	..	15,452	..	2,499	..	39,531	..	..
	Q4	29,261	9,391	3,894	..	15,551	..	2,497	..	39,627	..	..
1999	Q1	29,358	9,392	3,923	..	15,631	..	2,527	..	39,613	..	..
	Q2	29,362	9,424	3,902	..	15,714	..	2,569	..	39,666	..	..
	Q3	29,434	9,491	..	..	15,754	..	2,548	..	39,638	..	..
	Q4	29,502	9,536	..	..	15,787	..	2,546	..	39,605	..	..
Civilian employment												
1996	Q4	26,634	8,372	3,677	..	13,484	..	2,136	21,978	35,591	..	..
1997	Q1	26,843	8,393	3,673	..	13,609	..	2,135	22,025	35,539	..	..
	Q2	26,982	8,385	3,685	..	13,712	..	2,160	22,084	35,582	..	..
	Q3	27,055	8,374	3,681	..	13,849	..	2,166	22,138	35,590	..	..
	Q4	27,117	8,503	3,694	..	13,925	..	2,187	22,213	35,570	..	..
1998	Q1	27,188	8,511	3,690	..	13,987	..	2,190	22,292	35,585	..	..
	Q2	27,230	8,571	3,682	..	14,084	..	2,202	22,334	35,715	..	..
	Q3	27,352	8,609	3,684	..	14,184	..	2,224	22,437	35,925	..	..
	Q4	27,448	8,639	3,701	..	14,299	..	2,238	22,596	36,085	..	..
1999	Q1	27,540	8,704	3,753	..	14,395	..	2,267	22,720	36,161	..	..
	Q2	27,592	8,722	3,716	..	14,484	..	2,280	22,822	36,186	..	..
	Q3	27,696	8,807	..	..	14,562	..	2,299	22,940	36,159	..	..
	Q4	27,769	8,881	..	..	14,689	..	2,302	23,092	36,164	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1999 unless stated												
Civilian labour force												
Male		16,325	5,339	2,214	2,383	8,534	1,512	1,327	14,013	22,392	2,997	929
Female		13,036	4,092	1,674	1,877	7,187	1,311	1,221	11,715	17,239	1,600	601
All		29,361	9,431	3,888	4,260	15,721	2,823	2,548	25,728	39,631	4,597	1530
Civilian employment												
Male		15,213	4,945	2,091	2,151	7,866	1,437	1,197	12,630	20,526	2,477	832
Female		12,350	3,802	1,598	1,565	6,665	1,211	1,090	10,183	15,641	1,470	539
All		27,563	8,747	3,689	3,715	14,531	2,648	2,287	22,813	36,167	3,947	1371
Civilian employment by sector												
Male:	Agriculture	2.6	6.0	6.0	3.0	4.8	..	8.2	..	3.2	16.7	..
	Industry	32.5	30.1	42.8	36.5	31.9	..	40.2	..	46.4	29.7	..
	Services	64.9	63.8	51.2	60.4	63.3	..	51.6	..	50.4	53.6	..
Female:	Agriculture	1.0	3.5	7.3	1.6	2.2	..	4.2	..	2.4	20.9	..
	Industry	11.5	10.2	14.2	11.4	11.4	..	14.3	..	18.9	15.7	..
	Services	87.4	86.2	78.4	87.1	86.5	..	81.5	..	78.7	63.4	..
All:	Agriculture	1.9	5.0	6.6	2.4	3.6	3.7	6.3	4.2	2.8	20.9	10.3
	Industry	22.9	21.5	30.4	26.1	22.5	26.8	27.9	24.8	34.5	22.8	28.4
	Services	75.3	73.6	63.0	71.5	73.9	69.5	65.9	71.0	62.6	59.5	61.7

Sources: ONS, OECD Labour Force Statistics 1977-1997 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

Notes:

- The quarterly time series and annual sex breakdown of the civilian labour force and civilian employment are taken from the LFS and count all people living in private households. Civilian employment percentages by sector are calculated from workforce jobs data excluding HM Forces and count jobs. Industry refers to production and construction industries. Government-supported trainees are allocated to the services sector. Annual civilian labour force and civilian employment refer to spring. Annual civilian employment by sector refers to June.
- All persons aged 16 years and over in the United Kingdom and United States; 15 years and over in Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Switzerland; 15-74 years in Finland and the Netherlands; 16-64 years in Sweden; 16-74 in Norway; 14 years and over in Spain; 14 years and over since 1992 and 15 years and over since 1998 in Portugal.
- Quarterly figures for Australia relate to February, May, August and November; for Austria to March, June, September and December; for France to end-March, June, September and December; for Italy to January, April, July and October; for Portugal up to 1997 to February, May, August and November and from 1998 to calendar quarters.
- Annual figures for Belgium and Greece relate to 1996; for Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to 1997; for Austria to 1998; for Switzerland, civilian labour force refers to 1998 and civilian employment refers to 1999.
- Annual figures for Greece refer to Q2; for Ireland to April.
- Quarterly data for the US from 1997 Q1, and for Norway from 1999 Q2, are not comparable with data for previous periods.
- Figures include apprentices in professional training in Belgium and France; permanent military personnel in Switzerland; certain categories of permanent military personnel in Sweden; foreign community working in Luxembourg; armed forces in Japan. Employment (and not labour force figures) include armed forces in Austria.
- Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services in Canada; repair services are included in industry and excluded from services in Greece.

R Revised

EMPLOYMENT B.51 Selected countries

		Italy ^{b,c}	Japan ^{b,g}	Luxembourg ^{d,g}	Netherlands ^{b,d}	Norway ^{b,f}	Portugal ^{b,c}	Spain ^b	Sweden ^{b,g}	Switzerland ^{b,g}	United States ^{b,1}
		R				R					R
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated											
Civilian labour force											
1996	Q4	22,661	67,355	..	..	2,226	4,547	16,037	4,309	3,990	134,968
1997	Q1	22,718	67,781	..	..	2,242	4,568	16,055	4,298	3,960	135,677
	Q2	22,726	67,879	..	..	2,267	4,595	16,094	4,279	3,965	136,107
	Q3	22,669	67,889	..	..	2,255	4,633	16,126	4,257	3,972	136,541
	Q4	22,749	67,952	..	..	2,271	4,639	16,206	4,221	3,978	136,835
1998	Q1	22,912	68,025	..	..	2,290	4,723	16,204	4,236	3,989	137,274
	Q2	22,956	67,931	..	..	2,308	4,736	16,254	4,246	3,991	137,331
	Q3	22,974	67,855	..	..	2,282	4,715	16,298	4,271	3,989	137,732
	Q4	23,105	67,920	..	..	2,299	4,752	16,304	4,272	3,983	138,321
1999	Q1	23,180	67,848	..	..	2,303	4,779	16,307	4,292	3,990	139,058
	Q2	23,114	67,674	..	..	2,317	4,800	16,346	4,315	3,987	139,144
	Q3	23,160	67,753	..	..	2,291	4,798	16,436	4,299	..	139,394
	Q4	23,193	67,905	..	..	2,323	4,798	16,602	4,324	..	139,880
Civilian employment											
1996	Q4	20,023	65,092	..	..	2,119	4,230	12,557	3,946	3,826	127,809
1997	Q1	20,025	65,510	..	..	2,152	4,239	12,633	3,922	3,788	128,553
	Q2	20,003	65,636	..	..	2,169	4,275	12,700	3,915	3,796	129,330
	Q3	20,017	65,585	..	..	2,159	4,322	12,798	3,927	3,807	129,927
	Q4	20,065	65,551	..	..	2,184	4,351	12,926	3,921	3,818	130,448
1998	Q1	20,215	65,497	..	..	2,218	4,446	13,049	3,945	3,836	130,861
	Q2	20,179	65,169	..	..	2,231	4,491	13,157	3,959	3,849	131,256
	Q3	20,222	64,986	..	..	2,207	4,495	13,260	3,992	3,854	131,526
	Q4	20,355	64,924	..	..	2,225	4,540	13,352	4,017	3,853	132,208
1999	Q1	20,445	64,681	..	..	2,244	4,552	13,563	4,046	3,864	133,077
	Q2	20,417	64,468	..	..	2,247	4,551	13,771	4,077	3,864	133,214
	Q3	20,475	64,573	..	..	2,212	4,595	13,883	4,065	3,868	133,526
	Q4	20,632	64,773	..	..	2,234	4,618	14,052	4,080	3,897	134,153
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1999 unless stated											
Civilian labour force											
Male		14,225	40,243	147.0	4,392	1,226	2,595	9,893	2,254	2,309	71,446
Female		8,937	27,553	85.9	3,237	1,082	2,198	6,530	2,054	1,680	64,855
All		23,162	67,794	232.9	7,629	2,308	4,794	16,423	4,308	3,989	139,368
Civilian employment											
Male		12,959	38,307	143.0	4,196	1,184	2,492	8,791	2,121	2,249	714,463
Female		7,533	26,317	83.5	3,010	1,050	2,087	5,027	1,946	1,624	62,042
All		20,493	64,623	226.5	7,206	2,233	4,579	13,817	4,067	3,873	133,488
Civilian employment by sector											
Male:	Agriculture	6.0	4.8	..	..	6.4	11.0	8.5	3.7	5.6	3.6
	Industry	39.7	38.3	..	..	33.6	45.3	40.4	37.5	34.9	32.4
	Services	54.3	56.9	..	..	59.9	43.7	51.0	58.7	59.5	64.1
Female:	Agriculture	4.7	5.7	..	..	2.5	14.6	5.2	1.3	3.4	1.4
	Industry	21.4	22.0	..	..	9.4	24.2	13.8	11.7	13.3	12.3
	Services	73.9	72.2	..	..	88.0	61.2	80.9	87.1	83.3	86.2
All:	Agriculture	5.5	5.2	..	3.7	4.6	12.6	7.3	2.6	4.7	2.6
	Industry	32.9	31.6	..	22.2	22.2	35.7	30.7	25.1	25.8	23.1
	Services	61.5	63.2	..	74.1	73.1	51.7	61.9	72.2	69.5	74.4

Please note - important information

There has been a significant improvement in the comparability of the information in Table B.51, with the presentation of Labour Force Survey (LFS) data for the UK in the quarterly figures and sex breakdown of annual figures sections. The LFS is the sole source of labour market information in the UK that accords with International Labour Organisation definitions. The sector breakdown of annual figures continues to be taken from workforce jobs. Please refer to the 'Sources of labour market statistics' on page S2, *Labour Market Trends*, for further information on the use of LFS and workforce jobs data.

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 (%) ^b	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 (%) ^b	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	2,997	10.5	1,155	577	1,265	42.2	651	2,963	10.7	1,141	571	1,250	42.2	641
1994	2,798	9.8	1,080	467	1,251	44.7	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	726
1995	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	669	2,499	9.0	1,032	400	1,068	42.7	663
1996	2,394	8.3	1,060	404	930	38.9	585	2,373	8.5	1,051	400	922	38.9	578
1997	2,087	7.2	992	310	785	37.6	496	2,063	7.3	982	309	773	37.5	485
1998	1,824	6.3	992	253	579	31.7	361	1,803	6.4	983	250	570	31.6	354
1999	1,798	6.1	1,020	267	512	28.4	302	1,778	6.2	1,010	264	504	28.3	297
3-month averages														
Dec 98-Feb 1999 (Win)	1,838	6.3	1,048	272	518	28.2	317	1,821	6.4	1,041	270	510	28.0	311
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	289	1,717	6.0	962	259	496	28.9	284
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,740	5.9	972	263	506	29.0	285	1,720	6.0	963	260	497	28.9	281
Oct-Dec	1,733	5.9	971	260	502	28.9	281	1,712	6.0	961	258	493	28.8	277
Nov 99-Jan 2000	1,744	5.9	987	265	491	28.2	281	1,722	6.0	977	262	483	28.0	278
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,715	5.8	975	264	476	27.7	273	1,694	5.9	965	262	467	27.6	270
Change Over last 3 months	-25	-0.1	3	2	-30	-1.3	-12	-26	-0.1	2	2	-30	-1.3	-11
Percent	-1.4		0.3	0.7	-5.9		-4.1	-1.5		0.2	0.7	-6.0		-3.9
Over last 12 months	-122	-0.4	-73	-7	-42	-0.4	-44	-127	-0.5	-76	-8	-43	-0.4	-41
Percent	-6.7		-7.0	-2.7	-8.1		-13.8	-7.0		-7.3	-2.9	-8.4		-13.3
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBXB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,883	11.6	752	399	742	39.2	358	1,877	11.8	749	396	732	39.0	350
1993	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	494
1994	1,854	11.5	615	302	938	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	569
1995	1,639	10.2	580	258	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	256	797	48.9	515
1996	1,574	9.8	605	259	710	45.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	467
1997	1,328	8.2	553	190	585	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577	43.8	380
1998	1,117	6.9	535	165	416	37.3	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														
Dec 98-Feb 1999 (Win)	1,142	7.0	597	173	372	32.6	240	1,133	7.1	594	172	368	32.5	237
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	367	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	357	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
Change Over last 3 months	-22	-0.1	3	-7	-19	-1.1	-6	-20	-0.1	4	-7	-17	-1.0	-5
Percent	-2.1		0.7	-4.3	-5.1		-2.9	-1.9		0.7	-4.3	-4.7		-2.3
Over last 12 months	-110	-0.7	-64	-23	-23	1.3	-26	-107	-0.7	-63	-23	-21	1.4	-24
Percent	-9.6		-10.7	-13.4	-6.1		-11.0	-9.4		-10.6	-13.4	-5.6		-10.0
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWO	YBWT	YBWW	YBWW	YBXC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	938	7.5	496	187	255	27.2	108	922	7.7	488	185	249	27.0	103
1993	962	7.9	455	202	325	33.1	153	961	8.1	446	199	316	32.8	147
1994	943	7.5	465	165	313	33.2	162	928	7.7	460	163	304	32.8	157
1995	879	7.0	458	146	275	31.2	151	869	7.2	455	144	270	31.1	148
1996	820	6.5	455	145	221	26.9	113	811	6.7	449	144	218	26.9	111
1997	760	5.9	439	120	200	26.4	109	748	6.1	433	119	196	26.2	105
1998	707	5.5	457	87	163	23.0	85	696	5.6	452	86	159	22.8	82
1999	686	5.3	446	101	139	20.3	72	675	5.4	441	99	135	20.0	70
3-month averages														
Dec 98-Feb 1999 (Win)	696	5.3	451	99	146	20.9	77	688	5.5	447	98	142	20.7	74
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	101	141	20.2	74	686	5.5	440	109	137	19.9	72
Mar-May (Spr)	696	5.3	446	101	139	20.3	72	675	5.4	441	99	135	20.0	70
Apr-Jun	675	5.2	443	100	133	19.7	69	665	5.3	438	99	127	19.1	68
May-Jul	673	5.2	443	96	135	20.0	70	662	5.3	437	95	130	19.7	67
Jun-Aug (Sum)	675	5.2	439	100	136	20.2	72	664	5.3	432	99	132	19.9	69
Jul-Sep	679	5.2	440	99	140	20.6	72	667	5.3	433	97	136	20.4	69
Aug-Oct	688	5.3	445	101	141	20.5	69	677	5.4	441	100	137	20.2	66
Sep-Nov (Aut)	687	5.2	443	106	137	20.0	65	674	5.4	436	105	133	19.7	63
Oct-Dec	686	5.2	445	108	133	19.4	61	672	5.3	438	107	128	19.0	61
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
Change Over last 3 months	-3	0.0	-1	9	-11	-1.5	-5	-6	-0.1	-2	8	-12	-1.7	-6
Percent	-0.5		-0.2	8.1	-8.0		-8.1	-0.9		-0.5	7.9	-9.4		-9.5
Over last 12 months	-13	-0.1	-9	16	-19	-2.5	-17	-20	-0.2	-13	15	-22	-2.7	-18
Percent	-1.8		-2.0	16.1	-13.3		-22.6	-2.9		-2.9	15.4	-15.5		-24.0

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,503	8.6	628	313	561	37.3	266	454	7.7	141	91	222	49.0	127
1993	1,557	8.9	551	296	709	45.6	373	517	8.8	151	96	270	52.2	162
1994	1,483	8.4	532	242	710	47.8	427	487	8.2	128	73	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	123	36	130	45.4	97
3-month averages														
Dec 98-Feb 1999 (Win)	915	5.1	472	141	303	33.1	187	283	4.3	116	33	134	47.3	103
Jan-Mar	911	5.0	471	139	301	33.0	186	283	4.3	116	35	132	46.5	102
Feb-Apr	914	5.0	467	146	302	33.0	183	285	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	266	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
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-35	-0.2	-21	0	-14	-0.2	0	2	0.0	16	-2	-12	-4.7	-9
Percent	-4.0		-4.8	-0.2	-4.5		0.2	0.6		14.3	-4.1	-9.7		-10.6
Over last 12 months	-65	-0.4	-48	-5	-12	1.1	-12	-3	-0.1	9	6	-18	-6.1	-24
Percent	-7.1		-10.3	-3.3	-3.9		-6.5	-1.0		8.0	19.5	-13.8		-23.5
Male	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	981	10.0	368	203	410	41.8	202	346	9.8	99	74	172	49.9	101
1993	1,035	10.5	322	183	530	51.2	284	388	11.3	108	72	208	53.5	127
1994	970	9.8	289	151	530	54.7	332	359	10.4	87	54	218	60.6	147
1995	862	8.6	251	132	490	55.6	323	299	8.6	81	37	181	60.5	124
1996	821	8.2	271	132	417	50.8	291	281	8.0	77	41	163	58.0	119
1997	681	6.8	239	98	344	50.5	231	239	6.6	70	32	137	57.1	109
1998	552	5.5	233	85	234	42.4	163	204	5.5	65	23	116	56.6	86
1999	544	5.4	243	84	217	39.9	132	204	5.3	80	24	100	49.3	77
3-month averages														
Dec 98-Feb 1999 (Win)	552	5.5	254	84	213	38.7	141	196	5.1	74	21	101	51.8	79
Jan-Mar	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	98	51.7	73
Jun-Aug (Sum)	528	5.3	222	89	217	41.2	133	186	4.8	66	23	97	52.0	73
Jul-Sep	524	5.2	220	84	220	42.0	133	190	4.9	68	25	97	51.0	74
Aug-Oct	521	5.2	221	80	220	42.3	135	186	4.8	65	26	95	51.0	67
Sep-Nov (Aut)	524	5.2	223	78	223	42.5	136	191	4.9	65	27	98	51.6	68
Oct-Dec	514	5.1	219	78	218	42.4	134	193	5.0	67	26	100	52.0	68
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
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-22	-0.2	-8	-3	-11	-0.3	-1	3	0.1	12	-2	-7	-4.5	-5
Percent	-4.2		-3.6	-3.9	-5.0		-0.7	1.4		18.0	-6.7	-7.4		-7.9
Over last 12 months	-50	-0.5	-39	-9	-2	3.5	-6	-3	-0.1	4	4	-10	-4.7	-16
Percent	-9.0		-15.4	-10.4	-0.9		-4.2	-1.3		4.8	20.2	-10.2		-20.1
Women	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBYVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	522	6.9	260	111	152	29.0	64	108	4.5	41	17	50	46.4	26
1993	522	6.8	229	114	180	34.4	89	129	5.3	43	24	82	48.3	35
1994	513	6.6	243	91	179	35.0	94	128	5.1	41	18	69	53.4	40
1995	488	6.2	240	80	168	34.4	94	104	4.1	36	16	53	50.4	33
1996	459	5.8	233	91	136	29.6	69	96	3.8	43	14	39	40.8	28
1997	398	5.0	213	70	115	28.9	65	102	3.8	45	12	45	44.0	30
1998	375	4.7	230	51	94	25.0	50	85	3.1	38	*	38	44.9	25
1999	362	4.5	220	56	87	23.9	45	84	2.9	41	13	30	35.8	21
3-month averages														
Dec 98-Feb 1999 (Win)	364	4.5	217	57	89	24.6	46	87	3.1	42	12	32	37.2	24
Jan-Mar	365	4.5	219	58	88	24.0	46	88	3.1	43	13	32	36.6	24
Feb-Apr	366	4.5	217	64	84	23.0	44	92	3.2	46	14	32	34.7	22
Mar-May (Spr)	362	4.5	220	56	87	23.9	45	84	2.9	41	13	30	35.8	21
Apr-Jun	359	4.4	223	54	82	22.9	43	86	3.0	44	13	30	34.2	21
May-Jul	354	4.4	220	53	81	22.9	42	86	3.0	42	13	31	36.0	21
Jun-Aug (Sum)	353	4.4	215	55	83	23.7	43	87	3.1	42	14	32	36.4	23
Jul-Sep	359	4.4	218	56	86	23.9	44	86	3.0	41	16	30	34.4	20
Aug-Oct	362	4.5	221	55	87	23.9	43	85	3.0	42	15	28	33.0	20
Sep-Nov (Aut)	362	4.5	221	59	82	22.7	38	88	3.0	44	15	29	33.3	19
Oct-Dec	361	4.5	221	62	79	21.8	37	86	2.9	45	13	27	32.0	17
Nov 99-Jan 2000	357	4.4	215	63	80	22.3	36	86	2.9	45	13	27	32.0	18
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	348	4.3	208	61	79	22.8	40	87	3.0	48	15	24	27.9	15
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-13	-0.2	-13	3	-3	0.1	1	-1	-0.1	4		-5	-5.5	-4
Percent	-3.6		-6.0	4.7	-3.2		3.7	-1.2		8.9	0.8	-17.4		-20.2
Over last 12 months	-15	-0.2	-9	4	-10	-1.8	-6	-2	-0.1	6	2	-8	-9.3	-8
Percent	-4.2		-4.3	7.1	-11.2		-13.6	-0.2		13.5	18.3	-25.1		-34.8

* 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

ILO unemployment rates by age^a

C.4 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates^a by previous occupation

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ILO unemployed ^b	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators 1	Professional 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Clerical and secretarial 4	Craft and related 5	Personal and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operatives 8	Other 9
All												
Spring 1992	9.7	12.6	5.1	4.6	2.6	5.0	6.6	13.1	7.9	7.9	13.2	14.0
Spring 1993	10.3	13.2	5.6	4.9	3.5	5.0	7.3	14.3	8.1	9.1	13.3	14.4
Spring 1994	9.6	12.2	5.1	4.8	2.8	4.5	6.1	12.8	7.9	8.8	12.9	13.3
Spring 1995	8.6	10.5	4.7	3.9	2.7	4.0	5.8	10.2	7.4	8.4	10.7	12.9
Spring 1996	8.2	10.0	4.3	3.8	2.4	4.1	5.4	9.4	6.6	7.3	10.0	12.9
Spring 1997	7.1	8.3	3.6	3.2	1.9	3.0	4.7	7.3	5.9	6.2	8.4	11.0
Spring 1998	6.1	7.2	3.0	2.4	1.6	2.5	4.1	5.9	5.3	5.9	8.3	9.1
Winter 1998/9	6.2	7.1	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.9	3.7	5.7	5.2	6.2	8.2	9.4
Spring 1999	6.0	7.1	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.7	3.5	6.0	5.0	5.7	8.1	9.2
Summer 1999	6.1	6.6	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.5	3.7	5.4	5.0	5.3	7.4	8.5
Autumn 1999	5.9	6.4	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	7.1	7.8
Winter 1999/2000	5.7	6.4	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.5	3.6	5.5	4.7	5.2	7.0	8.1
Changes Win 98 - Win 99	-0.4	-0.8	-0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-1.0	-1.3	-1.3
Male												
Spring 1992	11.5	14.5	5.5	5.1	3.0	6.8	10.1	13.3	10.4	9.1	13.0	20.4
Spring 1993	12.4	15.4	6.2	5.2	4.0	6.4	12.1	14.7	11.4	11.3	13.2	20.5
Spring 1994	11.4	14.1	5.6	5.1	3.2	5.8	9.0	13.2	11.0	10.8	12.6	19.0
Spring 1995	10.1	12.1	5.0	4.1	3.1	5.0	9.2	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.7	18.4
Spring 1996	9.6	11.5	4.8	4.1	2.9	5.3	8.9	9.5	8.7	9.1	10.1	18.6
Spring 1997	8.1	9.3	3.7	3.2	2.0	4.0	7.4	7.3	7.7	6.9	8.6	15.2
Spring 1998	6.8	7.9	3.0	2.4	1.4	2.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.8	8.1	12.7
Winter 1998/9	7.0	8.0	3.2	2.3	1.8	3.7	6.0	5.6	7.3	7.0	8.0	12.7
Spring 1999	6.7	7.8	3.1	2.4	2.1	3.3	5.9	5.8	6.7	6.1	7.8	12.0
Summer 1999	6.7	7.1	2.9	2.2	1.9	3.0	5.3	5.2	6.9	6.3	7.1	10.8
Autumn 1999	6.3	6.8	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	5.5	5.0	6.7	6.3	6.9	10.1
Winter 1999/2000	6.3	7.0	3.2	2.6	2.2	3.1	5.4	5.4	6.3	6.1	6.8	10.4
Changes Win 98 - Win 99	-0.7	-1.0	-0.1	0.2	0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-0.9	-1.3	-2.3
Female												
Spring 1992	7.3	8.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	3.0	5.5	11.0	6.5	7.2	14.0	7.0
Spring 1993	7.6	8.6	5.0	4.2	2.7	3.5	5.6	10.4	6.2	7.9	13.9	7.8
Spring 1994	7.3	8.3	4.7	4.3	2.2	3.1	5.1	9.1	6.3	7.6	13.8	7.4
Spring 1995	6.8	7.2	4.4	3.4	2.0	2.9	4.6	8.2	5.9	7.5	10.8	7.1
Spring 1996	6.3	6.9	3.8	3.2	1.6	2.9	4.2	8.3	5.5	6.3	9.6	6.7
Spring 1997	5.7	6.0	3.4	3.0	1.6	2.0	3.8	6.6	4.9	5.8	7.9	6.2
Spring 1998	5.3	5.7	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	3.4	6.0	4.7	5.4	9.2	5.0
Winter 1998/9	5.2	5.4	3.0	2.5	1.5	2.1	2.9	6.5	4.1	5.8	9.0	5.3
Spring 1999	5.1	5.7	2.8	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.7	7.2	4.1	5.5	9.1	5.9
Summer 1999	5.4	5.5	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	3.1	7.8	4.1	4.7	8.4	5.7
Autumn 1999	5.3	5.6	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.1	3.3	7.5	4.6	4.6	8.3	5.1
Winter 1999/2000	5.1	5.1	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.9	6.4	4.0	4.7	7.9	5.5
Changes Win 98 - Win 99	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-1.1	-1.1	0.1

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 090 7533 6094

a Denominators are all persons in employment in relevant occupation plus ILO unemployed who last worked in relevant occupation.
b Includes those who did not state their current or previous occupation.
All figures from spring 1994 onwards are regressed.

