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LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

5142.264740 VOL 108 PART 12

Sickness absence

The Low Pay **Commission strategy** for monitoring and evaluating the national minimum wage

The first year of the **Average Earnings** Index new sample

Occupational change: revision of the Standard Occupational Classification

The introduction of additional questions on employment status to the Labour Force Survey

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 15 November 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 July-September 2000 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
- ILO unemployment rate fell in July-September 2000 LFS. Rise in October claimant count.

Employment has continued to grow. There was a further fall in the ILO unemployment rate but a small increase in the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate has increased.

Labour Force Survey data for July to September 2000 show that the working age employment rate was 74.7 per cent, up from 74.6 per cent in the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment grew by 69,000 over the quarter and by 303,000 over the year.

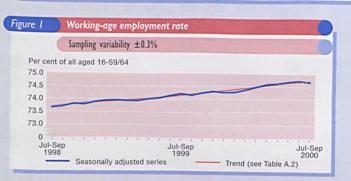
The ILO unemployment rate was 5.4 per cent, down from 5.5 per cent in the preceding three months and from 5.9 per cent a year earlier. The claimant count rose by 3,500 in October 2000. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 7,300 over the past three months and 11,700 over the past six months.

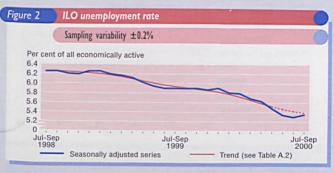
The headline rate of growth of average earnings in September was 4.1 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from August.

July-September 2000: Latest LFS 3-month average results, earnings;

October 2000 data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

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







SUMMARY

- Employment rate was 74.7 per cent among people of working age in the July-September 2000 period, compared with 74.6 per cent in April-June 2000 and up from 74.2 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ILO unemployment rate was 5.4 per cent in the July-September 2000 period, compared with 5.5 per cent in April-June 2000 and down from 5.9 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- Employment was 28.00 million in July-September 2000, up 303,000 over the
- Workforce jobs rose by 168,000 over the year to 28.09 million in June 2000; this comprised 12,000 male jobs and 156,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- ILO unemployment level was 1.59 million in July-September 2000. This is 153,000 lower than a year ago (Table A.1).
- Claimant count up 3,500 on the month to October 2000 to 1.05 million. Claimant count rate in October 2000 was 3.6 per cent, unchanged from September
- Economic activity rate was 79.0 per cent among people of working age in July-September 2000, unchanged from April-June 2000 and a year earlier (Table A.1).
- Economic inactivity rate was 21.0 per cent among people of working age in the July-September 2000 period, unchanged from April-June 2000 and a year earlier (Table A. I).
- GB headline rate for average earnings was 4.1 per cent in September 2000, compared with 4.7 per cent a year earlier. This is up 0.1 percentage point from the August rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- New vacancies notified to Jobcentres down 4,500 in October 2000 to
- Stock of unfilled vacancies down 2,000 in October 2000 to 363,500

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 24,000 since April-June 2000 to 15.42 million in July-September 2000, and women up 45,000 in the same period to 12.58 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment down 19,000 since April-lune 2000 to 20.95 million in July-September 2000. People in part-time employment up 88,000 over the same period to 7.01 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 87,000 in the three months to September 2000 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.94 million
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 913.6 million during July-September 2000, up 0.1 per cent from July-September 1999 This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.1 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 1.0 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

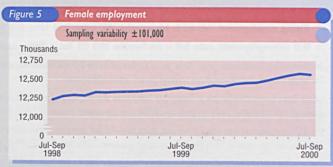
- Number of people ILO unemployed for between 6 and 12 months down 34,000 over the year to stand at 233,000 in July-September 2000 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 79,000 over the year to stand at 425,000 in July-September 2000 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 20,000 over the year to stand at 385,000 in July-September 2000 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions down in all regions over the year except Yorkshire and the Humber where it remained unchanged. The highest rate is in the North East at 9.0 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 3.1 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.4).
- Oclaimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 61,900 over the year to stand at 222,600 in October 2000 (Table C. 12)
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 241,700 in October 2000, a fall of 31,100 over the year (Table C.12).
- O Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,500 in October 2000, a fall of 3,700 over the
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	October 2000	Change on year		
18-24 over six months	36,550	-12,831		
25 and over more than two years	110,351	-26,139		
Total	146,901	-38.970		

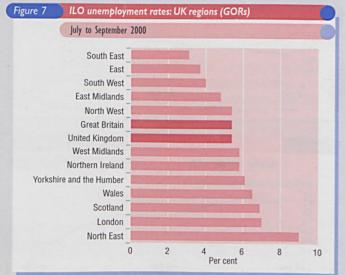
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

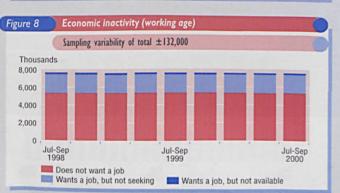
- Number of economically active people was 29.58 million in July-September 2000. Of this total, 16.36 million were men and 13.22 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.64 million in July-September 2000. Of this total 5.35 million people did not want a job and 2.08 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 303,000 in the year to July-September 2000. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 153,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 32,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 182,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.3 per cent in July-September 2000, compared with 84.6 per cent in April-June 2000, while the rate for women was 73.1 per cent for the same period, compared with 72.9 per cent in April-June 2000 period (Table D.1)
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.7 per cent in July-September 2000, compared with 15.4 per cent in April-June 2000, while the rate for women was 26.9 per cent for the same period, compared to 27.1 per cent in April-lune 2000 period (Table D.3).

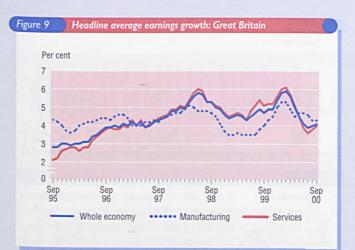


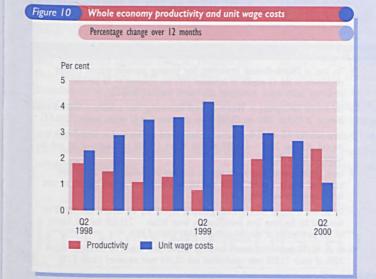


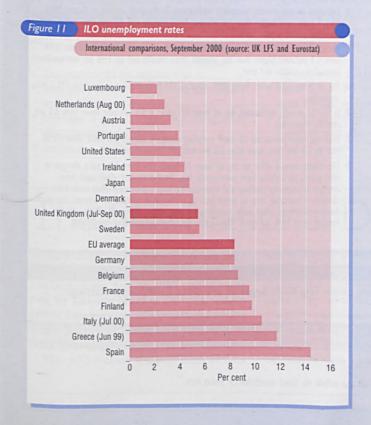












REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 157,000 people made redundant in summer 2000 (June to August). This compares with 171,000 in summer 1999 (Table C.41, November 2000).
- Results for summer 2000 show that 0.8 per cent of male employees and 0.5 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 46 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41. November 2000).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

Revised - see pp553-62

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to September 2000 was provisionally estimated to be 4.1 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the revised August rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to September 2000 was 4.1 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the revised August rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for September 2000 was 4.3 per cent, unchanged from the revised August rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase was 4.3 per cent for September 2000, up 0.4 percentage points from the August rate (Table E.1)
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 4.0 per cent in September 2000, up 0.2 percentage points from the revised August rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for September 2000 was 3.3 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.2 percentage points from the August rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for September 2000 was 4.3 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.2 percentage points from the August rate (Table E.I).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 0.9 per cent higher in the three months ending September 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 3.5 per cent higher in the three months ending September 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 0.8 per cent higher in the three months ending September 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 2.4 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2000, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.1 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2000, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in July-September 2000 was 5.4 per cent, below the EU average of 8.3 per cent in September 2000 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under 25s at 12.3 per cent in July-September 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 2.5 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to September 2000, compared with 1.0 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.3 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 2.6 per cent.

VACANCIES

- New vacancies notified to Jobcentres in October 2000 were 14,100 lower than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- Stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres in October 2000 were 30,300 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- Placings by Jobcentres down by 1,700 in October 2000 to stand at 110,100

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to September 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 366,000, from 202 stoppages. Some 28 per cent of the days lost were in transport, storage and communication group and 16 per cent were
- Number of working days lost to labour disputes in September 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 93,000, from 18 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- The number of young people in Work-based training for young people in England and Wales as at 25 June 2000 was 286,700, 7 per cent higher than 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- Starts on Foundation Modern Apprenticeships have more than doubled over the last year while on Other Training they have declined indicating a shift from Other Training to Foundation Modern Apprenticeships. Foundation Modern Apprenticeships now contributes the greatest number of starts on Work based training for young people and exceeded the target of 100,000 starts by March 2000 (Table F.2).
- There has been a significant improvement in achievement on Work-based training for young people; achievement of qualifications at level 3 or above increased in the year to December 1999 by 13 percentage points to 46 per cent for Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, and 8 percentage points to 24 per cent for Work-based training for young people. The rate of achievement of any full qualification on Work-based training for young people also increased from 48 per cent to 53 per cent. Current achievement exceeds the projected improvement levels (Table F.5).
- The level of Work-based training for young people trainees entering employment in the 12 months to December 1999 has increased to 70 per cent, 2 percentage points higher than in the previous 12 months (Table F.6).
- The number participating in Work-based learning for adults in England and Wales as at 25 June 2000 was 35,000; 5 per cent more than 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- O Some 532,200 18 to 24-year-olds had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of August 2000 - 416,900 had left, leaving 115,300 participants at the end of August 2000 (Table F.11).
- Some 39 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 11 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 30 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14)
- By the end of August 2000, 296,800 people aged 25 or more had started on New Deal for the Long Term Unemployed in Great Britain — 232,000 had left, leaving 64,700 participating at the end of August 2000 (Table F.16).
- 2000, of which 33,850 were unsubsidised and 10,300 were subsidised (Table F.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices in the third quarter of 2000 grew by 0.7 per cent, down from 0.9 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the third quarter of 1999, GDP has grown by 2.9 per cent.
- Retail sales volumes in the three months to September 2000 were 1.3 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4.3 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier
- Manufacturing output in the three months to September 2000 was 0.6 per cent higher compared with the previous three months and 2.0 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- The total volume of construction output in the second quarter of 2000 was 1.9 per cent lower compared with the previous quarter but was 2.5 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- Business investment in the second quarter of 2000 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.5 per cent higher than the second quarter of 1999.
- Government consumption in the second quarter of 2000 was up 1.9 per cent on the previous quarter and 1.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to August 2000 was in deficit by £7.6 billion, up from a deficit of £7.2 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £6.7 billion a year earlier.

- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to August 2000 were 4.2 per cent higher than the previous three months and 7.8 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to August 2000 were 4.9 per cent higher than the previous three months and up 11.2 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 171.6 for October, a rise from 171.7 for
- In the 12 months to October, the all items RPI rose by 3.1 per cent, down from 3.3 per
- 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.
- The largest upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from price changes in food prices, particularly from non-seasonal food. Another upward effect came from changes in prices for clothing and footwear. The largest downward effect came from changes in motoring costs as petrol and oil prices fell in contrast to increases last year. Another downward effect came from housing costs. Other downward effects within housing came from the house depreciation and dwelling insurance components.

If you have any comments or suggestion on the Labour Market Update please ring Kevin Argue at the Office for National Statistics, e-mail kevin.argue@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6105.

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

In all, 44,150 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of August

IN THE May 2000 issue of Labour Market Trends ONS announced a review of the existing Labour Force Survey annual Local Area Database (LADB). Users were invited to comment on the plans and suggest further issues for

for England

THE MAY 2000 issue of Labour Market

Trends introduced readers to the Local

Labour Force Survey (LLFS), the new

survey for England that is being funded

jointly by ONS and the Department for

Education and Employment (DfEE). The

survey is designed to provide information

on performance towards national adult

learning targets as well as better local

labour market information. The LLFS is

made up of data from waves 1 and 5 of

the current Labour Force Survey (LFS),

and an annual booster sample funded by

the Department for Education and

Employment (DfEE). The survey began

ONS and DfEE plan to release annual

results from the survey in summer 2001.

The proposed methods of release of

information include:

The purpose of the review was to:

- · look at options for improving the quality and timeliness of the data;
- · consider ways of increasing the number of variables covered; and
- determine the best use to make of the

new Department for Education and Employment and ONS partnership product for England, the Local Labour Force Survey (LLFS).

Improvements to local area data

The Local Labour Force Survey

education and training;

areas): and

• a free internet-based publication (with

maps and bullet points) covering

demographics, the labour market, and

(covering economic activity/inactivity

and education attainment by sex and age

band for local education authorities

(LEA), learning partnership (LP) areas,

and learning and skills council (LSC)

· LLFS databases at LEA, LP, LSC and

unitary authority/local authority district

(UA/LAD) level. The UA/LAD level

database will be a revised version of the

current ONS UK-wide database, the

Local Area Database (LADB) - see

below, and will incorporate LLFS data

into the current format of the database.

which is based on the existing LFS. It

standard tables available through Nomis[®]

As a result of the review, and taking user views into account, the following has been agreed:

- an enhanced LADB, incorporating data from the LLFS will be published each year, beginning in summer 2001;
- an improved grossing methodology, together with the increased sample size, will improve the accuracy and

will have a limited number of variables. The other three databases will cover England only, and will have a much

News and research

Potential users of LLFS data should

wider range of variables.

- Do the above methods of dissemination of LLFS data meet your needs?
- If not, what other method should ONS and DfEE consider?

Please send your views to Iain Bell, Room 115, Caxton House, Department for Education and Employment, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, e-mail iain.bell@dfee.gov.uk or Rachel Hill, Room B2/08, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, SW1V 2QQ, e-mail rachel.hill@ons.gov.uk.

availability of local area data; and

public database will be increased.

• the number of variables available on the

Full details of the review and the

changes that are being implemented

will be published in a Labour Market

Trends article in March 2001. For further

information, please contact Tricia

Williams, tel. 020 7533 6113, e-mail

tricia.williams@ons.gov.uk or Don

Burke, tel. 020 7533 6082, e-mail

don.burke@ons.gov.uk.

The Sub National Data Service (SNDS)

A NEW data service known as the Sub and tables for additional geographies such available from August 2000 and is being run by Labour Market Division within ONS. This service will produce Labour Force Survey estimates at a sub-regional level from quarterly or annual databases.

National Data Service (SNDS) has been as the NUTS areas, the new Department for Education and Employment learning partnership areas, local learning and skills councils, and a host of other areas. There will also be a wider range of variables available. This service is especially for This will include the provision of data customers with special requirements for

local area data. For more information about the SNDS and likely costs of using the service, contact Tricia Williams, tel. 020 7533 6113, e-mail tricia.williams@ons.gov.uk or Lester Browne, tel. 020 7533 6143, e-mail lester.browne@ons.gov.uk.

Release of Labour Force Survey longitudinal datasets

ONS IS making available a series of others to be lost from the sample due to longitudinally linked datasets from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The datasets are produced using a weighting system to compensate for bias due to non-response, and can be used to analyse the changes in the labour market situation of individuals over the successive waves of the survey.

The panel design of the LFS was introduced in spring 1992, and works such that households remain in the survey for one year and are interviewed in five waves conducted at quarterly intervals. Until recently, the LFS has only been used for cross-sectional analyses looking at each quarter in isolation; however it has been recognised that by linking together the records from the five waves a powerful source of longitudinal information could be created. Of particular interest are the transitions between the three main labour force categories of employment, unemployment and inactivity, known as gross flows.

ONS has been researching two main methodological issues in linking the data non-response bias and measurement error bias. Non-response bias affects the data because certain groups are more likely than

moving address, non-contact or a refusal to continue. ONS has devised a calibration weighting system that satisfactorily compensates for this bias (see p375, Labour Market Trends, July 1999). However, it is believed that the data are also affected by measurement error in the questions that determine labour force status. Measurement error occurs when the information collected is not a correct reflection of reality - for example a person may be classified as economically inactive when they are in fact unemployed. Such errors may well cancel each other out when looking at crosssectional datasets. However, when considering longitudinal data they are likely to lead to an upward bias in transitions between different labour force categories. This is because they are much more likely to lead to an apparent change of status when the true situation is stable than the reverse. At present ONS has conducted only a preliminary investigation into this issue and further research is under way. Until the results of this research are available users are advised to consider carefully the presentation of results that may be subject to this bias, and to include warnings with their outputs where necessary.

The data that ONS will now be making available on request consists of two types of linked datasets, created using the weighting method to adjust for non-response bias. The two-quarter datasets link data from two consecutive waves, while the five-quarter datasets link across a whole year (for example summer 1999 to summer 2000) and contain data from all five waves. A full series of the data has been produced going back to winter 1992 (the earliest quarter available for linking). Therefore, there are currently 30 two-quarter datasets running from winter 1992/spring 1993 to spring/summer 2000, while there are 27 five-quarter datasets running from winter 1992/winter 1993 to summer 1999/summer 2000. The datasets do not include all variables, but instead have a subset of the most commonly used variables covering the main areas of the survey. Users who request the data will be supplied with a user guide which describes the method of linking and weighting the data, advises on sampling errors and explains how to use the datasets.

For further information on the longitudinal datasets please contact Mike Young, tel. 020 7533 6160, e-mail mike.young@ons.gov.uk

Strategic plan for dissemination of ONS labour market statistics - outcome of consultation

AN ARTICLE in the July issue of Labour Market Trends invited users' views on ONS plans for improvements in the dissemination of labour market statistics. Subsequently, in September, the National Statistics labour market theme working group consulted on its first three-year plan. Comments on the dissemination plans described in the article were received from nine individuals or organisations. In addition, many of those who commented on the three-year plan for the theme made similar points.

The comments (not in any particular order) included:

- interest in the Sub National Data Service (SNDS) for Labour Force Survey (LFS) data and in the capability to construct consistent regional data over time following geography changes;
- support for greater availability of data on the Internet and electronic accessibility of data generally (alongside paper publications);

- the potential publication of a consolidated 'Labour Market Trends Historical Supplement' was supported as a valuable reference document;
- the importance of metadata and interest in seminars for users;
- interest in development of more local level data from the claimant count and the LFS, commenting that development of the UK Local Area Database (LADB) in conjunction with the Local LFS in England sounded promising;
- support for moves to make claimant count cohort and NES panel datasets more accessible, with suggestions that linking the two would be valuable;
- support for the proposed information packs on minority groups, especially ethnic groups and disabled people (and preferably down to local level); and
- other government departments wanting to be involved so that data access arrangements can be developed more

These indications of the areas of dissemination which concern users are helpful and have been fed into implementation plans. The SNDS is now up and running see page 527. The dissemination arrangements for the Local LFS for England and the outcome of the review of the LADB are also described on page 527. It should soon become easier for data to be put into StatBase - the National Statistics database accessible from the Internet - and other developments in electronic access to data are underway. Other developments will be reported in Labour Market Trends as plans become firm. Any person wishing to contribute ideas on the content or format of particular products is invited to contact Frances Sly. Further comments or requests for information about dissemination developments should also be made to Frances Sly, tel. 020 7533 6141, e-mail frances.sly@ons.gov.uk.

Family Expenditure Survey 1999-2000

AVERAGE GROSS weekly household income was £480, up from £457 in 1998-1999, 14 per cent higher than four years earlier after allowing for inflation, according to the latest Family Expenditure Survey (FES). The FES is a continuous survey conducted by ONS. Detailed FES results have been published by ONS in the annual publication Family

The FES shows that average gross weekly household expenditure in the UK was £359 in 1999-2000, up from £352 a year earlier. As in the 1998-1999 survey,

the biggest category of spending was on leisure goods and services, followed by food and non-alcoholic drink. Spending on leisure goods and services continues to rise as a proportion of total expenditure, increasing from 9 per cent of the total in 1970 to just over 17 per cent in 1999-2000. Since 1995-96 average household expenditure on fuel and power has fallen by a fifth, from £14.20 to £11.30 a week. The percentage of households owning a computer rose from 13 per cent in 1985 to 38 per cent in 1999-2000.

Averaged over the past three years,

weekly expenditure varied from £400 in London to £290 in the North East. The biggest contributor to high expenditure in London was housing. London households also spent the most on transport. Households headed by self-employed people had the highest total expenditure, £500 a week, two-and-a-half times that of households with a retired head (£200 per

· Family Spending. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 621369 8, Price £39.50.

OTHER NEWS

Workplace stress

RESEARCH ON stress in the workplace related stress and the illnesses it causes has been published by the International Labour Office (ILO), outlining trends of increasing incidence of mental health problems. The Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development has also issued a briefing on the cost of stress at

The ILO report shows that as many as one in ten workers across a number of European countries and the USA suffer from depression, anxiety, stress or burnout, which leads, in some cases, to hospitalisation and unemployment. The costs to employers were seen in terms of low productivity, reduced profits, high rates of staff turnover and increased costs of recruiting and training staff. In the UK each year nearly three out of ten employees experienced mental health problems, and numerous studies indicated that work-

were common. Although employees' and employers' organisations played an active role in mental health issues, the fundamental issue was seen as getting organisations to recognise and accept that mental health is an important issue.

The Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development report urges employers to be aware of stress at work, as the costs of stress over the next decade were likely to increase rapidly. According to Professor Cary Cooper, BUPA Professor of Organisational Psychology and Health, already high levels of stress were likely to be increased by short-term contract working, teleworking, the use of new technologies and the seven-day, 24-hour working culture. Despite the fact that stress was set to rise, a recent survey suggests that small and medium-sized enterprises were setting an example for good practice. The report also says that the rapidly changing workplace may suit women more than men, as women were generally more used to coping with insecurity, short-termism, and the types of working patterns that can induce stress.

· Mental health in the workplace: Introduction, ILO, 4, Route des Morillons, CH 1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland. The second edition of Stress and Employer Liability, published by the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD) will be released in January 2001. Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development, CIPD House, Camp Road, London SW19 4UX, tel. 020 8263 3232, e-mail n.isles@cipd.co.uk, website www.cipd.co.uk.

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Fax: 020 7533 6186 E-mail: neil.mackinnon@ons.gov.uk

The role of micro-finance for the unemployed

NEW RESEARCH by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research for the International Labour Office shows that the systems for helping unemployed people start their own business are patchy, complicated and often confusing. The research report From Unemployment to Self-Employment: The Role of Micro-Finance found that unemployed people were at a disadvantage in obtaining small loans. Although the government had been running programmes to assist people to start up in business, the unemployed were often omitted, and a lack of adequate initial finance was a huge barrier to becoming self-employed.

Banks were often reluctant to be involved in small individual loan transactions, so governments in a number of industrialised countries had tried to encourage micro-finance to tackle unemployment. Micro-finance encompassed a different, often closer and more personalised relationship between the lender and borrower. The lender was not just a lender, but also a provider of advice and technical assistance. Some argued that small-scale lending leads to selfexploitation and creates unsustainable businesses. However, others saw it as an instrument of welfare reform and the report proposes that there are both economic and social justifications for government intervention to help unemployed people obtain finance to enter self-employment.

There was plenty of assistance available across the country, delivered by public, voluntary and private sector organisations, though there was no central government policy driving or overseeing selfemployment for unemployed people. Instead of resulting in comprehensive and accessible micro-finance assistance, the provision was patchy and inefficient due to overlapping provision, on too small a scale, and lacking in monitoring and assessment. To increase access to loans, alternative sources have been developing such as reinvestment trusts and credit unions, but their coverage was very limited and their

To improve the system of micro-finance for unemployed people to start up in business, it was suggested that all unemployed people should be placed on an equal footing with employed people in business start-up. A strategic approach was recommended where the responsibility for micro-finance is placed within a single body to ensure coherence across policies and the proper monitoring and evaluation of support. One of the main approaches examined was to increase access to

commercial loans through: regulation to reduce domination by large players; better enforcement of discrimination regulation; action to improve access to banking services for poorer clients; and the provision of ongoing support to businesses in their early stages to reduce the likelihood of failure. The report concluded that assistance should be made available equally to all unemployed people irrespective of local conditions and that groups with particular difficulties should be targeted. such as women, ethnic minorities and young people. Additionally, delivery of public sector support should be rationalised at the local level to avoid diseconomies of scale, multiple bidding and confusion over

• From Unemployment to Self-Employment:

The Role of Micro-Finance, by Hilary Metcalf, Theresa V. Crowley, Tracy Anderson and Chris Bainton, National Institute for Economic and Social Research. £9.95 (+£1.00 postage and packing). Available from ILO-London. Millbank Tower, 21-24 Millbank, London SW1P 4QP. tel. 020 7828 6401 e-mail ipu@ilo-london.org.uk.