Share Ownership

A report on the Ownership of Shares
as at 31 December 1998



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SUMMARY

BENEFITS

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C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
London	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK				DPDQ			
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	390.0	..	..	290.1	99.9	9.4	12.4	5.5
1996) 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	9.6	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 Mar 11	212.1	157.0	55.0	5.0	6.7	2.9	211.5	-2.1	-1.8	156.1	55.4	5.0	6.7	2.8
Apr 8	209.0	154.6	54.4	4.9	6.6	2.8	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	2.8	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	2.7	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	2.8	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	2.9	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	2.9	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	2.7	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	2.6	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	2.5	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	2.6	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	2.6	188.4	-1.7	-2.1	138.9	49.5	4.4	6.0	2.6
Mar 9 P	187.6	139.0	48.6	4.4	6.0	2.5	186.6	-1.8	-1.6	137.6	49.0	4.4	5.9	2.5
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL				DPDR			
1995)	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	225.7	..	..	172.2	53.5	5.9	8.1	3.1
1996) Annual	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	197.2	..	..	149.8	47.3	5.0	7.9	2.7
1997) averages	136.2	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 Mar 11	103.9	79.7	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4	100.2	-0.6	-0.8	76.5	23.7	2.5	3.6	1.3
Apr 8	100.8	77.2	23.6	2.6	3.6	1.3	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	1.3	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	1.2	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	1.3	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	1.3	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	1.3	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	1.2	91.3	-0.7	-0.9	69.6	21.7	2.3	3.2	1.2
Nov 11	87.4	66.1	21.3	2.2	3.1	1.2	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	1.1	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	1.3	86.7	-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	1.3	85.6	-1.1	-1.6	64.8	20.8	2.2	3.0	1.2
Mar 9 P	88.7	67.4	21.3	2.3	3.1	1.2	84.6	-1.0	-1.2	64.0	20.6	2.1	3.0	1.1
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB				DPBM			
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	163.5	..	..	122.7	40.8	6.8	9.2	3.8
1996) Annual	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	145.6	..	..	109.0	36.7	6.1	8.2	3.4
1997) 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 Mar 11	84.0	62.4	21.6	3.5	4.7	2.0	79.7	-0.5	-0.4	59.3	20.4	3.3	4.4	1.9
Apr 8	80.4	60.1	20.3	3.3	4.5	1.9	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	1.7	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	1.7	77.4	-0.3	-0.8	57.6	19.8	3.2	4.3	1.8
Jul 8	73.1	54.3	18.8	3.0	4.1	1.7	74.9	-2.5	-1.2	55.8	19.1	3.1	4.2	1.8
Aug 12	73.0	53.5	19.4	3.0	4.0	1.8	73.2	-1.7	-1.5	54.5	18.7	3.0	4.1	1.7
Sep 9	71.6	52.6	19.0	3.0	3.9	1.8	72.7	-0.5	-1.6	54.0	18.7	3.0	4.0	1.7
Oct 14	68.8	50.7	18.1	2.8	3.8	1.7	71.6	-1.1	-1.1	53.2	18.4	3.0	4.0	1.7
Nov 11	68.8	50.5	18.3	2.8	3.8	1.7	70.3	-1.3	-1.0	52.1	18.2	2.9	3.9	1.7
Dec 9	68.2	50.4	17.8	2.8	3.8	1.7	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	1.8	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	1.8	66.8	0.3	-1.2	49.3	17.5	2.8	3.7	1.6
Mar 9 P	70.6	51.9	18.7	2.9	3.9	1.7	66.2	-0.6	-0.6	48.8	17.4	2.7	3.6	1.6
England														
1995)	1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	8.0	10.8	4.4	1,897.6	..	..	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 Mar 11	1,078.6	825.5	253.1	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,046.2	-3.4	-4.0	798.3	247.9	4.3	6.0	2.3
Apr 8	1,057.9	807.3	250.6	4.3	6.0	2.3	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	2.2	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	2.1	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	2.2	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	2.3	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	2.2	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	2.1	967.1	-9.5	-9.1	737.2	229.9	4.0	5.5	2.1
Nov 11	924.8	701.6	223.2	3.8	5.2	2.0	958.4	-8.7	-7.4	729.4	229.0	3.9	5.4	2.1
Dec 9	919.6	703.0	216.5	3.8	5.2	2.0	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	2.2	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	2.1	929.9	-4.2	-9.5	706.4	223.5	3.8	5.3	2.0
Mar 9 P	958.8	730.7	228.1	3.9	5.4	2.1	922.9	-7.0	-6.0	700.9	222.0	3.8	5.2	2.0

UNEMPLOYMENT C.11 Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE				DPBP			
1995)	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.6	11.9	4.4	106.1	..	..			

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	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All 1998 Mar 12	1,396.9	496.7	280.6	158.4	26.7	214.3	356.1	157.0	81.6	67.1	33.7	14.2	16.7
Apr 9	1,382.3	495.8	282.7	159.3	26.7	210.3	343.6	148.1	76.1	69.5	33.7	14.5	16.1
May 14	1,342.1	454.5	259.0	163.8	27.5	205.5	332.0	135.7	75.4	70.9	34.5	15.1	15.6
Jun 11	1,316.1	443.2	244.8	166.2	27.9	201.6	326.2	136.1	70.0	70.5	34.6	15.2	15.0
Jul 9	1,361.9	496.7	245.0	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	161.8	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	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	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	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	210.3	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	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	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	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	133.8	22.2	129.6	282.5	158.0	72.7	45.0	6.0	2.4	0.8
Male 1998 Mar 12	1,070.2	360.5	212.2	126.4	28.7	181.3	252.1	108.0	58.8	47.8	24.7	14.9	12.8
Apr 9	1,056.2	357.6	199.0	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	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	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	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	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	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	137.4	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	126.0	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	117.7	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	114.3	24.1	110.0	198.7	110.3	52.1	31.6	4.2	2.4	0.6
Female 1998 Mar 12	326.8	136.1	68.3	32.0	19.9	33.0	104.0	49.0	22.8	19.3	9.0	12.4	3.9
Apr 9	326.1	138.2	63.7	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	32.3	18.1	25.3	94.9	52.3	22.5	14.6	4.1	5.8	1.2
Mar 11	309.2	135.1	66.4	31.8	18.3	24.8	91.0	49.1	22.1	15.1	3.5	5.2	1.4
Apr 8	306.6	137.0	60.7	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	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	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	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	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	29.0	17.0	21.7	95.4	60.3	18.0	13.8	2.7	3.4	0.5
Oct 14	278.3	131.0	56.2	27.7	17.4	20.8	85.5	51.2	20.0	11.6	2.3	3.2	0.5
Nov 11	270.2	127.7	55.0	26.4	17.3	20.3	80.7	47.8	19.8	10.8	2.0	2.9	0.4
Dec 9	262.3	121.1	55.6	25.7	17.4	19.9	76.0	43.7	19.8	10.4	1.7	2.7	0.3
2000 Jan 13	286.9	133.4	61.5	26.2	16.1	20.1	85.3	48.4	21.6	13.0	1.9	2.6	0.3
Feb 10	287.0	133.3	62.9	25.6	15.8	19.8	86.7	50.1	21.3	13.1	1.8	2.4	0.3
Mar 9	278.7	127.3	60.9	25.0	16.0	19.6	83.8	47.7	20.7	13.4	1.7	2.4	0.2

UNEMPLOYMENT C.12

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49						50 and over						
	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	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All 1998 Mar 12	795.7	263.9	156.1										

C.13

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only: March 9 2000: Government Office Regions

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST																
13 or less	7,692	12,478	3,477	24,293	3,134	2,940	816	7,346	6,704	11,774	3,300	22,175	3,174	4,125	1,507	9,157
Over 13 and up to 26	4,134	7,073	2,037	13,342	1,401	1,445	497	3,418	2,836	6,531	2,066	11,503	1,248	2,196	987	4,507
26 and up to 52	2,491	6,150	1,571	10,241	931	1,180	436	2,561	1,429	5,094	1,423	7,961	650	1,391	576	2,830
52 and up to 104	310	5,491	1,458	7,264	104	863	392	1,360	108	3,710	1,252	5,072	35	805	448	1,222
Over 104	33	5,633	2,575	8,241	11	691	415	1,117	20	3,031	1,804	4,855	8	540	453	1,001
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	2.3	30.2	36.3	24.5	2.1	21.8	31.6	15.7	1.2	22.4	31	19.3	0.8	14.9	22.7	12.3
All	14,660	36,825	11,118	63,381	5,581	7,119	2,556	15,802	11,097	30,140	9,845	51,566	5,115	9,057	3,971	18,567
NORTH WEST																
13 or less	16,091	24,616	5,361	47,227	6,423	6,481	1,961	15,729	86,686	148,077	35,823	276,050	38,086	45,922	14,274	102,536
Over 13 and up to 26	7,649	14,206	3,164	25,247	2,709	3,160	1,063	7,102	40,822	86,319	21,823	149,974	16,663	23,634	8,997	49,515
26 and up to 52	4,593	12,690	2,744	20,084	1,793	2,528	888	5,253	25,148	80,338	18,699	124,429	10,913	19,409	7,106	37,811
52 and up to 104	581	9,932	2,306	12,826	241	1,667	692	2,608	3,348	66,992	17,119	87,492	1,362	13,273	5,327	20,400
Over 104	60	8,688	3,610	12,358	23	1,212	686	1,921	481	60,505	26,475	87,461	204	9,677	5,194	16,065
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	26.5	34.4	21.4	2.4	19.1	26	13.9	2.4	28.8	36.3	24.1	2.3	20.5	23.6	16.1
All	28,974	70,132	17,185	117,742	11,189	15,048	5,290	32,613	156,485	442,231	119,939	725,406	67,228	111,915	41,998	226,135
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER																
13 or less	11,765	18,461	4,432	35,533	4,951	5,182	1,517	12,276	6,703	9,532	2,204	18,817	2,717	2,782	423	6,579
Over 13 and up to 26	5,927	11,119	2,871	20,064	2,322	2,703	938	6,075	3,365	5,833	1,556	10,805	1,195	1,329	539	3,108
26 and up to 52	3,396	9,977	2,387	15,786	1,396	2,043	874	4,325	1,688	4,919	1,197	7,808	631	1,002	265	2,063
52 and up to 104	241	8,089	2,014	10,347	115	1,409	619	2,145	128	3,868	1,069	5,065	62	629	215	1,008
Over 104	43	6,641	3,076	9,760	16	904	639	1,559	21	3,572	1,596	5,189	9	483	238	870
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	1.3	27.1	34.4	22	1.5	18.9	27.4	14	1.3	26.8	35	21.5	1.5	17.9	27.9	13.8
All	21,372	54,287	14,780	91,490	8,800	12,241	4,587	26,380	11,905	27,724	7,622	47,684	4,614	6,225	1,430	13,622
WEST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	10,526	15,711	3,806	30,633	4,657	4,933	1,659	11,221	106,605	178,592	43,008	335,637	45,976	54,984	16,317	123,451
Over 13 and up to 26	4,963	8,945	2,373	16,401	2,106	2,411	930	5,538	50,004	104,260	26,552	182,213	19,875	28,027	10,114	59,039
26 and up to 52	3,406	9,455	2,275	15,166	1,606	2,181	886	4,704	30,117	95,694	22,559	148,752	12,693	22,702	8,270	44,128
52 and up to 104	676	8,757	2,182	11,621	244	1,551	716	2,521	3,747	79,355	20,583	103,734	1,547	15,434	6,111	23,814
Over 104	120	8,681	3,534	12,335	49	1,300	855	2,204	532	71,016	31,546	103,094	228	11,135	7,200	18,669
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	4.0	33.8	40.3	27.8	3.4	23	31.1	17.7	2.2	28.4	36.1	23.7	2.2	20.1	26.4	15.8
All	19,691	51,549	14,170	86,156	8,662	12,376	5,046	26,688	191,005	528,917	144,248	873,430	80,319	132,282	49,332	269,096
EAST																
13 or less	6,647	11,704	3,440	22,196	3,053	4,061	1,544	9,023	3,654	5,066	970	9,721	1,752	1,614	343	3,833
Over 13 and up to 26	2,704	6,449	1,971	11,208	1,180	2,012	906	4,180	2,051	3,111	632	5,800	802	821	237	1,901
26 and up to 52	1,435	5,433	1,622	8,509	618	1,403	678	2,717	1,492	3,371	704	5,568	679	776	218	1,773
52 and up to 104	229	4,495	1,439	6,168	76	891	532	1,508	479	3,671	908	5,058	187	658	323	1,168
Over 104	27	3,785	1,960	5,792	13	693	575	1,281	57	4,767	2,091	6,915	13	587	240	940
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	2.3	26	32.7	22.2	1.8	17.5	26.1	14.9	6.9	42.2	56.5	36.2	5.8	27.9	39.7	21.3
All	11,042	31,866	10,452	53,873	4,940	9,060	4,235	18,709	7,733	19,986	5,305	33,062	3,433	4,456	1,639	9,615
LONDON																
13 or less	11,785	26,074	4,383	42,746	6,177	9,294	2,106	18,018	110,259	183,658	43,978	345,358	47,728	56,598	17,370	127,284
Over 13 and up to 26	6,056	16,770	2,928	25,860	3,008	5,502	1,380	9,970	52,055	107,371	27,184	188,013	20,677	28,848	10,341	60,940
26 and up to 52	4,778	18,833	3,225	26,880	2,417	5,624	1,469	9,540	31,609	99,065	23,263	154,320	13,372	23,478	8,766	45,901
52 and up to 104	819	16,461	3,271	20,553	384	4,105	1,280	5,777	4,226	83,026	21,491	108,792	1,734	16,092	7,094	24,982
Over 104	128	15,670	5,470	21,268	68	2,980	1,504	4,552	589	75,783	33,637	110,009	241	11,722	7,640	19,608
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	4	34.3	45.3	30.5	3.7	25.8	36	21.6	2.4	28.9	36.9	24.1	2.4	20.3	26.6	16
All	23,566	93,808	19,277	137,307	12,054	27,505	7,739	47,857	198,738	548,903	149,553	906,492	83,752	136,738	51,211	278,710
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	7,738	15,130	4,291	27,634	3,248	4,979	1,787	10,362								
Over 13 and up to 26	3,211	8,411	2,526	14,238	1,308	2,294	910	4,588								
26 and up to 52	1,750	7,062	1,973	10,798	686	1,679	706	3,084								
52 and up to 104	204	5,160	1,776	7,143	70	1,053	550	1,675								
Over 104	31	4,559	2,519	7,109	10	788	626	1,424								
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	1.8	24.1	32.8	21.3	1.5	17.1	25.7	14.7								
All	12,934	40,322	13,085	66,922	5,322	10,793	4,579	21,133								

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

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

C.14

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by sought and usual occupation United Kingdom as at 9 March 2000

Description	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All	
		Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	26.4	2.9	6.3	2.8	32.7	2.8	28.3	3.1	6.8	2.5	35.1	3.0
Managers/producers in agriculture and services	16-17	11.9	1.3	3.6	1.3	15.5	1.3	12.9	1.4	4.0	1.4	16.9	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	11.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	13.0	1.1	13.6	0.6	1.6	0.6	15.2	1.3
Health professionals	22	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	6.0	0.7	4.4	0.9	10.4	0.9	6.6	1.8	4.9	1.8	11.5	1.0
Other professional occupations	24-29	5.8	0.6	2.2	0.7	8.0	0.7	6.8	1.0	2.7	1.0	9.5	0.8
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	13.9	1.5	1.7	1.3	15.6	1.3	17.1	0.7	2.0	0.7	19.1	1.6
Health associate professionals	34	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.3	3.2	0.3	1.4	0.9	2.6	0.9	4.0	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	29.5	3.2	11.3	3.4	40.8	3.4	36.7	5.1	14.4	5.1	51.1	4.3
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	94.2	10.4	47.4	11.9	141.6	11.9	115.8	20.8	57.9	20.8	173.7	14.7
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.5	0.2	13.0	1.2	14.5	1.2	1.7	5.2	14.4	5.2	16.1	1.4
Skilled construction trades	50	47.9	5.3	0.4	4.1	48.3	4.1	53.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	53.8	4.5
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	29.4	3.2	0.4	2.5	29.8	2.5						

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at March 9 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND						
Alnwick and Amble	618	244	862	7.1	5.5	
Andover	423	156	579	1.5	1.2	
Appleby	73	20	93	2.3	1.6	
Ashford	879	290	1,169	3.2	2.7	
Axminster	151	62	213	3.5	2.6	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,489	720	3,209	1.8	1.5	
Banbury	525	215	740	1.5	1.2	
Barnard Castle	156	55	211	3.3	2.6	
Barnsley	4,961	1,427	6,408	8.1	6.9	
Barnstaple	735	232	1,027	4.2	3.2	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,711	418	2,129	6.3	5.7	
Basingstoke	767	271	1,038	1.2	1.0	
Bath	1,510	534	2,044	2.5	2.2	
Bedford	1,970	705	2,675	3.4	2.8	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	434	188	622	6.2	4.7	
Bideford	679	273	952	6.4	4.7	
Birmingham	38,211	11,521	49,732	6.2	5.6	
Bishop Auckland	3,279	933	4,212	7.0	6.2	
Blackburn	4,308	1,252	5,560	4.4	4.0	
Blackpool	4,597	1,236	5,833	5.0	4.2	
Bolton	4,807	1,282	6,089	5.5	4.7	
Boston	644	200	844	3.5	3.0	
Bournemouth	3,475	1,051	4,526	3.9	3.4	
Bradford	11,122	2,924	14,046	6.1	5.5	
Bridgwater	991	386	1,377	4.4	3.6	
Bridlington and Driffield	1,350	412	1,762	8.6	7.2	
Bridport	209	91	300	3.5	2.9	
Brighton	6,730	2,307	9,037	5.6	4.7	
Bristol	8,219	2,737	10,956	3.0	2.6	
Bude	265	128	393	6.6	5.2	
Burley	1,185	377	1,562	4.1	3.7	
Burton on Trent	2,289	701	2,990	4.2	3.8	
Bury St Edmunds	550	198	748	2.1	1.8	
Buxton	579	163	742	3.6	2.9	
Calderdale	3,354	946	4,300	4.9	4.5	
Cambridge	2,299	772	3,071	2.0	1.6	
Camelford	136	91	227	9.7	7.4	
Canterbury	1,727	501	2,228	3.8	3.1	
Carlisle	1,684	621	2,305	4.4	3.9	
Chard	145	76	221	2.1	1.7	
Cheltenham	1,667	539	2,206	2.8	2.3	
Chesterfield	3,730	1,092	4,822	7.5	6.8	
Chichester	1,528	501	2,029	2.4	2.0	
Chippenham	368	140	508	1.6	1.3	
Cinderford	662	301	963	4.6	3.8	
Cirencester	273	83	356	1.5	1.1	
Clacton	1,242	361	1,603	8.0	6.2	
Colchester	2,607	1,062	3,669	2.9	2.4	
Coventry	7,459	2,389	9,848	4.2	3.8	
Crawley	2,236	690	2,926	1.2	1.1	
Crewe	2,719	932	3,651	4.1	3.7	
Cromer	754	241	995	6.0	4.3	
Darlington	2,306	601	2,907	6.3	5.6	
Dartmouth	85	34	119	3.7	2.6	
Derby	5,617	1,676	7,293	5.0	4.5	
Devizes	277	97	374	2.3	1.6	
Diss	307	121	428	2.5	1.9	
Doncaster	6,379	1,912	8,291	7.4	6.8	
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,164	437	1,601	3.4	2.8	
Dover	1,539	464	2,003	6.7	5.6	
Dudley and Sandwell	9,546	2,848	12,394	5.3	4.8	
Eastbourne	1,738	517	2,255	4.4	3.6	
Evesham	399	159	558	2.1	1.8	
Exeter	2,699	976	3,675	3.2	2.7	
Fakenham	297	127	424	4.4	3.3	
Falmouth	651	242	893	7.6	5.7	
Folkestone	1,576	485	2,061	6.0	5.1	
Gainsborough	733	235	968	7.6	6.3	
Gloucester	2,171	687	2,858	3.9	3.5	
Goole and Selby	1,188	444	1,632	5.3	4.5	
Grantham	633	228	861	3.5	3.0	
Great Yarmouth	3,217	1,078	4,295	11.2	10.2	
Grimsby	4,815	1,350	6,165	7.9	7.1	
Guildford and Aldershot	2,178	711	2,889	1.3	1.1	
Haltwhistle	122	70	192	6.9	5.0	
Harlow	1,902	667	2,569	2.1	1.8	
Harrogate and Ripon	1,035	390	1,425	2.0	1.5	
Hartlepool	3,086	620	3,706	11.4	10.3	
Harwich	421	148	569	9.3	7.0	
Hastings	2,514	702	3,216	6.6	5.6	
Haverhill and Sudbury	622	224	846	2.9	2.5	
Hawes and Leyburn	50	28	78	2.4	1.4	
Helston	409	227	636	9.5	7.0	
Hereford	1,276	469	1,745	3.4	2.6	
Hexham	352	104	456	3.7	2.8	
Holsworthy	108	52	160	5.3	3.9	
Horncastle	196	64	260	3.6	2.6	
Huddersfield	3,688	1,145	4,833	5.4	4.7	
Hull	9,987	3,005	12,992	6.9	6.3	
Huntingdon	978	380	1,358	2.3	1.9	
Ilfracombe	384	146	530	7.9	6.1	
Ipswich	2,931	908	3,839	3.2	2.7	
Isle of Wight	2,472	807	3,279	7.3	5.6	
Keighley and Skipton	1,595	487	2,082	4.1	3.4	
Kendal	321	136	457	2.1	1.7	
Keswick	39	10	49	1.3	1.0	
Kettering and Corby	1,505	508	2,013	3.1	2.9	
Kidderminster	1,042	423	1,465	3.3	2.7	
King's Lynn	1,342	574	1,916	4.1	3.4	
Kingsbridge	158	60	218	3.5	2.5	
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,358	640	2,998	5.9	5.0	
Launceston	237	86	323	4.1	3.1	
Leeds	12,725	3,357	16,082	4.3	3.9	
Leek	335	140	475	2.8	2.2	
Leicester	8,525	2,897	11,422	3.9	3.5	
Leominster	240	83	323	3.9	3.1	
Lincoln	2,519	753	3,272	4.5	3.9	
Liskeard	453	248	701	6.5	4.9	
Liverpool	28,205	7,630	35,835	9.6	8.7	
London	138,540	48,476	187,016	4.9	4.3	
Loughborough	1,309	533	1,842	3.7	3.2	
Louth	488	172	660	6.0	4.3	
Lowestoft and Beccles	2,338	805	3,143	8.0	6.7	
Ludlow	271	84	355	3.5	2.5	
Luton	3,876	1,262	5,138	4.0	3.4	
Maidstone and North Kent	7,756	2,555	10,311	4.2	3.6	
Malton	183	84	267	2.9	1.8	
Malvern	508	159	667	2.7	2.1	
Manchester	32,365	8,589	40,954	4.4	4.0	
Mansfield	5,065	1,429	6,494	6.1	5.3	
Matlock	512	172	684	2.2	1.8	
Melton Mowbray	236	135	371	2.3	2.0	
Middlesbrough and Stockton	14,806	3,470	18,276	9.5	8.6	
Mildenhall	290	129	419	3.0	2.4	
Milton Keynes	2,107	766	2,873	2.1	1.9	
Minehead	368	169	537	6.3	4.5	
Morpeth and Ashington	3,274	837	4,111	8.3	7.2	
Nelson and Colne	1,118	392	1,510	5.2	4.6	
Newark	690	212	902	4.0	3.2	
Newbury	463	127	590	1.2	1.0	
Newquay	825	387	1,212	11.2	8.9	
Newton Abbot	654	267	921	3.4	2.6	
Northallerton and Thirsk	404	170	574	2.1	1.7	
Northampton	2,817	997	3,814	2.6	2.3	
Norwich	4,871	1,512	6,383	3.9	3.5	
Nottingham	13,424	4,047	17,471	5.3	4.7	
Okehampton	212	92	304	4.0	3.2	
Oswestry	472	202	674	4.1	3.5	
Oxford	2,403	821	3,224	1.6	1.3	
Paignton and Totnes	1,137	453	1,590	6.1	4.8	
Penrith	168	67	235	1.8	1.3	
Penwith and Isles of Scilly	1,296	583	1,879	9.9	7.2	
Peterborough	2,471	756	3,227	3.1	2.8	
Pickering	152	69	221	2.5	2.0	
Plymouth	5,170	1,703	6,873	5.0	4.1	
Poole	1,531	536	2,067	2.4	2.0	
Portsmouth	5,929	1,809	7,738	3.7	3.0	
Preston	4,299	1,130	5,429	3.5	3.1	
Reading	3,248	969	4,217	1.6	1.4	
Redruth and Camborne	1,030	343	1,373	7.9	5.8	
Retford	633	259	892	6.4	4.6	
Richmond	197	105	302	2.9	2.3	
Rochdale	2,895	777	3,672	6.2	5.3	
Rugby	731	280	1,011	2.7	2.4	
Salisbury	689	201	890	1.9	1.4	
Scarborough	1,632	514	2,146	6.3	5.2	
Scunthorpe	2,156	707	2,863	4.5	4.0	
Settle	107	44	151	2.7	2.0	
Shaftesbury	329	118	447	2.1	1.5	
Sheffield and Rotherham	17,509	4,726	22,235	6.8	6.1	
Shrewsbury	1,312	436	1,748	3.0	2.5	
Skegness and Mablethorpe	1,076	370	1,446	7.7	5.8	
Sleaford	301	128	429	2.8	2.1	
Slough and Woking	12,150	4,298	16,448	2.4	2.8	
South Molton	97	50	147	3.8	2.8	
Southampton and Winchester	5,366	1,531	6,897	2.5	2.1	
Southend	8,279	2,870	11,149	4.9	4.1	
Spalding and Holbeach	457	207	664	2.2	1.7	
St Austell	829	369	1,198	5.0	4.0	
Stafford	1,415	468	1,883	3.2	2.7	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at March 9 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND						
Stamford	409	157	566	2.0	1.7	
Sewaridge	2,384	827	3,211	2.1	1.8	
Slake	6,402	2,100	8,502	4.7	4.1	
Sleaford	739	273	1,012	3.2	2.7	
Sunderland and Durham	10,396	2,788	13,184	7.6	7.0	
Swindon	2,078	641	2,719	2.1	1.9	
Taunton	965	308	1,273	2.6	2.2	
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,390	776	3,166	3.5	3.1	
Thames Valley	2,874	803	3,677	10.4	9.0	
Thetford	510	235	745	3.3	2.7	
Thirton	410	154	564	3.6	2.7	
Tisbury	1,260	389	1,649	6.1	5.0	
Trowbridge and Warminster	649	273	922	2.0	1.7	
Turbo	859	334	1,193	4.4	3.3	
Turbridge Wells	1,231	398	1,629	1.7	1.4	
Tyneside	25,115	6,082	31,197	7.7	7.0	
Wadebridge and Bodmin	490	243	733	5.0	3.8	
Walsfield	5,341	1,603	6,944	5.4	4.9	
Warrington	5,224	1,593	6,817	4.3	3.9	
Warwick	1,555	507	2,062	2.0	1.8	
Wellingborough	1,293	487	1,780	3.4	3.0	
Wells	728	235	963	3.2	2.6	
Weston-super-Mare	958	344	1,302	4.2	3.4	
Whitby	422	165	587	8.5	7.0	
Whitehaven	1,523	435	1,958	7.2	6.3	
Wigan and St Helens	7,475	2,167	9,642	6.6	5.9	
Widmeresbury	109	44	153	1.6	1.4	
Wirral and Chester	9,747	2,697	12,444	6.1	5.3	
Witchamont	994	376	1,370	5.2	4.5	
Wolverhampton and Walsall	10,828	3,275				