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

Employment relations

ALL CHANGE AT WORK?, by Neil Millward, Alex Bryson, and John Forth aims to provide an overview of the changes in employment relations policies and practices over the past two decades. Empirical evidence from the Workplace Industrial Relations Survey series is analysed to determine whether there has been a transformation in British employment relations. Change forms the focal point of the book, as the widespread changes in the economic, social and political landscape of Britain are extremely relevant to the developments of workplace employment relations. Each chapter within the book addresses a particular theme in employment relations. Included are chapters on change in the characteristics of the workplace, the management of employees, and the extent to which employees influence the conduct of employers. In addition, the nature of trade union representation among workplaces is looked at, as well as the system of pay and rewards. The prospects for the future in light of the current policy environment are also

The research is based on findings from four large-scale surveys, the Workplace Industrial Relations Survey (WIRS) series of 1980, 1984, and 1990 and the Workplace Employee Relations Survey (WERS) of 1998. Each of the surveys involved interviews with key role-holders and the 1998 survey included a panel survey of continuing workplaces interviewed in both 1990 and 1998 (to illuminate more complex processes of change). The survey remains a collaborative enterprise between four sponsors: the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI); the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC); the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) and the Policy Studies Institute (PSI), supported in part with funds from the Leverhulme Trust. The four surveys provide large-scale, generalisable and verifiable information about employee relations management. The data are

presented in tabular form and the analysis concentrates on changes over time.

The authors highlight the importance of a host of changes in the wider social, political and economic sphere that have affected people at work. The political context, with eighteen years of Conservative rule, changed the British labour market. A period of policy reform involving deregulation and the promotion of private enterprise led to progressive weakening of the framework of statutory employment protection and a gradual tightening of restrictions on the activities of trade unions. Increasing competition and significant shifts in the fortunes of the economy (the occurrence of two recessions) caused many to reassess their methods of competing in an increasingly global workplace. The authors emphasise that developments in the economy and the context of the labour market have affected the way workplaces are managed.

One of the chapters shows that the

characteristics of the population of workplaces (such as the size of the workforce, and the identity of the owner) are important in our understanding of patterns of employment relations. The authors see this as the background on which the analysis of change in employment relations can be described. It is not suggested that there is a deterministic or unidirectional train of causality between changes in the population of workplaces and changes in the character of employment relations. It is recognised that developments in employment relations may be both a product and the architect of change in other spheres. The changing fortunes of service and manufacturing industries and the contraction of the public sector were evident in the period covered by the WIRS series. Also described are changes in the size of the workforce and ownership, which have associations with the changes in employment relations. Internationalisation and advances in technology are other developments relevant to the context of changes in employment relations. Changes in the composition of the workforce are considered, such as the growth in female employment, the decline in the participation of young people, and a shift towards nonstandard forms of employment (part-time and temporary work).

The chapter on the management of employee relations concentrates on the way in which workplace-level employee relations management has developed over time. One of the most significant changes is that the people responsible for managing employee relations in 1998 were quite different from those who were managing it at the beginning of the 1980s. By 1998, 39 per cent of employee relations managers were women compared with 12 per cent in 1980, a strong representation relative to other managerial roles. There has also been a shift occurring in the 1990s, where employee relations were less likely to be handled by generalist managers and more likely to be handled by employment relations specialists (those whose dedicated function is the management of employee relations) and line managers. During the 1980s, around one-sixth of managers responsible for employee relations were employment relations specialists, but between 1990 and 1998 this rose to nearly one-quarter. The significance of the increase in employment relations specialists is in how they differ from other managers responsible for employee relations, for example the increased likelihood that they will hold employee relations qualifications. Other issues addressed in this chapter are: the responsibilities of employee relations managers; external sources of advice for employee relations managers; and information collected and disseminated

One of the issues investigated is whether employees have lost their ability to influence the actions of their employer. Historically trade unions have made up the most established mechanism of employee 'voice' in the workplace. However an examination of union presence, union density and union recognition reveals a weakening of union strength. Evidence suggested that there had been a continuation of the fall in membership density since 1980 with the most pronounced decline in the private sector (declining from 56 per cent in 1980 to 26 per cent in 1998). A fall

Continued on following pagè

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You can also find National Statistics at www.statistics.gov.uk.

Continued from previous page

in the recognition of unions was also noted over the survey period and, by 1998, factors that had been strongly associated with union recognition in the early 1980s manufacturing rather than services, fulltime work and manual employment - had ceased to be so. With the continued decline in union recognition, other indirect channels of collective representation (such as consultative committees and workplace representatives) are also explored. Other mediums of communication such as direct methods, in the form of regular meetings between senior management and the workforce, and problem-solving groups were found to be more prevalent over the 1990s. Broadly, the chapter concludes that employees have not lost their 'voice' as the majority of workplaces in 1998 had some form of communication channel, although the nature of these channels changed a great deal.

In another chapter on trade unions, the strength of trade unions within unionised workplaces is considered in an attempt to find out whether unions still maintain an influence on the workplace or if union recognition is a 'hollow shell'. Union density in workplaces with recognised unions is examined to establish how the density changed over time. Data are shown for different sectors, industries and sizes of establishment. Managerial support for unions is examined briefly to see how this may have affected the falls in union membership density. The implications of varying managerial attitudes are looked at to see if the drops in union density over the survey period can be attributed to the cases with no management support. Another way in which the authors try to test the strength of existing unions is to look at the nature and number of trade union representatives. The chapter goes on to assess a range of measures by which the changing influence of unions in unionised workplaces over

time can be gauged. The extent to which unions participate alongside management in the joint regulation of the workplace - a way of judging whether the unions may have retained their interest - is also considered. The amount that employees are covered by collective agreements and the scope of collective bargaining is analysed as another indicator of the strength of unions. Data tables show the scope of bargaining in relation to items subject to negotiation, and proportions of employees covered by collective bargaining. The authors suggest that industrial action can be a measure of union strength and discuss action over the past two decades to see if it indicates a loss of union power.

One of the main concerns of trade unions is pay, and the authors seek to broaden the inquiries on this topic with a chapter on pay determination and reward systems. The chapter on pay illustrates how the nature and locus of pay determination at workplace level has changed over recent years. As well as providing evidence on the locus of decision making within the main types of pay determination in different sectors, the chapter also looks at coverage of collective bargaining as a mode of pay determination and the bargaining structure. Pay became generally a less negotiated issue and the impact of unions on pay levels declined over the survey period. In 1990, 54 per cent of employees had their pay set by negotiation between management and trade unions: by 1998 that figure was just 40 percent. The complex systems of pay and reward, including different pay schemes and pay dispersion in relation to the workplace average are also studied. The chapter concludes that there was an overall decline in the involvement and influence of trade unions in the setting of pay.

In summing up, the authors review the changes that have happened over the past two decades. They conclude that a shrinkage of the unionised sector has occurred, with a decline in the influence

that unions have upon the workplace using traditional collective bargaining techniques. The authors then go on to attempt to identify the main sources of change. The chapter draws attention to the significance of government policy as a source of change in employment relations. The Conservatives' approach towards industrial relations and a legislative programme to attempt to control the activities of organised labour are seen by the authors as important in the decline in trade union membership. However, it is only on a few specific occasions that the policy of the 18-year Conservative administration could be isolated as the principal agent of change. The changes that are documented throughout the book are regarded by the authors as significant enough to constitute a transformation, implying that there is a replacement of the former system. The authors find it difficult to come up with a possible new model of employment relations, surmising that the nature of employment relationships will almost exclusively be a matter for managerial choice. They conclude that a variety of influences such as government policy and those involved in the relationship process will determine whether any particular model will come to dominate employment

• All change at work? British employment relations 1980-1998, as portrayed

by the Workplace Industrial Relations Survey series, by Neil Millward, Alex Bryson and John Forth. £60 (hardback) ISBN 0 415 20634 0. £20 (paperback) 0 415 20635 9. Available from Routledge, 11 New Fetter Lane, London, EC4P 4EE.



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Labour market statistics quarterly update

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

Improvements introduced

September-November 2000

The LFS Historical Supplement (nsa) is now available on the National Statistics website. Contact: Lester Browne, tel. 020 7533 6143 or e-mail lester.browne@ons.gov.uk.

The booklet, What exactly is the LFS? has been revised and was published in September. Copies can be obtained from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline and it can be found on the National Statistics website. Contact: 020 7533 6094.

ONS introduced an extended range of local area tabulations from the Labour Force Survey in summer 2000 for both quarterly and annual data. *Contact: Tricia Williams, tel. 020 7533 6113 or e-mail tricia.williams@ons.gov.uk*.

Work in progress

ONS is undertaking a project in conjunction with Southampton University to improve estimates of low pay to help measure the effect of the national minimum wage. Contact: Nigel Stuttard, tel. 020 7533 6167 or e-mail nigel.stuttard@ons.gov.uk.

ONS is reviewing the methodology used to calculate claimant count rates. The details were announced in *Labour Market Trends* in September 2000. *Contact: Judi Morgan, tel. 020 7533 6168 or e-mail judi morgan@ons.gov.uk*.

A news item reporting on responses to ONS' plans for future development of the dissemination of labour market statistics appears in this issue of *Labour Market Trends* (see p528). Specific plans for new products and enhancements will appear in this Quarterly Update in future as they are firmed up. *Contact: Frances Sly, tel.* 020 7533 6141 or e-mail frances.sly@ons.gov.uk.

The booklet *How exactly is unemployment measured?* is currently being revised and is due for publication. *Contact: Allan Flowers*, tel. 020 7533 6106 or e-mail allan.flowers@ons.gov.uk.

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

As reported in the September 2000 issue of Labour Market Trends (pp405-8) the Annual Business Inquiry will replace the Annual Employment Survey as the source for employee jobs data from April 2001. ONS is working on revisions to workforce jobs, estimated count rates, productivity rates and hours worked which will all be released at this time. Contact: James Partington, tel. 01928 792545 or e-mail james.partington@ons.gov.uk.

Future developments

In the future, ONS expects to make LFS data available for a wider range of geographical areas, and improve the quality of unemployment rates for small areas based on internationally agreed definitions. *Contact: Tricia Williams*, tel. 020 7533 6113 or e-mail tricia.williams@ons.gov.uk.

ONS is investing heavily in research to estimate the standard error of the annual growth in the Average Earnings Index (AEI). ONS is in the process of coding the methodology and expects the standard errors to be available for quality assurance early in 2001. Once the quality assurance has been completed the estimates will be published. This is broadly in line with the timetable published in Labour Market Trends in September 1999. Contact: Derek Bird, tel. 01928 792614 or e-mail derek.bird@ons.gov.uk.

ONS is developing a new monthly inquiry into the number of vacancies held by employers. The inquiry was launched in November 2000 and is being jointly developed by the Employment, Earnings, and Productivity Division and the Labour Market Division. The goal is to produce quarterly estimates covering the whole economy but as the inquiry is still in the development phase, it is currently of a more limited scope. Contact: Andrew Machin, tel. 020 7533 6162 or e-mail andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk.

December 2000 Labour Market trends December 2000



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Contact: ONS (Tel 020 7533 6363)

Further LFS analyses are included in the LFS Quarterly Supplement. Annual subscription £37. **Contact: The Stationery Office (Tel 0870 6005522)**

LFS HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT

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

LFS USER GUIDE

The LFS User Guide consists of ten volumes - 1) Background & Methodology, 2) LFS Questionnaire, 3) Details of LFS Variables, 4) LFS Standard & Eurostat Derived Variables, 5) LFS Classifications, 6) LFS Local Area Data 7) LFS Variables 1984-91 8) Household and Family Data, 9) Eurostat and Eurostat Derived Variables, and 10) Regrossing. Volumes 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 cost £5 each. Volumes 3 and 4 cost £10 each. Complete LFS User Guide is £55. Subscription or User Guide contact: Barbara Louca (Tel 020 7533 6179)

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RESEARCH USE OF LFS

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

For information Tel 01206 872001

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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.

aims to foster awareness and understanding of labour market statistics from a range of sources. If you have any comments or suggestions for topics to be included please contact Shahanaz Gani at the Office for National Statistics, email shahanaz.gani@ons.gov.uk; tel. 020 7533 5293.

Contents for December 2000

Ethnic groups by economic activity and region (LFS)

Reasons for people leaving jobs (LFS)

Job-related training (LFS)

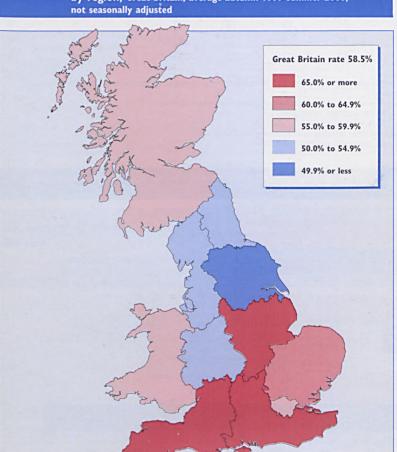
Highest qualification held by older people and the unemployed (LFS)

Disabled people and the labour market (LFS)

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

Ethnic groups by economic activity and region

Working-age^a employment rates for ethnic minority groups by region; Great Britain; average autumn 1999-summer 2000,



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

The Labour Market Statistics Helpline receives many calls about the economic status of people in ethnic groups. Many callers are interested in regional statistics for ethnic minorities to set the context for monitoring employment rates. Figure 1 shows employment rates for ethnic minority groups by region for the average of autumn 1999 to summer 2000. This information is collected in the Great Britain LFS (but not in Northern Ireland).

- On average 1.4 million people, 58.5 per cent of the working-age population of ethnic minority groups, were in employment compared with 75.9 per cent for White people.
- The areas with the highest employment rates for ethnic minorities in the population were South West, South East and the East Midlands with 70.0, 68.0 and 65.9 per cent respectively.
- O Yorkshire and the Humber had the lowest employment rate with just under half the working age population of ethnic minorities in employment.
- For comparison, among White people the highest employment rates were in the South East, South West and in the East with 80.9, 79.1 and 79.0 respectively. The lowest employment rate for White people was in the North East with 68.1 per
- Ethnic minorities form a greater proportion of the population in some regions than others. The area with the highest ethnic minority density was Greater London with 25.8 per cent. Scotland and the North East had the lowest ethnic minority populations with 1.7 and 1.4 per cent.

December 2000

Source: Labour Force Survey

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Ethnic groups by economic activity and region (cont.)

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

- According to the LFS, there were 2.8 million members of ethnic minority groups in Great Britain in summer 2000 aged 16 and over, of whom 1.3 million were in employment.
- Among the ethnic minority groups, Blacks and Indians had the highest working-age economic activity rate, both at 74 per cent, but the Indian grouping had the highest employment rate at 69 per cent.
- The Pakistani/Bangladeshi group had the highest ILO unemployment rate, with nearly one in five economically active people unemployed (this compares with one in 20 economically active white people).
- All ethnic groups had lower activity rates for women than for men. The largest difference was for the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group, where the rate for men was almost two-and-ahalf times that for women.

There is a great deal of interest in the type of employment undertaken by people of different ethnicity. Figure 2 gives the proportion of people in employment who work parttime, by sex for white and nonwhite groups.

- Men from ethnic minority groups were more likely to be working part-time than their White counterparts (16 per cent compared with 9 per cent).
- By contrast, overall, women from ethnic minorities were less likely to work part-time than Whites (35 per cent compared with 45 per cent).

Economic activity by ethnic group; Great Britain; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	In employment (000s)	ILO unemployed (000s)	Total economically active (000s)	All aged 16 and over (000s)	Economic activity rate (%) 16 - 59/64	Employment rate (%) 16 - 59/64	ILO unemployment rate (%) all 16+
All							
White	22,788	1,368	27,275	42,595	80.7	76.6	5.0
All ethnic minority group	s 1,292	218	1,730	2,750	68	60	13
Blacka	449	85	578	838	74	63	15
Indian	390	38	502	756	74	69	8
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	188	51	290	568	55	45	18
Chinese	50	*	68	120	62	57	*
Other Origins ^b	214	38	292	468	65	56	-13
Men							
White	12,022	813	15,046	20,791	85.7	81.0	5.4
All ethnic minority group	s 697	134	999	1,372	78	68	13
Blacka	216	49	299	402	81	68	16
Indian	209	23	285	381	82	75	8
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	132	36	212	299	76	63	17
Chinese	24	*	36	58	68	59	*
Other Origins ^b	117	22	167	232	74	65	13
Women							
White	10,766	555	12,230	21,804	75.1	71.6	4.5
All ethnic minority group	s 594	83	731	1,377	58	51	- 11
Blacka	234	36	279	436	68	59	13
Indian	181	15	217	375	66	62	7
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	56	15	78	269	32	25	19
Chinese	26	*	32	62	56	55	*
Other Origins ^b	97	17	125	236	55	48	13

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Sampling errors are proportionately greater the smaller the estimate, and fluctuations from quarter to quarter in estimates for An estimate of 10,000 (the smallest released) has an approximate 95% confidence interval of +/- 4,000.

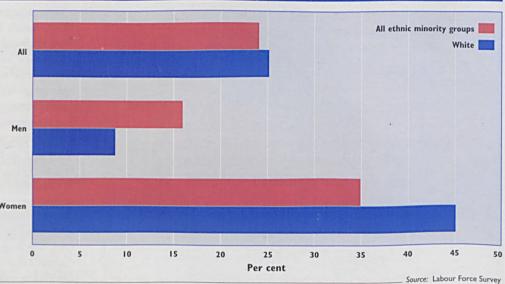
Does not include people who did not state their ethnic group.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

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

b Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

Proportion of all in employment working part-time; Great Britain; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Calculation of percentages includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.

a Whether working full-time or part-time is based on respondent's own ass

Job-related training

Table Working-agea employees receiving job-related training; United Kingdom, various quarters

	Seasonally adj	usted	Not seasonally	adjusted
	Thousands	(%)	Thousands	(%)
Spring 1996	3,051	13.8	3,271	14.8
Spring 1997	3,255	14.4	3,472	15.4
Spring 1998	3,385	14.7	3,599	15.6
Spring 1999	3,513	14.9	3,723	15.9
Summer 1999	3,545	15.0	3,199	13.5
Autumn 1999	3,557	15.0	3,683	15.5
Winter 1999/2000	3,472	14.6	3,456	14.6
Spring 2000	3,605	15.1	3,833	16.1
Summer 2000	3,835	15.8	3,545	14.7

a Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.
b Includes both on- and off-the-job training received in the past four weeks.
c Percentages are expressed as proportions of the total employees.

Source: Labour Force Survey

employees of working age had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview during summer

Table 3 shows a breakdown of

those employees in receipt of job-

Many requests for LFS data about

training are received by the DfEE

workforce training enquiry point

(0114 259 3489). Table 2 gives seasonally adjusted and unadjusted

figures for employees in receipt of

job-related training for various

1 In summer 2000, 15.8 per cent

of employees had been in

receipt of job-related training

in the past four weeks

(seasonally adjusted figures).

• Seasonally adjusted, 3.8 million

2000.

quarters.

Working-agea employees receiving job-related training, by region;

related training, by region. • During summer 2000 women were more likely to have received job-related training than men in all regions (not seasonally adjusted figures). • The table also shows that the incidence of job-related training was highest in

London, the South East and North West. Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales had the lowest incidence of job-related training. There were some interesting

differences between ethnic groups. Table 4 gives a breakdown using data for Great Britain by ethnic origin for summer 2000.

- Employees from the Pakistani/ Bangladeshi group were, overall, less likely to have received job-related training in the previous four weeks than White employees.
- Employees from the Black and 'other origins' ethnic groups were more likely to have received training than their White counterparts.
- A similar proportion of employees in the White and Indian ethnic groups received job-related training in the past four weeks. However, female employees in the Indian group were less likely to have received training than White employees.

United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

				Т	housands and	per cent	
	Al		Mei	n	Women		
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	
All employees	3,545	14.7	1,779	13.8	1,766	15.8	
Government office region							
England	3,072	15.1	1,539	14.1	1,532	16.3	
North East	143	14.7	70	13.5	74	16.	
North West	417	15.2	204	13.8	212	16.	
Yorkshire and the Humber	306	14.8	149	13.4	157	16.	
East Midlands	254	14.3	131	13.6	123	15.	
West Midlands	312	14.5	151	13.1	160	16.	
East	325	14.2	161	13.2	163	15.	
London	466	16.4	236	15.5	230	17.	
South East	544	15.7	279	14.9	266	16.	
South West	304	15.1	158	14.9	146	15.3	
Wales	143	13.2	74	12.9	69	13.6	
Scotland	276	13.1	140	12.7	136	13.	
Northern Ireland	53	9.1	25	8.1	28	10.3	
Working age is defined as men aged	16 to 64 and we	mon agod 16 to	. 50		Source: Labour F	orce Surv	

a Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.
b Includes both on- and off-the-job training received in the past four weeks.
c Percentages are expressed as proportions of the total employees in each group.

Working-agea employees receiving job-related training, by ethnic origin; Great Britain; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

					Thousands and	per cent
	All		Men		Wom	en
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
White	3,275	14.7	1,643	13.8	1,633	15.8
Blackd	85	19.3	42	19.4	44	19.1
Indian	57	14.9	32	15.4	25	14.2
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	22	11.9	13	9.9	*	*
Other originse	50	19.1	24	17.0	26	21.6

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

a Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

b Includes both on- and off-the-job training received in the past four weeks.

c Percentages are expressed as proportions of the total employees in each group.

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

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3 Disabled people and the labour market

A regular topic of interest among callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is the labour market status of disabled people. LFS respondents can be defined as having a current long-term disability covered by the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) or a work-limiting disability, or both. A definition of current long-term disability including all those who report having either a current DDA-covered disability or a work-limiting disability gives the most comprehensive and coherent coverage of disability. Table 5 shows the economic activity status, and Figure 3 the ILO unemployment rates, of people according to whether they were disabled or not under this broad

- In spring 2000 there were 6.8 million people of working age with long-term disabilities in the UK, just over half of whom were men (53 per cent).
- Those who were not disabled were much more likely to be economically active than those who were disabled (86 per cent compared with 52 per cent). This was the case for both men
- Non-disabled men and women were also much more likely to be in employment than those who were disabled (87 per cent compared with 50 per cent for men and 76 per cent compared with 44 per cent for women).
- 1 Disabled people in employment-were slightly more likely than non-disabled people to work part-time (28 per cent compared with 23 per cent).
- 1 The rates of ILO unemployment (Figure 3) were much higher for the disabled compared with the nondisabled (10 per cent compared with 5 per cent).
- 1 Disabled people who were unemployed were also much more likely than non-disabled to have been unemployed for at least a year (38 per cent compared with 23 per cent).
- 1 Disabled people were much more likely to be economically inactive than non-disabled people, (48 per cent overall compared with 14 per cent). The difference was greater for men (44 per cent compared with 8 per cent). For disabled women, the percentage who were economically inactive was higher at 52 per cent, but it was also higher for the non-disabled at 21 per cent.
- Among the economically inactive, disabled people were more likely than non-disabled people to want a job. This was true for both men and

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

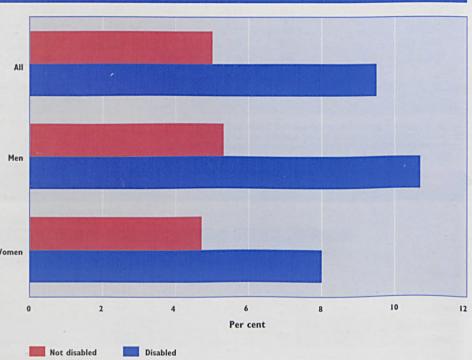
						Per cen	
	M	en	W	omen	All		
	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled	
Economically active	55.7	91.9	48.1	79.3	52.1	85.9	
In employment	49.7	87.0	44.2	75.6	47.1	81.6	
Working full time	43.3	80.6	22.9	43.6	33.7	62.9	
Working part time	6.4	6.4	21.3	32.0	13.4	18.6	
ILO unemployed	6.0	4.9	3.9	3.7	5.0	4.3	
ILO unemployed for less than I year	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	
ILO unemployed for at least I year	2.6	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.0	
ILO unemployment rate ^c	10.7	5.3	8.0	4.7	9.5	5.0	
Economically inactive	44.3	8.1	51.9	20.7	47.9	14.1	
Wants job	16.2	2.4	16.2	5.7	16.2	4.0	
Does not want job	28.1	5.7	35.7	14.9	31.7	10.1	
All people of working agea (=100%) (millions)	3.6	15.4	3.2	14.1	6.8	29.5	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Source: Labour Force Survey

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



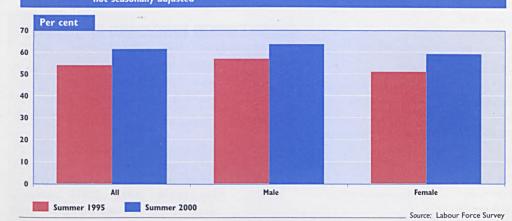


- The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure,
 Working age is defined as 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.
- Current long-term health problem or disability.