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at March 9 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Darlington UA	2,298	599	2,897	6.3	5.6	
Hartlepool UA	3,086	620	3,706	11.4	10.3	
Middlesbrough UA	5,399	1,189	6,588	10.7	9.6	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,963	897	4,860	10.0	9.2	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	5,268	1,307	6,575	8.4	7.7	
County Durham	8,733	2,505	11,238	7.0	6.2	
Chester-le-Street	880	252	1,132	10.3	9.1	
Derwentside	1,582	427	2,009	9.4	8.2	
Durham	1,240	438	1,678	4.2	3.8	
Easington	1,695	437	2,132	9.4	8.4	
Sedgefield	1,606	464	2,070	5.9	5.4	
Teesdale	288	82	370	4.8	3.7	
Wear Valley	1,442	405	1,847	8.3	7.1	
Northumberland	5,768	1,740	7,508	7.3	6.0	
Alnwick	478	192	670	6.6	5.1	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	488	217	705	6.4	4.9	
Blyth Valley	1,803	502	2,305	9.4	8.4	
Castle Morpeth	676	206	882	4.1	3.3	
Tynedale	680	206	886	4.5	3.4	
Wansbeck	1,643	417	2,060	13.1	11.9	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	29,191	7,030	36,221	7.7	7.1	
Gateshead	4,187	1,010	5,197	6.2	5.7	
Newcastle upon Tyne	7,422	1,723	9,145	5.7	5.3	
North Tyneside	4,740	1,230	5,970	9.0	8.3	
South Tyneside	5,421	1,169	6,590	13.8	12.3	
Sunderland	7,421	1,898	9,319	8.4	7.9	
NORTH WEST						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,777	711	3,488	5.7	5.4	
Blackpool UA	3,085	781	3,866	6.7	5.7	
Halton UA	2,808	778	3,586	6.4	6.0	
Warrington UA	2,281	770	3,051	3.1	2.9	
Cheshire	6,500	1,945	8,445	3.0	2.6	
Chester	1,102	287	1,389	2.2	1.9	
Congleton	658	242	900	2.9	2.5	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,238	461	1,699	4.3	4.0	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,057	274	1,331	3.8	3.6	
Macclesfield	1,101	272	1,373	1.8	1.6	
Vale Royal	1,344	409	1,753	4.3	3.8	
Cumbria	7,307	2,177	9,484	5.0	4.2	
Allerdale	1,742	459	2,201	7.1	5.7	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,489	328	1,817	7.0	6.5	
Carlisle	1,538	555	2,093	4.3	3.8	
Copeland	1,591	450	2,041	7.4	6.4	
Eden	288	111	399	2.2	1.6	
South Lakeland	659	274	933	2.3	1.9	
Greater Manchester (Met County)	42,132	11,316	53,448	4.9	4.4	
Bolton	4,275	1,125	5,400	5.3	4.5	
Bury	1,776	544	2,320	4.0	3.4	
Manchester	12,214	3,061	15,275	5.6	5.3	
Oldham	3,528	1,014	4,542	5.7	5.0	
Rochdale	3,616	974	4,590	6.3	5.4	
Salford	3,576	872	4,448	4.3	3.8	
Stockport	2,962	747	3,709	3.3	2.9	
Tameside	3,036	871	3,907	5.3	4.5	
Trafford	2,516	721	3,237	3.0	2.7	
Wigan	4,633	1,387	6,020	6.3	5.6	
Lancashire	13,884	4,087	17,971	4.1	3.6	
Burnley	1,129	346	1,475	4.2	3.8	
Chorley	1,011	315	1,326	4.3	3.7	
Fylde	431	139	570	1.6	1.4	
Hyndburn	863	293	1,156	3.8	3.5	
Lancaster	2,302	624	2,926	6.3	5.3	
Pendle	1,161	412	1,573	5.1	4.6	
Preston	2,352	529	2,881	3.6	3.4	
Ribble Valley	217	82	299	1.5	1.2	
Rossendale	651	241	892	3.9	3.4	
South Ribble	816	248	1,064	3.0	2.6	
West Lancashire	1,804	522	2,326	5.6	4.8	
Wyre	1,147	336	1,483	5.1	4.2	
Merseyside (Met County)	37,665	10,261	47,926	9.6	8.6	
Knowsley	4,723	1,309	6,032	13.0	12.1	
Liverpool	15,689	4,252	19,941	9.9	9.0	
Saint Helens	3,683	1,011	4,694	8.6	7.7	
Sefton	5,982	1,553	7,535	8.1	7.3	
Wirral	7,588	2,136	9,724	9.3	7.9	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	4,058	1,497	5,555	5.1	4.3	
Kingston upon Hull, City of U	8,068	2,221	10,289	8.2	7.7	
North East Lincolnshire UA	4,548	1,250	5,798	8.3	7.5	
North Lincolnshire UA	2,259	759	3,018	4.4	4.0	
York UA	2,117	690	2,807	3.0	2.8	
North Yorkshire	5,397	2,040	7,437	3.4	2.6	
Craven	342	120	462	2.1	1.5	
Hambleton	656	282	938	2.6	2.1	
Harrogate	925	344	1,269	2.2	1.6	
Richmondshire	264	139	403	2.9	1.6	
Ryedale	371	167	538	2.3	1.8	
Scarborough	2,034	672	2,706	6.8	5.6	
Selby	805	316	1,121	4.1	3.4	
South Yorkshire (Met County)	28,138	7,798	35,936	7.2	6.5	
Barnsley	4,485	1,293	5,778	7.7	6.8	
Doncaster	5,915	1,765	7,680	7.3	6.7	
Rotherham	5,624	1,503	7,127	8.6	7.6	
Sheffield	12,114	3,237	15,351	6.5	5.9	
West Yorkshire (Met County)	37,429	10,310	47,739	5.1	4.5	
Bradford	10,039	2,661	12,700	6.3	5.7	
Calderdale	3,354	946	4,300	4.3	4.5	
Kirklees	6,114	1,811	7,925	5.3	4.8	
Leeds	12,691	3,343	16,034	4.3	3.8	
Wakefield	5,231	1,549	6,780	5.4	5.0	
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derby UA	4,619	1,292	5,911	5.9	5.3	
Leicester UA	6,185	1,929	8,114	5.1	4.7	
Nottingham UA	7,689	2,067	9,756	5.7	5.0	
Rutland UA	108	46	154	1.3	1.0	
Derbyshire	10,246	3,179	13,425	5.2	4.5	
Amber Valley	1,492	505	1,997	3.9	3.5	
Bolsover	1,274	370	1,644	9.7	8.6	
Chesterfield	2,306	631	2,937	6.0	6.0	
Derbyshire Dales	551	200	751	2.4	2.0	
Erewash	1,525	522	2,047	5.4	4.9	
High Peak	913	267	1,180	3.7	3.0	
North East Derbyshire	1,462	463	1,925	7.7	6.3	
South Derbyshire	723	221	944	4.4	3.8	
Leicestershire	4,715	2,049	6,764	4.2	3.5	
Blaby	598	241	839	2.4	1.8	
Charnwood	1,521	614	2,135	3.9	3.3	
Harborough	321	171	492	1.7	1.3	
Hinckley and Bosworth	766	399	1,165	2.9	2.5	
Melton	251	141	392	2.2	2.1	
North West Leicestershire	726	270	996	2.2	2.2	
Oadby and Wigston	532	213	745	3.2	3.2	
Lincolnshire	7,568	2,550	10,118	4.7	3.5	
Boston	605	190	795	3.0	3.0	
East Lindsey	1,867	640	2,507	4.5	4.7	
Lincoln	1,822	491	2,313	4.5	4.1	
North Kesteven	688	280	968	3.0	2.5	
South Holland	496	223	719	2.1	1.8	
South Kesteven	995	359	1,354	3.1	2.7	
West Lindsey	1,095	367	1,462	6.2	5.1	
Northamptonshire	5,789	2,066	7,855	3.8	3.0	
Corby	757	239	996	3.1	2.5	
Daventry	340	172	512	1.6	1.6	
East Northamptonshire	535	213	748	3.4	2.9	
Kettering	711	255	966	3.7	2.8	
Northampton	2,390	774	3,164	2.6	2.6	
South Northamptonshire	265	133	398	1.5	1.4	
Wellingborough	791	280	1,071	3.2	2.9	
Nottinghamshire	10,413	3,341	13,754	5.5	4.6	
Ashfield	2,091	615	2,706	6.5	5.7	
Bassetlaw	1,772	598	2,370	5.4	4.8	
Broxtowe	1,226	444	1,670	5.4	4.3	
Gedling	1,369	477	1,846	5.8	4.4	
Mansfield	1,842	492	2,334	6.6	5.6	
Newark and Sherwood	1,266	413	1,679	5.1	4.1	
Rushcliffe	847	302	1,149	3.4	2.8	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire, County of UA	1,642	606	2,248	3.4	2.6	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	4,427	1,417	5,844	4.8	4.4	
Telford and Wrekin UA	1,931	613	2,544	3.4	3.2	
Shropshire	2,488	884	3,372	3.3	2.7	
Bridgnorth	416	153	569	3.4	2.7	
North Shropshire	480	166	646	3.4	2.7	
Oswestry	401	179	580	4.1	3.6	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	867	286	1,153	2.8	2.4	
South Shropshire	324	100	424	3.6	2.6	
Staffordshire	8,696	3,121	11,817	4.1	3.4	
Cannock Chase	1,070	417	1,487	5.1	4.5	
East Staffordshire	1,520	463	1,983	4.3	4.0	
Lichfield	743	282	1,025	4.4	3.5	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,285	382	1,667	4.4	4.1	
South Staffordshire	1,044	392	1,436	2.7	2.3	
Stafford	1,229	406	1,635	4.1	3.3	
Staffordshire Moorlands	780	348	1,128	5.4	4.6	
Tamworth	1,025	431	1,456	4.1	3.4	
Warwickshire	4,286	1,598	5,884	2.7	2.3	
North Warwickshire	550	240	790	3.1	2.6	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,271	483	1,754	4.8	4.2	
Rugby	753	289	1,042	2.4	2.1	
Stratford-on-Avon	576	234	810	1.7		

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at March 9 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	
Devon	6,986	2,728	9,714	3.7	2.9		NORTHERN IRELAND	33,450	9,706	43,156	6.6	5.6		
East Devon	876	353	1,229	3.3	2.5		Antrim	653	243	896	4.3	3.7		
Exeter	1,419	455	1,874	2.7	2.5		Ards	1,131	401	1,532	7.9	6.8		
Mid Devon	571	239	810	3.7	2.8		Armagh	788	300	1,088	6.0	5.0		
North Devon	1,223	488	1,711	4.8	3.7		Ballymena	847	324	1,171	4.7	3.8		
South Hams	640	294	934	3.3	2.3		Ballymoney	446	129	575	6.8	5.5		
Teignbridge	1,082	418	1,500	4.0	3.1		Banbridge	409	134	543	5.5	4.6		
Torridge	810	349	1,159	6.2	4.6		Belfast	8,591	1,927	10,518	5.7	5.0		
West Devon	365	132	497	3.4	2.7		Carrickfergus	610	211	821	9.4	8.3		
							Castlereagh	720	208	928	4.3	3.7		
Dorset	2,655	979	3,634	2.7	2.2		Coleraine	1,196	442	1,638	7.6	6.5		
Christchurch	314	94	408	2.4	2.0		Cookstown	430	151	581	6.5	5.2		
East Dorset	397	143	540	2.2	1.7		Craigavon	1,191	351	1,542	4.4	3.7		
North Dorset	260	95	355	1.8	1.3		Derry	3,618	867	4,485	10.3	8.9		
Purbeck	255	106	361	2.3	1.9		Down	1,155	360	1,515	8.5	7.1		
West Dorset	560	218	778	2.0	1.7		Dungannon	573	222	795	4.6	3.7		
Weymouth and Portland	869	323	1,192	6.5	5.2		Fermanagh	1,383	391	1,774	8.5	6.7		
							Lame	478	171	649	7.1	5.9		
Gloucestershire	5,622	1,941	7,563	3.2	2.7		Limavady	708	226	934	10.2	8.8		
Cheltenham	1,305	385	1,690	3.0	2.6		Lisburn	1,515	429	1,944	5.4	4.6		
Cotswold	332	115	447	1.5	1.1		Magherafelt	551	239	790	6.2	5.1		
Forest of Dean	765	348	1,113	4.6	3.7		Moyle	414	137	551	13.9	11.0		
Gloucester	1,782	543	2,325	3.9	3.6		Newry and Mourne	1,893	538	2,431	8.6	7.0		
Stroud	865	316	1,181	3.1	2.6		Newtownabbey	1,085	338	1,423	5.2	4.5		
Tewkesbury	573	234	807	2.7	2.0		North Down	1,005	391	1,396	6.7	5.6		
							Omagh	978	336	1,314	7.8	6.0		
Somerset	4,216	1,591	5,807	3.1	2.5		Strabane	1,082	240	1,322	11.4	9.3		
Mendip	947	372	1,319	3.6	2.8									
Sedgemoor	1,075	416	1,491	4.1	3.4									
South Somerset	870	328	1,198	2.1	1.7									
Taunton Deane	906	287	1,193	2.6	2.2									
West Somerset	418	188	606	5.2	3.7									
Wiltshire	2,370	878	3,248	1.9	1.5									
Kennet	457	175	632	2.2	1.6									
North Wiltshire	607	240	847	1.8	1.4									
Salisbury	652	188	840	1.9	1.4									
West Wiltshire	654	275	929	2.0	1.7									
WALES														
Blaenau Gwent	1,628	476	2,104	10.1	9.5									
Bridgend	2,127	603	2,730	5.4	4.9									
Caerphilly	2,643	734	3,377	7.2	6.3									
Cardiff	5,359	1,233	6,592	4.4	4.0									
Cardiff North	2,618	842	3,460	7.1	5.6									
Ceredigion	885	347	1,232	5.2	3.7									
Conwy	1,940	573	2,513	7.3	6.0									
Denbighshire	1,407	420	1,827	5.6	4.5									
Flintshire	1,764	611	2,375	4.0	3.6									
Gwynedd	2,643	858	3,501	7.9	6.1									
Isle of Anglesey	1,499	535	2,034	10.8	8.1									
Merthyr Tydfil	1,239	305	1,544	8.6	7.4									
Monmouthshire	879	311	1,190	3.9	3.1									
Neath Port Talbot	2,356	654	3,010	6.8	6.0									
Newport	2,430	663	3,093	5.2	4.7									
Pembrokeshire	2,520	813	3,333	9.8	7.3									
Powys	1,343	510	1,853	4.1	3.1									
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	3,857	986	4,843	6.7	5.8									
Swansea	4,136	951	5,087	5.9	5.4									
Torfaen	1,311	406	1,717	4.8	4.2									
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,906	469	2,375	5.4	4.6									
Wrexham	1,531	440	1,971	3.8	3.4									
SCOTLAND														
Aberdeen City	3,466	878	4,344	2.8	2.6									
Aberdeenshire	2,273	733	3,006	4.2	3.3									
Angus	1,908	751	2,659	7.1	6.1									
Argyll and Bute	1,780	612	2,392	7.1	5.2									
Clackmannanshire	1,086	374	1,460	10.3	8.9									
Dumfries and Galloway	3,018	1,011	4,029	7.3	6.1									
Dumfries City	4,248	1,104	5,352	7.7	7.1									
East Ayrshire	3,339	993	4,332	10.5	9.3									
East Dunbartonshire	1,219	358	1,577	6.6	5.6									
East Lothian	970	250	1,220	4.8	4.0									
East Renfrewshire	970	281	1,251	8.2	6.2									
Edinburgh, City of	6,884	1,784	8,668	3.3	2.9									
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	804	200	1,004	9.9	8.2									
Falkirk	2,882	905	3,787	7.1	6.4									
Fife	6,941	2,131	9,072	6.9	6.1									
Glasgow City	17,936	4,516	22,452	6.3	5.9									
Highland	4,164	1,448	5,612	6.7	5.6									
Inverclyde	1,838	466	2,304	6.6	6.2									
Midlothian	898	241	1,139	5.3	4.3									
Moray	1,546	621	2,167	7.0	5.2									
North Ayrshire	3,906	1,390	5,296	11.4	10.6									
North Lanarkshire	7,058	2,015	9,073	8.4	7.6									
Orkney Islands	232	94	326	4.3	3.2									
Perth and Kinross	1,575	567	2,142	4.0	3.3									
Renfrewshire	3,697	970	4,667	5.8	5.3									
Scottish Borders	1,401	436	1,837	4.5	3.8									
Shetland Islands	273	96	369	3.3	2.7									
South Ayrshire	2,509	773	3,282	7.3	6.3									
South Lanarkshire	5,334	1,692	7,026	7.0	6.2									
Stirling	1,271	396	1,667	4.5	4.0									
West Dunbartonshire	2,807	716	3,523	11.3	10.4									
West Lothian	2,749	780	3,529	5.8	5.3									

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6000

^a 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at March 9 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST							Merseyside (Met County)						
Cleveland (former county)	3,086	620	3,706	11.4	10.3		Birkenhead	2,965	764	3,729	10.1	8.6	
Hartlepool	4,076	862	4,938	9.2	8.2		Boole	2,774	673	3,447	10.5	9.3	
Middlesbrough	2,437	600	3,037	15.2	13.9		Crosby	1,221	326	1,547	8.6	7.7	
Redcar	2,849	624	3,473	9.7	8.8		Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,380	662	3,042	10.3		

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at March 9 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire						
Boston and Skegness	1,190	396	1,586	4.5	3.6	
Gainsborough	1,145	380	1,525	6.3	5.1	
Grantham and Stamford	847	309	1,156	3.0	2.6	
Lincoln	1,860	505	2,365	4.5	4.1	
Louth and Horncastle	1,232	421	1,653	6.6	4.7	
Sleaford and North Hykeham	719	288	1,007	3.6	2.6	
South Holland and The Deepings	575	251	826	2.4	1.9	
Northamptonshire						
Corby	991	325	1,316	3.1	2.8	
Daventry	499	247	746	1.9	1.5	
Kettering	774	285	1,059	2.9	2.6	
Northampton North	1,302	437	1,739	4.6	4.2	
Northampton South	1,131	365	1,496	1.9	1.7	
Wellingborough	1,092	407	1,499	3.4	3.1	
Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	1,799	538	2,337	6.0	5.2	
Bassetlaw	1,451	453	1,904	5.4	4.8	
Broxtowe	1,005	358	1,363	5.2	4.1	
Gedling	1,082	391	1,473	5.3	4.0	
Mansfield	1,639	434	2,073	6.2	5.3	
Newark	1,213	413	1,626	4.9	4.1	
Nottingham East	3,148	802	3,950	7.3	7.0	
Nottingham North	2,383	619	3,002	11.2	10.7	
Nottingham South	2,168	646	2,814	2.7	2.5	
Rushcliffe	847	302	1,149	3.4	2.8	
Sherwood	1,377	452	1,829	8.2	6.8	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire						
Hereford	1,052	393	1,445	3.2	2.5	
Leominster	653	232	885	3.8	2.9	
Shropshire						
Ludlow	649	223	872	3.6	2.7	
North Shropshire	881	345	1,226	3.7	3.1	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	867	286	1,153	2.8	2.4	
Telford	1,232	376	1,608	4.3	4.0	
Wrekin The	790	267	1,057	2.6	2.3	
Staffordshire						
Burton	1,494	450	1,944	4.3	4.0	
Cannock Chase	1,127	436	1,563	5.3	4.7	
Lichfield	653	241	894	3.0	2.5	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	962	276	1,238	4.1	3.2	
South Staffordshire	814	313	1,127	5.0	3.6	
Stafford	1,096	338	1,434	3.2	2.7	
Staffordshire Moorlands	770	270	1,040	4.3	3.4	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,740	495	2,235	3.7	3.5	
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,156	395	1,551	5.2	4.8	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,573	564	2,137	6.4	5.9	
Stone	597	285	882	3.1	2.6	
Tamworth	1,141	485	1,626	4.8	4.1	
Warwickshire						
North Warwickshire	903	389	1,292	3.6	3.1	
Nuneaton	977	354	1,331	4.2	3.7	
Rugby and Kenilworth	816	316	1,132	2.5	2.3	
Stratford-on-Avon	545	225	770	1.7	1.3	
Warwick and Leamington	1,045	314	1,359	2.2	2.0	
West Midlands (Met County)						
Aldridge - Brownhills	915	323	1,238	4.9	4.4	
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,147	689	2,836	7.0	6.5	
Birmingham Erdington	2,447	620	3,067	9.2	8.4	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,582	466	2,048	13.6	12.7	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,415	624	3,039	15.8	14.5	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,517	1,459	6,976	3.7	3.4	
Birmingham Northfield	1,740	495	2,235	9.6	9.0	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,595	791	3,386	12.1	11.2	
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,069	645	2,714	8.1	7.5	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,783	1,230	6,013	13.1	12.1	
Birmingham Yardley	1,715	510	2,225	7.1	6.6	
Coventry North East	2,063	587	2,650	6.2	5.7	
Coventry North West	1,455	431	1,886	6.6	5.9	
Coventry South	1,620	368	1,988	2.8	2.5	
Dudley North	1,922	556	2,478	6.5	5.9	
Dudley South	1,486	467	1,953	4.8	4.3	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,479	444	1,923	5.7	5.2	
Meriden	1,437	450	1,887	6.0	5.4	
Solihull	711	259	970	2.1	1.9	
Stourbridge	1,199	396	1,595	5.0	4.5	
Sutton Coldfield	894	331	1,225	4.0	3.8	
Walsall North	1,964	563	2,527	7.7	7.0	
Walsall South	1,978	603	2,581	5.0	4.6	
Warley	2,020	581	2,601	8.6	8.0	
West Bromwich East	1,959	588	2,547	6.8	6.4	
West Bromwich West	2,263	659	2,922	5.5	5.1	
Wolverhampton North East	1,847	527	2,374	8.9	8.1	
Wolverhampton South East	1,946	564	2,510	8.1	7.3	
Wolverhampton South West	1,747	537	2,284	5.4	5.0	
Worcestershire						
Bromsgrove	911	302	1,213	3.6	2.8	
Mid Worcestershire	682	257	939	2.4	2.0	
Redditch	992	393	1,385	3.6	3.3	
West Worcestershire	602	181	783	2.7	2.1	
Worcester	1,052	305	1,357	3.1	2.8	
Wyre Forest	952	390	1,342	3.6	3.0	
EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Bedford	1,380	447	1,827	3.7	3.2	
Luton North	1,233	427	1,660	8.2	7.5	
Luton South	1,782	498	2,280	3.8	3.4	
Mid Bedfordshire	435	182	617	2.3	1.7	
North East Bedfordshire	556	261	817	3.2	2.5	
South West Bedfordshire	696	285	981	2.8	2.3	
Cambridgeshire						
Cambridge	1,103	339	1,442	2.3	2.1	
Huntingdon	780	312	1,092	2.1	1.8	
North East Cambridgeshire	1,090	373	1,463	4.5	4.1	
North West Cambridgeshire	850	291	1,141	3.8	3.3	
Peterborough	1,554	447	2,001	3.0	2.7	
South Cambridgeshire	452	142	594	1.9	1.7	
South East Cambridgeshire	588	232	820	2.0	1.6	
Essex						
Basildon	1,218	468	1,686	3.8	3.5	
Billerica	888	358	1,246	4.9	4.5	
Braintree	778	341	1,119	3.9	3.6	
Brentwood and Ongar	413	177	590	3.9	3.6	
Castle Point	736	298	1,034	5.5	5.1	
Colchester	987	418	1,405	2.7	2.4	
Epping Forest	869	345	1,214	4.4	4.0	
Harlow	1,046	376	1,422	3.4	3.2	
Harwich	1,592	478	2,070	8.4	7.8	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	682	258	940	4.3	4.0	
North Essex	523	216	739	4.3	4.0	
Rayleigh	608	245	853	4.6	4.3	
Rochford and Southend East	2,055	564	2,619	5.9	5.4	
Saffron Walden	450	173	623	1.7	1.5	
Southend West	1,092	317	1,409	7.0	6.5	
Thurrock	1,489	543	2,032	5.9	5.4	
West Chelmsford	794	341	1,135	2.9	2.6	
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	759	312	1,071	3.1	2.8	
Hemel Hempstead	656	219	875	1.9	1.5	
Hertford and Stortford	467	149	616	1.1	0.9	
Hertsmere	591	213	804	2.1	1.7	
Hitchin and Harpenden	566	180	746	2.9	2.6	
North East Hertfordshire	430	149	579	1.9	1.6	
South West Hertfordshire	516	150	666	2.3	1.8	
St. Albans	431	120	551	1.3	1.0	
Stevenage	884	282	1,166	3.9	3.4	
Watford	899	290	1,189	3.9	3.4	
Welwyn Hatfield	531	192	723	2.9	2.6	
Norfolk						
Great Yarmouth	3,109	1,027	4,136	11.2	10.3	
Mid Norfolk	894	352	1,246	4.9	4.0	
North Norfolk	1,129	396	1,525	5.9	5.3	
North West Norfolk	1,231	485	1,716	4.3	3.6	
Norwich North	1,423	401	1,824	6.3	4.6	
Norwich South	1,969	559	2,528	3.9	2.9	
South Norfolk	773	317	1,090	3.0	2.7	
South West Norfolk	928	448	1,376	3.0	2.7	
Suffolk						
Bury St Edmunds	664	258	922	2.9	2.4	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	669	269	938	3.9	3.4	
Ipswich	1,655	437	2,092	3.8	3.5	
South Suffolk	669	214	883	3.9	3.5	
Suffolk Coastal	882	256	1,138	2.9	2.4	
Waveney	2,173	731	2,904	8.0	7.1	
West Suffolk	639	283	922	2.4	2.0	
LONDON						
Greater London						
Barking	1,281	419	1,700	6.8	6.1	
Battersea	1,647	624	2,271	5.4	4.4	
Beckenham	1,313	454	1,767	7.0	5.5	
Bethnal Green and Bow	4,027	1,066	5,093	6.9	6.0	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	761	328	1,089	4.9	3.9	
Brent East	2,372	770	3,142	11.6	9.8	
Brent North	1,082	404	1,486	6.1	5.1	
Brent South	2,700	849	3,549	6.9	5.7	
Brentford and Isleworth	1,048	416	1,464	2.2	2.0	
Bromley and Chislehurst	784	268	1,052	2.5	2.0	
Camberwell and Peckham	3,190	1,082	4,272	18.0	16.4	
Carshalton and Wallington	784	297	1,081	4.1	3.3	
Chingford and Woodford Green	903	320	1,223	6.9	5.7	
Chipping Barnet	1,029	361	1,390	4.3	3.3	
Cities of London and Westminster	1,980	744	2,724	0.4	0.3	
Croydon Central	1,840	597	2,437	4.0	3.4	
Croydon North	2,537	885	3,422	9.1	7.8	
Croydon South	803	332	1,135	3.8	3.3	
Dagenham	1,287	449	1,736	6.3	5.5	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,477	961	3,438	17.0	15.2	
Ealing North	1,454	541	1,995	7.1	6.0	
Ealing Southall	1,987	704	2,691	5.3	4.6	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,675	850	3,525	5.4	4.7	
East Ham	2,983	851	3,834	17.0	14.9	
Edmonton	2,067	726	2,793	10.7	8.7	
Eltham	1,371	480	1,851	13.6	11.1	
Enfield North	1,537	552	2,089	4.9	4.0	
Enfield Southgate	1,255	481	1,736	8.1	6.7	
Erith and Thamesmead	2,255	800	3,055	13.9	11.0	
Feltham and Heston	1,063	392	1,455	3.0	2.8	
Finchley and Golders Green	1,215	494	1,709	4.9	4.6	
Greenwich and Woolwich	2,614	898	3,512	8.4	6.9	
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	3,797	1,343	5,140	23.3	20.9	
Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,811	1,262	5,073	5.0	4.3	
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,201	879	3,080	3.0	2.7	
Hampstead and Highgate	2,149	878	3,027	8.7	8.0	
Harrow East	1,231	468	1,700	4.0	3.3	
Harrow West	961	369	1,330	5.8	4.7	
Hayes and Harlington	923	282	1,205	1.6	1.4	
Hendon	1,640	552	2,192	5.1	4.2	
Holborn and St Pancras	2,958	1,134	4,092	2.1	1.9	
Homchurch	728	301	1,029	5.1	4.2	
Homsey and Wood Green	2,769	1,011	3,780	12.4	6.0	
Ilford North	956	386	1,342	6.4	5.1	
Ilford South	2,097	651	2,748	7.7	6.1	
Islington North	3,371	1,334	4,705	14.1	12.7	
Islington South and Finsbury	2,456	992	3,448	3.2	2.9	
Greater London (cont.)						
Kingston and Chelsea	1,214	633	1,847	1.8	1.5	
Ban						

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at March 9 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
WALES						
Aberavon	1,155	269	1,424	5.6	4.9	
Alyn and Deeside	973	329	1,302	3.6	3.0	
Blaenau Gwent	1,628	476	2,104	10.1	8.8	
Brecon and Radnorshire	844	314	1,158	4.8	3.5	
Bridgend	1,133	363	1,496	3.8	3.3	
Caermlon	1,342	431	1,773	9.5	7.8	
Caerphilly	1,414	385	1,799	7.4	6.5	
Cardiff Central	1,417	342	1,759	3.0	2.7	
Cardiff North	601	170	771	2.6	2.4	
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,936	389	2,325	5.2	4.6	
Cardiff West	1,675	377	2,052	9.2	8.3	
Cardiff West and Dinefwr	836	318	1,154	8.5	6.2	
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,484	473	1,957	7.5	5.6	
Ceredigion	885	347	1,232	5.3	3.9	
Clwyd South	799	220	1,019	6.2	5.3	
Clwyd West	985	289	1,274	6.6	5.6	
Conwy	1,514	435	1,949	6.1	5.0	
Cynon Valley	1,253	284	1,537	11.9	10.5	
Delyn	791	282	1,073	4.7	4.0	
Gower	954	256	1,210	7.8	6.9	
Gwent	1,339	357	1,696	5.9	5.2	
Islwyn	1,373	394	1,767	7.8	5.7	
Llanelli	823	310	1,133	9.0	7.5	
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,629	397	2,026	9.3	8.3	
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	822	294	1,116	3.5	3.1	
Montgomeryshire	484	189	673	3.2	2.3	
Neath	1,201	385	1,586	8.4	7.4	
Newport East	1,138	332	1,470	5.9	5.1	
Newport West	1,433	376	1,809	4.7	4.2	
Ogmore	1,176	317	1,493	8.3	7.3	
Pontypridd	1,107	295	1,402	3.7	3.3	
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,445	470	1,915	9.2	6.8	
Rhondda	1,383	355	1,738	10.9	9.8	
Swansea East	1,602	328	1,930	6.8	6.1	
Swansea West	1,580	367	1,947	4.6	4.1	
Torfaen	1,227	378	1,605	5.1	4.4	
Vale of Clwyd	1,214	346	1,560	6.1	5.2	
Vale of Glamorgan	1,568	389	1,957	5.6	5.1	
Wrexham	859	267	1,126	2.9	2.5	
Ynys-Mon	1,499	535	2,034	10.9	9.0	
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen Central	1,446	344	1,790	2.7	2.4	
Aberdeen North	962	219	1,181	2.6	2.2	
Aberdeen South	1,068	315	1,383	2.8	2.4	
Airdrie and Shotts	1,743	528	2,271	9.8	8.9	
Angus	1,423	556	1,979	8.1	7.4	
Argyll and Bute	1,329	468	1,797	8.1	7.4	
Ayr	1,639	476	2,115	6.8	6.1	
Barr and Buchan	991	270	1,261	5.2	4.5	
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,262	372	1,634	8.6	7.3	
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,104	647	2,751	11.1	10.1	
Central Fife	1,775	597	2,372	7.4	6.6	
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,550	352	1,902	10.0	9.0	
Clydesdale	1,363	427	1,790	7.8	7.1	
Coatbridge and Kilsyth	1,369	399	1,768	9.2	8.4	
Cumbernauld and Chrysth	1,082	293	1,375	6.1	5.5	
Cunninghame North	1,784	598	2,382	12.4	11.2	
Cunninghame South	2,122	792	2,914	10.8	9.7	
Dumfries	1,878	557	2,435	9.0	8.1	
Dumfries East	1,655	547	2,202	6.1	5.0	
Dumfries West	2,304	616	2,920	10.7	9.4	
Dumfries and Galloway	1,944	498	2,442	5.5	4.9	
Dumfries and Galloway North	1,314	318	1,632	7.3	6.4	
Dumfries and Galloway South	1,096	297	1,393	4.8	4.2	
East Kilbride	1,287	474	1,761	4.9	4.5	
East Lothian	837	222	1,059	5.5	4.8	
Eastwood	970	281	1,251	8.2	7.4	
Edinburgh Central	1,311	372	1,683	2.3	2.0	
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,134	261	1,395	5.7	5.0	
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,617	448	2,065	2.7	2.3	
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,028	265	1,293	5.3	4.7	
Edinburgh South	975	246	1,221	5.0	4.5	
Edinburgh West	962	220	1,182	2.6	2.3	
Falkirk East	1,352	426	1,778	7.7	6.8	
Falkirk West	1,530	479	2,009	6.5	5.8	
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,363	464	1,827	9.3	7.6	
Glasgow Anniesland	1,717	420	2,137	11.1	10.0	
Glasgow Baillieston	1,979	499	2,478	12.6	11.3	
Glasgow Cathcart	1,311	349	1,660	10.7	9.7	
Glasgow Govan	2,006	518	2,524	5.9	5.3	
Glasgow Kelvin	1,789	503	2,292	1.4	1.3	
Glasgow Maryhill	2,349	602	2,951	9.5	8.6	
Glasgow Pollok	1,940	482	2,422	15.1	13.7	
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,277	338	1,615	11.3	10.2	
Glasgow Shettleston	2,176	493	2,669	9.9	8.9	
Glasgow Springburn	2,330	571	2,901	13.0	11.6	
Gordon	779	288	1,067	4.4	3.8	
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,281	335	1,616	5.6	5.0	
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,782	530	2,312	5.9	5.3	
Hamilton South	1,308	397	1,705	14.0	12.6	
Inverness East Nairn and Lochaber	1,337	500	1,837	4.3	3.6	
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,105	643	2,748	9.3	8.4	
Kirkcaldy	1,883	605	2,488	9.6	8.5	
Linlithgow	1,282	374	1,656	6.9	6.0	
Livingston	1,467	406	1,873	5.1	4.5	
Midlothian	765	194	959	5.4	4.8	
Moray	1,388	557	1,945	5.9	5.3	
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,544	407	1,951	8.7	7.9	
North East Fife	873	314	1,187	5.4	4.8	
North Tayside	937	379	1,316	5.3	4.8	
Ochil	1,445	475	1,920	8.1	7.2	
Orkney and Shetland	505	190	695	3.7	2.9	
Paisley North	1,590	430	2,020	5.9	5.3	
Paisley South	1,695	435	2,130	8.4	7.7	
Perth	1,009	353	1,362	3.8	3.3	
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,565	576	2,141	10.0	8.5	
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	843	296	1,139	5.0	4.1	
Stirling	1,026	325	1,351	4.5	4.0	
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,005	302	1,307	7.1	6.4	
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	691	187	878	4.2	3.4	
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	661	239	900	4.0	3.4	
West Renfrewshire	969	236	1,205	4.6	3.5	
Western Isles	804	200	1,004	9.9	8.2	
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Belfast East	1,442	382	1,824	4.6	4.0	
Belfast North	2,576	574	3,150	5.0	4.3	
Belfast South	1,751	566	2,317	3.4	3.0	
Belfast West	3,964	677	4,641	16.7	14.8	
East Antrim	1,619	537	2,156	7.3	6.2	
East Londonderry	1,904	668	2,572	8.4	7.1	
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,775	557	2,332	6.7	5.7	
Foyle	3,618	867	4,485	10.3	8.9	
Lagan Valley	900	307	1,207	3.4	2.8	
Mid Ulster	1,162	446	1,608	6.3	5.1	
Newry and Armagh	2,010	619	2,629	7.1	5.8	
North Antrim	1,707	590	2,297	6.1	5.0	
North Down	1,209	467	1,676	7.3	6.5	
North Antrim	1,207	426	1,633	4.8	3.9	
South Down	1,772	560	2,332	8.5	7.2	
Strangford	1,333	439	1,772	6.9	5.4	
Upper Bann	1,441	438	1,879	4.5	3.9	
West Tyrone	2,060	576	2,636	9.1	7.3	

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6004
 a Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employee jobs, claimants, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and participants on government-supported training) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (employee jobs plus claimants). All of the parliamentary constituency rates are calculated using mid-1998-based denominators.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.24

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at March 9 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Tees Valley and Durham	28,747	7,117	35,864	8.4	7.5	
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	8,354	1,927	10,281	9.3	8.4	
South Tyneside	9,362	2,086	11,448	10.4	9.5	
Durham CC	2,298	599	2,897	6.3	5.6	
Durham CC	8,733	2,505	11,238	7.0	6.2	
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	34,959	8,770	43,729	7.7	6.9	
Northumberland	5,768	1,740	7,508	7.3	6.0	
Tyneside	21,770	5,132	26,902	7.5	6.9	
Sunderland	7,421	1,898	9,319	8.4	7.9	
NORTH WEST						
Cumbria	7,307	2,177	9,484	5.0	4.2	
West Cumbria	4,822	1,237	6,059	7.2	6.2	
East Cumbria	2,485	940	3,425	3.2	2.7	
Cheshire	11,589	3,493	15,082	3.4	3.1	
Haltwhistle and Warrington	5,089	1,548	6,637	4.3	4.0	
Cheshire CC	6,500	1,945	8,445	3.0	2.6	
Greater Manchester	42,132	11,316	53,448	4.9	4.4	
Greater Manchester South	24,304	6,272	30,576	4.5	4.1	
Greater Manchester North	17,828	5,044	22,872	5.6	4.9	
Lancashire	19,746	5,579	25,325	4.5	4.0	
Blackburn with Darwen	2,777	711	3,488	5.7	5.4	
Lancashire CC	3,085	781	3,866	6.7	5.7	
Lancashire CC	13,884	4,087	17,971	4.1	3.6	
Merseyside	37,665	10,261	47,926	9.6	8.6	
East Merseyside	8,406	2,320	10,726	10.6	9.7	
Liverpool	15,689	4,252	19,941	9.9	9.0	
Sefton	5,982	1,553	7,535	8.1	7.3	
Wirral	7,588	2,136	9,724	9.3	7.9	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	18,933	5,727	24,660	6.6	5.9	
Kingston upon Hull, City of	8,068	2,221	10,289	8.2	7.7	
East Riding of Yorkshire	4,058	1,497	5,555	5.1	4.3	
North and North East Lincolnshire	6,807	2,009	8,816	6.4	5.7	
North Yorkshire	7,514	2,730	10,244	3.		

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
1999	Mar 11	258.4	186.5	71.9	264.5	7.0	187.6	76.9
	Apr 8	249.9	177.0	72.9	250.3	-14.2	176.9	73.4
	May 13	244.2	177.1	67.1	267.9	17.6	190.1	77.8
	Jun 10	240.6	171.5	69.0	258.3	-9.6	183.6	74.7
	Jul 8	295.8	199.1	96.7	247.9	-10.4	177.8	70.1
	Aug 12	278.9	186.4	92.5	255.5	8.6	182.3	74.2
	Sep 9	256.5	177.9	78.6	253.5	-3.0	180.8	72.7
	Oct 14	261.1	183.8	77.3	250.3	-3.2	177.4	72.9
	Nov 11	257.3	185.0	72.3	248.8	-1.5	176.7	72.1
	Dec 9	242.2	179.5	62.6	246.7	-2.1	174.7	72.0
2000	Jan 13	250.3	180.3	70.0	239.9	-6.8	171.8	68.1
	Feb 10	273.5	196.0	77.5	251.7	11.8	179.3	72.4
	Mar 9 P	248.2	179.6	68.6	251.7	0.0	179.2	72.5

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
1999	Mar 11	293.7	211.0	82.7	267.9	5.3	189.3	78.6
	Apr 8	278.6	202.5	76.1	272.1	4.2	194.0	78.1
	May 13	282.8	201.7	81.1	276.0	3.9	196.1	79.9
	Jun 10	274.0	199.1	74.9	271.4	-4.6	193.2	78.2
	Jul 8	275.3	198.3	77.0	280.3	8.9	199.4	80.9
	Aug 12	279.2	195.1	84.1	278.5	-1.8	197.6	80.9
	Sep 9	299.0	205.1	94.0	261.2	-17.3	189.6	71.6
	Oct 14	312.3	217.4	94.9	255.3	-5.9	182.8	72.5
	Nov 11	276.6	195.3	81.3	262.0	6.7	187.6	74.4
	Dec 9	249.3	177.8	71.5	271.9	9.9	195.3	76.6
2000	Jan 13	167.3	118.7	48.6	233.8	-38.1	168.6	65.2
	Feb 10	283.7	206.1	77.5	259.0	25.2	185.0	74.0
	Mar 9 P	283.7	205.7	77.9	258.8	-0.2	185.1	73.7

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

a The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp351-8. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.
 P The latest national seasonally adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
 R Revised.
 The seasonal adjustment of the claimant count has been reviewed - see elsewhere in this issue.

CLAIMANT COUNT C.32

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

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

Notes: 1 JMWOS cohort is a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims.
 2 Claims in this table started between 15 October 1999 and 13 January 2000 inclusive.
 3 "Previous" claims in this table started after 13 July 1989.
 4 The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is +/-2.1 percentage points (Wales).
 5 The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is +/-1.72 percentage points.
 6 Outflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

C.34

UNEMPLOYMENT Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration Leavers between 10 February 2000 and 9 March 2000

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	85.1	25.1	13.1	5.0	2.5	130.8
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.1
Gone abroad	3.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	7.2
Claimed Income Support	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6	5.1
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.2	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.3	12.3
Claimed another benefit	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	3.6
Full-time education	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Approved training	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2
Government supported training	5.5	2.3	5.9	2.6	1.6	17.8
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Gone to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Defective claim	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Ceased claiming	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	4.1
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	6.5	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.4	11.1
Failed to sign	34.7	9.8	5.9	2.3	1.1	53.8
New claim review	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3
Total	152.8	48.1	33.8	14.9	8.5	258.2
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	76.3	69.0	49.8	42.0	35.7	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.4	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.4	
Gone abroad	3.3	4.7	4.2	4.2	2.9	
Claimed Income Support	1.4	3.3	3.8	5.0	8.6	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.8	7.4	9.1	14.3	18.6	
Claimed another benefit	1.0	2.5	2.7	4.2	4.3	
Full-time education	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Government supported training	4.9	6.3	22.4	21.8	22.9	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.4	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.4	
Gone to prison	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.7	2.5	3.4	2.5	1.4	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New claim review	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.4	

Note: computerised claims only

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

REDUNDANCIES C.41

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All			Male			Female		
	of whom:			of whom:			of whom:		
	All made redundant	not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b	All made redundant	not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b	All made redundant	not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b
Spring 1995	181	98	84	114	60	54	68	38	30
Winter 1995/6	185	115	70	123	76	47	62	39	23
Spring 1996	171	100	71	119	68	51	52	32	19
Summer 1996	171	93	78	112	62	51	59	32	27
Autumn 1996	156	87	68	100	57	43	56	30	25
Winter 1996/7	153	90	62	102	62	40	51	29	22
Spring 1997	169	100	70	114	69	45	55	30	24
Summer 1997	161	89	72	101	56	46	60	33	27
Autumn 1997	141	74	67	90	49	42	51	25	26
Winter 1997/8	169	95	74	125	70	55	44	25	20
Spring 1998	170	101	69	107	62	45	63	40	24
Summer 1998	166	90	77	111	55	56	56	35	21
Autumn 1998	179	94	84	114	62	53	64	32	32
Winter 1998/9	212	134	77	144	91	52	68	43	25
Spring 1999	187	97	90	128	68	61	59	30	30
Summer 1999	171	93	78	109	56	53	62	37	25
Autumn 1999	168	89	78	107	55	52	61	34	27
Winter 1999/2000	193	118	75	122	77	45	71	40	30

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

Note: The method of calculating redundancy estimates has changed from that used to calculate data previously published in these tables. Thus the data in these tables are not comparable to those previously published. See a and b below, and also the article on redundancies in this issue. The number of people who were not in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant in the month of the reference week or in the two calendar months prior to this and the number of people who were in employment during the reference week who started their job in the same calendar month as, or the two calendar months prior to, the reference week, and who reported that they had been made redundant in the past three months. Figures from autumn 1993 are regressed.

REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION C.42

Not seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Redundancies (thousands)															
All															
Winter 1998/9	212	208	173	15	24	12	14	20	15	27	28	18	12	23	*
Spring 1999	187	185	154	*	23	17	*	23	19	17	24	13	11	20	*
Summer 1999	171	166	142	*	24	18	15	17	16	12	20	14	*	17	*
Autumn 1999	168	166	146	*	28	12	15	12	14	18	25	15	*	13	*
Winter 1999/2000	193	188	154	10	21	13	19	21	13	21	23	12	16	18	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)															
All															
Winter 1998/9	9	9	9	16	9	6	8	9	6	10	8	9	11	11	*
Spring 1999	8	8	8	*	9	9	*	11	8	6	7	7	10	10	*
Summer 1999	7	7	7	*	9	9	8	8	7	4	6	7	*	8	*
Autumn 1999	7	7	7	*	10	6	8	6	6	6	7	8	*	6	*
Winter 1999/2000	8	8	7	11	7	7	11	10	5	7	7	6	15	9	*

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

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate. All figures from winter 1998/9 are regressed. See notes to table C.41.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY C.43

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture and fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance and insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education and health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
All									
Winter 1998/9	*	*	78	30	38	12	28	*	*
Spring 1999	*	*	76	24	28	14	25	10	*
Summer 1999	*	*	64	19	34	10	18	11	*
Autumn 1999	*	*	49	16	32	11	33	16	*
Winter 1999/2000	*	*	67	21	39	10	30	*	10
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
All									
Winter 1998/9	*	*	16	23	8	7	8	*	*
Spring 1999	*	*	16	20	6	9	7	2	*
Summer 1999	*	*	14	15	7	6	5	2	*
Autumn 1999	*	*	10	13	7	7	9	2	*
Winter 1999/2000	*	*	15	16	8	6	8	*	8

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

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate. All figures from winter 1998/9 are regressed. See notes to table C.41.