Reasons for people leaving jobs

Figure 4 Proportion of people of working age who had recently left a job that were in employment in the reference week; United Kingdom; summer 1995 and 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Working age people who had recently left a job, by sex; whether employed in the reference week; and reason for leaving; United Kingdom; summer 1995 and 2000 not seasonally adjusted

		Status in the re	ference week	
	In empl	oyment	Not in em	ployment
	Summer 1995	Summer 2000	Summer 1995	Summer 2000
All				
Made redundant, voluntary redundancy	11	9	17	17
Temporary job ended	14	9	23	19
Resigned	32	43	14	22
Gave up work for health reasons	*	*	8	5
Gave up work for family, personal reasons	8	6	14	15
Other reasons ^b	34	32	25	22
Total (thousands=100 per cent)	593	733	508	459
Men				
Made redundant, voluntary redundancy	13	9	22	23
Temporary job ended	14	10	23	22
Resigned	32	43	П	22
Gave up work for health reasons	*	*	8	*
Gave up work for family, personal reasons	7	4	6	7
Other reasons ^b	33	33	29	21
Total (thousands=100 per cent)	329	398	251	229
Women				
Made redundant, voluntary redundancy	9	9	11	11
Temporary job ended	13	8	23	16
Resigned	32	43	17	21
Gave up work for health reasons	*	*	7	7
Gave up work for family, personal reasons	9	8	22	22
Other reasons ^b	35	32	20	23
Total (thousands=100 per cent)	264	334	257	230

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

See red box.
 Includes those who said they had retired, were dismissed or had another unspecified reason.

Information from the Labour Force Survey on people who have recently left a job

People who are not in employment during the reference week, but who have worked at some point within the last eight years are asked the year and month in which they left their last job. In this analysis those not in employment are people who left their last job in the month of the reference week or the two previous

Everyone in employment is asked 'have you left any paid job in the last three months?' For this analysis, in order to minimise the disparity in the time period since leaving a job (compared with those not in employment) the coverage has been restricted to those who answered 'yes' to the above question and who started their current job in the month of the reference week or two previous calendar months.

The total numbers employed, unemployed and inactive change by relatively small amounts from one quarter to the next. However, these net changes mask large flows of people between economic statuses and jobs. For example, according to LFS estimates for summer 2000, 1.2 million people of working age had recently left a job (see red box). People can leave jobs for a wide variety of reasons. They may leave voluntarily (for example to go to a better job or to enjoy early retirement) or they may have been dismissed or made redundant.

Figure 4 compares the proportions of people of working age who had recently left a job that were in employment during the reference week between 1995 and 2000. Table 6 shows the reasons why people left their last job and whether they were employed during the reference week.

- In summer 2000, 62 per cent of those who had recently left a job were in employment in the reference week compared with 54 per cent for summer 1995. The figures were higher for men than women in both periods.
- More than two-fifths (43 per cent) of those who had changed jobs had resigned from their previous job in 2000 compared with nearly a third (32 per cent) in 1995. The percentage of people resigning was also much higher in 2000 than in 1995 for recent leavers not in employment (22 per cent compared with 14 per cent).
- Among recent job leavers both those in employment and those not in employment showed compensating falls in most other categories, particularly those who had left because a temporary job had ended.
- The main difference between the patterns for men and women in both years among those not in employment was that women were much more likely than men to have given up work for family and personal reasons. The fact that many women take a break from employment in order to raise children helps explain why the proportions in employment in the reference week were higher for men than women.

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Highest qualification held by older people and the unemployed

The LFS is a useful source of information on highest qualifications held (see red box). Table 7 compares the highest qualifications held by those under 50 with those aged 50 to state pension age, for summer 2000. Information on qualifications is not sought from men aged 65 and over or women aged 60 or over.

- Overall, 22 per cent of people stated that their highest qualification was GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent. The difference between the sexes was considerable with 27 per cent of women stating this as their highest qualification compared with only 17 per cent of men.
- Women aged 16-49 were almost as likely as men to state higher education as their highest qualification, (24 and 25 per cent respectively). The difference gets somewhat greater with age; for example, 19 per cent of women aged 50-59 stated higher education as their highest qualification compared with 22 per cent of men aged 50-64.
- The proportion of those with no qualifications was twice as high among those aged 50 and above as for younger people. The difference between the sexes is also noticeable. For example, only 15 per cent of women and 12 per cent of men aged 16-49 had no qualifications compared with 34 per cent of women and 22 per cent of men aged 50-59/64.
- O Compared with those under the age of 50, older people were less likely to have formal qualifications and the types of qualifications differ. This may reflect the fact that different qualifications were available when these people were younger, particularly trade apprenticeships. Around one in ten men aged 16-49 had a trade apprenticeship, compared with around one in five men aged 50 and over. Older men are also around four times as likely as older women to have a trade apprenticeship as their highest qualification.

Another area of interest concerning highest qualifications is those held by ILO unemployed people. Figure 5 shows the differences between the working-age population and the 1.6 million people who were ILO unemployed.

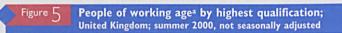
- 1 The ILO unemployed were more likely to have no qualifications than the working-age population overall (25 per cent compared with 17 per cent). However, a greater proportion of men than women who were ILO unemployed had no qualifications, while the opposite relationship was true for the working-age population as a whole.
- A greater percentage of women than men who were ILO unemployed had higher education as their highest qualification (17 per cent and 13 per cent respectively).
- A greater proportion of ILO unemployed men had GCE A-level or equivalent/trade apprenticeship than women (20 per cent compared with 15 per cent) but unemployed men were less likely than women to have GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent (22 per cent compared with 29 per cent).

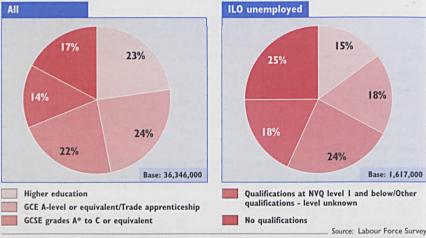
Highest qualification, by sex and age; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

					Per cent	
1	All	М	en	Women		
16-49	50-59/64	16-49	50-64	16-49	50-59	
24	21	25	22	24	19	
17	9	19	12	16	6	
7	14	10	21	3	5	
25	12	20	9	30	17	
7	4	6	1	7	7	
7	13	7	13	6	12	
13	27	12	22	15	34	
27,703	8,643	14,046	4,992	13,657	3,650	
	24 17 7 25 7 7	24 21 17 9 7 14 25 12 7 4 7 13 13 27	16-49 50-59/64 16-49 24 21 25 17 9 19 7 14 10 25 12 20 7 4 6 7 13 7 13 27 12	16-49 50-59/64 16-49 50-64 24 21 25 22 17 9 19 12 7 14 10 21 25 12 20 9 7 4 6 1 7 13 7 13 13 27 12 22	All Men Word 16-49 50-59/64 16-49 50-64 16-49 24 21 25 22 24 17 9 19 12 16 7 14 10 21 3 25 12 20 9 30 7 4 6 1 7 7 13 7 13 6 13 27 12 22 15	

a Includes those who did not state their highest qualification

Source: Labour Force Survey





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

Qualifications information

The broad qualification groupings used in this item include the following equivalents:

Higher education Higher degree NVQ levels 4 or 5 First degree Other degree level qualification Higher education below degree level Higher level BTEC or SCOTVEC HNC or HND RSA higher diploma Teaching qualifications Nursing qualifications

GCE A-level or equivalent Advanced GNVQ BTEC or SCOTVEC National Certificate RSA advanced diploma City & Guilds advanced craft A or AS levels Scottish highers

GCSE Grades A* to C or equivalent NVQ level 2 Intermediate GNVQ BTEC or SCOTVEC first or general diploma City & Guilds craft GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent CSE grade I

Qualifications at NVQ level I or below NVO level I Foundation GNVQ BTEC or SCOTVEC first or general certificate Other RSA qualifications Other City & Guilds qualifications GCSE grades D to G CSE below grade I YT certificate

Further information on the qualification levels of people in England is available in the DfEE Statistical First Release 09/2000 - The Level of Highest Qualification Held by Young People and Adults: England 1999 on the DfEE statistics website www.dfee.gov.uk/statistics.

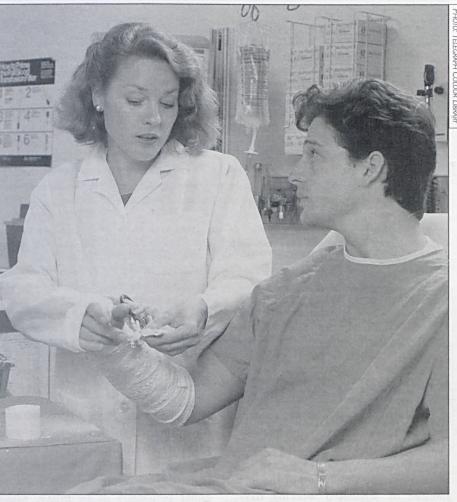
eature

Sickness absence

By Gareth Roberts, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- In spring and summer 2000 nearly 1.9 million working days were lost each week due to sickness absence among employees.
- The occurrence of sickness absence is generally higher for female employees and employees aged 16-34. Absence is substantially lower for people in professional, managerial and administrative positions. Sickness occurrence on the whole is higher for public sector and full-time employees.
- Sick employees were more likely to take one day off per week if they were under 50 years of age, while employees aged over 50 were more likely to take 5 days or more off.
- At the request of key users, a revised set of sickness absence questions was introduced into the Labour Force Survey in spring 2000. The questions provide a more accurate method of calculating the number of working days lost to illness or injury.
- The proportion of working days lost to illness or injury recorded in spring and summer 2000 is substantially lower than previous years. The main factor in this reduction is the exclusion of people who were ill or injured on non-working days, or whose scheduled working days were described as 'not relevant'.



This article looks at improvements in the data on sickness absence resulting from new questions introduced in the Labour Force Survey.

Introduction

ONE AREA on which the Labour Force Survey (LFS) collects information is sickness absence in the workplace. Until winter 1999/2000, the LFS asked respondents about days off work due to illness or injury and then asked about the number of days on which they were too ill to work (including non-working days). As these sickness questions did not differentiate between respondents who were scheduled to work and those who were not meant to work, it was not possible to calculate the number of actual working days lost to illness or injury.

The Cabinet Office and HM

Treasury felt that the existing questions about sickness absence were inadequate. The Cabinet Office required better information about sickness in the whole economy and wanted to monitor sick absence in the public and private sectors. The new questions enabled 'days lost through sickness absence as a proportion of the number of days on which an employee was scheduled to work' to be calculated for the first time. The new questions, introduced in spring 2000, now also make it possible to identify on which day(s) of the week the respondent was absent (see Box 1).

Box I Revisions made to sickness questions

Prior to spring 2000, three questions SICK, SIKDAY and SIKSUN were used to generate information on sickness absence in the United Kingdom.

- SICK asked respondents if they had had any days off due to sickness or injury. This was asked of all persons in employment during the reference week.
- SIKDAY was concerned with all the days the respondent was sick or injured, even if they would not normally work on some of those days. This was asked to people responding 'Yes' to SICK.
- SIKSUN established whether or not the days on which the respondent was sick or injured included a Sunday. This was asked to people who were sick or injured for between one and six days in the reference week.

From spring 2000, at the request of key users, new questions were introduced. Respondents are now asked to register on which days of the week (if any) they were supposed to work during the reference week. The new questions also allow for individual days of the week to be recorded where the respondent had been absent from work due to illness or injury. The sickness absence questions now used are ACTWKDY, ILLWK and ILLDAYS.

- ACTWKDY establishes the particular day of the week the respondent was scheduled to work during the reference week. The term 'scheduled to work' means days when the employer had asked and expected the employee to work. If the respondent was on annual or maternity leave, they are coded as 'not working at all'. Some people, particularly self-employed people, may have no regular schedule of work and if the respondent insists that they can't answer the question, they are coded as 'scheduled days not relevant'.
- ILLWK is a replacement for the question SICK which was used previously, but does not include responses from people who were not scheduled to work during the reference week or whose scheduled working days were not relevant.
- ILLDAYS records on which particular day(s) in the reference week, when scheduled to work, the respondent was absent from work. Prior to spring 2000, only Sunday could be identified as a particular day that the respondent had been absent through sickness or injury.

The text of the old and new questions is given in the technical note.

Analysis

There are two types of sickness absence rates observed in the analysis: 'sickness absence rate' which measures the total number of working days lost to sickness as a proportion of the total number of scheduled working days; and 'occurrence of sickness absence', which looks at the total number of employees who were ill for at least one day during the reference week as a pro-

portion of total employees who were number of working days lost to sick-scheduled to work.

number of working days lost to sickness and at the occurrence of sickness

As the sickness questions were new for spring 2000, there were no data to carry forward from previous quarters in cases of non-response. This meant that all spring responses were answered either personally or by proxy, which could account for a higher proportion of missing cases. For this reason, focus should be on the summer figures.

The following analysis looks at the

Table 1 Absence rates due to sickness or injury: United Kingdom: spring/summer 2000 not season

number of working days lost to sickness and at the occurrence of sickness absence broken down by length of absence, age, sex, occupation, industry, region of residence, public/private sector and full-time/part-time.

Number of days lost to sickness absence

Table 1 shows sickness absence rates of employees for spring and summer

- State Park State And State	Spring 2000			Summer 2000						
	Scheduled to work (000s)	Absent from work (000s)	Per cent absent on that day	Per cent of sickness taken	Scheduled to work (000s)	Absent from work (000s)	Per cent absent on that day	Per cent of sickness taken		
Monday	16,775	318	1.9	17	18,193	338	1.9	18		
Tuesday	18,436	357	1.9	19	18,882	364	1.9	19		
Wednesday	18,577	363	2.0	19	18,971	359	1.9	19		
Thursday	18,453	377	2.0	20	18,911	354	1.9	19		
Friday	17,536	363	2.1	19	18,506	349	1.9	18		
Saturday	4,685	71	1.5	4	4,970	78	1.6	4		
Sunday	2,445	46	1.9	2	2,640	49	1.9	3		
All working days	96,907	1,895	2.0	100	103,389	1,890	1.8	100		
Not working at all	1,287				2,611					
Scheduled working days not relevan	it 392				459					
Missing cases	1,539				1					

Source: Labour Force Survey

2000. There were almost 1.9 million working days lost to sickness or injury per week during these quarters. This figure accounted for 2 per cent of the total scheduled working days in spring and 1.8 per cent in summer. For spring, Friday had the highest percentage of absentees, while for the summer quarter, the daily percentage of absentees was fairly uniform throughout the week.

One of the improvements that have been made to the sickness absence questions is that those respondents who were sick or injured among the (2.6 million) employees who were not working during summer 2000 (due to holiday leave, for example) would have previously been coded as 'absent from work'.

The number of missing cases decreases dramatically between spring and summer from over 1.5 million to 1,000. This could explain why the number of employees 'not scheduled to work' dur-

ing the summer increased more than twofold from the spring.

Occurrence and length of sickness absence in reference week

Through analysing ILLWK and ILLDAYS, it was possible to identify the number of days each respondent took off due to sickness during the reference week. Table 2 shows these data for spring and summer 2000 for all in employment, while Table 3 shows the same breakdown for employees only. In spring, approximately 700,000 employees (3 per cent) were absent for at least one day. Of those, 37 per cent were absent for one day and 27 per cent were absent for five or more days. In the summer quarter, the percentage of people who were absent from work due to sickness fell to 2.8 per cent.

Comparing the occurrence of sickness absence before and after the introduction of the new questions

The percentage of employees who were absent from work due to sickness for at least one day in the week was 3 per cent during spring 2000 and 2.8 per cent during the summer 2000. The percentage rates for previous spring and summer quarters were 4 per cent and over. The number of cases where 'actual hours worked' were lower than 'usual hours worked' due to sickness or injury remained relatively constant in both spring and summer quarters between 1996 and 2000. This would indicate that the fall in the number of people absent for at least one day a week between the old and new questions was largely due to

Number of days unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury; all in employment by sex; United Kingdom;
Number of days unable to work in the reference week due to sickless of injury, all in employment by sex, Officea Ringdom,
to the same of the
spring/summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

Sp	ring 2000	ng 2000 Summer 2000										
	Male (000s)	Per cent	Female (000s)	Per cent	AII (000s)	Per cent	Male (000s)	Per cent	Female (000s)	Per	All (000s)	Per
At least one working day off in the												
reference week	363	2.5	380	3.2	743	2.9	380	2.5	369	3.0	750	2.7
Number and percentage of whom												
unable to work for:												
I day	129	36	145	38	274	37	148	39	139	38	288	38
2 days	71	20	68	18	139	19	65	17	71	19	136	18
3 days	28	8	38	10	66	9	30	8	- 34	9	64	9
4 days	28	8	31	8	59	8	20	5	29	8	48	- 6
5-7 days	107	29	99	26	205	28	117	31	97	26	214	29
All in employment not absent	13,944		11,332		25,276		15,081		12,239		27,320	
All in employment	14,307		11,712		26,019		15,461		12,608		28,069	
										Commen	Labour Fore	- C

^aExcludes those who did not respond to the sickness absence questions.

Number of days unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury; all employees by sex;^a United Kingdom; spring/summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Spring 2000						Summer	2000				
	Male (000s)	Per cent	Female (000s)	Per cent	All (000s)	Per cent	Male (000s)	Per cent	Female (000s)	Per cent	All (000s)	Per cent
At least one working day off in the												
reference week	324	2.7	367	3.4	691	3.0	334	2.6	354	3.0	687	2.8
Number and percentage of whom												
unable to work for:												
I day	116	36	141	38	256	37	125	37	132	37	257	37
2 days	63	19	67	18	129	19	61	18	67	19	128	19
3 days	25	8	36	10	61	9	26	8	33	9	59	9
4 days	25	8	`30	8	55	8	16	5	27	8	44	6
5-7 days	95	29	29	26	190	27	105	31	94	27	199	29
All employees not absent	11,731		10,435		22,166		12,702		11,290		23,993	
All employees	12,055		10,803		22,858		13,036		11,644		24,680	
										Source:	Labour Ford	e Survey

^aExcludes those who did not respond to the sickness absence questions.

the exclusion of people who were not scheduled to work, using the new questions.

Occurrence of sickness absence by age

Figure 1 shows the occurrence of sickness absence by age group. A higher percentage of employees aged 16-34 were absent from work due to sickness or injury than in other age groups. For employees above pensionable age, the occurrence of sickness absence fell faster between the spring and summer quarters than for other age groups. Sick employees were more likely to take only one day off per week if they were under fifty years of age, while people aged fifty years and over were more likely to take five days or more off. The occurrence of sickness absence is considerably higher for employees with a disability. During summer 2000, 6.6 per cent of employees with a reported disability were absent for at least one day during the reference week, while the absence rate for employees who were not disabled was 2.4 per cent.

Occurrence of sickness absence by sex

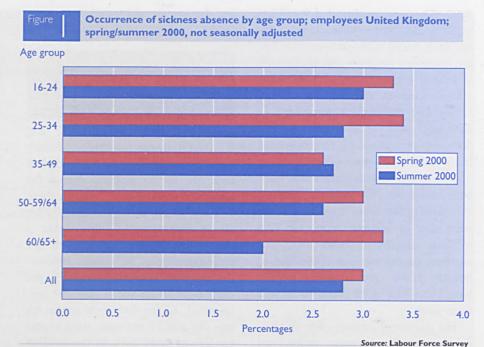
Figure 2 shows the occurrence of sickness absence for employees by sex for spring and summer 2000. Females can be seen to have a higher absence rate due to sickness or injury than males.

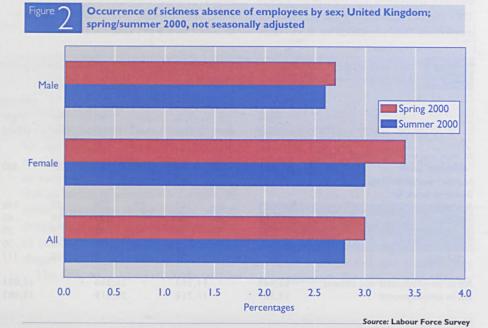
Occurrence of sickness absence by occupation

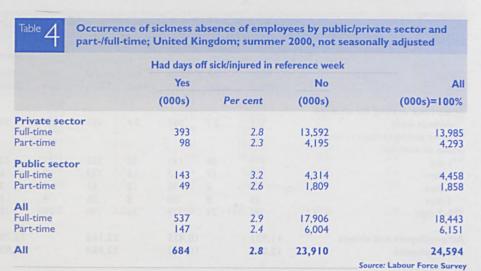
Occupations are coded into nine Standard Occupational Classification groups. *Figure 3* shows that the occurrence of sickness absence in the workplace was lower in management and administrators and professional occupations. The occurrence of sickness absence was higher in clerical, secretarial occupations.

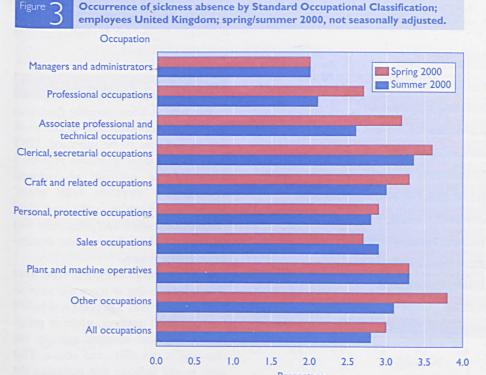
Occurrence of sickness absence by industry

Using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), industries have been placed into eight groups.

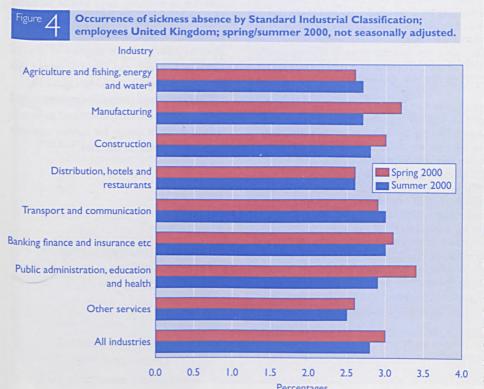












Source: Labour Force

 ${\tt a}$ Grouped together as sample sizes for the SIC sectors are too small to produce a reliable estimate.

'Workplace outside UK' has been omitted and 'agriculture and fishing' and 'energy and water' have been grouped together as both samples were too small individually to provide reliable estimates. From *Figure 4*, it can be seen that the occurrence of sickness absence was lower in agriculture and fishing, energy and water, distribution, hotels and restaurants and other services, while higher rates were observed for manufacturing and public administration, education and health.

Occurrence of sickness absence by region of residence

Figure 5 shows the occurrence of sickness absence broken down into twelve geographical regions of the UK. Northern Ireland and the North East showed a substantially lower occurrence rate than other regions. While the majority of regions experienced a drop in sickness absence from spring to summer, London, and, to a lesser extent, the North East showed increases.

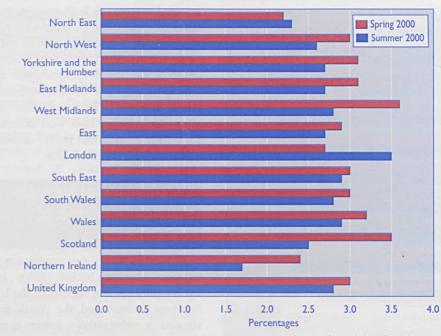
Occurrence of sickness absence by public and private sector and by full-time and part-time

Table 4 compares the occurrence of sickness absence for employees by public or private sector job and by full-or part-time job for summer 2000. The occurrence of sickness is generally lower for employees in the private sector and employees who work part-time.

Sickness absence among the self-employed

The majority of the analysis contained in this article looks at the occurrence of sickness absence for employees only. This is partly due to a greater user interest in data on employees in this subject area, and partly because ONS consider these data to be more informative for employees than for the self-employed. Of the self-employed persons answering the question on scheduled working days in spring 2000, 7.6 per cent (7.3 per cent in

Occurrence of sickness absence by region of residence; employees United Kingdom; spring/summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted.



Source: Labour Force Survey

Box 2 Proposed derived variables

To analyse further the sickness questions, derived variables (DVs) can be created. ONS is considering developing the following DVs:

As ACTWKDY(1-7) and ILLDAY(1-7) are multi-coded questions, DVs could be created to find (i) the number of people working on a particular day and (ii) occurrence of sickness absence across different days of the week. Creating these DVs would make it easier to calculate sickness absence rates.

For example, responses to ACTWKDY might not necessarily code Monday into ACTWKDYI and Tuesday into ACTWKDY2 etc. Therefore, as Monday could potentially be recorded in any ACTWKDY(1-7) it makes any direct analysis on individual days awkward.

One advantage that the old sickness questions had over the new ones was that the question SIKDAY recorded the exact number of days the respondents were absent from work during the reference week. This cannot be done directly with any of the new questions. To obtain the same information as SIKDAY, both ILLWK and ILLDAYS need to be used. For example, to find the number of people who were absent for exactly one day from the old questions, only cases where SIKDAY=1 would need to be found. To make the same calculation with the new questions, cases where ILLDAYSI=1-7 and ILLDAYS2=-9 (NA) need to be totalled using ILLWK. To calculate the number of people absent for exactly 2 days, cases where ILLDAYS2=1-7 and ILLDAYS3=-9 need to be calculated. This needs to be done as ILLDAYS is a multi-coded question. A DV could therefore be designed to calculate the exact number of days taken off by respondents due to illness or injury.

ONS would welcome users' views (if possible by late January 2001) on these proposals and would also be interested in knowing other types of analyses that you are likely to require, so that further relevant and useful DVs can be produced for the spring quarter 2001.

summer 2000) felt their scheduled working days were not relevant compared to 1.6 per cent of employees (1.9 per cent in summer 2000).

Conclusion

The new sickness absence questions now allow individual days of the week lost to sickness to be recorded. ONS believes that these questions provide a more reliable estimate of sickness absence and therefore fulfil users' needs. It is hard to make any clear comparisons when analysing only two quarters of data, but certain conclusions can be drawn.

The percentage of people who were absent for one day or more due to sickness or injury was 3 per cent and below for both 2000 quarters, while in previous spring and summer quarters the rate was 4 per cent and above. This drop would indicate that replacing the question SICK with ILLWK has filtered out at least some of the respondents who were sick or injured in the reference week but were not scheduled to work. The modification of this question was the principal reason for improving the old sickness questions.

It was also possible to calculate the number of working days lost to sickness absence and identify the particular days on which sickness absence was higher. Prior to 2000, only the number of days of sickness absence and whether or not this included a Sunday could be calculated.

The proposed derived variables based on the new questions, described in Box 2, would make it easier for further analysis to be carried out on the data.

Further information For further information please contact: Gareth Roberts, Room B2/08, Office for National Statistics.

I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 200, e-mail gareth.roberts@ons.gov.uk,

tel. 020 7533 5262.

Technical note

Sickness questions in the LFS 1992-1999: incidence, duration of sickness

SICK - Did you have any days off work in the week ending Sunday the [date] because you were sick or injured?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

APPLIES IF IN WORK DURING REF WEEK.

APPLIES IF WRKING= I (paid work in ref wk)

OR JBAWAY= I (has a job/business but away from

it in ref wk)

OR OWNBUS= I (unpaid work for own business in

ref wk)

OR RELBUS= I (unpaid work for relative's business

in ref wk)

OR NEWDEAL= 3 (subsidised employment), 4 (volun-

tary sector), 5 (environmental task force), 7 (assisted self employment)

OR YTETMP= I (employer based work training),

2 (project based work training), (temporarily away from employer/project based work train-

OR YTETJB= I AND NEWDEAL=1, 6, 19 (gateway, FT ed, follow-through)

SIKDAY - How many days in the week ending Sunday the [date] were you unable to work because you were sick or injured? Please include even the days when you would not normally work.

I (some time off due to sickness APPLIES IF SICK= /injury in ref wk)

SIKSUN - Does the number of days you were sick or injured include Sunday?

- I Yes
- 2 No

APPLIES IF SIKDAY BETWEEN I AND 6 DAYS IN REF WK

Sickness Absence questions from 2000: incidence, duration of sickness

ACTWKDY - In the week ending Sunday the [date], on which days were you scheduled to work? (i.e. on which days did you intend to work / on which days did your employer ask and expect you to work)? [CODE ALL THAT APPLY]

1 Monday

- 2 Tuesday
- Wednesday Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday
- Sunday
- Not working at all
- Scheduled working days not relevant

APPLIES IF WORKING DURING REF WEEK OR ON **GOVERNMENT SCHEME**

APPLIES IF WRKING= I (paid work in ref wk)

OR JBAWAY= I (has a job/business but away from

it in ref wk)

OR OWNBUS= I (unpaid work for own business in

ref wk)

OR RELBUS= I (unpaid work for relative's busi-

ness in ref wk)

OR YTETMP= I (employer based work training),

2 (project based work training), 4 (temporarily away from employ-

er/project based work training)

3 (subsidised employment), 4 (voluntary sector), 5 (environmental

task force), 7 (assisted self employ-

OR YTETJB= I AND NEWDEAL=1, 6, 19 (gateway, FT ed, follow-through)

ILLWK - In that week, did you have any days off work because you were sick or injured?

1 Yes

OR NEWDEAL=

APPLIES IF ACTWKDY NE 8 OR 9 (not working, working days not relevant)

ILLDAYS - Which days were they? [CODE ALL THAT APPLY]

- I Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday Thursday
- 5 Friday
- 6 Saturday 7 Sunday

APPLIES IF ILLWK=

I (days off work due to sickness or injury)

N.B. ACTWKDY and ILLDAYS are multi-coded questions. They allow interviewers to 'CODE ALL THAT APPLY' up to a maximum of seven responses.



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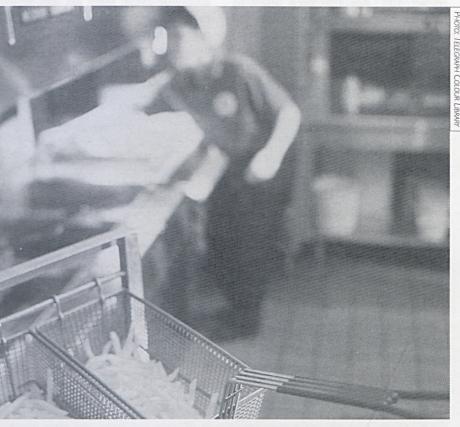
info@nomisweb.co.uk

The Low Pay Commission strategy for monitoring and evaluating the national minimum wage

By Ewa Kmietowicz, Low Pay Commission Secretariat

Key points

- The Government has asked the Low Pay Commission (LPC) to monitor and evaluate further the impact of the national minimum wage (NMW). This article briefly summarises its strategy for assessing the effects of this labour market reform.
- LPC plans to evaluate and monitor the effect of the NMW on a range of factors, including both the effect on the whole economy, and the impact on particular groups of individuals likely to have been most affected. LPC will also be seeking to identify any effects of the NMW on the behaviour of employers or employees as they adjust to the new minimum wage.
- The job of monitoring and evaluating will be done in a variety of ways. National surveys will be used to assess the impact on wages and employment. LPC has undertaken its own survey of firms to determine the impact of the NMW in small firms. It has consulted a wide range of employer organisations, trade unions, research organisations and individuals through a series of meetings and visits, and by inviting written evidence.
- LPC has also commissioned a wide range of external research, encompassing a variety of research methods and subjects. As part of this research program a number of postal and face-to-face surveys of individuals and firms are being conducted, covering the issues such as impact of the NMW on homeworkers, ethnic minority workers and employers, and students. Other commissioned research includes econometric modelling to estimate individual-level employment effects, and microsimulation modelling to estimate the effect of the NMW on



The national minimum wage was introduced in April 1999. This article outlines the Low Pay Commission's strategy for monitoring and assessing the effects of its implementation.

Introduction

Since the publication of the Low Pay Commission's (LPC) second report *The Story so Far* in February 2000, LPC has been asked by the Government to monitor and evaluate further the impact of the national minimum wage (NMW) (see *Box 1*). This article briefly summarises its strategy for assessing the effects of this labour market reform.

The main message from *The Story so* Far was that the NMW had been introduced successfully, but that several years would be needed to assess its full impact. Initial indications were that a large number of workers, particularly women, who were entitled to higher pay by April 1999 because of the minimum wage were receiving their entitlement, at least in the formal sector.

In addition, evidence provided for the second report suggested that the rate was set at a sufficiently cautious level so as not to undermine competitiveness and that most firms found the rate manageable. Employment has continued to rise in a strong labour market and the NMW did not appear to have a significant adverse effect on employment or unemployment.

Since the NMW was introduced in April 1999, the Government has announced two further increases to the rates (see *Box 2*). The task for LPC will be to continue to evaluate the range of direct and indirect effects of the introduction of the NMW and of the upratings, with particular focus on the coverage of the main rate and

the development rates for young people and trainees aged 22 and over. It will also give special consideration to groups and sectors that have a large proportion of low-paid employees and where the effects are likely to be greater. LPC has also been asked to consider the case for increasing the rates and the level of such an increase. Its judgement will be based on full consideration of the evidence to date as

well as the economic climate in which any changes would be implemented.

However, it is not straightforward to isolate the effects of the NMW from other changes that affect pay and the labour market, such as changes in the economic cycle, other tax and benefit reforms, the working time directive and parental leave provisions. A key to the evaluation strategy will be to establish what would have happened in the

absence of the minimum wage. This can be done using a time-series approach to test for structural changes after the introduction of the NMW, or a cross-sectional approach where groups or sectors operating above minimum wage levels can be used as a control for those who are anticipated to be most affected. LPC will use both these methods to help strengthen research results and to aid interpretation of official data.

Box I Terms of reference

The Low Pay Commission is asked to:

- I. Continue to monitor and evaluate the impact of the NMW, with particular reference to:
- the effect on pay, employment and competitiveness in low paying sectors and small firms:
- the effect on particular groups of workers, such as young people, women, ethnic minorities, homeworkers, people with disabilities and voluntary sector workers;
- the effect on pay structures, including the effect on differentials and different pay sytems, and the impact of the special rules for output work, unmeasured hours work and salaried hours work;
- the interaction between the NMW and the tax and benefit systems; and
- the interaction between the NMW and the New Deal 18-24 and New Deal 25 plus.
- 2. Recommend whether there is a case for increasing the main NMW rate and the development rate and, if so, by how much, and whether there is a case for making any change to the maximum accommodation offset. In reaching views on these matters, LPC should take into account movements in earnings and actual and likely future impact on the economy, on employment and on training, with particular attention to the youth labour market. The recommendations on the rates may include a further examination, in the light of fuller evidence, of the case for changing the age at which workers become entitled to the adult rate.

In making its recommendations, LPC should have regard to the wider economic and social implications; the likely effect on employment and inflation; the impact on the costs and competitiveness of business, particularly the small firms sector; and the potential costs to industry and the Exchequer. LPC is asked to report to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry by July 2001.

Box 2 The national minimum wage

The national minimum wage came into effect in April 1999. The main features were:

- a minimum rate of £3.60 per hour for workers aged 22 and over, and a minimum development rate of £3.00 per hour for those aged 18-21;
- workers aged under 18 are exempt, as are apprentices under the age of 26 during their first year of apprenticeship;
- adults aged 22 or over who are undergoing accredited training in a new job with a new employer may be paid a development rate of £3.20 per hour for the first six months of employment.

On I June 2000 the development rate for 18-21 year olds was increased to £3.20 per hour. The main rate for workers aged 22 and over was increased to £3.70 per hour on I October 2000.

Assessing the impact

At the whole economy level there are a range of factors LPC will need to assess, covering both the introduction of the NMW and its uprating. These include:

- numbers and types of workers benefiting from the NMW, and numbers still below the legal minima;
- the scale of pay increases and the impact upon differentials;
- firms' total pay bill costs;
- product prices and competitivness;
- productivity including any moves towards the use of more productive workers;
- employment and unemployment, including the impact on work incentives and the interaction with the taxbenefit system and New Deals; and
- public sector finances, including the public sector wage bill, and other costs, and the impact upon taxes and benefits.

As well as covering the whole economy effects, LPC will be monitoring those sectors or groups that are most affected by the minimum wage. Key sectors are hospitality, hairdressing, retail, cleaning, textiles and care homes. Among the groups of workers who are likely to be disproportionately affected and will therefore require specific monitoring are young people, women, ethnic groups, the disabled, and homeworkers.

The second report identified several important indirect effects of the NMW whereby employers and employees adopt strategies to adjust to the new minima. Some of these changes occur in the very short-run or were anticipated before the NMW was introduced; others have longer lead-in times and will only show up in the current round

of research. These dynamic effects may have positive or negative consequences for the economy as a whole, and being able to identify them and assess their importance will be key to determining the success of the NMW. Among the main issues that need to be monitored are:

- substitution between different labour market groups – younger for older workers, high productivity for low productivity;
- employer adjustments to higher business costs, such as reducing hours, changes in training, increased use of technology, quality changes;
- changes in the composition of wages and the provision of non-wage benefits;
- the labour market the effect of changes in labour demand and supply on flows between labour market states; and
- potential for avoidance or evasion by firms and the effect on the informal economy.

Evaluation methods and data sources

National survey data

There is a substantial amount of data that is routinely available through large-scale national surveys. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) and New Earnings Survey (NES) will be the key data sources for aggregate level estimates of the number of beneficiaries, wage costs and employment. In October ONS published improved estimates of the number of low-paid jobs (see 'New Earnings Survey 2000', p479, Labour Market Trends, November 2000). The new methodology underlying these estimates makes use of new, more reliable, data on hourly pay from the LFS and a better method for using NES data.

In addition, the 1999/2000 Family Resources Survey (FRS) will be available towards the beginning of next year and will, for the first time, contain post-NMW data. This will provide a further useful source of data. In addition, the FRS and Family Expenditure Survey will be used to examine the impact of the NMW on household incomes and poverty.

Some of the dynamic effects of the minimum wage will be captured by tracking individuals over time or by examining flows between different labour market states or progression through the earnings distribution. The key sources of this information are the longitudinal LFS, the British Household Panel Survey and, in the longer term, the NES Panel.

LPC commissioned research

LPC has a budget for commissioning external research of around £250,000 for 2000/01. An invitation to tender was advertised on the LPC website and sent to over 100 academic and research institutions in April 2000. Research proposals were evaluated on a number of criteria including: relevance to the issues identified in the terms of reference; quality of research methodology; and value for money. A number of these projects are small-scale, covering issues that are difficult to monitor from standard data sources, and focused on a key group or sector as identified in the terms of reference. Details of external research that has been commissioned to date are shown in Box 3.

The research projects encompass a range of methods best suited to obtaining the information set out in their objectives. These include:

- qualitative research and focusgroups;
- econometric modelling to estimate the individual-level employment effects of the introduction of the NMW;
- postal questionnaires and face-toface interviews; and
- tax and benefit modelling to estimate the effect on poverty.

LPC Survey

Research undertaken for the last LPC report included two postal surveys of firms. The first, conducted in December 1998, attempted to establish a baseline for assessing how firms adapt to the NMW. The second, conducted in September and October 1999, was a follow-up to the first, and sampled only those firms who indicated that the NMW was expected to have an effect on their pay bill. The aim of the follow-up was to examine action

taken by firms in the six months after the NMW had been introduced.

More time has now elapsed since the introduction of the NMW, and the uprating of the youth rate in June 2000 and the main rate in October 2000 will have had a further impact upon firms. LPC is therefore conducting a third postal survey of firms, which will cover most of the same sectors as the first survey, but also including firms in the residential care and hairdressing sectors. The aim of the survey is to elicit the direct and indirect effect of the NMW on firms. Issues which will be addressed are: the impact on the wage bill, pay differentials, changes in working practices, the effect on prices and competitiveness, and use of the youth and training rates. Although this will not be representative of all firms in the low paying sector, it will give a good indication of the prevalence and importance of these measures among such firms.

Consultation

A full consultation exercise has been undertaken by LPC. This included inviting a comprehensive range of written evidence from a wide range of employer organisations, trade unions, firms, research organisations and individuals. Oral hearings will be held with evidence taken from the leading employer and worker representative bodies. In addition there has been a series of visits by Commissioners and the Secretariat which have explored further some of the issues raised, by discussing them with those affected and talking to those who may not otherwise have expressed their point of view.

Conclusion

LPC will be considering a wide range of effects in monitoring and evaluating the impact of the NMW. The strategy for evaluation is broadbased and includes: analysis of national survey data; a comprehensive research programme focusing on key sectors and groups; a postal survey undertaken by LPC aiming to elicit the impact upon firms; and a full consultation exercise with key groups and organisations with an interest in the NMW.

Box 3 External research commissioned by LPC

Organisation **Description of project** Incomes Data Services Monitoring the impact of the NMW with particular attention to Esmund Lindon developments in the lower-paying sectors. University of Warwick Estimation of the individual level employment effects of the introduction of the Professor Mark Stewart University of Warwick Evaluating the impact of the NMW using secondary analysis of the British Professor Mark Stewart Household Panel Survey. Manchester Metropolitan University The effect of the NMW on students Professor Rosemary Lucas **Durham University** The effect of the NMW on the recruitment and employment of disabled people. Justine Schneider University of Cambridge The effect of the NMW on disabled people. Maria Hudson Equality Commission for Northern Ireland The impact of the NMW on employment patterns of women and men. Ron Keegan Leicester City Council The impact of the NMW on ethnic minority workers in Leicester. Bob Blyth Leeds University Business School The implications of the NMW for training and development. Dr Jason Heyes, Dr Alex Gray ESRC University of Cambridge The effect of the NMW on productivity, management practices, training and Alan Hughes recruitment in the cleaning and security industries. National Group on Homeworking Non-compliance and effectiveness of enforcement procedures on homeworkers. University of Aberdeen The impact of the NMW on poverty and social exclusion in rural areas. Dr E Phimister, Professor I Theodossiou Canterbury Christ Church University College The impact of the NMW on the thoroughbred racing industry. Janet Winters University of Cambridge The NMW and in-work poverty. Holly Sutherland Greater Manchester Low Pay Unit The interaction of the NMW and the youth labour market. Gabrielle Cox West Midlands Low Pay Unit The incidence of non-compliance and strategies for evasion in the West Midlands. Robert Bullard Portsmouth Business School The impact of the NMW in the hospitality sector. Derek Adam-Smith NACAB The nature of complaints about the NMW made to the Citizens Advice Bureaux Richard Dunstan The University of North London The minimum wage in North London: awareness and impact of the NMW in areas Stephen Jefferies of deprivation and high ethnicity.

Further information

Any further submissions of evidence are welcome and should be forwarded to: Howard Ewing, The Secretary, Low Pay Commission, 151 Buckingham Palace Road, London SWIW 9SS, tel. 020 7215 3646, e-mail lpc@gtnet.gov.uk.

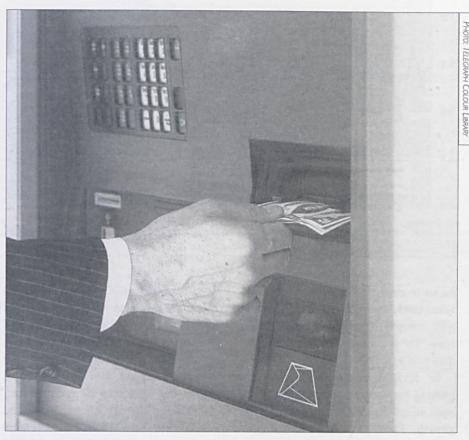
The first year of the Average Earnings Index new sample

Derek Bird and Robin Youll, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

Technical report

Key points

- The AEI new sample has now been in place for a full year.
- The new sample allows ONS to produce better estimates of annual growth in earnings.
- There are revisions this month to the seasonally adjusted index arising from the annual review of seasonal adjustment.
- October also saw the AEI undergo the annual update of weights, which has had a small impact on the series from August 2000.
- ONS has also removed a small number of adjustments from the series this month. This has led to some small revisions to the not seasonally adjusted index.



This article reviews the effects of the new sample underpinning the Average Earnings Index over the past year and considers how the index is to be taken forward.

Introduction

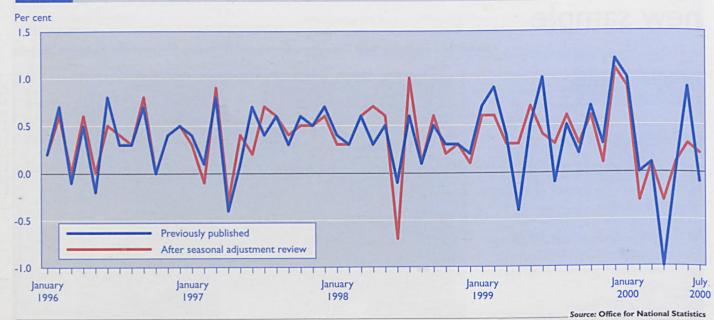
THE SAMPLE underpinning the Average Earnings Index (AEI) was replaced with an entirely new one in October 1999 following five months of parallel running alongside the previous panel sample (see pp595-9, Labour Market Trends, November 1999). The change was made in light of the improvements in precision of estimates of month-on-month growth rates when comparing the new sample with the previous panel. Now that 12 months have elapsed ONS is able to review the period, assess the effect of the change and consider how the index is to be taken forward.

Overall, the methodology underpinning the index has performed well,

the response rate for the survey has met its targets, and ONS has refined and improved the diagnostic analyses to allow a better understanding of the reasons for the movements of the

The new sample was first introduced in April 1999 and run in parallel to the existing panel of firms. Over the five months to August 1999 ONS considered the quality of the estimates, based on the new sample, in terms of both the precision of the estimates and the response rates for the new sample. The estimates of month-on-month growth based on the new sample were more precise than they were for the old panel sample and have consistently proven to The first year of the AEI new sample

The effect of the 2000 seasonal adjustment review of the AEI; whole economy, month-on-month growth rates; Great Britain; January 1996 to July 2000, seasonally adjusted



be so in each period since August last year. ONS therefore believes that the new sample is a significantly better basis for estimating earnings growth than was available previously.

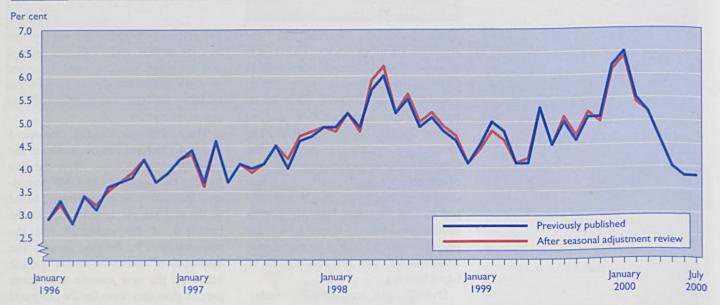
In reviewing the last year and looking forward, there are three issues that affect the existing estimates of growth. These are: the annual review of seasonal adjustment common to many ONS time series; the annual update of industry weights, which is timed to coincide with the seasonal adjustment review; and the removal of a small number of temporary ad-hoc adjustments made to maintain the quality of the data over the transitional period that will now be consolidated. All of these changes were incorporated in the index released in the November 2000 issue of the Labour Market Statistics First Release (LMS FR).

Seasonal adjustment review

The annual review of the seasonal factors affecting the index has, in line with usual ONS policy, resulted in revisions to the seasonally adjusted series.