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent										
		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^{b,c}	Australia ^{c,d}	Austria ^{c,d}	Belgium ^c	Canada ^{c,d}	Denmark ^c	Finland ^{c,d}	France ^{c,e}	Germany ^{c,d} (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
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	8.9
1998		9.9	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.7	9.5	8.3	5.1	11.4	11.7	9.9
1999		9.2	6.2	5.9	7.2	4.4	9.0	7.6	4.5	10.2	11.0	9.4
1999	Feb	9.5	6.3	6.2	7.5	4.0	9.2	7.9	5.4	10.6	11.7	8.7
	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	10.4	11.6	8.7
	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	8.8
	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	10.3	10.6	8.6
2000	Jan	8.8	5.9	5.8	6.8	3.6	8.7	6.8	5.0	10.4	10.5	8.5
	Feb	8.8	6.0	..	6.7	3.5	8.6	6.8	4.9	10.5	10.4	8.4
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1999	Mar		1,306	696	232	515	1,233	164	354	2,876	4,076	
	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	4,108	
	Jun		1,264	683	222	509	1,171	157	348	2,823	4,121	
	Jul		1,235	659	220	511	1,191	153	347	2,770	4,119	
	Aug		1,218	677	220	514	1,215	155	346	2,779	4,122	
	Sep		1,213	694	217	502	1,168	154	344	2,695	4,127	
	Oct		1,201	676	211	503	1,126	153	343	2,669	4,116	
	Nov		1,190	646	216	491	1,093	151	341	2,624	4,071	
	Dec		1,169	672	210	486	1,075	150	339	2,584	3,990	
2000	Jan		1,161	655	214	490	1,078	..	337	2,565	3,951	
	Feb		1,157	644	..	484	1,080	..	335	..	3,922	
	Mar		1,149	662	..	..	1,086	..	..	..	3,930	
	% rate: latest month		4.0	6.9	6.4	..	6.8	5.4	13.0	10.5	10.0	
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992			2,779	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993	
1993			2,919	939	222	550	1,649	345	441	2,999	3,443	
1994			2,639	856	215	589	1,541	340	453	3,004	3,693	
1995			2,326	766	216	597	1,422	285	427	2,976	3,622	
1996			2,122	783	231	588	1,469	242	405	3,063	3,980	
1997			1,602	791	233	570	1,413	217	367	3,102	4,400	
1998			1,362	750	238	541	1,305	180	285	2,977	4,266	
1999	Mar		1,347	736	252	503	1,298	169	355	2,890	4,288	
	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	..	358	2,683	4,293	
	Feb		1,227	719	..	481	1,136	..	346	..	4,277	
	Mar		1,194	700	..	..	1,141	..	..	..	4,141	
	% rate: latest month		4.1	7.3	8.4	..	7.3	5.0	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 ^c	Irish Republic ^{c,d,e}	Italy ^{c,d}	Japan ^c	Luxembourg ^c	Netherlands ^c	Norway ^c	Portugal ^c	Spain ^c	Sweden ^c	Switzerland ^c	United States ^{c,d}
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
1992		7.9	15.4	8.8	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.5	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.2	2.9	3.2	7.2	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	7.0	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	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	Feb	..	6.4	11.6	4.6	2.5	3.8	2.9	4.7	16.9	7.5	..	4.3
	Mar	..	6.2	11.6	4.8	2.4	3.5	..	4.6	16.6	7.6	..	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	3.0	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	..	..	4.2	15.2	6.6	..	4.1
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1999	Mar	304	202	..	3,250	5.4	238	59	..	1,703	..	108	5,828
	Apr	328	200	2,664	3,260	5.5	234	58	..	1,688	..	104	6,032
	May	..	200	..	3,140	5.4	234	55	..	1,666	..	101	5,823
	Jun	..	196	..	3,280	5.4	224	57	..	1,647	..	98	5,934
	Jul	..	194	2,691	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	2,569	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	..	3,170	5.0	186	..	..	1,613	..	84	5,689
	Feb	..	170	..	..	..	198	..	..	..	..	..	5,804
	Mar	..	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,708
	% rate: latest month	..	..	11.0	4.7	..	2.8	..	..	..	..	2.6	4.1
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1992		185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	232	92	9,384
1993		176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	356	163	8,734
1994		180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	340	171	7,997
1995		184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	332	153	7,404
1996		185	279	2,763	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	346	169	7,236
1997		214	254	2,804	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	342	188	6,739
1998		290	227	2,837	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	278	140	6,210
1999	Mar	341	201	..	3,390	5.6	246	59	378	1,757	242	114	6,119
	Apr	335	197	2,729	3,420	5.5	227	58	369	1,708	228	106	5,688
	May	..	192	..	3,340	5.1	216	51	359	1,649	241	99	5,507
	Jun	..	196	..	3,290	4.9	209	58	350	1,613	339	92	6,271
	Jul	..	201	2,597	3,190	5.0	213	66	345	1,551	374	90	6,319
	Aug	..	199	..	3,200	5.0	212	68	339	1,555	318	88	5,826
	Sep	..	186	..	3,170	5.3	211	58					

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,699	27,855	821	4,599	7,504	9,877	5,054	844
1993	28,565	27,762	713	4,425	7,614	9,952	5,059	803
1994	28,578	27,773	729	4,173	7,702	10,025	5,144	805
1995	28,618	27,807	752	4,009	7,743	10,119	5,184	811
1996	28,806	28,018	826	3,915	7,752	10,264	5,261	788
1997	29,004	28,182	868	3,793	7,783	10,267	5,471	822
1998	29,052	28,263	856	3,713	7,708	10,319	5,667	790
1999	29,361	28,532	850	3,710	7,592	10,525	5,855	829
3-month averages Dec 98-Feb 1999 (Win)	29,363	28,550	868	3,740	7,627	10,475	5,840	813
Jan-Mar 1999	29,358	28,545	861	3,738	7,607	10,493	5,845	813
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
Oct-Dec	29,502	28,653	840	3,749	7,508	10,625	5,930	849
Nov 99-Jan 2000	29,505	28,655	842	3,755	7,493	10,617	5,948	850
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	29,498	28,641	837	3,754	7,461	10,653	5,937	858
Changes Over last 3 months	34	9	-5	9	-65	50	20	24
Percent	0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.2	-0.9	0.5	0.3	2.9
Over last 12 months	136	91	-32	14	-166	178	97	45
Percent	0.5	0.3	-3.6	0.4	-2.2	1.7	1.7	5.5
Male	MMSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,265	15,949	430	2,515	4,368	5,436	3,200	316
1993	16,099	15,831	365	2,431	4,395	5,471	3,170	268
1994	16,078	15,803	376	2,301	4,446	5,493	3,187	275
1995	16,090	15,793	387	2,207	4,455	5,559	3,186	297
1996	16,136	15,859	434	2,145	4,432	5,609	3,238	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
3-month averages Dec 98-Feb 1999 (Win)	16,331	16,046	447	2,031	4,310	5,722	3,535	285
Jan-Mar 1999	16,319	16,029	440	2,032	4,295	5,729	3,533	291
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
Oct-Dec	16,386	16,085	430	2,041	4,239	5,801	3,573	301
Nov 99-Jan 2000	16,397	16,102	433	2,047	4,225	5,812	3,585	295
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	16,363	16,071	423	2,040	4,210	5,829	3,570	292
Changes Over last 3 months	-12	-10	-8	-1	-45	38	6	-3
Percent	-0.1	-0.1	-1.8	-0.1	-1.1	0.7	0.2	-0.9
Over last 12 months	33	25	-24	8	-100	106	34	7
Percent	0.2	0.2	-5.3	0.4	-2.3	1.9	1.0	2.5
Female	MGSF	YBSM	YBZN	YBZO	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,434	11,906	392	2,083	3,136	4,441	1,854	528
1993	12,466	11,931	348	1,994	3,219	4,481	1,889	535
1994	12,500	11,970	353	1,872	3,256	4,532	1,957	530
1995	12,528	12,013	365	1,802	3,288	4,561	1,968	514
1996	12,670	12,159	392	1,770	3,320	4,655	2,023	511
1997	12,819	12,277	434	1,711	3,356	4,658	2,119	542
1998	12,867	12,359	423	1,690	3,323	4,695	2,229	508
1999	13,036	12,501	412	1,694	3,310	4,778	2,307	534
3-month averages Dec 98-Feb 1999 (Win)	13,032	12,504	421	1,709	3,317	4,753	2,304	528
Jan-Mar 1999	13,039	12,516	421	1,707	3,312	4,764	2,312	523
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
Oct-Dec	13,115	12,568	410	1,708	3,269	4,825	2,356	548
Nov 99-Jan 2000	13,108	12,554	409	1,708	3,268	4,805	2,353	554
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	13,135	12,570	414	1,714	3,250	4,824	2,367	565
Changes Over last 3 months	46	19	3	10	-20	12	15	27
Percent	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	-0.6	0.2	0.6	5.0
Over last 12 months	103	65	-8	5	-67	71	63	38
Percent	0.8	0.5	-1.9	0.3	-2.0	1.5	2.7	7.1

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 D.1

Economic activity rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity rates (%) ^a	MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.3	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.3
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	52.2	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	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.5	8.1
1998	62.8	78.5	58.9	75.7	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
1999	63.2	78.9	58.9	75.6	84.5	84.9	69.3	8.1
3-month averages Dec 98-Feb 1999 (Win)	63.3	79.0	60.0	76.2	84.4	84.8	69.5	7.9
Jan-Mar 1999	63.3	79.0	59.5	76.2	84.3	84.9	69.5	7.9
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	84.8	85.1	69.3	8.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.3	78.9	57.5	75.6	84.8	85.0	69.2	8.1
Jul-Sep	63.3	79.0	58.2	75.8	84.9	84.9	69.3	8.1
Aug-Oct	63.3	78.9	58.1	75.9	84.7	84.9	69.3	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.4	79.0	58.4	76.1	84.9	84.9	69.4	8.1
Oct-Dec	63.4	79.0	58.3	76.1	84.9	85.0	69.4	8.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	63.4	79.0	58.4	76.2	84.9	84.8	69.5	8.3
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	63.4	78.9	58.1	76.2	84.7	85.0	69.3	8.4
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.0	-1.9	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.4
Male	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	74.2	86.8	60.7	83.9	95.0	94.5	74.0	8.9
1993	73.2	86.0	53.6	83.8	94.5	93.9	72.8	7.5
1994	72.9	85.6	56.4	82.2	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.7
1995	72.6	85.2	56.2	81.8	94.2	93.1	71.5	8.2
1996	72.4	85.1	59.5	82.6	93.4	92.5	71.8	7.6
1997	72.2	84.9	59.2	82.4	93.6	92.0	72.2	7.6
1998	71.8	84.4	58.2	80.8	93.7	91.5	71.9	7.6
1999	72.1	84.6	59.3	80.5	93.5	92.2	72.6	7.9
3-month averages Dec 98-Feb 1999 (Win)	72.2	84.8	60.3	81.2	93.5	92.2	72.7	7.7
Jan-Mar 1999	72.1	84.7	59.4	81.2	93.4	92.2	72.6</	

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			
					Total	Available to start work in next 2 weeks		Reasons for not seeking					All	Students	Other	
						Available	Not available	Discouraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFE	YCFI	YCFJ	YCFK	YCFL	YCFM	YCFN	YCFO	YCFP	YCFQ	YCFR	
All																
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1993	16,836	7,481	5,335	2,146	1,870	873	997	150	414	748	211	346	275	117	159	
1994	16,909	7,564	5,299	2,264	2,036	924	1,112	138	503	792	230	373	229	100	128	
1995	17,023	7,676	5,396	2,284	2,041	925	1,116	109	524	772	240	396	239	120	118	
1996	17,030	7,645	5,328	2,317	2,132	896	1,236	104	579	776	262	411	184	86	99	
1997	17,032	7,663	5,268	2,395	2,188	783	1,405	89	692	746	268	393	207	92	99	
1998	17,201	7,763	5,359	2,404	2,185	735	1,451	72	755	746	248	365	218	92	115	
1999	17,070	7,645	5,319	2,326	2,115	689	1,427	68	756	681	241	369	210	88	126	
3-month averages																
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,027	7,592	5,316	2,276	2,064	688	1,376	68	739	667	226	363	212	82	130	
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	86	117	
May-Jul	17,099	7,663	5,356	2,307	2,100	689	1,412	64	753	671	244	369	207	87	130	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,077	7,645	5,369	2,275	2,071	686	1,384	65	736	656	246	367	205	86	119	
Jul-Sep	17,049	7,619	5,325	2,294	2,085	705	1,380	66	751	658	247	362	209	93	117	
Aug-Oct	17,080	7,645	5,357	2,288	2,074	687	1,387	67	740	653	238	376	214	95	119	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,043	7,614	5,315	2,299	2,087	690	1,397	66	739	661	227	394	212	94	117	
Oct-Dec	17,018	7,603	5,327	2,276	2,069	676	1,394	66	725	658	220	400	207	94	113	
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	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	3	24	27	-3	13	-34	47	1	-7	-10	8	20	-16	-7	-10	
Percent	0.0	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.6	-4.9	3.4	1.9	-0.9	-1.4	3.7	5.1	-7.7	-7.0	-7.3	
Over last 12 months	18	46	26	20	37	-32	69	-1	-7	-15	9	51	-17	6	-23	
Percent	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.8	-4.6	5.0	-1.2	-1.0	-2.3	4.0	14.0	-8.0	6.9	-17.4	
Male	MGSI	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFQ	YCFR	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1993	5,886	2,583	1,807	777	654	307	348	89	259	44	112	150	122	58	86	
1994	5,971	2,657	1,809	847	736	325	411	83	324	49	121	158	112	57	81	
1995	6,065	2,747	1,901	847	737	321	416	84	327	51	129	166	110	58	81	
1996	6,147	2,782	1,900	815	730	316	411	83	326	49	121	158	112	57	81	
1997	6,228	2,839	1,898	841	745	316	411	83	326	49	121	158	112	57	81	
1998	6,362	2,948	1,961	887	880	277	603	44	474	75	129	158	107	54	82	
1999	6,332	2,912	1,968	944	854	273	582	40	464	72	122	157	90	43	87	
3-month averages																
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	6,301	2,876	1,936	940	845	271	573	41	453	71	120	160	95	44	91	
Jan-Mar 1999	6,321	2,900	1,963	937	838	271	567	46	452	70	114	156	99	42	87	
Feb-Apr	6,331	2,907	1,972	935	844	268	576	43	460	71	118	152	91	43	83	
Mar-May (Spr)	6,332	2,912	1,968	944	854	273	582	40	464	72	122	157	90	43	87	
Apr-Jun	6,341	2,918	1,974	944	855	265	590	39	460	72	125	160	89	45	85	
May-Jul	6,356	2,930	1,980	950	858	273	585	37	455	68	126	172	92	45	87	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,348	2,925	1,981	944	853	273	580	38	443	68	126	172	91	47	84	
Jul-Sep	6,337	2,914	1,965	949	855	283	571	39	451	67	125	174	95	50	85	
Aug-Oct	6,354	2,925	1,984	941	845	274	571	39	445	66	115	180	95	51	84	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,330	2,902	1,958	943	845	274	571	41	445	68	109	182	98	52	84	
Oct-Dec	6,328	2,904	1,970	933	836	268	568	42	440	68	106	180	97	53	84	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	6,325	2,893	1,972	921	830	264	566	43	439	68	110	171	92	49	83	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	6,367	2,930	1,996	934	846	263	583	44	441	66	118	177	88	48	83	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	36	28	38	-9	-11	12	3	-4	-3	10	-6	-10	-4	-4	-10	
Percent	0.6	1.0	1.9	-1.0	0.0	-4.1	2.0	8.4	-0.9	-4.2	8.8	-3.2	-9.8	-7.7	-16.8	
Over last 12 months	66	54	60	-6	1	9	4	-13	-5	-2	17	-7	4	-11	-11	
Percent	1.0	1.9	3.1	-0.6	0.1	-3.1	1.6	8.6	-2.9	-7.1	-1.5	10.7	-7.1	9.8	-21.8	
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFR	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1993	10,949	4,897	3,528	1,369	1,216	566	650	61	155	704	99	196	153	59	64	
1994	10,938	4,907	3,490	1,417	1,300	599	701	55	179	742	109	216	117	43	74	
1995	10,958	4,929	3,496	1,433	1,305	604	700	45	197	721	111	230	129	62	87	
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	
3-month averages																
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	10,726	4,716	3,380	1,336	1,219	417	802	27	286	596	106	204	117	38	79	
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	3,367	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											

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manufacturing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products (24)	Rubber and plastic products (25)	Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	Basic metals (27)	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery) (28)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29)
March 1996=100		(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
		LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV
1997	Annual	...	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1
1998	Averages	...	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4
1999	...	...	109.8	110.0	111.3	111.8	114.7	112.8	119.0	113.7	113.1	115.8	109.3	111.8
1997	Jan	...	103.3	101.6	103.7	103.0	103.7	102.4	102.7	103.1	101.9	106.3	102.3	102.3
	Feb	...	103.8	101.4	103.4	103.5	103.8	102.2	103.0	103.2	102.0	106.5	102.4	102.6
	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	102.9	104.2	104.4	104.4	104.4	107.0	104.0	104.5
	June	...	104.7	103.3	105.1	105.5	106.7	103.8	105.0	104.8	105.2	107.1	104.4	105.6
	July	...	105.0	103.8	105.6	105.6	107.1	104.2	105.1	105.5	105.4	108.1	104.8	105.6
	Aug	...	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7
	Sep	...	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	105.1	105.2
	Oct	...	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	105.3	105.2
	Nov	...	104.8	104.6	106.6	105.2	109.1	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	109.0	106.3	105.7
	Dec	...	106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.8
1998	Jan	...	106.4	105.9	106.4	105.8	110.7	105.8	108.2	107.7	107.7	109.5	106.9	107.0
	Feb	...	106.8	105.9	105.3	106.5	110.6	105.5	109.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	107.0	107.4
	Mar	...	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	107.1	107.6
	Apr	...	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	108.5
	May	...	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	108.6	109.0
	June	...	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	109.5
	July	...	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.1
	Aug	...	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.5
	Sep	...	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	110.4
	Oct	...	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1
	Nov	...	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.0
	Dec	...	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.0
1999	Jan ^a	...	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9
	Feb ^a	...	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7
	Mar	...	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	109.6
	Apr	...	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	110.1
	May	...	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	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	111.3
	July	...	109.4	109.8	111.6	111.4	114.3	112.1	118.7	112.5	113.0	117.0	110.0	111.7
	Aug	...	109.7	110.0	112.3	111.1	115.0	112.7	119.1	113.3	113.6	117.2	109.8	112.0
	Sep	...	109.8	110.3	112.5	111.5	116.0	113.4	119.8	114.2	114.1	117.5	110.0	112.0
	Oct	...	110.3	110.6	113.2	112.1	116.8	114.2	120.3	115.6	114.4	117.3	110.0	112.4
	Nov	...	110.9	110.8	113.9	113.6	117.7	114.6	121.1	116.8	114.6	118.5	110.7	113.4
	Dec	...	111.0	111.2	114.6	114.1	118.3	115.2	122.2	117.1	115.2	119.1	110.1	114.3
2000	Jan R	...	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 P	...	111.4	112.4	112.6	111.2	118.0	114.5	122.9	115.6	117.8	120.7	110.0	114.6

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication ^e	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work ^d	Other services ^f	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	1997 Annual Averages
105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	104.3	106.7	104.0	101.0	104.6	106.1	1997 Annual 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 Annual Averages
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 Annual Averages
102.9	99.5	101.8	100.9	102.1	95.1	104.5	102.1	102.9	101.8	100.1	102.6	103.1	1997 Jan
103.4	99.8	100.9	101.2	102.5	95.5	105.2	102.0	103.4	102.3	100.2	102.9	102.8	1997 Feb
103.6	99.9	99.2	101.5	102.6	96.9	104.3	101.8	103.7	102.4	100.3	103.0	103.9	1997 Mar
104.5	100.6	99.4	101.7	103.4	97.3	103.9	102.3	104.5	102.7	100.2	103.5	104.1	1997 Apr
105.0	100.9	100.4	102.1	104.1	98.1	104.5	103.1	105.5	103.3	100.0	103.8	104.6	1997 May
105.6	100.9	101.2	102.4	104.5	97.6	104.9	103.8	106.5	103.8	99.8	104.1	103.4	1997 Jun
106.4	101.4	101.6	103.1	104.9	98.2	106.2	104.2	107.2	104.3	100.5	105.6	105.1	1997 Jul
106.6	101.2	101.0	103.1	105.2	98.6	106.9	104.4	107.7	104.2	101.1	106.5	107.0	1997 Aug
106.5	101.5	101.0	103.7	105.5	99.0	107.1	105.1	107.9	104.3	101.1	106.5	107.0	1997 Sep
106.2	101.7	101.1	104.2	105.7	98.8	107.2	105.2	108.1	104.4	101.9	106.3	108.4	1997 Oct
106.6	103.0	102.1	105.3	105.9	98.4	107.1	105.8	108.2	104.8	102.5	105.4	109.1	1997 Nov
107.1	104.1	102.5	106.0	106.9	98.2	108.8	106.3	108.7	105.6	102.9	104.8	110.0	1997 Dec
107.1	104.6	102.5	106.4	107.4	98.5	109.9	107.0	109.3	106.8	102.6	104.8	110.6	1998 Jan
107.5	104.8	102.2	106.8	107.9	99.0	110.4	107.3	110.0	108.0	102.5	104.9	110.8	1998 Feb
107.7	105.0	102.3	107.1	107.8	99.2	109.5	107.3	110.7	108.7	102.8	104.5	111.5	1998 Mar
108.6	105.7	103.2	107.7	108.8	99.8	109.3	108.6	111.3	109.2	102.9	104.9	112.8	1998 Apr
109.0	106.0	103.9	108.3	109.9	101.1	108.9	109.8	112.3	109.9	102.9	105.6	113.7	1998 May
109.4	106.6	104.1	109.0	111.0	102.1	110.4	108.8	113.2	110.3	102.9	106.7	113.6	1998 Jun
110.0	107.0	104.3	110.1	111.6	102.9	110.9	107.4	113.8	110.5	103.4	107.7	114.0	1998 Jul
110.4	107.0	104.3	111.0	111.9	103.0	110.8	106.5	113.8	110.0	103.8	108.9	115.5	1998 Aug
110.7	106.6	104.6	111.9	112.0	103.3	110.8	108.0	114.0	110.2	103.7	109.8	116.5	1998 Sep
111.0	106.2	104.5	112.4	112.1	102.8	110.7	108.3	114.4	110.2	104.1	109.9	116.9	1998 Oct
111.6	106.4	104.5	113.3	112.2	102.5	111.0	109.3	114.9	111.1	104.3	109.5	119.1	1998 Nov
112.5	107.1	104.5	113.5	112.5	102.6	112.7	108.9	115.4	111.8	104.7	109.5	117.2	1998 Dec
112.9													

E.4 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index:^a 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 ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
1998	Jan	110.7	4.9	4.6	0.3	111.7	5.5	5.2	0.3	106.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
	Feb	111.7	5.3	4.6	0.7	113.0	5.9	5.0	0.9	106.5	2.8	2.8	0.0
	Mar	118.1	5.3	4.1	1.2	121.0	5.9	4.5	1.4	106.4	2.5	2.5	0.0
	Apr	113.1	5.8	5.1	0.7	114.7	6.7	5.9	0.8	106.8	2.1	2.1	0.0
	May	113.2	6.1	5.2	0.9	114.4	6.8	5.6	1.2	108.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Jun	112.6	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.5	5.6	5.1	0.5	108.8	4.0	3.8	0.2
	Jul	114.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	115.2	5.9	5.2	0.7	109.2	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Aug	112.4	4.7	4.5	0.2	112.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	110.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Sep	112.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	113.4	5.3	4.8	0.5	110.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Oct	112.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	113.3	4.9	4.7	0.2	109.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Nov	113.7	4.5	4.8	-0.3	114.7	4.7	5.1	-0.4	109.8	3.4	3.4	0.0
	Dec	117.2	4.3	4.2	0.1	118.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.6	3.1	3.2	-0.1
1999	Jan ^a	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 ^a	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 R	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 P	124.0	5.6	5.1	0.5	125.9	5.8	5.1	0.7	116.4	4.8	4.8	0.0

		Production				of which: manufacturing				Services			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
		LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT	LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUJ
1998	Jan	110.3	4.7	4.4	0.3	110.5	4.8	4.6	0.2	110.9	4.8	4.6	0.2
	Feb	112.4	5.0	4.3	0.7	112.7	5.0	4.4	0.6	111.7	5.4	4.6	0.8
	Mar	117.0	5.5	4.6	0.9	117.2	5.5	4.6	0.9	119.0	5.4	4.0	1.4
	Apr	113.3	5.2	4.5	0.7	113.4	5.0	4.6	0.4	113.2	6.0	5.3	0.7
	May	112.5	4.2	4.6	-0.4	112.7	4.5	4.6	-0.1	113.4	6.7	5.3	1.4
	Jun	112.9	4.4	4.2	0.2	113.1	4.5	4.3	0.2	112.3	5.3	4.8	0.5
	Jul	114.2	4.8	4.3	0.5	114.6	4.9	4.4	0.5	113.7	5.4	4.9	0.5
	Aug	112.2	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.4	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.2	4.7	4.4	0.3
	Sep	112.1	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.4	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.6	5.0	4.6	0.4
	Oct	113.3	4.4	4.0	0.4	113.7	4.4	3.9	0.5	112.0	4.6	4.6	0.0
	Nov	114.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	114.7	3.5	3.7	-0.2	113.1	4.5	4.9	-0.4
	Dec	116.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1	117.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
1999	Jan ^a	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 ^a	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 R	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 P	121.5	4.5	4.8	-0.3	121.7	4.6	5.1	-0.5	124.6	5.7	5.0	0.7