The results from the seasonal adjustment review are shown in the Figures 1 and 2, and set out in Table 1. There are reasonably large changes in the

The effect of the 2000 seasonal adjustment review of the AEI, whole economy annual growth rates; Great Britain; January 1996 to July 2000, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

The effect of the 2000 seasonal adjustment review of the AEI; Great Britain; January 1996 to July 2000, seasonally adjusted

		Month-on-mor	nth change		Annual change		Per
		Previously published	After seasonal adjustment review ^a	Difference	Previously published	After seasonal adjustment review ^a	Difference
1 ove	ment into					Teview	
996	lan	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.9	2.0	
	Feb	0.7	0.6	0.1		2.9	0.0
	Mar	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	3.3	3.2	0.0
	Apr	0.5	0.6	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0
	May	-0.2	0.0		3.4	3.4	0.0
	Jun	0.8	0.5	-0.2	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Jul	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.6	3.5	0.1
	Aug	0.3		-0.1	3.7	3.7	0.0
		0.7	0.3	0.0	3.8	3.9	0.0
	Sep		0.8	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0
		0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Nov	0.4	0.4	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.0
	Dec	0.5	0.5	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0
	Jan	0.4	0.3	0.0	4.4	4.3	0.1
	Feb	0.1	-0.1	0.1	3.7	3.6	0.1
	Mar	0.8	0.9	-0.1	4.6	4.6	0.1
	Apr	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	3.7	3.7	-0.1
	May	0.1	0.4	-0.2	4.1	4.1	-0.1
	Jun	0.7	0.2	0.5	4.0	3.9	0.1
	Jul	0.4	0.7	-0.3	4.1	4.1	-0.1
	Aug	0.6	0.6	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0
	Sep	0.3	0.4	-0.1	4.0	4.2	-0.1
	Oct	0.6	0.5	0.1	4.6	4.7	-0.1
	Nov	0.5	0.5	0.1	4.7	4.8	0.0
	Dec	0.7	0.6	0.1	4.9	4.9	0.0
998	Jan	0.4	0.3	0.1	4.9	4.8	0.1
	Feb	0.3	0.3	0.1	5.2	5.2	0.0
- 1111	Mar	0.6	0.6	0.0	4.9	4.8	0.1
	Apr	0.3	0.7	-0.4	5.7	5.9	-0.2
	May	0.5	0.6	-0.2	6.0	6.2	-0.1
	Jun	-0.1	-0.7	0.6	5.2	5.2	0.0
	Jul	0.6	1.0	-0.4	5.5	5.6	-0.1
	Aug	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.9	5.0	-0.1
	Oct	0.3	0.2	0.1	4.8	4.9	-0.1
1	Nov	0.3	0.3	0.0	4.6	4.7	-0.1
	Dec	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.1	4.1	0.0
999	Jan	0.7	0.6	0.1	4.5	4.4	0.0
	Feb	0.9	0.6	0.2	5.0	4.8	0.0
-	Mar	0.4	0.3	0.0	4.8	4.6	0.2
	Apr	-0.4	0.3	-0.6	4.1	4.1	0.2
	May	0.5	0.7	-0.2	4.1	4.2	0.0
	Jun	1.0	0.4	0.6	5.3	5.3	
	Jul	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	4.5		0.0
	Aug	0.5	0.6	0.0		4.5	0.0
	Sep	0.2	0.3		5.0	5.1	-0.1
	Oct	0.7	0.6	-0.1	4.6	4.7	-0.1
	Nov	0.7		0.1	5.1	5.2	-0.1
	Dec	1.2	0.1	0.2	5.1	5.0	0.1
		1.0		0.2	6.2	6.1	0.1
	an Fob		0.9	0.0	6.5	6.4	0.0
	Feb	0.0	-0.3	0.3	5.5	5.4	0.1
	Mar	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.2	5.2	0.1
	Apr	-1.0	-0.3	-0.7	4.6	4.6	0.0
	May	0.0	0.1	-0.2	4.0	4.0	0.0
	un	0.9	0.3	0.6	3.8	3.8	0.0
	ul	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	3.8	3.8	0.0

a This series was constructed by taking the previously published not seasonally adjusted series (excluding arrears of pay) and applying the revised seasonal factors.

month-on-month movements of the revised seasonally adjusted index that are in part caused by the evolving pattern of seasonality over the last couple of years. However, most users of the AEI are concerned with the annual rate of growth in average earnings. Indeed, ONS centres its briefing on the use of the 'headline' rate of annual earnings growth, which presents a comparison of the average level of the seasonally adjusted index in the most recent three months compared with the same three months a year earlier. In this respect the series is little affected, with the maximum effect on the annual growth rate being ±0.2 points.

Annual update of weights

ONS has adopted the practice of annual updating of the AEI in respect of the data obtained from the business register for weights and grossing factors, using July of each year as the reference month. These data provide updated weights for each industrial component of the index, and also provide the number of reporting units in the population in each stratum, which is used to calculate a grossing factor for each enterprise's return. The new data have been applied to the index with effect from July 2000 and so were used for the first time when the monthon-month growth for July to August 2000 was estimated. There are only small changes in the weights at the 2digit level of industrial classification, and so this has not had a significant impact on the estimates.

Ad hoc adjustments

The past year has been a transitional period during which estimates of annual growth in earnings have been based upon comparisons of average earnings calculated from the new sample for the current month and from the former panel for the comparable month in the previous year. During this transitional period ONS has been monitoring the behaviour of the index very closely to ensure that the switch did not result in misleading estimates of annual growth in the index (recalling the primary use of the index referred to above). To

ensure that the index correctly represented annual earnings growth a total of 15 temporary adjustments were made over the past year, each of which is a consequence of one of three effects:

- data errors in the old panel sample;
- sampling issues, because enterprises that produced significant effects on the index were missing in either the new or the old sample twelve months apart; and
- changes in weights arising because of different grossing practices between the methodology applied to the old panel and the new sample.

Each of these is discussed further in the following sections.

Data errors

When constructing the AEI during the course of the past year ONS identified three independent cases of incorrect data for businesses that had reported in the previous year (that is, in the old panel). In line with the usual revision practice, ONS did not correct the data immediately, since that would have resulted in a change in the level of the published indices, but decided to hold these back in a more systematic way until the annual seasonal adjustment review. This is similar to the way in which revisions are handled in the National Accounts. In the interim it was necessary to adjust the average wage this year for those three firms, so that the AEI would reflect the annual movement that would have arisen had the error not occurred. In the newly released series, these adjustments have been removed and the incorrect data have been corrected. This has led to some small revisions to the previously published series.

Two types of sampling issue Businesses in the old sample but not in the new sample

There were four businesses that were in the old panel sample but not in the new sample, but which had previously had a significant impact on the movement of the index. In these cases ONS contacted the now missing businesses and asked them for data for this year. These data were added into the sample

to offset the apparent effect that their absence would have had on the index.

Businesses in the new sample but not in the old sample

There were a further four businesses that were the corollary of the previous example, in that they were in the completely enumerated strata of the new sample but not in the old panel, and had a significant effect on the movement of the index. To offset the impact of these new firms on the AEI, the ONS went back to the businesses and established what they had paid in the same month the previous year. As in the cases of firms with incorrect data, the businesses' data for this year were adjusted to ensure that the annual change in the AEI reflected the actual change in pay.

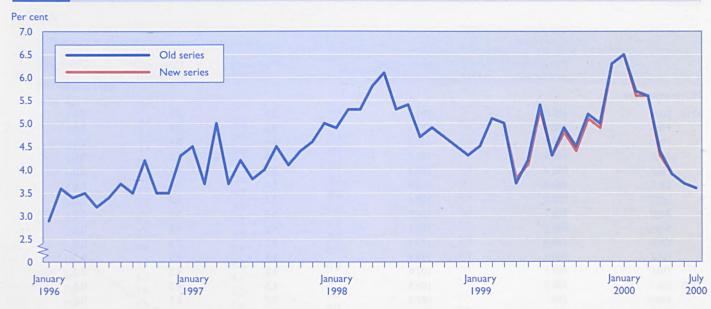
Changes in weights Industry reclassification

There was one firm that had been misclassified in the old panel series. and which was then allocated into its correct industry in the new sample. This sort of reclassification will occasionally occur on the inter-departmental business register (IDBR) (from which the sample is drawn), sometimes as a result of a genuine restructuring of the business, on other occasions as a result of a previous misclassification. In most circumstances the effects of such reclassifications will be very small. However, for one business during one period this year, the effect of a previous misclassification would have led to a significant distortion in the annual growth of the AEI. To remove this misleading distortion the firm was allocated back into its previously classified industry to ensure that the yearon-year change was calculated on a like-for-like basis.

Changes in grossing factors

Finally, there were three cases where changes in the grossing factors (see technical note) applied to some strata between periods spanning the introduction of the new sample led to distortions in the movement of the index. For the new panel these factors are calculated separately for each stratum directly from the business reg-

The effect of consolidating adhoc adjustments in the revised AEI; whole economy annual growth rates; Great Britain; January 1996 to July 2000, seasonally adjusted



____ Source: Office for National Statistics

ister and sample response, whereas they were calculated as averages over broad industry sections for the old panel. In most cases this significant improvement in the method of calculating grossing factors made little difference to the contribution to growth of the AEI made by each SIC-section. However there were occasions where this methodological improvement led to an apparent acceleration in the index which arose purely from the method-

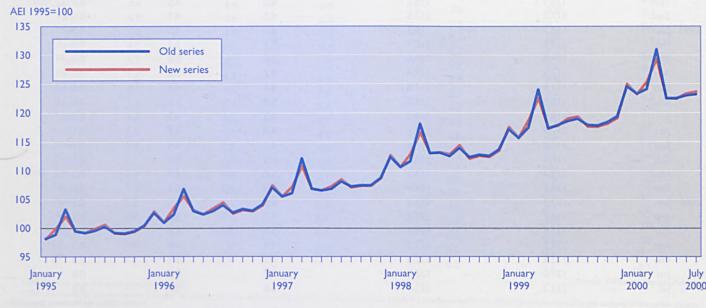
ological improvement, and not from genuine changes in average pay or industry weight. Thus it was necessary to make adjustments to ensure that the index correctly represented the annual growth in average pay. ONS was able to calculate precisely the size of the adjustment required, as a result of the methodology established for the AEI during the reviews last year. The adjustment to ensure the appropriate contribution to the annual growth

rate itself was made to the underlying

The new sample AEI

Now that ONS has 12 months of data based entirely on the new sample, it is in a position to calculate month-on-month and annual growth rates for the AEI using only those data. The typical month-on-month movements of the AEI based on the old panel sample

The effect of consolidating adhoc adjustments in the revised AEI; whole economy index; Great Britain; January 1995 to July 2000, seasonally adjusted



___ Source: Office for National Statistic

Table 2	The effect of consolidating ad hoc adjustments in the revised AEI; Great Britain; January 1996 to July 2000, not seasonall adjusted
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		Whole economy A (1995=100)	AEI	Annual change		Per
		Previously published	New series	Previously	New series ^a published	Difference
1ove	ment into				published	
996		101.0	101.0	2.0		
,,,	Feb	102.4	101.0	2.9	2.9	0.0
	Mar		103.5	3.6	3.6	0.0
		106.8	105.5	3.4	3.4	0.0
	Apr	103.0	103.1	3.5	3.5	0.0
	May	102.4	102.4	3.2	3.2	0.0
	Jun	103.0	103.4	3.4	3.4	0.0
	Jul	104.0	104.4	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Aug	102.7	102.5	3.5	3.5	0.0
	Sep	103.3	103.1	4.2	4.2	0.0
	Oct	103.0	102.9	3.5	3.5	0.0
	Nov	104.1	103.9	3.5	3.5	0.0
	Dec	107.1	107.4	4.3	4.3	0.0
97	Jan	105.5	105.5	4.5	4.5	0.0
	Feb	106.1	107.2	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Mar	112.2	110.8	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Apr	106.9	106.9	3.7	3.7	0.0
	May	106.6	106.6	4.2	4.2	0.0
	Jun	106.9	107.3	3.8	3.8	0.0
	Jul	108.2	108.5	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Aug	107.3	107.1	4.5	4.5	0.0
	Sep	107.5	107.4	4.1	4.1	0.0
	Oct	107.5	.107.4	4.4	4.4	0.0
	Nov	108.8	108.7	4.6	4.6	0.0
	Dec	112.5	112.7	5.0	5.0	0.0
98	Jan ·	110.7	110.7	4.9	4.9	0.0
	Feb	111.7	112.9	5.3	5.3	0.0
	Mar	118.1	116.6	5.3	5.3	0.0
	Apr	113.1	113.1	5.8	5.8	0.0
	May	113.2	113.2	6.1	6.1	0.0
	Jun	112.6	112.9	5.3	5.3	0.0
	Jul	114.0	114.4	5.4		
	Aug	112.4	112.1	4.7	5.4	0.0
	Sep	112.8	112.6		4.7	0.0
	Oct	112.6	112.4	4.9 4.7	4.9	0.0
	Nov	113.7	113.5		4.7	0.0
	Dec			4.5	4.5	0.0
99		117.2	117.5	4.3	4.3	0.0
	Feb	117.5	115.7	4.5	4.5	0.0
	Mar	124.0	118.7	5.1	5.1	0.0
	Apr	117.3	122.5	5.0	5.0	0.0
	May		117.4	3.7	3.8	0.0
		117.9	117.8	4.2	4.1	0.0
	Jun t	118.6	119.0	5.4	5.3	0.0
	Jul -	119.0	119.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
	Aug	117.9	117.6	4.9	4.8	0.1
	Sep	117.8	117.6	4.5	4.4	0.1
	Oct	118.4	118.1	5.2	5.1	0.1
	Nov	119.4	119.1	5.0	4.9	0.1
	Dec	124.6	124.9	6.3	6.3	0.0
0]		123.3	123.2	6.5	6.5	0.1
	Feb	124.1	125.3	5.7	5.6	0.1
	Mar	131.0	129.3	5.6	5.6	0.1
	Apr	122.5	122.5	4.4	4.3	0.1
	May	122.5	122.4	3.9	3.9	0.0
J	un	123.0	123.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
1	ul	123.2	123.6	3.6	3.6	0.0

a This is the series after the removal of the ad hoc adjustments and projected backwards for the period Jan 1990-Jul 1999.

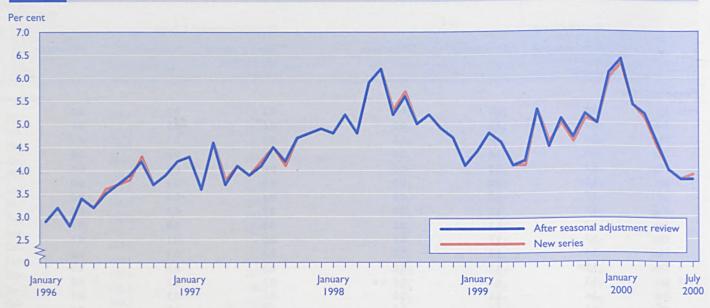
Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 3	The effect of consolidating ad hoc adjustments in the revised AEI; Great Britain; January 1996 to July 2000, seasonally adjusted
	and the state of t

		Annual change			Month-on-month	change	
		After seasonal adjustment review ^a	New series ^b	Difference	After seasonal adjustment review ^a	New series ^b	Difference
Move	ement into						
996	Jan	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
	Feb	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1
	Mar	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1
	Apr	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	
	May	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0		0.0
	Jun	3.5.	3.6	0.0		0.0	0.0
	Jul	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
	Aug	3.9			0.4	0.4	0.0
			3.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
	Sep	4.2	4.3	0.0	0.8	0.8	-0.1
	Oct	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1
	Nov	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
00-	Dec	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
997	Jan	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
	Feb	3.6	3.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.1
	Mar	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.9	1.0	-0.1
	Apr	3.7	3.8	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0
	May	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0
	Jun	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
	Jul	4.1	4.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0
	Aug	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
	Sep	4.2	4.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	-0.1
	Oct	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1
	Nov	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
998	Jan	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
	Feb	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
	Mar	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.6	0.7	-0.1
	Apr	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.7	0.7	
	May	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.6		0.0
	Jun	5.2	5.3	0.0		0.6	0.0
	Jul	5.6	5.7		-0.7	-0.6	-0.1
		5.0		0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Aug		5.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Sep	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0
	Oct	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
	Nov	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
	Dec	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
99	Jan	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1
	Feb	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0
	Mar	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0
	Apr	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
	May	4.2	4.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.1
	Jun	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	-0.1
	Jul	4.5	4.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
	Aug	5.1	5.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2
	Sep	4.7	4.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
	Oct	5.2	5.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.0
	Nov	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
	Dec	6.1	6.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.0
00	Jan	6.4	6.3	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.0
	Feb	5.4	5.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	
	Mar	5.2	5.1	0.1	0.1		-0.1
	Apr	4.6	4.5	0.1		0.1	0.0
	May	4.0	4.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0
	Jun	3.8	3.8		- 0.1	0.1	0.0
				0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.1
	Jul	3.8	3.9	-0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1

a This is the same as the series presented in Table 1.
b The new seasonally adjusted series is derived by applying the new seasonal factors to the new non-seasonally adjusted (ex-arrears) series (i.e. the series constructed after the removal of the ad hoc adjustments).

The effect of consolidating ad hoc adjustments in the revised AEI; whole economy annual growth rates; Great Britain; anuary 1996 to July 2000, seasonally adjusted



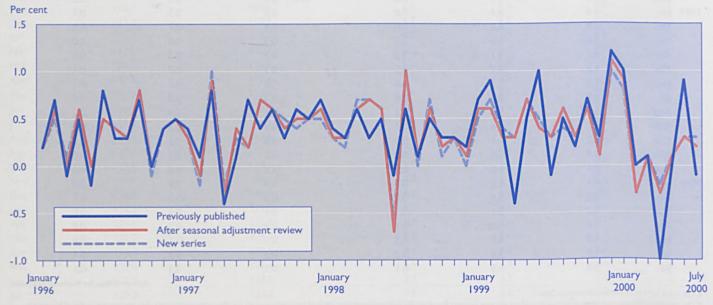
had a pattern that arose in part from the businesses in the sample and in part because of the weights (and grossing factors) applied to those businesses. The new sample is more representative and has a more refined grossing procedure than the old sample. Therefore the typical month-on-month movements for the new sample are in some months quite different from those associated with the old panel. The effect of the adjustments made to the AEI over the last year, which were made to assure the quality of the estimates of annual growth rates, was to carry forward the typical month-onmonth movements from the old panel of the AEI.

For those customers who make use of sub-annual (that is, month-on-month or quarter-on-quarter) movements of the AEI, it is important that the not seasonally adjusted series represents these movements as accurately as possible.

ONS has therefore decided to ensure that the index properly presents these movements within the published not seasonally adjusted series. To do this it is necessary to take out the temporary adjustments, and to establish a new index from which the correct subannual growth rates for periods after July 1999 can be derived. Because of the basic structural change in the AEI, which the new sample introduced, this can not be achieved in a way that

Source: Office for National Statistics





Source: Office for National Statistics

The effect of consolidating ad hoc adjustments in the revised AEI; quarter-on-quarter change; Great Britain; January-March 1996 to April-June 2000, seasonally adjusted

		After seasonal adjustment review	New series	Per cent Difference
Move	ement into			
1996	Quarter I	0.8	0.8	0.0
	Quarter 2	0.9	0.9	0.0
	Quarter 3	1.1	1.2	0.0
	Quarter 4	1.0	1.0	0.0
1997	Quarter I	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Quarter 2	0.6	0.7	0.0
	Quarter 3	1.5	1.5	0.0
	Quarter 4	1.5	1.5	0.0
1998	Quarter I	1.2	1.2	0.0
	Quarter 2	1.4	1.5	0.0
	Quarter 3	1.0	1.1	0.0
	Quarter 4	0.8	0.8	0.0
1999	Quarter I	1.2	1.2	0.0
	Quarter 2	1.3	1.4	-0.1
	Quarter 3	1.3	1.3	0.0
	Quarter 4	1.4	1.4	0.0
2000	Quarter I	1.5	1.4	0.1
	Quarter 2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
				Source: Office for National Statistic

a The new seasonally adjusted series is derived by applying the new seasonal factors to the new not seasonally adjusted (ex-arrears)

allows for all types of comparisons (i.e. month-on-month, quarter-on-quarter and annual). However, it is possible to ensure that the index presents correct annual and sub-annual movements for all periods from August 1999, and correct annual movements for all periods from January 1990. This is achieved by constructing an index based entirely on the new sample (with no adjustments) from August 1999 and projecting this backwards for the period from January 1990-July 1999, using the previously published annual growth rates. This is how the new index first released in the November 2000 LMS FR was produced (see technical note). The key

aspect of this index, which makes it different from the previously published series, is that the sub-annual movements (i.e. month-on-month and quarter-on-quarter movements) of the index now represent the actual observed pattern of within year movements observed for the new sample.

In terms of the seasonally adjusted series, which is ONS' preferred measure for calculating sub-annual changes in average earnings, there are only minor changes to previously published series. This is because the difference between the previously published not seasonally adjusted series and the new series is precisely the pattern of the within year

movements which the process of seasonal adjustment is designed to remove.

Given the approach proposed, revisions to the index are small. The not seasonally adjusted month-on-month path of the index is affected to the largest degree (see Figures 3 and 4 and Table 2). The year-on-year and quarterly comparisons, which are considered key indicators, are subject only to small revisions. In terms of annual growth rates the maximum change is 0.1 points. The month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter movements in the seasonally adjusted index are to all intents and purposes unchanged from the previous series after the review of seasonal adjustment (see Figures 4 and 5 and Tables 3 and 4).

Conclusion

The introduction of the new sample has allowed ONS to produce estimates of growth in average earnings with a greater degree of precision than was possible with the old sample, and this was the justification for switching to the new sample. The revisions to the index as a consequence of the annual seasonal adjustment review are fairly small in terms of their effect on the annual growth rates. The need to introduce ad hoc adjustments to the data has been on a small scale, but because of the nature of these changes there needs to be a revision to the level of the not seasonally adjusted index to allow for comparisons over periods of time which span July 1999. This revision does not materially affect the estimates of annual rates of growth, nor annual, quarterly or month-on-month movements in the seasonally adjusted index.

Further information

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Technical note

Grossing factors are calculated as the ratio of the numbers of businesses on the IDBR within a stratum to the numbers of respondents in the sample in that same stratum. For example, in a particular stratum if there are 100 businesses in the population on the business register, and the sample has 20 respondents in that stratum, the factor of 100/20=5 would be calculated. These factors are used to multiply the total wages and numbers of employees returned by respondents to ensure that they get an appropriate weight in the sample. In the example cited, therefore, each of the 20 business in the sample would represent five businesses in total.

The method used to generate the historical index is given

= an index based entirely on the new sample data (with no ad-hoc adjustments)

 P_{vm} = the published index after revision of errors

where y indicates the year and m the month. Further let y=0 be the first year of the new sample (July 1999-August 2000)

The revised index is given by:

$$N_{ym}^{i} = \begin{cases} N_{0m} \frac{P_{ym}^{i}}{P_{0m}^{i}} & \text{for } y < 0 \\ N_{0m} & \text{for } y = 0 \\ N_{ym} & \text{for } y > 0 \end{cases}$$

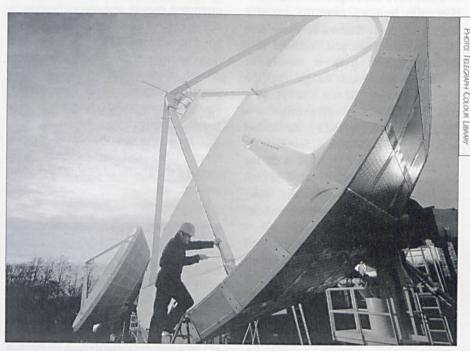
Technical report

Occupational change: revision of the Standard Occupational Classification

Peter Elias, Abigail McKnight and Rhys Davies, Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick and Graham Kinshott, Occupational Information Unit, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- In June 2000 ONS published the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000). This is a revision of the classification introduced in 1990 (SOC90).
- The revised classification was developed for ONS by the Institute for Employment Research (IER) at the University of Warwick, in consultation with employer associations, professional bodies, trades unions, training organisations, academics and government departments.
- After a decade of change SOC90 had become dated in a number of key areas. For historical reasons the classification placed a greater emphasis on the old heavy industries of the past, with limited detail on occupations in the new service sectors.
- The classification is improved in a number of areas, including information and communication technology occupations; health-related occupations; leisure and travel related jobs; culture, the arts and sports occupations; and the care sector.
- Attention has been paid to the definition of managers and to the skill levels that differentiate craft and related occupations from machine operatives and elementary occupations. As a result there are differences beween statistical information based upon SOC2000 and the same information classified by SOC90. A forthcoming article in Labour Market Trends in spring 2001 will explore these changes further using dual-coded quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) data.
- The new classification facilitates measurement of the process of occupational change in areas that were not well identified in SOC90. Examples here show changes in occupations which provide customer services, those linked to leisure, fitness and sports and information and communication technolgies related occupations.
- The Employment Service introduced SOC2000 in autumn 2000. The new classification will be used to code occupations in the forthcoming Census of Population. Before 2002 it is intended that most other sources (e.g. vital registration statistics and the LFS) will make use of SOC2000.



This article describes the revision of the Standard Occupational Classification from its 1990 version to SOC2000. It assesses the effect of revision at the broad 'major group' level of the classification and shows how the new classification can be used to provide detailed information on occupational change.

Introduction

THE STANDARD Occupational Classification was introduced in 1990 as the official national statistical classification of occupations. It replaced a number of classifications then in use in official national statistics and by the Employment Service (ES). The development of the 1990 classification is described in an article2 in Population Trends. The present article gives a brief description of the work undertaken by a joint team from ONS and the Institute for Employment Research, assisted by ES staff, to revise the classification. It details the nature of the consultation process and the resources available to inform the revision. An account is given of the differences between SOC90 and SOC2000 and examples are included to

demonstrate the use of the new classification to explore in more detail the nature of recent changes in occupational structure. Full details of the revised classification are given in the two volumes published by ONS.3

Background: SOC90 and the case for revision

In the ten-year period since its introduction, SOC90 gained acceptance across a wide variety of applications in Britain's decentralised statistical system. In addition to its use within the 1991 Census of Population and all national survey data sources, it is also used to record occupational details in administrative systems associated with

of the Standard Occupation

education and training, in health and safety records, morbidity statistics and in births and deaths registration. It also became the primary mechanism for matching job seekers with information on job vacancies held by ES.

There have been significant information gains resulting from the use of a single standard. Statistical users and analysts can match and combine data on occupations from a variety of sources, getting more insight into the operation of the labour market as a result. But standardisation came at a price. To gain acceptability, the Census authorities4 had to have a classification that could be made to work with the occupational material collected on census forms. While these forms typically provide space for a job title and a brief description of the main tasks, it is inevitable that a significant number of census form-fillers use vague or broadly defined descriptions of their jobs.5 It is for this reason that SOC90 is not particularly detailed. However, Jobcentre staff within the Employment Department Group (now the ES) often required occupational detail for job matching purposes. Unfortunately, the cost of maintaining a detailed version of SOC90 was beyond their resources.

SOC90 also faced another difficult hurdle before it could gain acceptance. While the classification could embrace changes in occupational structure by defining new occupational areas, the ability to monitor change over time (particularly the inter-censal comparisons of change) would be weakened if the new classification departed radically from its predecessor, the 1980 Classification of Occupations. The requirement for continuity with the earlier statistical classification placed a heavy constraint on the definition of SOC90.

Occupational classifications inevitably become obsolescent over time, due to technological and organisational change. SOC90 is no exception. Since 1990, there has been a continuation of the decline in numbers employed in the traditional heavy industries such as coal and steel. In the same period, industry and commerce has been revolutionised by the rapid development of information and communication technologies

(ICT), particularly the rise of networked personal computer systems, and latterly, the Internet and other forms of digital communication. These changes have helped to drive high levels of growth in a number of areas of economic activity. Not only has this prompted growth and diversification in ICT specialist and support occupations, but it has also had a significant effect on large sections of the labour market, the growth of customer call centres being one such example. Aside from technological developments, there are economic, political and social changes that have affected the labour market since 1990 and which may have reduced the ability of SOC90 to reflect its structure.

Occupational change: revision of the Standard Occupational Classifications

Preparing for revision: the consultation exercise

In 1996, ONS initiated a consultation exercise for the various SOC user communities, including government, academia, careers services, training and market research organisations. A number of deficiencies within SOC90 were identified. These were:

- users found it difficult to classify 'new' job titles to SOC90. Some argued that the conceptual principles of the classification were unclear, leading to ambiguities in the positioning of new job titles within the structure of SOC90;
- ES was particularly hampered by the broad nature of certain occupational categories. Job seekers often had quite well defined preferences for particular jobs. ES staff had difficulties matching these requirements to vacancy information; and
- certain occupational areas were developing rapidly, but were not well defined in SOC90. These included: information technology occupations, customer service jobs, conservation and environment-related occupations and a wide range of jobs in what can loosely be termed 'caring' occupations.

Other pressures to revise SOC90 were arising elsewhere. Two of these have been particularly important in the revision process. In 1992 the Statistical Office of the European Communities

(Eurostat) commenced a programme of work to harmonise national occupational classifications across the European Union. This was achieved by mapping national statistical classifications to an agreed implementation of the international standard classification, known as ISCO88 (COM), Subsequently, countries submitted Labour Force Survey and Population Census data to Eurostat classified to this common standard. Detailed statistical analysis of these data showed that, for the UK, there appeared to exist a severe problem with defining the category termed 'corporate managers'.6 Defined as the managers of organisations and enterprises with ten employees or more, the UK had three times the EU average percentage of its workforce classified to this category. While some variation in occupational structure between EU countries is to be expected, a difference of this scale was indicative of a significant classification

The second source of pressure to reform SOC90 arose from the Review of Social Classifications undertaken as collaboration between the Economic and Social Research Council and ONS. Social classifications7 have been in use in the UK for a long period, but had developed in a haphazard and rather unscientific manner. Starting in 1997, the Review proposed a new conceptual basis for social classification and undertook a major analytical research programme leading to the development of a new social classification based upon the SOC.8 Although the conceptual basis of the new social classification differs from that of the SOC, the associated research and development work put the structure of SOC90 under the microscope and revealed a number of classification issues that could be addressed in its revision.

SOC 2000 development aims

Following on from the consultation with SOC users, an inter-departmental steering group decided that the revision of the SOC should address the following issues:

• there should be a review of some of the principles and conventions of the classification. This included the positioning of specific occupations and the convention of keeping foremen/supervisors in the same groups as workers;

- there should be improvement regarding harmonisation with the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO88 (COM) version), the classification used for comparison of occupational statistics across Europe;
- the revision should consider recommendations arising from the Review of Social Classifications; and
- new titles should be added to the coding index and there should be removal of those that are redundant within the working and retired population.

In pursuing these aims, and for reasons of harmonisation with the international standard, the development team recommended that supervisors of groups of workers should not be identified as separate occupational categories. This distinction is made within the new national statistics socioeconomic classification. Given that most users who required this distinction would have access to both classifications, this was felt to be sufficient.

The revision of the SOC needed to observe some of the fundamental principles of SOC90, but also to represent areas of significant occupational and industrial change. As with SOC90, the objective was to 'group job titles ... using clearly defined and consistent criteria . . . relating to types and levels of skill, work experience, qualifications (and tasks)'.2 Much of the work undertaken during the revision of the SOC focused on a number of areas that had either undergone the most significant changes, or presented particular problems for SOC90. Some of these important areas are outlined below.

Computing and related occupations

While nearly all jobs have been affected in some way by the rapid progress in information and communication technologies, at the forefront of these are the jobs that relate directly to the design and implementation of such

technologies. It seemed crucial that this area of classification should be overhauled thoroughly.

Managerial occupations

For a variety of reasons, this area of occupational classification was in need of reform. The apparent inconsistency in definition of managerial occupations compared with other EU countries was reason enough for this decision. However, other strands of research evidence pointed to forces such as 'delayering' of management structures in organisations and to a potential 'inflation' of skill definition through the use of the title 'manager' in jobs that should not be regarded as managerial."

Conservation/ environmental occupations

This is an area where increasing awareness of environmental issues has led to an emphasis on environmental protection and conservation. SOC90 did not recognise many specific occupations related to these activities within its structure. During consultations undertaken in the development process, a number of users had expressed particular concern over this apparent omission.

Skill upgrading/deskilling within manufacturing processes

Two sets of forces appear to underlie change in occupations associated primarily with the manufacturing process. The continued development of flexible manufacturing systems and the associated move away from mass production to small batch, customised production may have stimulated the demand for technically qualified occupations in production. Simultaneously, the widespread use of computerised control methods may have lessened the need for workers in many traditional craft occupations. Such changes are likely to be located in major groups 3 ('Associate professional and technical occupations'), 5 ('Craft and related occupations'), 8 ('Plant and machine operatives') and 9 ('Other occupations') of SOC90.

Customer service occupations

Shifts in consumer tastes and preferences, associated with the widening availability of competitively priced goods and services, have stimulated the demand for and supply of after-sales service, quality assurance and customer 'loyalty' schemes to attract and maintain customers. These developments may have driven the expansion of occupations for which the associated tasks lie at the interface between the producers and the consumers of goods and services.

Remote service provision

Developments in information and communication technologies have facilitated the demand for the provision of services outside 'normal' business hours and stimulated the development of service provision to remote and/or specialised call centres. Part of the growth in demand may be due to latent demand and some may be a function of increased female labour force participation. The latter trend may have resulted in a reduction in the availability of one household member to shop and complete transactions relating to banking and the utilities during 'normal' business hours. While these changes may yet be superseded by web-based commercial and informational transactions, the rapid growth in this area combined with the scale of employment change suggested the need for specific categories to identify occupations associated with remote service provision.

Elsewhere in the classification, the revision team looked at specific instances where unit group definitions might be too broad, with a view to redefining them, creating new groups where necessary or combining groups which were either too small to stand alone, or where the only differences between unit groups were industrial, rather than differing occupational tasks. Some industrial-based divisions of occupational groups were maintained in order to assist the analysis of occupational risks for data sources where industry information is not readily available.10

Work-related skills, qualifications and the SOC

Within the broad structure of the classification (major groups and submajor groups) reference can be made to four skill levels. The first skill level equates with the competence associated with a general education, usually acquired by the time a person completes his/her compulsory education and is signalled via a satisfactory set of school-leaving examination grades. Competent performance of jobs classified at this level will also involve knowledge of appropriate health and safety regulations and may require short periods of work-related training.

The second skill level covers a large group of occupations, all of which require the knowledge provided via a good general education as for occupations at the first skill level, but which typically have a longer period of work-related training or work experience. Occupations classified at this level including machine operation, driving, caring occupations, retailing, and clerical and secretarial occupations.

The third skill level applies to occupations that normally require a body of knowledge associated with a period of post-compulsory education but not to degree level. A number of technical occupations fall into this category, as do a variety of trades occupations and proprietors of small businesses. In the latter case, educational qualifications at sub-degree level or a lengthy period of vocational training may not be a necessary prerequisite for competent performance of tasks, but a significant period of work experience is typical.

The fourth skill level relates to what are termed 'professional' occupations and managerial positions in corporate enterprises or national/local government. Occupations at this level normally require a degree or equivalent period of relevant work experience.

The revision was also an opportunity to enhance links to ISCO88 (COM) and to clarify the skills basis of the classification. SOC2000 employs a four-digit numbering system, as opposed to the three-digit system used in SOC90. The unit group is still the most detailed level

of the classification, but it was decided to move to four digits in order to accommodate the sub-major group numbers in the numbering system, thus improving the scope for additional unit groups (where required), and aligning with the numbering system adopted within ISCO88 (COM). This new numbering system also facilitates a better representation of the distinct skill levels within the SOC at major and sub-major group levels.

Table 1 shows the sub-major group structure of SOC2000, comparing it with SOC90 and indicating the relationship between these broadly defined skill levels and sub-major groups. While there appears to be a good general correspondence between the two classifications at this level, the changes that have been introduced do represent a significant discontinuity between the two classifications. Equating the submajor groups between the two classifications as shown in Table 1, only 67 per cent of occupations recorded in the 1996/97 Labour Force Survey (LFS) showed correspondence at this level of detail. At the level of major groups, this rises to 75 per cent.

The methodology for revising SOC90

Sources of information about processes of occupational change and the terminology of occupations were available in a variety of formats. By far the most useful sources were derived from the Census of Population, the LFS and the ES job vacancy database. The main source available from the 1991 Census of Population was a half per cent sample of anonymised individual records for England and Wales. While the 1991 Census of Population is somewhat dated in that it fails to capture changes taking place over the last eight years, such information was valuable in determining how well SOC90 was operationalised and gave useful detail on the quality of occupational detail obtained from census form-fillers. The text response to questions on occupation, industry and post-schooling qualifications was extracted from approximately 120,000 census forms and placed into a searchable database

retained within ONS. Similar information was extracted from the 1996/97 LFS, covering 57,000 individuals who gave details of their job title, main tasks performed in their job, qualifications required for the job and their highest qualification. Other sources of information on occupational descriptions were obtained via ES, which generated a database of 291,000 detailed descriptions of job vacancies, all coded to SOC90.

ES was keen to ensure that its interests in occupational classification for job matching purposes were adequately reflected in the new classification. To this end, ES simultaneously commissioned IER to undertake a thorough review of the process of job matching, specifically the role played by SOC90 in this process. Through a series of visits to Jobcentres and via the collection of relevant information from a survey of approximately 60 Jobcentres, a clear idea was gained of the weaknesses of SOC90 and the requirements from improvement via SOC2000. This study confirmed the earlier conclusion, that the development of SOC2000 should be focused in a number of key areas. It also added some new and quite detailed requirements to the list of potential improvements. For example, SOC90 does not distinguish drivers by the category of vehicle that they are licensed to drive. This is, of course, an important distinction to make for job-matching

Other sources of information, which proved useful in investigating processes of occupational definition and to illuminate the definition of skill, were:

- the '371 database' an electronic encyclopaedia of statistical information structured around the 371 unit groups of SOC90;¹²
- a database of queries collected over an eight-year period from agencies using SOC90 for coding occupational information;
- recently published material containing detailed descriptions of a wide variety of jobs (trade journals, newspapers job advertising, careers guidance materials);
- correspondence from interested parties, including trades unions, trade associations, employers, employer

	SOC90		SOC2000
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Skill level	Mile de la marcha de la companya della companya de la companya della companya del		
Level 4			
la	Corporate managers and administrators	11	Corporate managers
2a	Science and engineering professionals	21	Science and technology professionals
2b	Health professionals	22	Health professionals
2c	Teaching professionals	23	Teaching and research professionals
2d	Other professional occupations	24	Business and public service professionals
Level 3			
lb	Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	12	Managers and proprietors in agriculture and services
3a	Science and engineering associate professionals	31	Science and technology associate professionals
3b	Health associate professionals	32	Health and social welfare associate professionals
6a	Protective service occupations	33	Protective service occupations
3c	Other associate professional occupations	34	Culture, media and sports occupations
7a	Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	35	Business and public service associate professionals
9a	Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	51	Skilled agricultural trades
5b	Skilled engineering trades	52	Skilled metal and electrical trades
5a	Skilled construction trades	53	Skilled construction and building trades
5c	Other skilled trades	54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades
Level 2			
4a	Clerical occupations	41	Administrative occupations
4b	Secretarial occupations	42	Secretarial and related occupations
6b	Personal service occupations	61	Caring personal service occupations
		62	Leisure and other personal service occupations
7b	Other sales occupations	71	Sales occupations
		72	Customer service occupations
8a	Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	81	Process, plant and routine operatives
8b	Drivers and mobile machine operators	82	Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives
Level I			
9b	Other elementary occupations	91	Elementary trades, plant and storage related occupations
	SUCCESSION AND PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	92	Elementary administrative and service occupations

Source: Office for National Statistics

Note: Sub-major groups of SOC90 have been listed in the order that best approximates their equivalent position in SOC2000. It must be stressed however that there is no exact correspondence at this level.

associations and government departments; and

 information arising from the detailed scrutiny of SOC90 unit groups by the team developing the new social classification for the UK.

These sources gave much valuable information about the problem areas of SOC90 and yielded a 'test-bed' of data for experimentation with the construction of new occupational categories, together with information on where new index entries would be required, and where obsolete index entries might be deleted.

New versus old: areas of significant change

There are several areas of the revised classification that look somewhat different to SOC90. Some of these changes result from moving unit or minor groups in their entirety, and as such do not present a significant problem in terms of continuity. However, others result from the splitting of unit groups or the re-positioning of index entries, which do present a continuity issue for users. Some of the high level changes implemented by SOC2000 are noted below.

The 'managers' problem is referred to earlier in this article, and stems from the inclusion in major group 1 of SOC90 of a number of occupations at the boundary of the managerial function. To be consistent with the international definition, major group 1 was redefined to consist of managers responsible for the planning, direction and co-ordination of the policies and activities of enterprises or organisations, or their internal departments or sections. In order to operationalise this change, the major group has been renamed as 'Managers and senior officials', and a number of job titles that

Box I Key features of the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification

- SOC2000 has adopted a four-digit numbering system to identify major, sub-major, minor and unit groups;
- SOC2000 aligns more closely with ISCO88 (COM), the European Union variant of the International Standard Classification of Occupations;
- the new occupational classification provides the building blocks that meet requirements for the new National Statistics Socio-economic Classification;
- specific attention has been given to the definition and classification of information and communication technology occupations, leisure and related occupations, customer service occupations and for care workers;
- the new index has been designed to facilitate future developments in computer-assisted and computer-automated coding systems; and
- the new classification and its associated coding index have also been designed to remedy a significant number of problems encountered when matching job seekers with job vacancies.

were previously included in major group 1 have been re-positioned elsewhere, primarily job titles which indicated either high-level clerical, supervisory or sales functions, as opposed to managerial occupations.

Elsewhere in the classification, the issue of occupational upgrading and downgrading has led to some movement between major groups 5 ('Craft and related occupations') and 8 ('Plant and machine operatives') of SOC90 as a result of technological change. There have been significant changes to major groups 3 ('Associate professional and technical occupations'), 6 ('Personal and protective service occupations') and 9 ('Other occupations') of SOC90 as a result of the changes to the treatment of protective service personnel. Major group 6 of SOC90 has been redefined as 'Personal service occupations'. The armed forces and most of the emergency services occupations that were previously classified here are re-positioned with the associate professional occupations in major group 3 on grounds of the skill levels required for these occupations. Other lower-skilled security occupations are re-positioned in major group 9 (now termed 'Elementary occupations').

Measuring the impact of reclassification

Occupational change: revision of the Standard Occupational Classifications

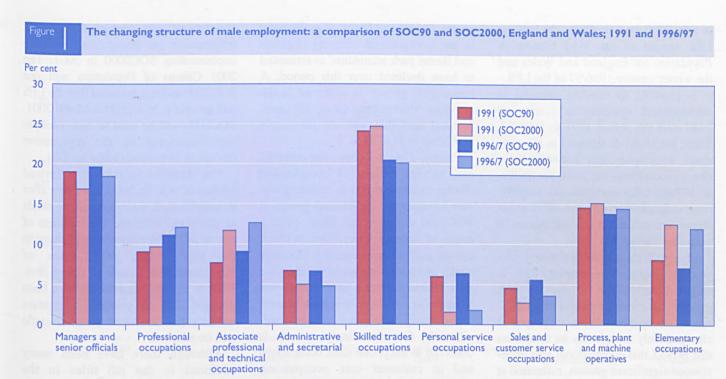
To gain some indication of the potential impact of these and a wide variety of other changes on the definition of occupational structure, ONS' Occupation Information Unit reclassified a half per cent sample of the 1991 Census of Population for England and Wales that was originally coded to SOC90. While this is a guide to the potential impact of SOC2000 in terms of the measurement of occupational structure, these comparisons must be treated with a degree of caution. The most obvious point to make is that the Census took place almost a decade ago. Many of the new categories in SOC2000 may now be populated quite differently. Furthermore, the process of reclassifying data is different from the process of coding. The former involves much expert judgement and discussion. The latter is a more routine process that, by its nature, is error prone. To address these issues and to provide more up-to-date information for the related Review of Social Classification, a single quarter of the LFS (winter 1996/97) was re-coded to SOC2000.

Figures 1 and 2 show, for males and females separately, changes in the occu-

pational structure of employment in England and Wales between 1991 and 1996/97, with employment classified to the major group structure of SOC90 and SOC2000. In both of these charts four bars are shown for each major group, indicating the percentage of total employment in the major group. The red bars show the occupational structure as recorded in 1991, by SOC90 then by SOC2000. The blue bars reveal how these percentages have changed by winter 1996/97.

There are a number of areas where the move to SOC2000 will have a marked impact upon the perception of the occupational structure of employment. In major group 1 ('Managers and senior officials') the tightening of the definition of managers reduces the size of this category significantly, especially for females (4 per cent reduction for females and 2 per cent reduction for males). Major group 3 ('Associate professional and technical occupations') increases in size, more so for men than for women. Major group 4 ('Administrative and secretarial occupations') declines significantly for males and slightly for females. Major group 6 ('Personal service occupations') declines sharply for males, by almost three-quarters, and by about a quarter for females. The reclassification of waiters, waitresses and bar staff to major group 9 ('Elementary occupations') has a marked effect upon the size of this major group, which rises from 8 per cent of male employment to over 12 per cent and from 9 per cent of female employment to over 16 per

The effect of moving from SOC90 to SOC2000 is almost identical when comparing the 1991 Census data with the winter 1996/97 quarter of the LFS. Although changes in occupational structure are apparent between 1991 and 1996/97, notably the decline in skilled trades occupations for males and the decline in administrative, clerical and secretarial occupations for females, the relative effect of moving from the old to the new classification remains the same for each period. There is one exception however. For females, SOC90 appeared to indicate a slight decline in the proportion of employ-



Major groups of the occupational classifications (SOC2000 nomenclature)

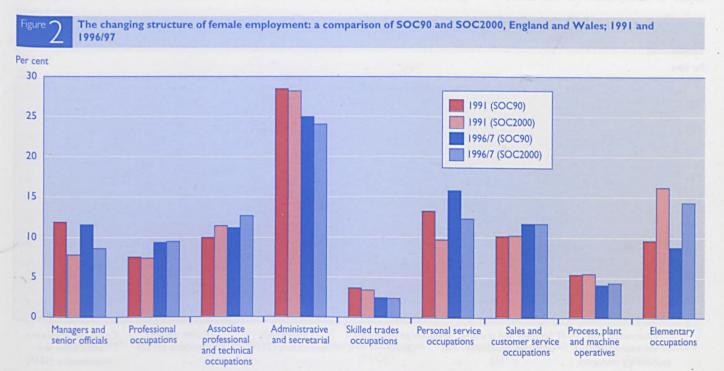
_Source: Census of Population, Labour Force Surve

ment classified to major group 1 ('Managers and senior officials') between 1991 and 1996/97. Redefinition of this group to exclude administrative occupations reveals some underlying growth in the more narrowly defined managerial category.

Analysing occupational change via SOC2000

In certain statistical sources of information on occupational structure, for example the LFS and the Census of Population, SOC2000 can be used at its most detailed level to shed light on the

process of occupational change. This is demonstrated here by reference to three areas where the classification has been subject to substantial revision: ICTrelated occupations, leisure-related occupations and customer service occupations. Using the two sources of data which have been reclassified or recoded



Major groups of the occupational classifications (SOC2000 nomenclature)

_Source: Census of Population, Labour Force Survey

to SOC2000 from SOC90 – the half per cent sample of the 1991 Census of Population for England and Wales and the winter quarter 1996/97 of the LFS – it is possible to monitor changes in occupational structure at a detailed level over the period 1991 to 1996/97. There are slight differences in the coverage of employment between these two sources. However, these are unlikely to affect the occupational employment estimates shown here. All changes shown are subject to a small degree of sampling variation.

Figure 3 shows the estimated percentage change in employment in England and Wales in the six unit groups that cover employment in ICTrelated occupations. While employment changed only marginally in total over this period, this occupational area experienced significant growth, estimated at over 100 per cent for 'IT operations technicians'. The category showing the lowest rate of growth of employment, unit group 5245 'Computer engineers, installation and maintenance', is an occupational area associated predominantly with the installation and maintenance of mainframe computers.

Figure 4 shows the estimated changes in employment over this period in eight unit groups of SOC2000 that relate to occupations in the areas of

sports, fitness and leisure. Employment in the occupational category 'Leisure and theme park attendants' is estimated to have declined over this period. A remarkable growth is observed in the category 'fitness instructors', an occupational area that was not previously identified in SOC90.

Finally, Figure 5 shows the complex and varying pattern of occupational change in employment in customer service occupations. The five unit groups of SOC2000 shown in this figure cover a range of service interactions between clients and service-providers. Counter clerks and telephonists can be regarded as 'traditional' service interactions, over a counter or via a telephone switchboard. These occupational areas declined significantly. Correspondingly, growth is observed in telephone sales occupations and in customer care occupations. Surprisingly, no strong growth is recorded in call centre operatives. This could reflect the fact that the recent growth estimated in this area of employment has taken place more recently than 1996/97.

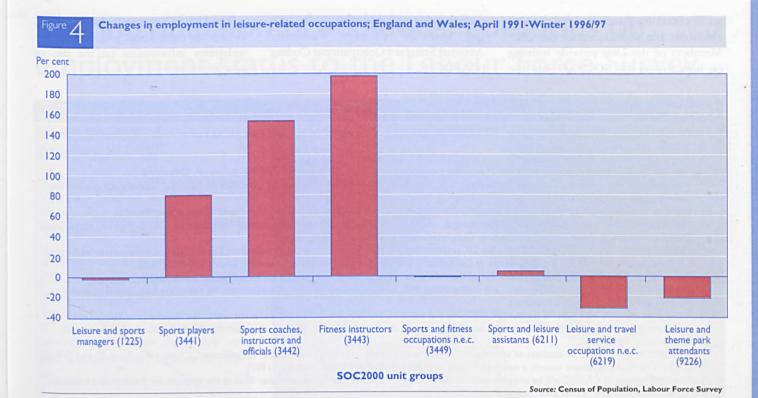
Implementation and maintenance of SOC2000

ES moved to SOC2000 in Autumn 2000 for coding job vacancies and jobseekers' preferences, but most

government data sources that collect information on occupations will be implementing SOC2000 in 2001. The 2001 Census of Population will use SOC2000 and it is intended that the LFS will go over to SOC2000 in March 2001. SOC2000 will be used to code occupation statements on the registration records of births and deaths in 2001.