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

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

R Revised
P Provisional

UNIT WAGE COSTS^a E.21

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
		Percent change from a year earlier		Percent change from a year earlier	
		LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
1992		96.8	0.1	99.0	2.8
1993		96.6	-0.2	99.0	0.1
1994		96.3	-0.3	98.6	-0.5
1995		100.0	3.8	100.0	1.4
1996		105.0	5.0	101.7	1.7
1997		108.8	3.6	104.6	2.9
1998		114.3	5.1	108.5	3.7
1999		114.8	0.4	112.8	4.0
1996	Q1	103.0	4.4	100.7	1.2
	Q2	104.5	5.2	101.5	1.6
	Q3	105.9	5.8	101.8	1.7
	Q4	106.6	4.5	102.7	2.2
1997	Q1	106.4	3.3	103.6	2.8
	Q2	108.4	3.7	104.3	2.8
	Q3	109.0	3.0	104.9	2.9
	Q4	111.3	4.4	105.7	3.0
1998	Q1	113.3	6.6	107.1	3.4
	Q2	113.8	5.0	107.6	3.2
	Q3	114.8	5.3	108.8	3.7
	Q4	115.4	3.7	110.4	4.5
1999	Q1	115.7	2.1	111.7	4.3
	Q2	114.7	0.8	112.7	4.7
	Q3	113.9	-0.8	112.9	3.8
	Q4	114.8	-0.5	113.9	3.2
1997	Jul	107.9	2.3	..	..
	Aug	109.4	3.2	..	..
	Sep	109.8	3.5	..	..
	Oct	110.2	3.7	..	..
	Nov	111.9	5.3	..	..
	Dec	111.7	4.3	..	..
1998	Jan	112.9	6.9	..	..
	Feb	113.3	6.9	..	..
	Mar	113.9	5.9	..	..
	Apr	113.6	5.7	..	..
	May	114.2	5.0	..	..
	Jun	113.8	4.4	..	..
	Jul	114.2	5.8	..	..
	Aug	114.9	5.0	..	..
	Sep	115.3	5.0	..	..
	Oct	115.5	4.8	..	..
	Nov	115.4	3.1	..	..
	Dec	115.2	3.1	..	..
1999	Jan	116.2	3.0	..	..
	Feb	115.7	2.2	..	..
	Mar	115.1	1.1	..	..
	Apr	115.0	1.2	..	..
	May	114.6	0.3	..	..
	Jun	114.7	0.8	..	..
	Jul	114.0	-0.2	..	..
	Aug	114.0	-0.8	..	..
	Sep	113.8	-1.3	..	..
	Oct	114.7	-0.8	..	..
	Nov	114.1	-1.1	..	..
	Dec	115.6	0.4	..	..
2000	Jan	117.0	0.6	..	..
	Feb P	115.7	0.0	..	..
Three months ending	1997	Jul	108.5	3.6	..
	Aug	108.8	3.3	..	..
	Sep	109.0	3.0	..	..
	Oct	109.8	3.4	..	..
	Nov	110.6	4.1	..	..
	Dec	111.3	4.4	..	..
1998	Jan	112.2	5.5	..	..
	Feb	112.6	6.0	..	..
	Mar	113.3	6.6	..	..
	Apr	113.6	6.2	..	..
	May	113.9	5.5	..	..
	Jun	113.8	5.0	..	..
	Jul	114.0	5.1	..	..
	Aug	114.3	5.1	..	..
	Sep	114.8	5.3	..	..
	Oct	115.2	5.0		

E.31 EARNINGS

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

	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (i)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	Italy (i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Netherlands (l)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (c)
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	102.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	106.8	104.0	104.1	107.9	105.4	105.1	117.1	106.9	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.2
1998	113.7	106.0	106.3	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.4	109.8	104.3	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.2
1999	118.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.2	..	..	..	112.8
Quarterly averages														
1997 Q3	109.2	104.0	102.6	108.5	105.8	105.0	118.9	104.8	107.3	105.6	105.3	109.9	111.0	106.6
1997 Q4	110.9	104.0	105.0	109.3	106.1	105.7	115.5	106.9	107.7	105.0	105.7	111.0	112.6	108.2
1998 Q1	112.3	105.0	106.4	110.7	106.7	105.6	121.3	107.7	108.3	106.3	106.8	112.0	113.6	109.9
1998 Q2	113.2	106.0	107.2	112.0	107.4	107.2	124.0	109.8	109.6	104.8	107.5	112.1	116.6	109.9
1998 Q3	114.3	106.0	105.4	113.2	108.0	107.2	124.4	109.7	110.3	103.8	109.1	112.7	114.9	108.2
1998 Q4	115.0	106.0	106.2	114.3	108.2	108.0	115.5	112.4	111.0	104.4	109.2	113.7	116.1	110.0
1999 Q1	116.4	107.0	106.6	115.9	108.8	108.2	..	..	111.5	105.9	109.7	114.5	116.5	111.0
1999 Q2	117.1	108.0	106.1	116.4	109.5	108.8	..	..	111.9	103.7	110.5	115.3	117.9	112.2
1999 Q3	118.8	109.0	106.0	117.8	110.9	110.1	..	..	112.9	103.5	112.2	115.5	116.2	113.2
1999 Q4	120.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.1	..	..	..	..	114.0
Monthly														
1997 Jul	108.6	..	102.7	..	..	105.0	..	..	107.3	105.7	105.4	..	111.3	106.0
1997 Aug	109.4	..	103.0	..	..	..	..	..	107.3	106.3	105.2	..	110.5	106.0
1997 Sep	109.7	..	102.1	..	..	..	..	..	107.3	104.7	105.2	..	111.1	107.0
1997 Oct	110.0	..	103.9	..	..	105.7	..	..	107.7	104.8	105.7	..	111.0	107.0
1997 Nov	111.1	..	104.6	..	..	..	..	..	107.8	105.2	105.7	..	112.5	108.0
1997 Dec	111.5	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	..	107.8	104.9	105.7	..	114.1	109.0
1998 Jan	111.7	..	106.6	..	..	105.6	..	..	107.8	108.6	106.6	..	114.0	108.0
1998 Feb	112.4	..	105.9	..	..	..	..	..	107.9	105.1	106.8	..	112.0	108.0
1998 Mar	112.8	..	106.9	..	..	..	..	..	109.2	105.0	106.9	..	114.0	109.0
1998 Apr	112.9	..	107.2	..	..	107.2	..	..	109.5	104.6	107.4	..	116.3	109.0
1998 May	113.1	..	106.5	..	..	..	..	..	109.5	104.9	107.5	..	117.0	109.0
1998 Jun	113.5	106.0	107.8	..	..	..	..	..	109.7	105.0	107.5	..	116.0	109.0
1998 Jul	114.0	..	108.1	..	..	107.2	..	..	109.9	103.3	109.0	..	114.9	108.0
1998 Aug	114.3	..	105.0	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	103.3	109.0	..	114.5	109.0
1998 Sep	114.5	106.0	105.1	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	104.7	109.0	..	115.9	110.0
1998 Oct	115.0	..	105.6	..	..	108.0	..	..	110.9	105.3	109.3	..	115.0	110.0
1998 Nov	115.0	..	105.4	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	107.1	109.2	..	116.0	110.0
1998 Dec	115.1	106.0	107.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	100.7	109.0	..	116.8	111.0
1999 Jan	116.2	..	107.5	..	..	108.2	..	..	111.5	106.1	109.6	..	117.0	110.0
1999 Feb	116.2	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.6	109.6	..	116.3	110.0
1999 Mar	116.7	107.0	105.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.9	109.9	..	115.0	111.0
1999 Apr	116.9	..	105.0	..	..	109.8	..	..	111.9	105.7	110.4	..	117.0	112.0
1999 May	117.0	..	105.8	..	..	..	..	..	111.9	104.9	110.4	..	117.0	112.0
1999 Jun	117.4	106.0	107.5	..	..	..	..	..	111.8	100.4	110.6	..	117.0	112.0
1999 Jul	118.0	..	107.7	..	..	110.1	..	..	112.8	100.3	112.2	..	115.0	113.0
1999 Aug	118.9	..	106.2	..	..	..	..	..	112.8	103.6	112.2	..	115.0	113.0
1999 Sep	119.4	109.0	104.1	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	106.4	112.2	..	116.5	114.0
1999 Oct	120.2	..	106.2	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	106.5	112.3	..	116.0	114.0
1999 Nov	120.4	..	105.8	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	107.4	112.3	..	116.0	114.0
1999 Dec	121.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.3	..	..	..	115.0
2000 Jan	122.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000 Feb P	121.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	3	3	3	3	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	3	3	3	4	5	3
1998	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarterly averages														
1997 Q3	..	2	-1	4	3	1	8	4	3	3	3	4	4	3
1997 Q4	..	1	0	4	3	2	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	3
1998 Q1	5	2	2	4	3	1	4	5	2	0	3	5	3	4
1998 Q2	5	2	3	4	2	2	6	6	0	0	3	3	4	4
1998 Q3	5	2	3	4	2	2	5	5	-2	-1	3	2	4	3
1998 Q4	4	2	1	5	2	2	0	5	3	3	3	2	3	3
1999 Q1	4	2	0	5	2	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	3	3
1999 Q2	3	2	-1	4	3	3	..	..	2	-1	3	3	1	4
1999 Q3	4	3	1	4	3	3	..	..	0	3	2	3	1	4
1999 Q4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
1997 Jul	4	..	0	..	..	1	..	..	3	4	3	..	4	3
1997 Aug	4	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	5	3
1997 Sep	4	..	-3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	5	3
1997 Oct	4	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	5	3
1997 Nov	5	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	4	4
1997 Dec	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	4
1998 Jan	5	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	-1	3	..	5	3
1998 Feb	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
1998 Mar	5	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
1998 Apr	5	..	0	..	..	2	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
1998 May	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
1998 Jun	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
1998 Jul	5	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
1998 Aug	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
1998 Sep	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
1998 Oct	5	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
1998 Nov	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
1998 Dec	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	-4	3	..	5	3
1999 Jan	4	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	-2	3	..	5	3
1999 Feb	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
1999 Mar	3	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	5	3
1999 Apr	4	..	-2	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	3	..	5	3
1999 May	3	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	5	3
1999 Jun	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	5	3
1999 Jul	4	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
1999 Aug	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
1999 Sep	4	3	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	5	3
1999 Oct	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	5	3

F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

ENGLAND AND WALES	Modern Apprenticeships ^a			National Traineeships ^b			Other training			Work-based training for young people ^c		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91									225.9	18.2	244.1	
1991-92									227.4	17.9	245.3	
1992-93									236.4	15.3	251.7	
1993-94									238.7	17.6	256.3	
1994-95									251.8	16.7	268.5	
1995-96	25.8	2.6	28.4						250.7	17.4	268.1	
1996-97	70.3	5.3	75.6						235.8	21.5	257.3	
1997-98	83.3	4.4	87.7	0.9		0.9			181.9	17.7	199.6	
1998-99	82.3	5.2	87.4	36.8	5.1	41.9			119.1	12.4	131.5	
1997-1998												
Apr-Jun	15.9	0.6	16.5						42.2	4.2	46.4	
Jul-Sep	31.1	1.7	32.9						71.8	6.0	77.8	
Oct-Dec	19.8	1.3	21.1	0.1		0.1			38.3	4.2	42.5	
Jan-Mar	16.5	0.7	17.2	0.7		0.7			29.8	3.2	32.9	
1998-1999												
Apr-Jun	12.0	0.8	12.8	3.5	0.7	4.2			15.8	2.5	18.4	
Jul-Sep	31.0	2.0	33.0	13.7	1.4	15.0			53.0	4.3	57.3	
Oct-Dec	21.4	1.5	22.9	9.3	1.5	10.7			27.0	3.2	30.2	
Jan-Mar	17.8	0.9	18.7	10.4	1.6	12.0			23.2	2.4	25.6	
1999-2000												
Apr-Jun	12.0	0.9	13.0	10.6	1.9	12.5			11.5	0.4	11.9	
Jul-Sep	28.3	1.4	29.7	31.6	3.3	34.9			32.0	0.5	32.5	
Oct-Dec	23.3	1.3	24.6	22.9	2.7	25.6			18.5	0.2	18.7	

ENGLAND AND WALES	Basic employability ^d			Occupational (other) ^e			Work-based training for adults ^f				
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales		
										Thousands	
1990-91									280.2	24.4	304.6
1991-92									253.2	24.0	277.2
1992-93									291.2	27.2	318.4
1993-94									290.7	19.1	309.8
1994-95									269.8	19.3	289.1
1995-96									212.4	12.1	224.4
1996-97									216.3	12.5	228.8
1997-98									183.6	9.0	192.6
1998-99	32.5	1.5	34.0	65.5	3.3	68.9			98.1	4.8	102.9
1997-1998											
Apr-Jun									48.7	2.6	51.3
Jul-Sep									49.9	2.7	52.6
Oct-Dec									43.5	1.9	45.5
Jan-Mar									41.5	1.8	43.3
1998-1999											
Apr-Jun	6.5	0.2	6.7	16.1	0.8	16.8			22.6	1.0	23.5
Jul-Sep	7.9	0.3	8.3	17.1	0.9	18.0			25.0	1.2	26.3
Oct-Dec	8.4	0.4	8.8	15.4	0.9	16.2			23.8	1.3	25.1
Jan-Mar	9.7	0.5	10.2	17.0	0.8	17.8			26.7	1.4	28.0
1999-2000											
Apr-Jun	9.1	0.7	9.8	14.3	1.0	15.3			23.4	1.3	24.7
Jul-Sep	10.2	0.5	10.7	15.9	1.1	17.0			26.1	1.4	27.5
Oct-Dec	10.0	0.6	10.6	15.0	1.0	16.0			25.0	1.3	26.3

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

Sources: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

F.3 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers

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

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

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

F.4 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who:		COMPLETERS ^d Percentage of those who completed who:		
	Month of leaving ^b	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification
1990-91 ^a		32	28	48	43
1991-92		35	29	49	42
1992-93		41	34	55	49
1993-94		42	36	57	51
1994-95		46	39	59	53
1995-96		48	42	60	54
1996-97		44	38	54	49
1997-98		44	37	54	48
1998-99		47	40	58	51
1997-1998					
Apr-Jun		44	38	55	50
Jul-Sep		44	39	56	50
Oct-Dec		41	36	51	46
Jan-Mar		45	40	55	50
1998-1999					
Apr-Jun		45	39	55	49
Jul-Sep		44	38	55	49
Oct-Dec		41	35	51	45
Jan-Mar		45	38	55	48
1999-2000					
Apr-Jun		48	41	59	52
Jul-Sep		48	41	59	52
Oct-Dec		44	38	55	49
Jan-Mar		47	40	58	51
1999-2000					
Apr-Jun		47	40	58	51

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

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

F.5 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers

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

Source: OT follow-up survey

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Other training: outcomes for completers

F.7
Per cent

ENGLAND	Month of leaving OT ^e	Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan who:						
		Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan ^b	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above ^c	Were in a job	Were in a positive outcome ^d	Were unemployed
1990-91 ^a		37	73	62		75	83	14
1991-92		42	72	58	41	77	87	17
1992-93		43	71	58	47	87	76	20
1993-94		45	72	61	53	68	79	17
1994-95		46	72	64	56	72	81	14
1995-96		51	70	64	58	75	85	11
1996-97		54	70	64	59	77	87	9
1997-98		54	71	65	59	76	86	8
1998-99		54	71	65	59	74	84	9
1996-97								
Apr-Jun	53	70	63	58	78	86	9	
Jul-Sep	55	72	66	60	72	87	8	
Oct-Dec	51	66	61	55	79	86	9	
Jan-Mar	56	71	65	60	81	87	8	
1997-1998								
Apr-Jun	55	72	65	59	78	86	9	
Jul-Sep	57	72	66	61	72	88	7	
Oct-Dec	48	69	64	58	77	85	9	
Jan-Mar	53	70	64	59	78	85	9	
1998-1999								
Apr-Jun	55	71	65	59	75	84	9	
Jul-Sep	58	74	68	62	71	84	8	
Oct-Dec	48	68	63	57	74	82	11	
Jan-Mar	55	69	63	57	76	85	9	
1999-2000								
Apr-Jun	55	70	65	58	76	84	10	

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

F.6 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

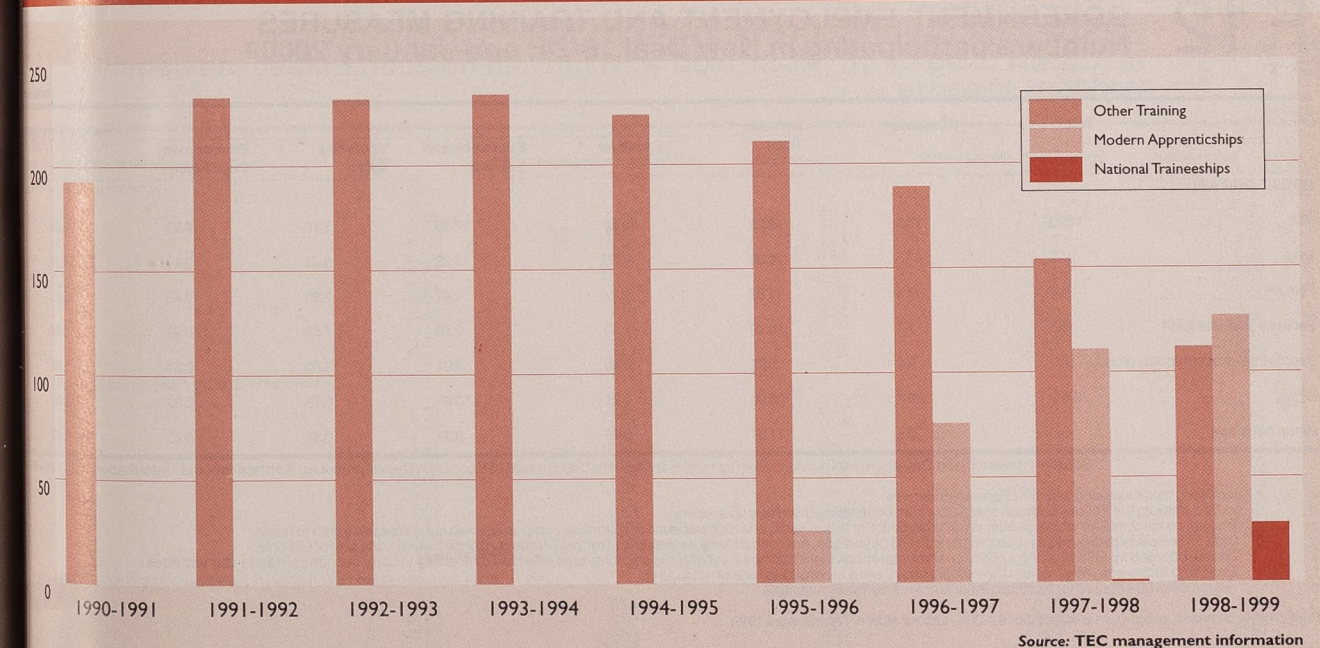
Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers

ENGLAND	Modern Apprenticeships: survey respondents who were:			Other training: survey respondents who were:			Work-based training for young people: survey respondents who were:			
	Month of leaving ^c	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	Unemployed
1990-91 ^a				58	74	20	58	74	20	
1991-92				51	67	25	51	67	25	
1992-93				50	67	28	50	67	28	
1993-94				54	70	25	54	70	25	
1994-95				58	72	22	58	72	22	
1995-96	67	84	12	63	76	18	63	76	16	
1996-97	75	85	9	66	79	15	67	80	15	
1997-98	80	88	7	65	79	14	68	81	13	
1998-99	82	89	6	64	77	15	69	81	12	
1996-1997										
Apr-Jun	69	81	11	67	78	16	67	79	16	
Jul-Sep	73	88	7	61	80	14	62	81	13	
Oct-Dec	76	85	10	67	77	16	68	78	16	
Jan-Mar	77	84	10	70	80	15	71	80	14	
1997-1998										
Apr-Jun	79	87	8	68	80	14	69	81	13	
Jul-Sep	75	87	7	62	81	12	64	82	12	
Oct-Dec	82	87	8	66	77	15	69	79	14	
Jan-Mar	82	88	7	67	77	14	71	80	12	
1998-1999										
Apr-Jun	82	89	6	66	78	14	70	81	12	
Jul-Sep	80	89	6	62	79	13	66	82	11	
Oct-Dec	84	89	6	63	74	17	69	79	14	
Jan-Mar	83	88	6	66	78	15	71	81	12	
1999-2000										
Apr-Jun	78	84	4	66	77	15	68	78	13	

Source: OT follow-up survey

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

Starts on work-based training for young people; England; 1990-91 to 1998-99



F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM									
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 99 ^e	105.6	37.5	143.2	11.9	4.9	16.8	17.5	7.1	24.6
GREAT BRITAIN									
Jan-Mar 98	10.5	3.7	14.2	12.0	4.4	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	61.7	21.0	82.8	61.3	21.6	83.0	10.1	4.3	14.4
Jul-Sep 98	90.0	30.6	120.8	49.2	18.6	67.9	20.8	9.0	29.9
Oct-Dec 98	101.4	33.8	135.4	34.1	12.6	46.8	22.7	9.5	32.3
Jan-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 99	101.4	35.8	137.3	11.6	4.8	16.5	17.0	6.9	23.9
Nov 99	96.0	34.0	130.0	8.5	3.5	12.0	13.9	5.4	19.3
Dec 99	93.0	33.3	126.4	8.9	3.8	12.7	11.9	4.4	16.3
Jan 00	94.8	34.4	129.3	12.6	5.5	18.1	15.0	5.5	20.5

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, for November and December 1999 and January 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-January 2000^g

	Total	Gateway ^a	Options				Follow-through ^b
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector		Environment Task Force
GREAT BRITAIN							
All ^c	129.3	65.0	42.22	10.50	17.63	7.16	6.93
Male	94.8	47.5	30.39	7.53	12.22	4.21	6.44
Female	34.4	17.4	11.82	2.97	5.41	2.95	0.49
People with disabilities ^d	16.9	7.4	6.19	1.39	2.70	1.18	0.92
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	18.0	9.9	5.24	0.89	3.01	1.00	0.34
White	104.0	50.7	35.00	9.21	13.65	5.79	6.36
Prefer not to say	6.5	3.8	1.87	0.33	0.94	0.37	0.23

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 gender 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 November 1999 figures for Northern Ireland are not currently available.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination^a

F.13

Thousands

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options				Other			
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d
GREAT BRITAIN^e										
All	32	1.08	1.09	0.57	0.40	0.07	0.05	0.27	0.29	0.51
Jan-Mar 98	20.5	7.48	6.35	2.94	2.35	0.59	0.48	1.59	1.54	3.58
Apr-Jun 98	53.7	13.53	25.24	5.36	14.91	2.56	2.41	3.70	4.20	7.96
Jul-Sep 98	52.2	11.89	24.55	4.44	11.01	4.69	4.41	4.18	3.85	7.74
Oct-Dec 98	54.1	11.70	25.20	4.12	10.68	5.29	5.12	4.64	3.89	8.63
Jan-Mar 99	50.5	13.70	19.96	3.90	6.88	4.64	4.54	3.98	3.77	9.04
Apr-Jun 99	58.5	15.19	23.63	3.33	11.26	4.61	4.43	4.20	5.60	9.89
Jul-Sep 99	21.6	6.37	7.74	1.16	3.45	1.63	1.57	1.77	2.17	3.72
Oct 99	16.7	4.90	5.80	0.82	2.29	1.33	1.36	1.33	1.43	3.22
Nov 99	12.8	3.12	4.14	0.55	1.43	1.07	0.94	1.09	1.36	3.29
Dec 99	17.0	4.23	5.27	0.65	2.13	1.32	1.18	1.46	1.85	4.23
Jan 00										
Males										
Jan-Mar 98	23	0.78	0.81	0.45	0.28	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.20	0.35
Apr-Jun 98	14.7	5.51	4.72	2.19	1.76	0.34	0.43	0.84	1.03	2.59
Jul-Sep 98	38.1	9.91	18.27	4.03	10.47	1.52	2.25	2.82	2.82	5.82
Oct-Dec 98	37.8	8.63	18.32	3.25	8.11	2.82	4.15	2.31	2.68	5.12
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 99	15.3	4.70	5.65	0.85	2.45	0.93	1.42	0.77	1.47	2.75
Nov 99	12.1	3.60	4.32	0.62	1.67	0.78	1.26	0.67	1.06	2.40
Dec 99	9.4	2.28	3.09	0.36	1.07	0.65	1.01	0.49	1.02	2.49
Jan 00	12.3	3.14	3.89	0.48	1.52	0.79	1.11	0.75	1.32	3.26
Females										
Jan-Mar 98	0.9	0.30	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.15
Apr-Jun 98	5.8	1.97	1.63	0.75	0.59	0.25	0.05	0.75	0.51	0.99
Jul-Sep 98	15.6	3.61	6.97	1.34	4.44	1.03	0.16	1.68	1.37	1.93
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 99	4.6	1.67	2.09	0.31	0.99	0.71	0.09	0.80	0.46	0.97
Nov 99	4.6	1.30	1.48	0.20	0.63	0.55	0.10	0.66	0.21	0.81
Dec 99	3.5	0.84	1.04	0.18	0.36	0.43	0.08	0.45	0.17	0.79
Jan 00	4.7	1.10	1.38	0.17	0.61	0.53	0.07	0.71	0.54	0.97

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.14

Thousands

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal leavers					
Jan-Mar 98	2.16	1.08	0.27	0.30	0.51
Apr-Jun 98	14.41	7.59	1.62	1.56	3.65
Jul-Sep 98	29.87	14.14	3.88	4.46	7.40
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	45.90	19.13	5.32	8.01	13.34
Jul-Sep 99	58.64	23.48	5.90	13.12	16.14
Oct 99	23.94	9.80	2.22	5.65	6.27
Nov 99	19.32	7.75	1.89	4.38	5.31
Dec 99	16.32	5.17	1.45	4.08	5.62
Jan 00	20.50	6.57	2.06	5.05	6.82
Those leaving before having a first interview					
Jan-Mar 98	0.60	0.25	0.07	0.09	0.20
Apr-Jun 98	3.63	1.60	0.34	0.50	1.19
Jul-Sep 98	4.73	1.87	0.45	0.84	1.57
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 99	2.44	0.85	0.23	0.38	0.99
Nov 99	1.81	0.58	0.16	0.27	0.80
Dec 99	1.46	0.35	0.11	0.28	0.72
Jan 00	2.40	0.75	0.21	0.37	1.06
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview					
Jan-Mar 98	1.55	0.83	0.21	0.20	0.31
Apr-Jun 98	10.60	5.89	1.25	1.04	2.41
Jul-Sep 98	23.81	11.68	3.26	3.37	5.50
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	3.69	3.09	7.10
Jul-Sep 99	30.05	13.69	4.77	3.80	7.79
Oct 99	11.39	5.52	1.35	1.19	2.73
Nov 99	9.08	4.32	1.17	1.16	2.42
Dec 99	7.26	2.76	0.84	1.09	2.57
Jan 00	9.37	3.48	1.25	1.48	3.16
Those leaving having started an option^a					
Jan to Jun-98 ^b	0.15	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.04
Jul-Sep 98	0.90	0.42	0.10	0.14	0.24
Oct-Dec 98	2.89	1.29	0.42	0.31	0.89
Jan-Mar 99	4.86	2.15	0.53	0.35	1.07
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 99	3.54	1.25	0.24	0.33	1.72
Nov 99	2.91	1.06	0.20	0.24	1.47
Dec 99	2.76	0.85	0.21	0.24	1.47
Jan 00	3.05	0.88	0.22	0.26	1.68

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

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. The numbers of leavers in the first two quarters of 1998 are too small to show separately.