The decision to publish a revised edition of SOC in 2000, ten years after its introduction, was based on the needs of users and followed the tradition of one of its predecessors by publishing in the year before the Census of Population. The timing of future revisions to the classification has not been decided, but at present it appears unlikely that a shorter revision cycle will be adopted.

Although there have been many additions to the job titles in the coding index for SOC2000, the index will function less and less efficiently through the decade between revisions to the structure of the classification. An updated edition of the SOC90 coding index was published in December 1995. The ONS Occupational Information Unit plans to expand its trawl for information on new job titles so that more frequent updates of the index may be introduced, at least for the electronic version of Volume 2 (*The codingindex*).

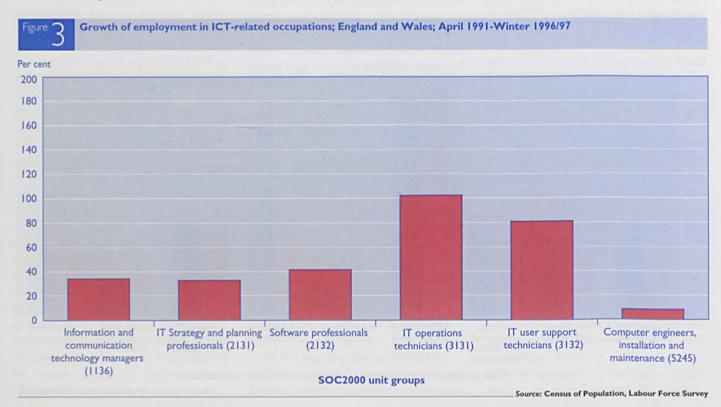


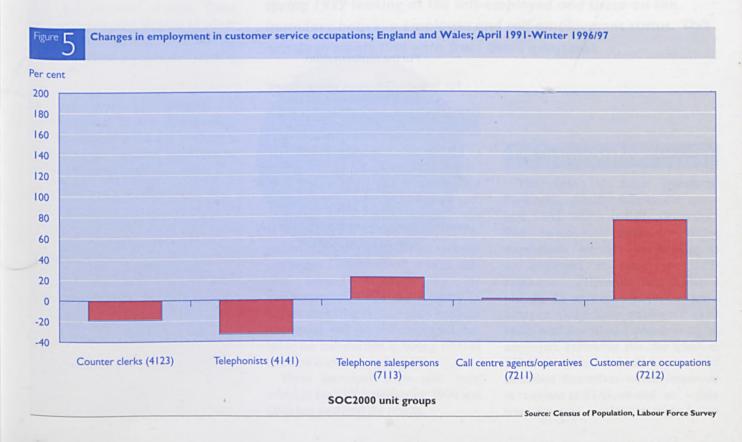
The Occupational Information Unit

The ONS Occupational Information Unit (OIU) is responsible for supporting users of the Standard Occupational Classification and related social classifications, both inside and outside ONS. The Unit answers about 4,000 queries a year. These range from how to code a job title to how to derive the social classifications.

The Unit has produced a series of user guides related to occupation

classifications. One of the most requested is the mapping of the SOC to the European version of the International Standard Classification of Occupations – ISCO88 (COM). The SOC publications are available from the Stationery Office, but users interest-





ed in obtaining the coding index in an electronic file should contact the OIU. Members of the Unit provide training on how to use the SOC2000 job title

coding index and demonstrate the coding software package Computer Assisted Standard Occupational Coding (CASOC).13

The Unit is constantly seeking ways to find out more about jobs and always welcomes information on the use of new job titles.

Notes

Occupational change: revision of the Standard Occupational Classification

- These include the 1980 Classification of Occupations, the Classification and Directory of Occupational Titles and its related Key List of Occupations for
- Thomas, R. and Elias, P., 'The Standard Occupational Classification', Population Trends 55, (1989).
- Standard Occupational Classification 2000. Vol. 1: Structure and description and Vol. 2: The coding index, The Stationery Office (2000).
- Then the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) in England and Wales (now part of the Office for National Statistics (ONS)) and the
- Examples include the job title 'clerk' and the description of main tasks as 'clerical duties' or 'machinist' and 'operates machinery'.
- Elias, P., 'Occupational Classification (ISCO88): concepts, methods, reliability, validity and cross-national comparability', OECD Working Paper DEEL-SA/ELSA/WP7 (96)7, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris (1996).
- The two government social classifications in the UK prior to that which has arisen from the Review were Social Class and Socio-economic Groups.
- See Rose, D. and O'Reilly, K., The ESRC Review of Government Social Classification, London and Swindon, ONS and ESRC (1998).
- A good example of this is the now frequent use of the title 'train manager' for the job known earlier as 'senior conductor'.
- As an example, 'rubber process operatives' are distinguished from 'plastics process operatives' to facilitate the collection and analysis of mortality statistics from death registration statistics.
- In common with the international standard, the SOC90 and the SOC2000 utilise four hierarchical levels within the classification. These are termed major groups, sub-major groups, minor groups and unit groups. In the SOC2000, as in ISCO88, these are represented numerically by one, two, three or four digits.
- McKnight, A. and Elias, P., 'A database of information on unit groups of the Standard Occupational Classification', Chapter 9 in Rose, D. and O'Reilly, K., (eds.) Constructing Classes: towards a new social classification for the UK, ESRC/ONS, Swindon (1997).
- A revised version of CASOC will be available early in 2001. Those interested should contact Peter Elias at the Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick, e-mail peter.elias@warwick.ac.uk,

Further information

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The introduction of additional questions on employment status to the Labour Force Survey

By Rachel Hill, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Almost all of those persons who say they worked as an employee were paid a salary or wage by their employer.
- Those workers who were not paid by an employer were most likely to be 'working for self'.
- Around a fifth of temporary agency workers replied that they were not paid a wage or salary by their employ-
- Some 70 per cent of employees who were not paid a wage or salary by their employer were paid by an
- Around 10 per cent of all women not being paid by their employer/inself-employment were aged over state pension age, compared with just five per cent of men. These women were most likely to be either running, or a partner in, a business or professional practice, or 'working
- · People working as managers and administrators or in craft and related occupations were the most likely not to be paid by their employer or to be self-employed.



Two new questions were added to the Labour Force Survey in spring 1999 looking at the self-employed and those on the boundary between employee and self-employment status. This article presents first data from these questions.

Introduction

THE LABOUR Force Survey (LFS) provides estimates of economic status, including classing those in employment as either employees or self-employed. A general interest among users in the characteristics of the self-employed - in particular the source of their salaries and wages - coupled with a more specific interest expressed by the Department of Trade and Industry in further exploring the boundary between employees and the self-employed, has led to the introduction in spring 1999 of two new questions to the LFS.

These questions have now been asked in the LFS since spring 1999 and ONS has analysed the results.

The new questions

The first of these questions, PDWAGE, directly follows the question STAT which initially determines their employment status by asking respondents 'are/were you working as an employee or were you selfemployed?' PDWAGE asks '(May I just check) are/were you paid either a salary or a wage by an employer?' to all those who described themselves as an employee. Following this, the question SELF is asked to all those who described themselves as self-employed in response to STAT, or said 'no' - they were not paid a salary or wage by an

employer - in response to PDWAGE. This question aims to determine the reasons for the respondent not being paid directly by their employer, or their sub-group within the self-employed category. The respondent can give up to four responses to SELF from among:

- paid a salary or a wage by an agency;
- a sole director of your own limited business;
- running a business or a professional practice:
- · a partner in a business or a professional practice;
- working for yourself;
- a sub-contractor;
- or doing freelance work; and
- none of the above.

On LFS databases, up to four responses are recorded in the order in which the respondent states them rather than in order of, say, importance.

What the figures show

The question PDWAGE (are/were you paid either a salary or a wage by an employer) was asked to all those respondents who reported that they were working as an employee during the reference week, or had been in their previous job (if within the last eight years), that is STAT=1. Table 1 shows that, in each period, approximately 0.5 per cent of self-assessed employees were not paid by their employer.

Figure 1 shows the levels of the responses to SELF (reason for not being paid by an employer) for men and women in summer 2000. Note that this includes responses given by the self-employed as well as those employees not paid by their employer.

Table 2 shows the percentages of respondents in each quarter who gave each of the sub-groups of self-employment and reasons for employees not being paid a salary or wage by their employer in response to the question SELF. It should be borne in mind that interviewees can record up to four responses to the question SELF, and so the total percentage for each period is more than 100 per cent. It can be seen that the most common response was 'working for self', followed by 'running a business or professional practice' and 'partner in business or profes-

Whether or not employees were paid a salary or a wage by an employer; United Kingdom; summer 1999 to summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Yes		No		Total ^a		
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	
All							
Summer 1999	23,992	99.4	- 133	0.6	24,128	100	
Autumn 1999	24,048	99.4	133	0.5	24,182	100	
Winter 1999/2000	23,975	99.4	134	0.6	24,111	100	
Spring 2000	24,121	99.4	133	0.5	24,256	100	
Summer 2000	24,396	99.4	144	0.6	24,540	100	
Male						-117	
Summer 1999	12,652	99.4	76	0.6	12,729	100	
Autumn 1999	12,682	99.4	78	0.6	12,760	100	
Winter 1999/2000	12,641	99.4	73	0.6	12,715	100	
Spring 2000	12,754	99.5	69	0.5	12,824	100	
Summer 2000	12,863	99.4	83	0.6	12,946	100	
Female							
Summer 1999	11,340	99.5	57	0.5	11,398	100	
Autumn 1999	11,366	99.5	55	0.5	11,421	100	
Winter 1999/2000	11,333	99.5	61	0.5	11,396	100	
Spring 2000	11,367	99.4	64	0.6	11,432	100	
Summer 2000	11,533	99.5	61	0.5	11,595	100	
					Source: Labour F	orce Survey	

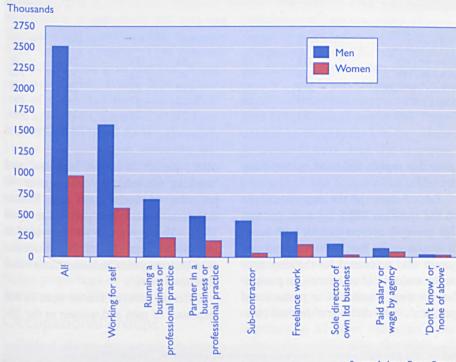
a Includes those who replied 'don't know'.

Box I Points to note

The following data quality points should be borne in mind when considering the analyses (also see technical note).

- 1. The question SELF offers the responses 'none of the above' and 'don't know'. However, the 'don't know' category was not introduced until autumn 1999, resulting in a large number of responses being coded as 'none of the above' for spring and summer 1999 when the majority of these would have been more accurately coded as 'don't know'. For this reason, these two response categories have been grouped together in these analyses, making it possible to make more reliable comparisons across quarters.
- 2. The questions PDWAGE and SELF are asked dependent on the interviewee's response to the question STAT, which asks whether the respondent was working as an employee or was self-employed. However, this differs slightly from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) classification of economic status used for the regularly published LFS estimates, (see technical note). Therefore to provide consistent data in all these analyses, cases have been selected according to the ILO definition of employment. Employees are referred to as either self-assessed or ILO defined. Responses to these two new questions help with assessing further the economic status of the people whose self-assessment at STAT differs from their status according to the ILO definition.
- 3. PDWAGE was a new question in spring 1999, and consequently there were no data to bring forward from the previous quarter to impute for nonresponses. As a result of this, the spring 1999 levels were lower than expected. The focus of the analyses is on summer 2000 (the most recent quarter for which data are available) throughout this report, as well as presenting and discussing data from other quarters where appropriate, with data from spring 1999 being represented only in proportional formats.

Reasons given for not being paid a salary or wage; employees and selfemployed, by sex; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

sional practice'. This was the case in all periods for both men and women. However, within these categories, trends can be seen. The proportion of both men and women replying 'running a business or professional practice' decreased between summer 1999 and summer 2000, in particular for men which fell from 32 per cent to 28 per

Summer 2000

Female

Spring 1999

Summer 1999

Autumn 1999

Spring 2000

cent. Similarly, the proportion of women 'working for self' fell from 65 per cent in summer 1999 to 61 per cent in spring 2000; a similar fall (4 per cent) was observed in the male series.

A large fall also occurred to the proportion of people stating that they were 'sole director of own limited business' - the proportion of men fell from 10 to

6 per cent from summer 1999 to summer 2000, and the proportion of women almost halved, falling from 5 to 3 per cent in the same period. In summer 1999, almost four times more men than women worked as a subcontractor (18 per cent compared with 5 per cent). The proportion of men in this category decreased slightly over the following year, though these figures remained substantially different.

Also showing differing results between the sexes was the category 'paid salary or wage by agency' - in summer 2000 the proportion of women giving this response was 7 per cent compared with 4 per cent of men. Both series saw a decline over the preceding year (the proportion of women paid by an agency in summer 1999 was 8 per cent, and the proportion of men was 5 per cent). Table 3 shows that around one fifth of temporary agency workers said that they were not paid by their employer. Analysis of these workers' responses to SELF shows that - as expected - all gave their first reason as being paid by an agency, with other (less-frequent) answers given being 'working for self', 'freelance work' and 'sub-contractor'.

Looking at the number of responses given by respondents to the question SELF, it can be seen that men were more likely than women to give multi-

Table 2 Read 1999	sons given for no to summer 20	ot being paid 00, not season	a salary or wa	age; employee	es and self-emp	ployed, by sex	; United King	gdom; summ	er
	Paid salary or wage by agency	Sole director of own Itd business	Running a business or professional practice	Partner in business or professional practice	Working for self	Sub- contractor	Freelance work	Don't know or none of above	Weighted number of respondents
								Per cent	Thousands = 100%
Male									
Spring 1999	6	-11	33	20	66	. 19	16	2	2,416
Summer 1999	5	10	32	21	67	18	15	. 2	2,584
Autumn 1999	5	8	31	20	66	18	15	2	2,541
Winter 1999/2000	4	8	30	21	65	18	13	1	2,494
Spring 2000	4	7	28	20	64	17	13	1	2,465

Winter 1999/2000 27 21 62 17 973 26 21 967 Summer 2000

65

64

21

22

28

2.510

885

955

952

ple answers - for example, in summer 2000, 15 per cent of male respondents gave three or four answers compared with 10 per cent of women. These figures also varied over time - in summer 1999, 59 per cent of men (and 65 per cent of women) gave just one answer, compared with 67 per cent of men (72 per cent of women) in summer 2000.

Employees' reasons for not being paid a salary or wage

Table 4 shows the responses given to the question SELF in summer 2000 for ILO-defined employees. As discussed in Box 1, this includes all self-assessed employees as well as the self-employed who, according to ILO definition, are employees. It shows that the most common response was 'paid salary or wage by agency' (over a third of respondents

Responses of temporary agency workers to the question 'are you paid either a salary or a wage by an employer?'; United Kingdom; summer 1999 to sum-

	Yes		No		Total		
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	
Summer 1999	218	80	55	20	273	100	
Autumn 1999	230	78	65	22	296	100	
Winter 1999/2000	212	75	69	25	281	100	
Spring 2000	199	76	62	24	261	100	
Summer 2000	221	76	71	24	291	100	
					Source: Labour	Force Survey	

gave this reply), followed by 'working for self'.

Table 5 shows all the responses given to the question SELF by each sex and age group. It is clear that for both sexes it was those in the 35-49 year old age group who accounted for the responses in the majority of categories, in particular 'running a business or professional practice', 'sole director of limited business', 'partner in limited business' and 'working for self', for which over 40 per cent of both male and female responses in each category were aged 35-49. This age group also provided at least 40 per cent of the female responses in the categories 'sub-contractor' and 'freelance work'.

Different patterns can be seen in the responses of men and women in the 50-

Table 4	Responses of employees' to the question 'are you paid either a salary or wage by an employer?'; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted										
	Paid salary or wage by agency	Sole director of own ltd business	Running a business or professional practice	Partner in business or professional practice	Working for self	Sub- contractor	Freelance work	Don't know or none of above	Weighted Number of respondents		
								Per cent	Thousands = 100%		
Male	34	11	21	22	28	9	8	7	185		
Female	39	*	13	12	31	*	*	12	117		
All	36	7	18	18	30	8	8	Source: Labo	302 our Force Survey		

Reasons given for not being paid a salary or wage: employees and self-employed by say and age-group: United Kingdon

a II O-defined

									Per cent
	Paid salary or wage by agency	Sole director of own Itd business	Running a business or professional practice	Partner in business or professional practice	Working for self	Sub- contractor	Freelance work	Don't know or none of above	All
Male									
16-24	27	*	2	2	3	7	*	*	4
25-34	22	20	16	17	17	29	18	*	19
35-49	26	44	43	43	40	38	38	*	40
50-59/64	22	30	35	33	34	25	35	34	32
60/65+	*	*	5	5	6	*	7	*.	5
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female									
16-24	32	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	5
25-34	23	*	18	14	19	26	22	*	19
35-49	22	44	45	41	44	42	40	*	41
50-59/64	17	*	26	31	24	22	24	*	24
60/65+	*	*	10	14	10	*	10	*	- 11
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

*Sample size too small for reliable estimates.

59/64 age group. Women in this age group were less likely to be selfemployed, and therefore less likely to be routed to this question than men in the same age group (as can be seen from Table 5). Overall, 72 per cent of respondents were male and just 28 per cent were female. Within these, 32 per cent of men asked the question SELF were aged 50-64, compared with 24 per cent of women (aged 50-59). However, 11 per cent of women answering the question SELF were over the over state pension age, compared with just 5 per cent of men. These figures are reflected in the proportions of responses in the individual categories: in the four categories for which data are publishable, women over state pension age make up higher proportions of overall responses than men over state pension age.

Occupational groups

Table 6 shows that people in managers and administration and craft and related occupations were the most likely to be self-employed, or employees not paid a salary or wage by their employer.

Almost half of those who replied 'partner in business or professional practice' were managers and administrators, and just over half of sub contractors were in craft and related occupations. Around a half of each of the three responses 'sole director of own limited business', 'running a business

or professional practice' and 'working for self' were from people who were either managers and administrators or craft and related occupations.

However the responses of these two occupational groups did not contribute significantly to 'paid salary or wage by agency', which was driven mainly by those in clerical and secretarial occupations (22 per cent of responses). Threequarters of the responses in the category 'freelance work' were due to respondents working in professional, associate professional and technical or craft and related occupations.

Analysis of employees by SELF shows that less than one per cent of respondents answering this question were public sector workers. Of these, 48 per cent (in summer 2000) were paid by an agency. This figure was 49 per cent in summer 1999. Public sector responses in all other categories were below the publication threshold of 10,000.

Conclusion

In the LFS, the definition of selfemployed and employee is based on self-assessment. Responses are then recoded to give the outputs used by ONS in accordance with ILO guidelines. ONS do not propose to change from this procedure, and would like to reassure users that, despite the introduction of these new questions, no changes have been made to the published figures on the breakdown of economic activity between employees and the self-employed.

These questions may help to provide better information on the people whose economic status lies on the boundary between employee and self-employed. One example of where this is of particular interest to government users is the economic status of agency workers analysis of which is included here. The socio-demographic characteristics of those people whose economic status lies on this boundary will be of general interest to all LFS users.

Further information For further information please contact: Rachel Hill. Room B2/08. Office for National Statistics, I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 2QQ, e-mail rachel.hill@ons.gov.uk,

tel. 020 7533 5262.

^{ble} 6	Reasons given for not being paid a salary or wage; employees and self-employed, by occupation; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted
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									Per cent
Paid sa or wag ag		Sole director of own ltd business	Running a business or professional practice	Partner in business or professional practice	Working for self	Sub- contractor	Freelance work	Don't know or none of above	All
Managers and administrators	*	30	33	47	22	7	9	15	24
Professional occupations	12	20	18	18	11	7	20	21	13
Associate professional and technical occupations	14	. 14	14	7	14	8	35	17	13
Clerical, secretarial occupations	s 22	*	2	4	3	*	5	10	4
Craft and related occupations	9	21	21	14	28	54	20	5	24
Personal, protective occupatio	ns 8	*	3	*	5	*	3	9	4
Sales occupations	*	*	3	4	4	*	2	10	4
Plant and machine operatives	15	6	4	2	8	11	3	5	7
Other occupations	-11	*	3	3	6	8	3	7	5
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		- 4						Source: Labou	r Force Survey

*Sample size too small for reliable estimates.

^{*}Sample size too small for reliable estimates.

Technical note

Employment status questions in the LFS from spring 1999

The questions are given, followed by interviewer instructions

ASK (OR RECORD IF ON GOVERNMENT SCHEME OR DOING UNPAID WORK)

Were you working as an employee or were you self-employed?

- I Employee
- 2 Self-employed
- 3 Government Scheme
- 4 Unpaid family worker

APPLIES TO RESPONDENTS CURRENTLY IN WORK OR WHO HAVE WORKED IN THE LAST **EIGHT YEARS**

ntroduction of additional questions

IF WRKING=I Paid work in reference week (ref wk)

OR JBAWAY=1 Away from paid job in ref wk

OR OWNBUS=I Unpaid work for own business in ref wk OR RELBUS=1 Unpaid work for relative's business in ref wk

IF (NEWDEAL= 3 or 4 or 5 or 7) Working in public/private sector, voluntary task force, environmental task force, assisted self-employment

OR (YTETIB=1 AND NEWDEAL=1 or 6 or 19) Work done in addition to that done on New Deal Scheme

OR (YTETMP=1 or 2 or 4) Employer-based work training, project-based work training, temporarily away from employer/project-based work training

OR (LEFTYR <=8) Unemployed in ref wk-left last job within 8 yrs of ref wk

General

In general, accept the respondent's answer, but if there is doubt, try to find out how they are described for tax purposes. All respondents, with the exception noted below, must be asked this question: you cannot infer the answer from previous questions.

Guidance

Professional partnerships

Professional people, like doctors, lawyers and architects, may work in partnerships. If they pay their own National Insurance contributions, they should be considered to be selfemployed.

Self-employed

Self-employed people are usually responsible for paying their own National Insurance contributions, while an employee's contributions are usually deducted under the PAYE system. GPs working for the NHS are self-employed. Government schemel family workers

Those who have already reported that they are on a government scheme or are unpaid family workers need not be asked this question but should be coded appropriately.

PDWAGE

(May I just check,) Are [Were] you paid either a salary or a wage by an employer?

l yes 2 no

The introduction of additional questions on employment status to the LFS

APPLIES IF STAT=I (employee)

General

The question is asked of those who are (or were in the last 8 years) employees. It is designed to double-check the status of people who describe themselves as 'employees' at

Guidance

The question should be coded 'yes' if the respondent receives regular earnings, i.e. if they are on the payroll of a business or company. There is no distinction here between a salary and a wage: code both 'yes'. It also does not matter whether the respondent is paid a wage/salary by a company that they own: the answer should still be 'yes'. If a respondent says they receive 'fairly regular payments' but are not actually employed (especially if they are not on a PAYE scheme), they should be coded 'no'. If (and only if) the respondent cannot give an answer, then ask whether they are on a PAYE scheme. PAYE employees can be coded 'yes' and anyone else 'no'.

Respondents who ask whether being paid by an agency counts as being paid a wage should be told 'no'. If, however, a respondent answers 'yes' to PDWAGE and you subsequently find out that they are working for a temping agency, do NOT go back to amend their answer to PDWAGE.

(May I just check), Are [were] you... INDIVIDUAL PROMPT - CODE ALL THAT APPLY (UP TO

- Paid a salary or a wage by an agency?
- A sole director of your own limited business?
- Running a business or professional practice?
- A partner in a business or professional practice?
- Working for yourself?
- A sub-contractor?
- Or doing free-lance work?
- 8 None of the above.

APPLIES TO SELF-EMPLOYED OR THOSE NOT PAID DIRECTLY BY THEIR EMPLOYERS

APPLIES IF STAT=2 (self-employed)

OR PDWAGE=2 (Employees who are not paid a salary or wage by an employer)

General

Those who answer 'No' to PDWAGE, along with those who answered that they are or used to be 'self-employed' at STAT are asked SELF. You may record up to four answers. In the unlikely event that more than four options have been selected, prompt for the main four.

Guidance

Code 2 should not be used if the company has more than one director (even where the only other director is inactive, as is sometimes the case where a spouse acts as a co-director). Note that a company secretary is not necessarily a

Technical note

The question SELF offers the response 'none of the above'. In addition, as with the vast majority of LFS questions, the response 'don't know' is also accepted to this question. In spring and summer 1999 the 'don't know' option was omitted from the programming, resulting in a large number of responses being coded as 'none of the above' when the majority of these would have been more accurately coded as 'don't know'. The 'don't know' category was subsequently introduced in autumn 1999. This resulted in estimates for the number of people answering 'none of the above' of 133,000 in spring 1999 and 108,000 in summer 1999, and zero for 'don't know' compared with estimates of 97,000 for 'don't know' in autumn 1999, 81,000 in winter 1999/2000 and 77,000 for spring 2000, with estimates of zero for 'none of the above' in all three periods. This pattern was seen for both personal and proxy respondents, however, the sample size for proxy respondents was considered too low to justify publishing results.