For further information, please see article on pp197-2

F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f							
Jan-Mar 98	1.40	1.08	0.33	0.36	0.33	0.03	
Apr-Jun 98	9.34	7.59	1.75	3.06	2.92	0.15	
Jul-Sep 98	17.39	14.14	3.25	6.26	5.96	0.30	
Oct-Dec 98	16.83	13.82	3.02	7.28	7.27	0.01	
Jan-Mar 99	18.23	15.21	3.02	5.88	5.57	0.32	
Apr-Jun 99	22.40	19.13	3.27	7.53	7.21	0.32	
Jul-Sep 99	26.59	23.48	3.11	8.97	8.50	0.47	
Oct 99	10.93	9.80	1.13	4.58	4.50	0.08	
Nov 99	8.63	7.75	0.88	3.30	3.21	0.09	
Dec 99	5.78	5.17	0.60	1.98	1.94	0.04	
Jan 00	7.34	6.57	0.77	1.25	1.21	0.04	
Male							
Jan-Mar 98	1.04	0.78	0.26	0.29	0.27	0.02	
Apr-Jun 98	5.96	4.97	0.99	2.45	2.35	0.10	
Jul-Sep 98	12.78	10.33	2.45	4.76	4.56	0.20	
Oct-Dec 98	12.21	10.03	2.18	5.86	5.64	0.22	
Jan-Mar 99	13.54	11.30	2.24	4.62	4.40	0.22	
Apr-Jun 99	16.60	14.18	2.41	5.85	5.61	0.24	
Jul-Sep 99	19.57	17.53	2.04	7.06	6.73	0.33	
Oct 99	8.05	7.23	0.82	3.59	3.47	0.12	
Nov 99	6.34	5.69	0.65	2.52	2.45	0.07	
Dec 99	4.19	3.77	0.41	1.44	1.42	0.02	
Jan 00	5.44	4.87	0.57	0.93	0.93	0.00	
Female							
Jan-Mar 98	0.36	0.30	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.01	
Apr-Jun 98	2.47	2.00	0.47	0.61	0.57	0.04	
Jul-Sep 98	4.58	3.77	0.81	1.25	1.18	0.07	
Oct-Dec 98	4.61	3.77	0.84	1.71	1.63	0.08	
Jan-Mar 99	4.67	3.90	0.78	1.25	1.16	0.09	
Apr-Jun 99	5.79	4.93	0.86	1.68	1.60	0.08	
Jul-Sep 99	6.71	5.94	0.77	1.98	1.88	0.10	
Oct 99	2.88	2.57	0.31	1.07	1.03	0.04	
Nov 99	2.29	2.06	0.23	0.78	0.76	0.02	
Dec 99	1.59	1.40	0.19	0.52	0.50	0.02	
Jan 00	1.90	1.70	0.20	0.30	0.29	0.01	
People from ethnic minority groups^g							
Jan-Mar 98	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	
Apr-Jun 98	0.74	0.63	0.12	0.28	0.27	0.01	
Jul-Sep 98	1.91	1.62	0.28	0.66	0.66	0.00	
Oct-Dec 98	2.24	1.95	0.29	0.94	0.92	0.03	
Jan-Mar 99	2.00	1.73	0.28	0.69	0.66	0.03	
Apr-Jun 99	2.38	2.10	0.28	0.75	0.72	0.03	
Jul-Sep 99	2.81	2.56	0.25	0.95	0.93	0.02	
Oct 99	1.34	1.23	0.11	0.44	0.41	0.03	
Nov 99	1.03	0.97	0.06	0.35	0.35	0.00	
Dec 99	0.76	0.70	0.06	0.24	0.24	0.00	
Jan 00	0.73	0.68	0.05	0.14	0.14	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 ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Quarter/month	Male	Female	All ^d	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	9.0
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	30.5
Jul-Sep 99	68.0	12.4	80.4	27.2	5.3	32.5	26.5	5.0	31.5
Oct 99	69.6	12.6	82.6	12.5	2.3	15.3	10.9	2.1	13.0
Nov 99	70.6	12.7	83.8	10.2	1.9	12.2	9.2	1.8	11.0
Dec 99	72.5	13.0	86.0	10.0	1.8	12.0	8.1	1.6	9.7
Jan 00	72.4	13.1	86.2	10.1	1.9	12.2	9.9	1.8	11.7

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-January 2000

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
All^d	86.2	70.7	4.60	2.40	7.40	1.10
Male	72.4	59.5	3.90	2.00	6.10	0.90
Female	13.1	10.7	0.60	0.40	1.20	0.10
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	16.9	13.8	0.90	0.50	1.50	0.20
People with disabilities ^f	9.0	7.4	0.30	0.30	0.80	0.10

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 joining 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^a

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal			On JSA ^e	Still on New Deal		
		Left JSA	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits		Left JSA	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TFW	On JSA
Quarter/month of leaving								
All								
Jul-Sep 98	5.4	1.45	1.02	0.47	0.15	0.50	0.65	0.49
Oct-Dec 98	12.7	2.08	1.57	0.55	2.07	1.36	1.82	0.76
Jan-Mar 99	26.7	3.55	3.27	1.22	2.39	1.07	2.69	0.93
Apr-Jun 99	32.8	4.06	3.27	1.34	2.79	1.59	1.75	2.39
Jul-Sep 99	33.7	4.42	3.30	1.43	2.95	1.60	2.63	1.49
Oct 99	13.7	1.84	1.37	0.56	1.18	0.70	0.97	0.41
Nov 99	11.4	1.47	1.09	0.45	0.98	0.54	0.89	0.24
Dec 99	9.5	0.97	0.74	0.36	1.03	0.29	0.65	0.14
Jan 00	11.7	1.30	1.19	0.46	6.40	0.38	0.84	0.21
Males								
Jul-Sep 98	4.4	1.21	0.82	0.36	0.12	0.44	0.53	0.40
Oct-Dec 98	10.5	1.71	1.24	0.43	2.06	1.18	1.51	0.65
Jan-Mar 99	22.3	2.96	2.63	0.98	1.94	1.38	2.27	0.81
Apr-Jun 99	27.7	3.40	2.67	1.06	2.29	1.50	1.99	0.57
Jul-Sep 99	28.3	3.70	2.70	1.16	2.41	1.46	2.17	1.27
Oct 99	11.4	1.54	1.10	0.43	0.96	0.58	0.80	0.33
Nov 99	9.4	1.18	0.87	0.36	0.79	0.43	0.73	0.20
Dec 99	7.9	0.78	0.59	0.27	0.84	0.57	0.55	0.13
Jan 00	9.9	1.05	0.98	0.37	5.47	0.32	0.71	0.18
Females								
Jul-Sep 98	0.9	0.24	0.21	0.10	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.09
Oct-Dec 98	2.2	0.36	0.33	0.12	0.49	0.19	0.31	0.11
Jan-Mar 99	4.3	0.59	0.64	0.24	0.44	0.23	0.43	0.12
Apr-Jun 99	5.0	0.65	0.60	0.27	0.49	0.25	0.40	0.07
Jul-Sep 99	5.3	0.71	0.60	0.27	0.54	0.24	0.47	0.21
Oct 99	2.1	0.29	0.27	0.12	0.21	0.08	0.16	0.07
Nov 99	1.8	0.27	0.21	0.09	0.18	0.09	0.15	0.03
Dec 99	1.5	0.18	0.14	0.08	0.18	0.05	0.09	0.01
Jan 00	1.8	0.26	0.20	0.08	0.18	0.09	0.15	0.03

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f							
Jul-Sep 98	1.86	1.48	0.38	0.40	0.38	0.02	
Oct-Dec 98	3.24	2.17	1.08	0.80	0.71	0.09	
Jan-Mar 99	5.00	3.84	1.16	0.81	0.81	0.00	
Apr-Jun 99	5.81	4.58	1.24	1.04	0.93	0.11	
Jul-Sep 99	6.35	5.20	1.15	1.22	1.09	0.12	
Oct 99	2.68	2.12	0.56	0.60	0.55	0.05	
Nov 99	2.16	1.71	0.45	0.44	0.41	0.03	
Dec 99	1.41	1.16	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.01	
Jan 00	1.84	1.51	0.33	0.17	0.15	0.02	
Males							
Jul-Sep 98	1.57	1.24	0.33	0.36	0.34	0.01	
Oct-Dec 98	2.72	1.79	0.93	0.69	0.62	0.08	
Jan-Mar 99	4.20	3.20	1.00	0.79	0.70	0.09	
Apr-Jun 99	4.91	3.83	1.08	0.91	0.83	0.09	
Jul-Sep 99	5.37	4.36	1.00	0.96	0.88	0.08	
Oct 99	2.23	1.77	0.46	0.52	0.48	0.04	
Nov 99	1.74	1.38	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.02	
Dec 99	1.15	0.94	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.01	
Jan 00	1.51	1.22	0.28	0.15	0.13	0.01	
Females							
Jul-Sep 98	0.29	0.24	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00	
Oct-Dec 98	0.53	0.38	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.01	
Jan-Mar 99	0.79	0.63	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.01	
Apr-Jun 99	0						

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		Thousands
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
1996	202.5			223.3		220.3		153.5		
1997	250.4			226.5		222.8		140.0		
1998	299.1			218.3		216.4		115.5		
1999	311.0			227.6		224.3		119.6		
1998 Mar	284.5	3.1	5.2	222.6	2.1	215.5	0.6	118.3	0.5	
Apr	288.7	4.2	7.3	223.3	13.9	215.1	4.2	116.1	2.5	
May	300.8	12.1	6.5	210.4	-4.0	202.4	-2.5	107.4	-2.6	
Jun	304.9	4.1	6.8	225.2	0.9	220.9	1.8	114.7	-1.2	
Jul	308.8	3.9	6.7	219.7	-1.2	217.9	0.9	114.4	-0.6	
Aug	309.4	0.6	2.9	219.2	2.9	219.6	5.7	115.6	2.7	
Sep	308.9	-0.5	1.3	222.8	-0.8	218.1	-0.9	118.0	1.1	
Oct	308.9	0.0	0.0	231.1	3.8	228.5	3.5	122.1	2.6	
Nov	313.1	4.2	1.2	222.6	0.1	220.0	0.1	118.0	0.8	
Dec	313.3	0.2	1.5	218.2	-1.5	226.3	2.7	118.0	0.0	
1999 Jan	317.0	3.7	2.7	235.3	1.4	235.3	2.3	120.6	-0.5	
Feb	312.1	-4.9	-0.3	227.4	1.6	231.0	3.7	122.0	1.3	
Mar	308.3	-3.8	-1.7	225.0	2.3	225.1	-0.4	119.1	0.4	
Apr	296.6	-11.7	-6.8	220.6	-4.9	217.4	-6.0	118.9	-0.6	
May	304.7	8.1	-2.5	229.9	0.8	223.8	-2.4	121.8	-0.1	
Jun	305.7	1.0	-0.9	225.5	0.2	221.2	-1.3	119.2	0.0	
Jul	311.4	5.7	4.9	228.0	2.5	221.8	1.5	120.0	0.4	
Aug	320.8	9.4	5.4	231.7	0.6	223.0	-0.3	121.0	-0.3	
Sep	320.6	-0.2	5.0	232.3	2.3	227.9	2.2	123.7	1.5	
Oct	333.4	12.8	7.3	236.8	2.9	230.5	2.9	121.8	0.6	
Nov	340.1	6.7	6.4	235.1	1.1	233.0	3.3	123.8	0.9	
Dec	350.8	10.7	10.1	237.0	1.6	235.7	2.6	124.9	0.4	
2000 Jan	345.7	-5.1	4.1	225.9	-3.6	240.1	3.2	123.1	0.4	
Feb	339.4	-6.3	-0.2	231.0	-1.4	232.1	-0.3	117.9	-2.0	

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.

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. All figures are revised from 1996 onwards.

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		1998 Mar	10.6	38.7	19.7	20.6	23.0	23.0	30.2	35.8	25.3	226.9	17.4	32.5	276.8	7.7	24.5
Apr	11.1	39.2	19.5	19.5	24.6	23.9	30.8	35.8	26.1	230.5	17.2	32.7	280.4	8.3	23.7	
May	11.5	40.7	21.7	20.5	26.4	24.2	31.7	36.7	27.6	241.0	18.0	33.1	282.1	8.7	20.8	
Jun	11.8	42.1	22.1	20.7	28.8	24.8	31.7	36.3	26.6	244.9	18.2	32.9	296.0	8.9	24.9	
Jul	12.2	43.7	22.4	21.0	30.9	25.6	31.4	36.0	25.9	249.1	18.0	32.5	299.6	9.2	26.8	
Aug	11.3	44.1	22.3	20.6	33.1	25.4	30.8	36.1	25.4	249.1	17.7	33.2	300.0	9.4	29.4	
Sep	10.9	43.2	22.3	20.7	34.5	25.2	31.7	35.5	25.0	249.0	17.5	33.0	299.5	9.4	28.9	
Oct	10.9	43.3	22.1	20.6	35.5	25.5	31.6	34.9	25.1	249.5	17.0	32.8	299.3	9.6	28.9	
Nov	10.8	42.0	21.9	20.5	38.1	27.1	32.3	35.9	25.5	254.1	17.0	32.3	303.4	9.7	31.1	
Dec	10.3	41.1	22.4	20.2	38.8	26.8	32.9	36.2	25.5	254.2	16.6	32.8	303.6	9.7	31.3	
1999 Jan	11.2	40.4	23.0	20.5	39.0	25.8	33.3	38.3	26.1	257.6	16.6	33.6	307.8	9.2	31.0	
Feb	11.6	39.2	22.4	20.5	38.4	25.3	33.1	36.4	25.9	252.8	16.6	33.8	303.2	8.9	31.1	
Mar	11.4	38.2	22.4	20.5	37.0	25.1	32.2	36.5	25.9	249.2	16.5	33.7	299.4	n/a	30.3	
Apr	12.1	36.1	21.6	19.3	35.3	24.2	31.3	34.9	25.4	240.2	16.2	31.3	287.7	n/a	29.6	
May	14.6	35.9	22.4	21.2	35.0	24.0	32.0	36.6	26.1	247.8	16.3	31.7	285.8	n/a	30.7	
Jun	15.3	35.7	22.7	21.4	34.2	23.8	32.4	37.1	26.1	248.7	16.2	31.9	286.8	n/a	30.7	
Jul	16.3	35.6	23.3	21.5	33.4	23.8	33.0	38.2	27.9	253.0	16.7	32.8	302.5	n/a	31.4	
Aug	18.6	36.0	24.0	22.1	34.0	24.8	33.8	39.4	29.2	261.9	16.9	33.1	311.9	n/a	32.8	
Sep	19.0	36.3	24.2	21.7	34.0	24.0	33.2	39.5	29.5	261.4	16.5	33.8	311.7	n/a	32.6	
Oct	20.2	36.9	25.2	22.3	36.8	24.4	34.6	40.5	30.3	271.2	17.9	35.4	324.5	n/a	33.4	
Nov	21.0	38.2	26.3	22.6	36.5	24.3	35.2	41.0	30.8	275.9	19.0	36.3	331.2	n/a	34.0	
Dec	21.8	40.2	27.2	23.0	37.5	24.4	37.5	41.7	31.3	284.6	19.6	37.7	341.9	n/a	35.8	
2000 Jan	21.8	39.1	27.7	22.6	35.7	24.4	35.4	41.3	31.4	279.4	19.4	38.0	336.8	n/a	34.7	
Feb	21.3	39.2	27.7	22.3	33.5	23.9	35.9	40.4	30.9	275.1	18.9	37.3	331.4	n/a	34.0	

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 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.

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

All figures are revised from 1996 onwards.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.3

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

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		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 Mar	9.8	34.8	22.4	17.8	34.0	21.8	25.5	32.3	25.1	223.7	16.2	29.3	269.2	n/a	n/a	
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	
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 Mar	0.3	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.7	4.1	3.0	0.9	15.3	0.4	1.3	17.1	n/a	n/a	
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	3.0	0.8	2.4	1.4	3.0	2.8	1.0	16.4	0.5	1.2	18.1	n/a	n/a	
2000 Jan	0.2	1.5	2.8	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.6	2.6	1.0	15.0	0.4	1.2	16.6	n/a	n/a	
Feb	0.2	1.6	2.8	0.7	1.5	1.5	2.8	2.7	1.1	14.9	0.5	1.2	16.5	n/a	n/a	
Mar	0.4	1.9	2.9	1.0	2.0	1.9	3.3	2.8	1.4	17.6	0.4	1.1	19.1	n/a	n/a	

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

Note: a About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM		Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994		203	205	107	107	278	58
1995		232	235	170	174	415	65
1996		230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997		206	216	129	130	235	86
1998		159	166	91	93	282	34
1999		200	205	140	141	242	57
1997	Feb	12	28	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.1
	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	15	18	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
	Aug	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
	Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
	Oct	21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6	3.7
	Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
	Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8	1.4
1998	Jan	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
	Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.1	6.3
	Mar	19	26	14.4	15.6	32.6	1.2
	Apr	14	23	3.9	7.1	13.7	2.9
	May	15	23	2.9	3.8	7.2	1.0
	Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5	2.4
	Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9	7.3
	Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4	1.6
	Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9	1.2
	Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
	Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	1.5
	Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999	Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
	Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0	10.1
	Mar	18	22	9.4	10.2	34.8	20.2
	Apr	12 R	15 R	2.6 R	2.7 R	4.3 R	1.9
	May	20 R	22 R	32.5 R	32.7 R	50.2 R	2.2
	Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
	Jul	16	21	6.1 R	6.7 R	7.6 R	1.8
	Aug	12 R	14 R	3.1	3.1	10.8 R	1.0
	Sep	13 R	17 R	13.5 R	14.2 R	22.1 R	1.1 R
	Oct	15	22 R	12.5 R	15.0 R	18.7 R	4.5
	Nov	35 R	40 R	21.7 R	23.0 R	21.5 R	2.6
	Dec	15	21 R	11.4	12.5 R	20.3 R	0.5
2000	Jan	10	15	2.9 R	4.3 R	6.1 R	0.4 R
	Feb	8	11	5.8	6.6	4.7	0.5

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 & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	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	Feb	-	4.1	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8
	Mar	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1
	Apr	-	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	-	-	-	-
	Oct	-	3.7	5.3	-	1.0	7.4	0.2	-	-	-
	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	0.6
	Jul	-	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.8
	Aug	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	0.2	0.1
	Sep	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	-	0.1	0.6
	Oct	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	5.3
	Nov	-	1.5	0.4	-	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	3.7
	Dec	-	0.1	0.3	-	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	2.8
1999	Jan	-	0.3	0.1	-	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	3.0
	Feb	-	10.1	0.6	-	1.1	10.2	1.3	0.3	-	1.6
	Mar	-	20.2	0.2	-	0.4	0.7	-	8.5	-	2.4
	Apr	-	2.2	-	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.2 R	-	0.1
	May	-	1.9	25.4	-	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	20.8 R	-
	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 R	0.2
	Aug	-	1.0	0.8 R	-	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.1
	Sep	-	1.1 R	16.0 R	-	0.8	3.2 R	-	0.9	-	0.1
	Oct	-	4.5	0.3	-	0.8	9.6 R	-	3.3	0.1	0.1
	Nov	-	2.6	1.0	-	1.1	15.0	0.1 R	1.1	0.6	-
	Dec	-	0.5	1.7	-	2.4	3.2	0.1 R	11.5	0.9	-
2000	Jan	-	1.0	0.4 R	-	0.1	0.8	-	1.0	0.1	0.2
	Feb	-	-	0.5	-	1.1	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4

^a See 'Definitions' on page S3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2000 are provisional.
^R Revised.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to February 1999			12 months to February 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	-	-	-	-	-	-
leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	2	-	800	1	300	300
coal, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels	-	-	-	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	1	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products	1	1,000	1,000	2	200	300
basic metal and fabricated metal products	5	1,200	1,300	1	100	1,000
machines and equipment nec	5	1,900	2,000	2	400	900
electrical and optical equipment	2	300	2,100	1	100	100
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	12	7,400	21,900	24	29,700	44,700
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	-	-	2	400	600
Construction	10	1,200*	2,700	20	19,400	49,800
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	2	1,100	9,500	3	500	8,300
Transport, storage and communication	62	47,200	148,700	84	34,300	40,400
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	5	2,000	7,600	2	300	900
Public administration and defence	12	7,000	28,900	15	14,500	35,500
Education	18	3,600	4,400	22	28,100	25,800
Health and social work	7	2,700	18,100	5	800	4,700
Other community, social and personal service activities	14	21,900	33,400	7	1,100	2,800
All industries and services	162 ^a	100,500	283,000	195 ^a	130,800	217,100

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

Stoppages: February 2000			
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	11	6,600	4,700
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	8	5,800 ^b	2,000
Continuing from earlier months	3	800	2,700

^b 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 February 2000		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	62	71,600	143,400
extra wage and fringe benefits	12	10,400	8,700
Duration and pattern of hours worked	16	10,100	5,800
Redundancy questions	23	10,600	23,400
Trade union matters	4	1,300	1,800
Working conditions and supervision	13	12,400	14,600
Manning and work allocation	32	5,400	5,900
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	34	9,000	13,600
All causes	195	130,800	217,100

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

December 1999 to February 2000

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	LEVELS	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
		Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	All persons	16-17	824	313	511	669	244	425	156	70	86	616	58	559
		18-24	3,681	3,106	575	3,286	2,776	510	365	330	65	1,247	404	753
		All under 25	4,505	3,419	1,086	3,955	3,020	935	550	399	151	1,863	552	1,312
	Male	16-17	415	185	230	333	146	187	82	39	43	323	27	296
		18-24	1,989	1,722	266	1,754	1,518	237	234	205	30	523	118	405
		All under 25	2,404	1,907	497	2,087	1,663	424	317	244	73	846	144	701
	Female	16-17	409	128	281	336	98	238	74	30	43	294	31	263
		18-24	1,692	1,384	309	1,532	1,259	274	160	125	35	724	376	348
		All under 25	2,102	1,512	590	1,868	1,356	512	234	156	78	1,018	407	610
	RATES(%) ^c													
	All persons	16-17	57.2	84.5	47.8	46.4	65.7	39.7	18.9	22.2	16.9	42.8	15.5	52.2
		18-24	74.7	86.3	43.3	66.7	77.1	38.4	10.7	10.6	11.3	25.3	13.7	56.7
		All under 25	70.7	86.1	45.3	62.1	76.0	39.0	12.2	11.7	13.9	29.3	13.9	54.7
	Men	16-17	56.2	87.4	43.7	45.1	69.0	35.5	19.8	21.1	18.7	43.8	12.6	56.3
		18-24	79.2	93.6	39.7	69.8	82.5	35.2	11.8	11.9	11.2	20.8	6.4	60.3
		All under 25	74.0	93.0	41.5	64.2	81.1	35.4	13.2	12.8	14.7	26.0	7.0	58.5
	Female	16-17	58.2	80.5	51.7	47.8	61.4	43.8	18.0	23.8	15.4	41.8	19.5	48.3
		18-24	70.0	78.6	47.0	63.4	71.5	41.7	9.5	9.0	11.4	30.0	21.4	53.0
		All under 25	67.4	78.8	49.1	59.9	70.7	42.6	11.1	10.3	13.3	32.6	21.2	50.9
	CHANGES ON YEAR													
	LEVELS													
	All persons	16-17	-30	-28	-2	-22	-20	-2	-8	-8	0	24	7	17
		18-24	16	17	-1	56	53	3	-40	-36	-4	6	48	-42
		All under 25	-14	-12	-2	34	33	1	-48	-44	-4	29	55	-25
	Male	16-17	-23	-26	3	-14	-16	2	-9	-10	1	20	5	15
		18-24	7	22	-15	52	56	-4	-45	-34	-11	2	18	-17
		All under 25	-16	-4	-12	38	40	-2	-54	-44	-10	22	23	-2
	Female	16-17	-7	-2	-5	-8	-4	-4	1	2	-1	3	2	1
		18-24	9	-6	14	4	-3	7	5	-2	7	4	29	-25
		All under 25	2	-8	10	-4	-7	4	6	0	6	8	31	-24
	RATES(%) ^c													
	All persons	16-17	-1.8	-2.6	-0.8	-1.3	-1.5	-0.8	-0.3	-0.6	0.1	1.8	2.6	0.8
		18-24	0.0	-1.1	1.3	0.8	0.1	1.4	-1.1	-1.2	-0.7	0.0	1.1	-1.3
		All under 25	-0.4	-1.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	-1.0	-1.2	-0.3	0.4	1.2	-0.4
	Male	16-17	-2.9	-3.2	-1.0	-1.8	-0.5	-1.0	-1.0	-2.3	0.4	2.9	3.2	1.0
		18-24	0.0	-0.9	-0.3	1.8	1.2	1.1	-2.3	-2.1	-3.4	0.0	0.9	0.3
		All under 25	-0.6	-1.1	-0.5	1.1	1.2	0.2	-2.1	-2.3	-1.6	0.6	1.1	0.5
	Female	16-17	-0.7	-1.3	-0.5	-0.9	-2.6	-0.4	0.5	1.9	-0.1	0.7	1.3	0.5
		18-24	0.0	-1.4	2.9	-0.2	-1.2	1.7	0.2	-0.1	1.9	0.0	1.4	-2.9
		All under 25	-0.1	-1.4	1.4	-0.3	-1.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.4	-1.4

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

4 March - 7 April 2000

6,479^a

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	LEVELS	Output						Income							
		GDP market prices 1995		GDP market prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries ^a		Real household disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ^d			
		1995=100	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	
		YBEZ	ABMI	CKYW	CKYY	OSXS	CAED								
		93.2	664.0	2.3	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0			
		97.3	693.2	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0			
		100.0	712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6			
		102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	102.9	2.9	134.8	6.7			
		106.2	756.4	3.5	102.1	1.0	101.7	1.3	108.3	5.2	146.6	8.8			
		108.5	772.8	2.2	102.7	0.6	102.0	0.3	110.1	1.7	150.2R	2.5R			
		110.7R	788.7R	2.1R	103.2	0.5	101.9	-0.1	109.3	3.1	149.2	-0.7			
	Q1	109.3	194.7	1.5R	101.9	-0.2	100.9	-1.2	111.0R	0.7	106.8R	0.9R	36.7R	-1.6R	
	Q2	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2	-1.2	112.2R	2.1	110.9R	5.4R	37.3R	0.5R	
	Q3	111.2	198.1R	2.2R	104.1	0.9	102.6	0.4	114.3R	3.4	108.7R	2.7R	37.6R	-1.9R	
	Q4	112.1R	199.7R	3.0R	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	3.4	111.0	3.4	37.5	0.1	
	May	..	..	..	102.6	-0.4	101.3	-1.1	111.9	1.6	..	..	..	..
	Jun	..	..	..	103.0	-0.5	101.2	-1.2	113.0R	2.1	..	..	..	..
	Jul	..	..	..	103.8	0.0	102.1	-0.9	113.6R	2.6	..	..	..	..
	Aug	..	..	..	104.3	0.2	102.7	-0.5	114.5R	3.1	..	..	..	..
	Sep	..	..	..	104.1	0.9	102.9	0.4	114.8R	3.3	..	..	..	..
	Oct	..	..	..	104.3	1.3	102.8	0.9	114.8R	3.3	..	..	..	..
	Nov	..	..	..	104.4	1.6	103.3	1.4	116.4	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec	..	..	..	103.9	1.8	103.0	1.7	116.5	..	..	..	..	..
	Jan	..	..	..	103.5R	1.8R	102.4R	1.8R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb	..	..	..	102.9	1.6	102.2	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Expenditure														
		Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices	Retail sales volumes ^a	Fixed investments ^a	General government final consumption expenditure at 1995 prices	Changes in inventories 1995 ^g	Base lending rates ^h	Effective exchange rate ^{i,j}							
		£ billion	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%				
		ABJR	EAAPS	EQEB	INLN	NMRY	CAFU	AJHX							
		420.1	2.5	95.3	3.1	83.8	-0.8	138.3	-0.8	5.50	88.9	-8.3			
		431.5	2.7	98.8	3.7	86.7	3.4	147.6	1.4	6.30	89.2	0.3			
		438.5	1.6	100.0	1.2	91.1	5.1	172.3	1.6	6.80	84.8	-4.9			
		454.7	3.7	103.1	3.1	95.8	5.2	174.3	1.3	5.94	86.3	1.8			
		472.7	4.0	108.6	5.3	102.8	7.3	195.5	11.7	6.58	100.6	16.6			
		487.5R	3.1R	111.7	2.9	113.3	10.2	202.2	3.9	7.21	103.9	3.3			
		506.7R	4.0	115.6	3.5	..	..	174.4R	-14.0R	4.4R	103.8	-0.1		
	Q1	125.0R	3.6R	113.3	1.5	30.6	10.6	4.5	-14.1R	36.5R	0.4R	5.50	101.1	-4.1	
	Q2	126.2R	3.8R	114.5	2.8	30.7	12.2	4.3R	-13.7R	36.8R	4.4R	5.08	104.1	-1.1	
	Q3	127.0R	3.9R	115.8	3.3	..	..	4.2R	-14.9R	37.1R	4.0R	5.17	103.8	-0.6
	Q4	128.4	4.5	117.5	4.8	..	..	4.4R	-13.5R	37.5R	4.7	5.58	105.9	5.3
	2000 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108.4	7.2
	May	114.8	2.0	5.00	104.2	-2.2
	Jun	115.0	2.6	5.00	104.7	-1.1
	Jul	115.4	2.9	5.00	103.4R	-0.6R
	Aug	116.1	3.5	5.25	103.3	-1.2
	Sep	116.1	3.3	5.25	104.7	-0.6R
	Oct	..	..	117.0	3.9	..	..	..	..		

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1999	Mar	164.1	2.1	163.2	2.7	156.0	1.7	158.4	2.1
	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	158.6	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

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for March 14 2000

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over			
			1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months		
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	168.4	0.5	2.6	CHBE	256.9	0.1	0.9	
Food and catering	CHBS	155.0	-0.4	-0.5	DOBK	282.0	0.5	0.5	
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	206.0	0.1	2.6	DOBO	209.5	0.4	0.4	
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	173.2	0.8	4.7	Housing	CHBF	207.4	0.9	
Personal expenditure	CHBV	138.5	1.0	-0.9	Rent	DOBP	235.1	0.3	
Travel and leisure	CHBW	169.2	0.8	3.2	Mortgage interest payments	DOBO	217.0	0.9	
Consumer durables	CHBY	109.6	1.1	-4.0	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	138.6	0.2	
Seasonal food	CHBP	117.6	-3.0	-9.3	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBS	284.7	0.4	
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	146.6	-0.2	-0.9	Water and other payments	DOBT	213.1	0.6	
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	169.7	0.6	2.8	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBU	154.9	0.0	
All items excluding food	CHAY	173.2	0.7	3.3	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBV	204.0	0.7	
Other indices					Dwelling insurance and ground rent	CHBG	125.5	0.1	
All items excluding:					Fuel and light	DOBW	135.7	0.2	
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	166.4	0.4	2.0	Coal and solid fuels	DOBX	131.6	0.1	
Housing	CHAZ	160.5	0.5	1.3	Electricity	DOBY	117.8	0.1	
Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)^a	CBZW	159.2	0.4	2.1	Gas	DOBZ	146.8	0.1	
Mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	165.8	0.4	1.8	Oil and other fuels	Household goods	CHBH	140.5	1.2
Mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	165.3	0.4	1.7	Furniture	DOCA	145.8	0.3	
Food	CHBA	142.0	-0.6	-2.1	Furnishings	DOCB	148.3	0.0	
Bread	DOAA	135.8	2	2	Electrical appliances	DOCC	92.4	0.4	
Cereals	DOAB	138.1	-3	-3	Other household equipment	DOCD	143.1	0.1	
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	157.8	0	0	Household consumables	DOCE	160.3	0.2	
Beef	DOAD	132.4	0	0	Pet care	DOCF	151.1	0.1	
Lamb	DOAE	151.7	8	8	Household services	CHBI	156.7	0.1	
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	161.8	14	14	Postage	DOCG	153.1	0.1	
Pork	DOAG	132.9	8	8	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	97.9	0.4	
Bacon	DOAH	156.3	4	4	Domestic services	DOCI	207.5	0.8	
Poultry	DOAI	109.2	1	1	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	192.3	0.2	
Other meat	DOAJ	132.1	-1	-1	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	114.5	1.5	
Fish	DOAK	151.1	2	2	Men's outerwear	DOCK	114.4	0.0	
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	160.4	7	7	Women's outerwear	DOCL	94.5	0.0	
Butter	DOAM	167.3	-1	-1	Children's outerwear	DOCM	113.8	0.0	
Oil and fats	DOAN	136.7	-1	-1	Other clothing	DOCN	158.5	0.0	
Cheese	DOAO	158.0	-2	-2	Footwear	DOCO	116.4	0.0	
Eggs	DOAP	153.2	2	2	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	184.7	0.4	
Milk fresh	DOAQ	150.4	-2	-2	Personal articles	DOCP	125.7	0.2	
Milk products	DOAR	140.7	0	0	Chemists goods	DOCQ	189.2	-1	
Tea	DOAS	160.7	-5	-5	Personal services	DOCR	261.6	0.0	
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	118.8	-5	-5	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	180.6	1.5	
Soft drinks	DOAU	187.4	-2	-2	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	129.2	-6	
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	135.1	-6	-6	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	207.8	4	
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	155.6	0	0	Petrol and oil	DOCU	227.7	16	
Potatoes	DOAX	138.5	-18	-18	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	248.1	13	
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	105.3	-38	-38	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	181.9	0.1	
Vegetables	DOAZ	107.9	-9	-9	Rail fares	DOCW	205.5	2	
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	94.6	-11	-11	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	200.1	4	
Fruit	DOBB	128.4	-4	-4	Other travel costs	DOCY	158.0	4	
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	123.8	-5	-5	Leisure goods	CHBL	112.9	-0.5	
Other foods	DOBD	149.3	-1	-1	Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	42.5	-14	
Catering	CHBC	201.3	0.2	3.7	Tapes and discs	DODA	109.4	-7	
Restaurant meals	DOBE	197.7	8	8	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	111.0	-6	
Canteen meals	DOBF	229.7	3	3	Books and newspapers	DODC	199.3	3	
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	195.3	3	3	Gardening products	DODD	146.3	1	
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	186.2	0.2	1.6	Leisure services	CHBM	204.1	0.4	
Beer	DOBH	199.9	2	2	Television licences and rentals	DODE	132.8	3	
on sales	DOBI	207.3	1	1	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	254.3	6	
off sales	DOBJ	160.7	1	1	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	133.4	7	
Wines and spirits	DOBK	167.5	1	1	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	119.2	2	
on sales	DOBL	194.8	3	3					
off sales	DOBM	152.3	0	0					

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 March 14 2000

Item	Code	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Code	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	619	406	258-589	Cheddar type	CZNW	180	514	328-749
Topside	CZPH	450	621	479-719	Eggs				
Rump steak ^a	CZPF	575	868	705-1080	Size 2(65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	159	170	125-218
Stewing steak	CZPE	550	451	299-758	Size 4(55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	143	137	96-189
Lamb: home-killed, per kg					Milk				
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	531	823	657-1199	Pasteurised, per pint ^b	CZNT	215	34	26-34
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	371	360	290-449	Tea				
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg					Loose, per 125g	CZNR	188	81	62-99
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	111	546	359-658	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNQ	221	148	119-179
Leg (with bone)	CZCZ	103	401	289-444	Coffee				
Pork: home-killed, per kg					Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	227	191	159-256
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	592	435	335-603	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	205	183	129-249
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	411	305	219-394	Sugar				
Bacon, per kg					Granulated, per kg	CZNN	178	57	45-79
Streaky	CZOB	474	418	295-746	Fresh vegetables				
Gammon	CZOU	550	543	399-684	Potatoes, old loose, per kg ^c	CZNM	455	57	27-69
Back ^a	DOIF	670	599	438-996	Potatoes, new loose, per kg ^c	CZNK	452	75	52-168
Ham					Tomatoes, per kg ^c	CZNJ	542	160	121-178
Ham (no shoulder), 113g	CZOR	709	87	55-125	Cabbage, hearted, per kg ^c	CZNH	448	50	33-69
Sausages, per kg ^c					Cauliflower, each	CZNG	525	59	50-78
Pork	CZOO	605	306	199-392	Brussels sprouts, per kg ^c	CZNF	332	79	61-98
Canned meats					Carrots, per kg ^c	CZNE	558	39	33-53
Corned beef, 340g	CZOO	191	97	79-119	Onions, per kg ^c	CZND	559	49	33-66
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg					Mushrooms, per kg ^c	CZNC	551	266	240-328
Frozen	CZON	162	164	125-194	Cucumber, each	CZNB	528	57	48-75
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	580	231	175-254	Lettuces - iceberg, each	CZNA	527	46	38-59
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg					Leeks, per kg ^c	DOHJ	471	114	85-132
Cod fillets	CZOL	370	829	599-1068	Broccoli, per kg	SDHY	422	112	97-152
Rainbow trout	CZOK	261	486	330-585	Fresh fruit				
Bread					Apples, cooking, per kg ^c	CZMZ	525	103	85-130
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	216	51	35-85	Apples, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMY	552	105	77-130
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	162	69	59-91	Pears, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMX	546	115	99-139
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	184	51	28-64	Oranges, each	CZMW	551	21	16-25
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	134	73	59-96	Bananas, per kg ^c	CZMV	582	100	86-109
Flour					Grapes, per kg ^c	CZMU	537	219	164-328
Self-raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	213	60	38-89	Avocado pear, each	DOHT	316	71	49-99
Butter					Grapefruit, each	DOHN	537	29	19-39
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	226	83	69-89	Items other than food				
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	219	88	79-99	Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	543	176	150-210
Margarine					Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	549	197	175-226
Margarine Low fat spread per									

H.14 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

RETAIL PRICES H.14

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987=100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food ^a	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries ^b	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink												
								All	Seasonal ^a	Non- seasonal ^a														
													CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	CZHB	CZHC	CZHD						
Weights	CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY																			
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	76												
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	77												
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	78												
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	-	123	139	22	117	45	76												
1996	1,000	857	978	810	958	-	116	143	22	121	48	76												
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961	-	122	136	19	117	49	80												
1998	1,000	870	982	803	955	-	121	130	18	112	48	71												
1999	1,000	872	980	807	958	-	127	128	20	108	51	69												
2000	1,000	882	982	805	960	-	126	118	18	100	52	66												
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	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9												
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9												
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	-	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8												
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	-	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2												
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1												
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7												
1994	144.1	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	100.0												
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7												
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9												
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3												
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	-	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7												
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	-	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9												
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	-	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	142.0												
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	-	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9												
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	-	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3												
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	-	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0												
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	-	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1												
1998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	-	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.5												
1998 Apr 21	162.6	166.4	163.7	155.9	160.4	-	116.5	142.0	120.1	145.9	187.7	178.7												
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 Jul 21	163.0	166.7	164.1	155.8	160.5	-	113.1	143.1	120.6	147.1	189.6	180.7												
1998 Aug 18	163.7	167.3	164.6	156.4	161.1	-	114.2	144.6	129.4	147.2	190.6	181.0												
1998 Sep 15	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	161.8	-	116.8	144.1	124.3	147.6	191.1	181.2												
1998 Oct 20	164.5	168.3	165.5	157.1	161.9	-	115.6	144.4	126.6	147.5	191.7	181.6												
1998 Nov 17	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	162.0	-	116.7	144.1	127.4	147.0	192.3	181.0												
1998 Dec 15	164.4	168.0	165.2	157.6	162.4	-	118.0	145.2	135.2	146.8	192.8	181.0												
1999 Jan 19	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8	-	110.6	145.8	133.1	147.9	193.2	182.9												
1999 Feb 16	163.7	167.0	164.5	157.4	162.3	-	112.3	146.0	133.4	148.1	193.8	183.4												
1999 Mar 16	164.1	167.7	165.0	158.4	163.2	-	114.2	145.1	129.6	147.9	194.2	183.3												
1999 Apr 20	165.2	169.1	166.3	159.0	164.3	-	113.1	144.2	125.1	147.7	195.5	183.7												
1999 May 18	165.6	169.5	166.5	159.4	164.7	-	114.0	144.9	130.0	147.5	196.2	184.6												
1999 Jun 15	165.6	169.6	166.6	159.2	164.7	-	113.1	144.2	124.5	147.8	196.5	185.4												
1999 Jul 20	165.1	169.1	166.3	158.6	164.1	-	109.6	143.3	117.6	148.1	197.2	185.1												
1999 Aug 17	165.5	169.7	166.8	158.9	164.5	-	110.5	142.6	116.2	147.6	197.8	185.3												
1999 Sep 14	166.2	170.6	167.4	159.6	165.2	-	112.7	142.4	117.1	147.2	198.1	185.3												
1999 Oct 19	166.5	171.0	167.7	159.6	165.4	-	111.6	142.1	119.8	146.3	198.7	185.5												

H.15 RETAIL PRICES

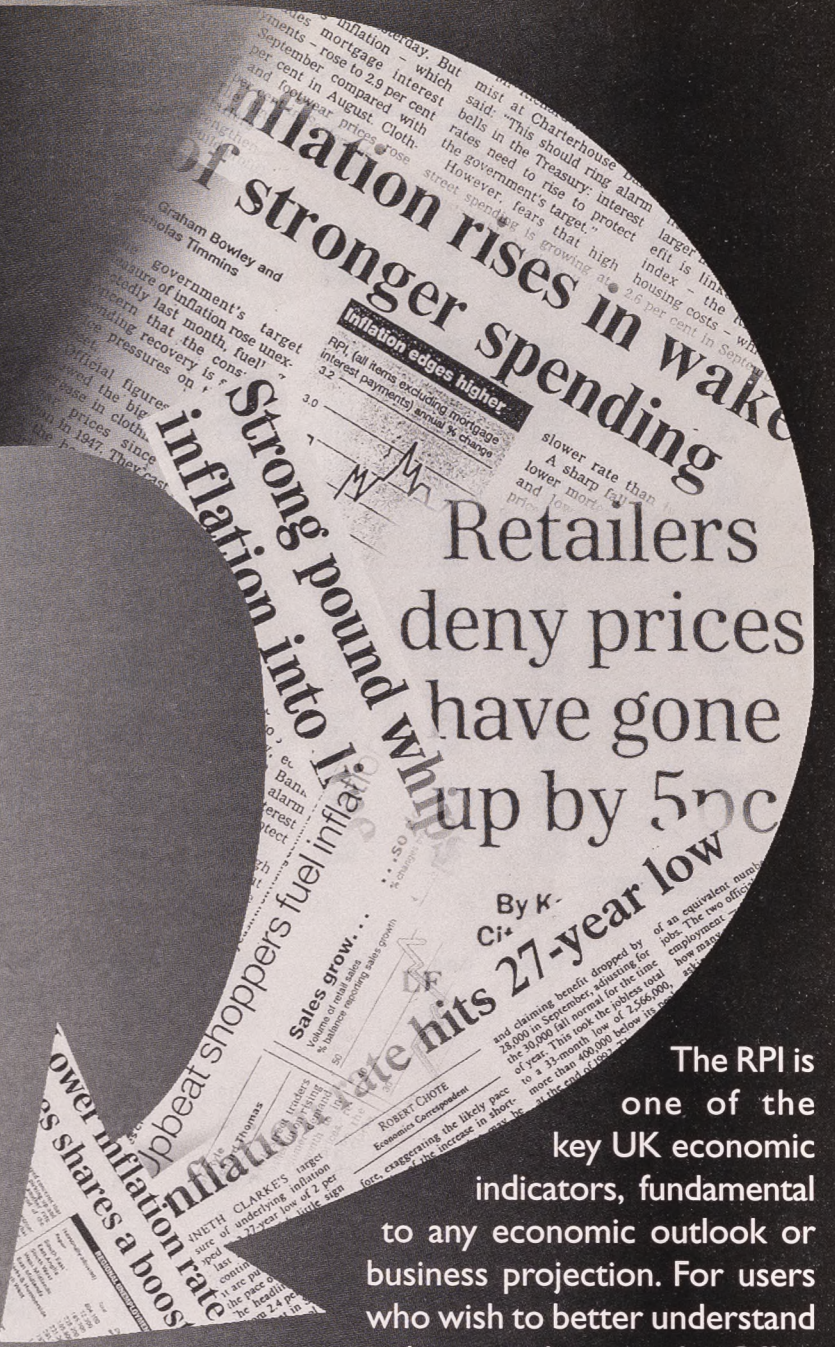
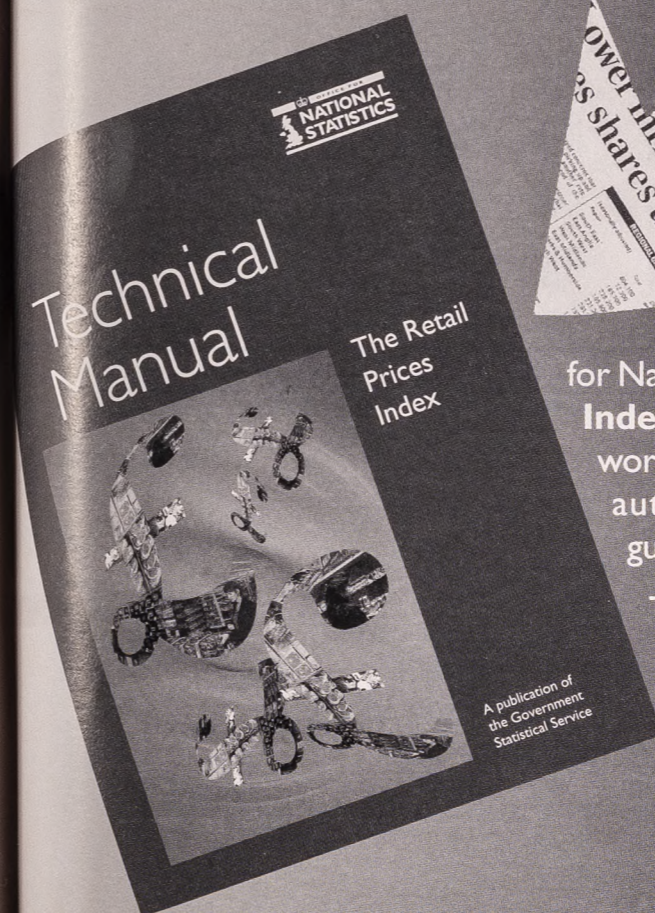
General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

		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
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1994	Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
1995	Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
1996	Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
1997	Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
1998	Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
1998	Apr 21	4.0	1.1	3.6	3.5	9.2	10.7	-5.0	0.9	2.9	-0.5	4.1	5.4	2.3	-1.8	4.7
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	-3.4	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	-3.0	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	-3.0	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	-3.0	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	-4.0	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	-4.0	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	-4.0	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	-4.0	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	-4.0	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	-4.0	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	-4.0	5.2

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)^a

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

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

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

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings and productivity

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	01633 812079
—annual and sub-regional estimates	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

Labour disputes 01928 792825

Labour Force Survey 020 7533 6094

New Deal (ES) 0114 259 6365

Qualifications (DfEE) 0114 259 3787

Redundancy statistics 020 7533 6094

Retail Prices Index

Ansafone service	020 7533 5866
Enquiries	020 7533 5874

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfEE) 0114 259 4350

Small firms (DTI) 0114 259 7538

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

Trade unions (DTI) 020 7215 5780

Training (DfEE)

Training for Work, Youth Training and Modern Apprenticeships	0114 259 3310
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Composition and review of	020 7533 6086
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Unemployment

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FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics	020 7533 6094
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Regional and local labour market statistics	020 7533 6113

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline	020 7533 6094
	labour.market@ons.gov.uk
Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs	020 7533 6176
Skills and Enterprise Network	0114 259 4075

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

HISTORICAL DATA

The following are in addition to the series on the National Statistics Databank:

Claimant count data from 1971 are on Nomis®.
Employment statistics (workforce jobs) from employer surveys, from June 1959, are available on disc from 01928 792563 as the *Historical Supplement*.

LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in the *LFS Historical Supplement* and the *LFS Seasonally Adjusted Historical Supplement*. Available from ONS Direct, Room 3.140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport NP10 8XG, tel: 01633 812078.

ON-LINE

Information about ONS, its services and data is available on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk>

For more information see pS15.

Nomis® (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database). See advert on p128.

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