PDWAGE is asked to all of those persons for whom STAT=1, that is those who were working as an employee either at the time of the interview or in their most recent employment up to eight years beforehand (if they were not working at that time). However, STAT is re-coded, based on occupation, to NSTAT, which in turn is used to create the derived variable INECACA - used to produce the International Labour Organisation (ILO) standard economic status headline figures. The differing definitions of these variables can result in situations such as a person who is selfemployed in STAT being an employee in NSTAT, or someone who is either an employee or self-employed in STAT or NSTAT being coded as being on a government scheme in INECACA. To provide consistent data in these analyses, cases have been selected on INECACA=I-4 (that is the respondent is employed as defined by the ILO).

STATISTICS

Labour Market Statistics Helpline

For the latest headline labour market statistics call the Labour Market Statistics Helpline on

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Labour Market Data

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Publication dates of main economic indicators December - February

Consumer price indices Labour market statistics Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.

Sources of labour market statistics

MAIN SOURCES

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

Employer surveys

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

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

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

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

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

Administrative records

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

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

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

USING DATA SOURCES

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

Employment

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

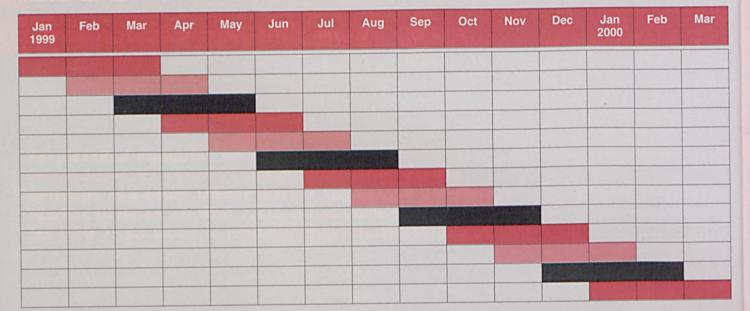
To gain an idea of the extent of work being performed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LFS is also the only source of detailed information about the characteristics (occupations, homeworking, work patterns and so on) of people's work - except for the industry in which people work, where the workforce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

Unemployment

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

Earnings

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



Definitions

EMPLOYMENT

Employment

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

Workforce jobs

The number of jobs is mainly collected through postal employer surveys (see notes on sources). This gives the number of employee jobs (formerly known as employees in employment). The total number of Workforce jobs (formerly known as workforce in employment) is calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, those in HM Forces and government-supported trainees. As the main part of the estimate is the employee jobs total, this classification represents the employers' perception of how many jobs there are. It excludes homeworkers and private domestic servants.

Self-employed people (LFS)

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

Self-employment jobs

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

Government-supported trainees

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

Employment rate

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment

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

Count of claimants of unemploymentrelated benefits (claimant count)

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

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

ILO unemployment rate

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

Claimant count rate

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economically active

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

Economic activity rate

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

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

Economically inactive

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

Economic inactivity rate

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

EARNINGS

Earnings

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

Average Earnings Index

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

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

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

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

OTHER DEFINITIONS General index of retail prices

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

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

Standard Occupational Classification

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

Unit wage costs

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers	1000	New table names and numbers	
SUMMARY TABLES	0.4	IIV aummony appearally adjusted and used justed	A 1
Labour Force Survey: UK Workforce: UK	0.1 0.2	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted Workforce jobs	A.1 B.11
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3	Regional labour market summary	A.4
Workforce: GB Background economic indicators	0.4 0.5	Workforce jobs Background economic indicators	B.11 H.1
EMPLOYMENT	0.0	Debigiound occident materials	
Workforce	1.1	Workforce jobs	B.11
Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2	Employee jobs by industry	B.12
Employees in employment: industry: production industries All industries: by division, class or group	1.3 1.4	Employee jobs: industry: production industries Employee jobs: by division, class or group	B.13 B.14
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region and industry	B.16
Output, employment and productivity	1.8	Output, employment and productivity	B.32
Selected countries: national definition Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.9 1.14	Employment: selected countries: national definitions Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	B.51 B.17
UNEMPLOYMENT			
Claimant count: UK summary	2.1	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: GB summary Claimant count by region	2.2	Claimant count by region Claimant count by region	C.11 C.11
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas	C.21
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5	Claimant count by age and duration	C.12
Claimant count: regions: age and duration Claimant count by age: time series	2.6 2.7	Claimant count by age and duration: regions Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13 C.13
Claimant count by age: time series	2.8	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.9	Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts	C.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	C.23 C.2
Claimant count: rates by age Selected countries	2.15 2.18	Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age) Selected countries	C.51
Claimant count: UK flows	2.19	Claimant count flows	C.31
Claimant count: GB flows by age	2.20	Discontinued August of slaims by and	0.25
Claimant count: average duration Claim history: number of previous claims	2.21	Average duration of claims by age Claimant count: number of previous claims	C.35 C.32
Claim history: interval between claims	2.23	Claim history: interval between claims	C.33
By sought and usual occupation	2.24	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	C.14
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration Redundancies in Great Britain	2.25 2.32	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Redundancies in United Kingdom	C.34 C.41
Redundancies by region	2.33	Redundancies by region	C.42
Redundancies by age	2.34	Discontinued	
Redundancies by industry Redundancies by occupation	2.35 2.36	Redundancies by industry Discontinued	C.43
VACANCIES			
UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	3.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres	G.1
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions Summary: regions	3.2 3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.2 G.3
LABOUR DISPUTES	-		
Totals; industries; causes	4.1	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary	G.11
Stoppages of work: summary	4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	G.12
EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	5.1	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors	E.1
Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3	Discontinued	
Manual employees	5.4	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.12
Non-manual employees All employees	5.5 5.6	Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group	E.13 E.14
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.8	Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy	E.21
Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.9	Selected countries: index of wages per head	E.31
RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements	6.1	Retail prices: summary of recent movements	H.11
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.2	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	H.12
Average for selected items	6.3	Average retail prices of selected items	H.13
General index: time series Changes on a year earlier: time series	6.4 6.5	General index of retail prices General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier	H.14 H.15
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.8	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	H.21
Selected countries	6.9	Discontinued	H.22
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY	71	IIV cummary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.1 7.2	UK summary for latest nine quarters UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity by age	7.3	Economic activity by age	D.1/B.2/C.2/D.
Full-time and part-time workers	7.4	Employment by category	B.1
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Job-related training received by employees	7.7	Job-related training received by employees	B.41
	7.8	Actual weekly hours of work	B.21
Average actual weekly hours by industry sector		Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	E+
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING	0.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	F.1 F.2
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	8.1 8.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	r.2
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.2 8.3	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	F.3
Average actual weekly hours by industry sector GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Training for Work: destination of leavers Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	8.2 8.3 8.4	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	F.3 F.4
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Training for Work: destination of leavers Training for Work: qualifications of leavers Youth Training: destination of leavers	8.2 8.3	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	F.3
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.2 8.3 8.4 8.5	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers Other training: destination of leavers	F.3 F.4 F.5
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Training for Work: destination of leavers Training for Work: qualifications of leavers Youth Training: destination of leavers Youth Training: qualifications of leavers OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	8.2 8.3 8.4 8.5 8.6	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers Other training: destination of leavers Other training: qualifications of leavers Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	F.3 F.4 F.5 F.6
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Training for Work: destination of leavers Training for Work: qualifications of leavers Youth Training: destination of leavers Youth Training: qualifications of leavers Youth Regional selective assistance by region	8.2 8.3 8.4 8.5 8.6	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers Other training: destination of leavers Other training: qualifications of leavers Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment Regional selective assistance by region	F.3 F.4 F.5 F.6 G.22 G.31
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Training for Work: destination of leavers Training for Work: qualifications of leavers Youth Training: destination of leavers Youth Training: qualifications of leavers Tother FACTS AND FIGURES Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	8.2 8.3 8.4 8.5 8.6	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers Other training: destination of leavers Other training: qualifications of leavers Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	F.3 F.4 F.5 F.6

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

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JK summary	M	Dec 2000	A.1	Number of people participating in training and			
Frends	M	Dec 2000	A.2	enterprise programmes	Q	Nov 2000	F.1
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Regional labour market summary.	M	Dec 2000	A.4	programmes	Q	Nov 2000	F.2
FS annual Local Area Database	A	Apr 2000	155	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	Nov 2000	F.3
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				Work-based training for adults: qualifications of		11012000	1.0
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imployment by occupation	Q	Nov 2000	B.3	qualifications of leavers	Q	Nov 2000	F.5
Vorkforce jobs	M (Q)	Dec 2000	B.11	Work-based training for young people:			
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orkforce jobs by industry		Dec 2000	B.18	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment			
ctual weekly hours of work	M (Q)			from New Deal	M	Dec 2000	F.
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ndices of output, employment and output per				Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of			
person employed	M (Q)	Dec 2000	B.32	New Deal 25+	M	Dec 2000	F.
otal workforce hours worked per week	Q	Oct 2000	B.33	Number of people into employment from New			- "
ob-related training	Q	Nov 2000	B.41	Deal 25+	М	Dec 2000	F.
elected countries: national definitions	Q	Nov 2000	B.51				
nnual Employment Survey	A	Jun 2000	273	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
				Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Dec 2000	G.
NEMPLOYMENT				Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Dec 2000	G.
O unemployment by age and duration	M	Dec 2000	C.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices			<u> </u>
O unemployment rates by age	M	Dec 2000	C.2	by region	M	Dec 2000	G
O unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Nov 2000	C.4	Labour disputes: summary	M	Dec 2000	G
laimant count by region	M	Dec 2000	C.11	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Dec 2000	G.
laimant count by age and duration	M	Dec 2000	C.12	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2000	25
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laimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Dec 2000	C.14	Trade union membership	A	Jul 2000	32
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terval between claims	Q	Dec 2000	C.33	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Dec 2000	53
estination of leavers from claimant count	M	Dec 2000	C.34	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual	· ·	Dec 2000	00
verage duration of claims by age	Q	Oct 2000	C.35	report	Α	Dec 1999	63
edundancies in UK	Q	Nov 2000	C.41	Women in the labour market	Q	Nov 2000	48
edundancies by region	Q	Nov 2000	C.42	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 1999	10
edundancies by industry	Q	Nov 2000	C.43	Job-related training	Q	Dec 2000	53
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ternational comparisons	M	Dec 2000	C.51	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Oct 2000	G.
Tomational compansons	IVI	Dec 2000	0.01	Sickness absence	Q	May 2000	19
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conomic activity by age	М	Dec 2000	D.1	Employment and Employment Appeal	^	Way 2000	21
Conomic inactivity	M	Dec 2000	D.2	Tribunal statistics	Α	Sep 1999	49
conomic inactivity by age	M	Dec 2000	D.3			Ocp 1000	40
				RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS		D 0000	
ARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS				Background economic indicators	M	Dec 2000	H.
erage Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Dec 2000	E.1	Retail prices: summary	М	Dec 2000	H.
erage Earnings Index: by industry	M	Dec 2000	E.2	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Dec 2000	H.
erage earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Dec 2000	E.4	Retail prices: selected items	М	Dec 2000	H.
ew Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Dec 2000	E.11	Retail prices: general index	М	Dec 2000	H.
ew Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 1999	641	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	М	Dec 2000	H.
rerage earnings and hours: manual employees rerage earnings and hours: non-manual	Q (A)	Sep 2000	E.12	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	М	Dec 2000	H.
employees	Q (A)	Sep 2000	E.13				-
/erage earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Sep 2000	E.14	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compi	lation show	vn in bracket	sif
nit wage costs	M	Dec 2000	E.21	different: A-Annual Q-Quarterly M-Monthly			
rnings: international comparisons	M	Dec 2000	E.31	Discontinued tables may be found in the list oppos	ite. Please	refer to April	1199
		2002000		Labour Market Trends, pS79, for tables not listed h			

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

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UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All 1	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed 4	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
all people aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	увтс
(Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	44,797 44,978 45,107 45,226 45,310 45,400 45,488 45,641 45,835 46,036 46,253 46,431	28,487 28,897 29,038 28,935 28,699 28,565 28,578 28,618 28,806 29,004 29,052 29,361	25,969 26,791 27,033 26,490 25,868 25,568 25,780 26,100 26,412 26,916 27,229 27,563	2,518 2,106 2,005 2,445 2,831 2,997 2,798 2,518 2,394 2,087 1,824 1,798	16,310 16,081 16,070 16,291 16,611 16,836 16,909 17,023 17,030 17,030 17,030	63.6 64.2 64.4 63.3 62.9 62.8 63.0 62.8 63.0	58.0 59.6 59.9 58.6 57.1 56.3 56.7 57.2 57.6 58.5 58.9 59.4	8.8 7.3 6.9 8.4 9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2 6.3 6.1	36.4 35.8 35.6 36.0 36.7 37.1 37.2 37.3 37.2 37.0 37.2
3-month averages Jul-Sep 1998 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,323 46,336 46,350	29,177 29,217 29,254	27,352 27,390 27,438	1,825 1,828 1,816	17,146 17,119 17,096	63.0 63.1 63.1	59.0 59.1 59.2	6.3 6.3 6.2	37.0 36.9 36.9
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,363 46,377 46,390	29,261 29,333 29,363	27,448 27,497 27,525	1,812 1,836 1,838	17,103 17,044 17,027	63.1 63.2 63.3	59.2 59.3 59.3	6.2 6.3 6.3	36.9 36.8 36.7
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	46,404 46,417 46,431	29,358 29,361 29,361	27,540 27,549 27,563	1,819 1,811 1,798	17,045 17,057 17,070	63.3 63.2 63.2	59.3 59.4 59.4	6.2 6.2 6.1	36.7 36.7 36.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,444 46,458 46,471	29,362 29,359 29,395	27,592 27,613 27,659	1,770 1,746 1,736	17,082 17,099 17,077	63.2 63.2 63.3	59.4 59.4 59.5	6.0 5.9 5.9	36.8 36.8 36.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,483 46,496 46,508	29,434 29,416 29,465	27,696 27,679 27,724	1,739 1,737 1,740	17,049 17,080 17,043	63.3 63.4	59.6 59.5 59.6	5.9 5.9 5.9	36.7 36.7 36.6
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,520 46,532 46,544	29,502 29,505 29,498	27,769 27,761 27,783	1,733 1,744 1,715	17,018 17,027 17,046	63.4 63.4 63.4	59.7 59.7 59.7	5.9 5.9 5.8	36.6 36.6 36.6
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	46,556 46,568 46,581	29,538 29,557 29,577	27,824 27,873 27,909	1,713 1,684 1,668	17,019 17,011 17,004	63.4 63.5 63.5	59.8 59.9 59.9	5.8 5.7 5.6	36.6 36.5 36.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,593 46,605 46,617	29,552 29,547 29,557	27,930 27,966 27,989	1,622 1,580 1,568	17,041 17,058 17,060	63.4 63.4 63.4	59.9 60.0 60.0	5.5 5.3 5.3	36.6 36.6 36.6
Jul-Sep Changes	46,665	29,584	27,999	1,586	17,081	63.4	60.0	5.4	36.6
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	73 0.2	32 0.1	69 0.2	-36 -2.2	40 0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Over last 12 months Per cent	182 0.4	150 0.5	303	-153 -8.8	32 0.2	0.1	0.4	-0.5	-0.1
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	34,772 34,908 35,018 35,103 35,174 35,242 35,337 35,483 35,663 35,844 36,026 36,177	27,762 28,061 28,216 28,118 27,855 27,762 27,773 27,807 28,018 28,182 28,263 28,532	25,284 26,007 26,246 25,713 25,056 24,799 25,002 25,308 25,645 26,118 26,460 26,754	2,477 2,054 1,970 2,404 2,799 2,963 2,771 2,499 2,373 2,063 1,803	7,010 6,847 6,802 6,986 7,318 7,481 7,676 7,645 7,663 7,763	79.8 80.4 80.6 80.1 79.2 78.8 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.5 78.9	72.7 74.5 75.0 73.3 71.2 70.4 70.8 71.3 71.9 72.9 73.4 74.0	8.9 7.3 7.0 8.6 10.0 10.7 10.0 9.0 8.5 7.3 6.4 6.2	20.2 19.6 19.4 19.9 20.8 21.2 21.4 21.6 21.4 21.5 21.1
3-month averages Jul-Sep 1998 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,083 36,095 36,107	28,387 28,417 28,452	26,582 26,608 26,654	1,805 1,809 1,798	7,696 7,678 7,655	78.7 78.7 78.8	73.7 73.7 73.8	6.4 6.4 6.3	21.3 21.3 21.2
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	36,119 36,130 36,142	28,450 28,520 28,550	26,654 26,700 26,729	1,796 1,819 1,821	7,669 7,611 7,592	78.8 78.9 79.0	73.8 73.9 74.0	6.3 6.4 6.4	21.2 21.1 21.0
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,154 36,165 36,177	28,545 28,541 28,532	26,744 26,747 26,754	1,801 1,794 1,778	7,609 7,624 7,645	79.0 78.9 78.9	74.0 74.0 74.0	6.3 6.3 6.2	21.0 21.1 21.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,189 36,200 36,212	28,538 28,537 28,568	26,788 26,810 26,851	1,750 1,727 1,716	7,651 7,663 7,645	78.9 78.8 78.9	74.0 74.1 74.2	6.1 6.1 6.0	21.1 21.2 21.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,223 36,234 36,245	28,604 28,590 28,631	26,887 26,872 26,911	1,717 1,717 1,720	7,619 7,645 7,614	79.0 78.9 79.0	74.2 74.2 74.2	6.0 6.0 6.0	21.0 21.1 21.0
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,257 36,268 36,279	28,653 28,655 28,641	26,941 26,933 26,947	1,712 1,722 1,694	7,603 7,612 7,638	79.0 79.0 78.9	74.3 74.3 74.3	6.0 6.0 5.9	21.0 21.0 21.1
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,290 36,301 36,312	28,683 28,707 28,739	26,988 27,039 27,088	1,695 1,667 1,651	7,607 7,594 7,573	79.0 79.1 79.1	74.4 74.5 74.6	5.9 5.8 5.7	21.0 20.9 20.9
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,323 36,334 36,346	28,712 28,701 28,716	27,107 27,140 27,164	1,605 1,562 1,553	7,611 7,633 7,629	79.0 79.0 79.0	74.6 74.7 74.7	5.6 5.4 5.4	21.0 21.0 21.0
Jul-Sep Changes Over last 3 months	36,392 69	28,751	27,179 72	1,572	7,641 29	79.0	74.7	-0.1	21.0
Percent	0.2	0.1	0.3	-2.0	0.4				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A. 1 Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted Thousands

Total mically active Economic activity rate (%) Economic inactivity rate (%) UNITED KINGDOM ILO Total in employment^a ILO Economically inactive Employment rate (%) ployment rate (%) unemployed YBTD Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May) MGSY MGSG MGSA MGSD MGSJ MGWH MGSS MGSM 14,885 15,277 15,376 14,945 14,372 14,085 14,224 14,451 14,562 14,857 15,069 15,213 16,378 16,508 16,556 16,474 16,265 16,099 16,078 16,090 16,136 16,184 16,185 16,325 5,218 5,198 5,245 5,397 5,659 5,886 5,971 6,065 6,147 6,228 6,362 6,332 1,231 1,180 1,530 1,893 2,014 1,854 1,639 1,574 1,328 1,117 1,112 3-month averages Jul-Sep 1998 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 1,130 1,137 1,127 6,347 6,357 6,341 28.1 28.1 28.0 16,243 16,241 16,266 15,113 15,104 15,139 72.0 72.1 72.2 15,155 15,158 15,189 1,125 1,146 1,142 6.9 7.0 7.0 16,280 16,303 16,331 Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) 6.9 6.8 6.8 27.9 28.0 27.9 Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 28.0 28.0 28.0 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 27.9 28.0 27.9 1,060 1,049 1,054 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 67.5 67.5 67.5 6.4 6.5 6.3 27.9 27.8 28.0 72.1 72.2 72.0 6.3 6.2 6.1 72.1 72.2 72.2 27.9 27.8 27.8 Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 6.0 5.8 5.8 28.0 28.2 28.3 6,381 6,420 6,435 **72.0** 71.8 71.7 67.6 67.6 67.6 15,395 15,398 15,398 16,381 16,350 16,343 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 28.3 71.7 67.6 5.8 6.450 942 Jul-Sep 22,811 16,361 0.2 Changes Over last 3 months -0.2 0.0 -0.3 -44 -4.5 49 0.2 -0.7 0.3 -0.3 0.2 113 -118 Over last 12 months
Percent 120 0.5 0.0 MGSP YBTJ YBTM YBSO MGSV YBSI YBSL YBSF Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May) 88.6 88.8 88.7 88.1 86.8 86.0 85.6 85.2 85.1 84.9 84.4 80.5 82.1 82.4 79.9 76.6 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.7 77.8 78.5 78.8 9.2 7.4 7.2 9.3 11.8 12.6 11.7 10.3 9.9 8.3 7.0 6.9 11.4 11.2 11.3 11.9 13.2 14.0 14.4 14.8 14.9 15.1 15.6 15.4 16,099 16,191 16,249 16,172 15,949 15,831 15,803 15,793 15,859 15,905 15,903 16,031 14,623 14,986 15,085 14,660 14,072 13,830 13,960 14,163 14,296 14,589 14,797 14,928 18,169 18,242 18,312 18,350 18,382 18,414 18,460 18,541 18,641 18,744 18,852 18,943 3-month averages Jul-Sep 1998 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 1,120 1,128 1,118 15.4 15.5 15.4 14,852 14,844 14,876 84.6 84.5 84.6 **78.6** 78.7 1,117 1,136 1,133 84.7 84.7 84.8 15.3 15.3 15.2 78.8 78.7 78.8 14,890 14,886 14,912 Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) 78.8 78.8 78.8 14,914 14,920 14,928 Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 1,085 1,065 1,053 2,918 2,930 2,925 15.4 15.5 15.4 78.9 78.9 79.0 16,032 16,027 16,039 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 6.5 6.5 6.5 84.6 84.6 84.7 **79.1** 79.1 79.2 15.4 15.4 15.3 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 18,970 18,976 18,983 16,056 16,051 16,081 15.3 15.2 15.4 84.7 84.8 84.6 79.2 79.2 79.2 18,989 18,995 19,001 16,085 16,102 16,071 1,021 1,006 1,002 6.3 6.2 6.2 15.3 15.2 15.2 84.7 84.8 84.8 79.3 79.5 79.5 Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 15.4 15.6 15.6 980 943 938 84.6 84.4 84.4 **79.5** 79.4 79.4 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 19,026 19,032 19,039 79.4 5.8 15.7 937 84.3 16,082 15,145 2,986 19,068 Jul-Sep Changes Over last 3 months 0.0 -0.3 -0.3 **56** 1.9 -15 0.2 -43 -4.3 -0.7 0.3 72 2.5 -0.3 **26** 0.2 138 -113 -10.7 Over last 12 months
Per cent 98 0.5

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

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

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

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

Thousands

	LABOUR	MARKET	SUMMARY
Labour Force Survey	summary: all, no	t seasonal	lly adjusted

The second second									Thousands					AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN					Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment urate (%)	ILO inemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	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		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	All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGTY	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV		MGUE	MGUK	
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	23,201 23,272 23,307 23,354 23,386 23,415 23,438 23,486 23,553 23,624 23,707	12,109 12,389 12,482 12,461 12,434 12,466 12,500 12,528 12,670 12,819 12,867	11,084 11,514 11,657 11,546 11,496 11,483 11,556 11,649 11,850 12,060	1,025 875 825 915 938 982 943 879 820 760 707 686	11,092 10,883 10,825 10,893 10,952 10,949 10,938 10,958 10,883 10,805 10,839	52.2 53.2 53.6 53.4 53.2 53.2 53.3 53.3 53.8 54.3	47.8 49.5 50.0 49.4 49.2 49.0 49.6 50.3 51.0	8.5 7.1 6.6 7.3 7.5 7.9 7.0 6.5 5.5	47.8 46.8 46.4 46.6 46.8 46.7 46.7 46.2 45.7	1998 1999 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	44,797 44,978 45,107 45,226 45,310 45,400 45,488 45,641 45,835 46,036	28,345 28,764 28,909 28,813 28,582 28,447 28,455 28,466 28,663 28,852	25,860 26,689 26,935 26,400 25,812 25,511 25,717 26,026 26,323 26,814	2,485 2,075 1,974 2,414 2,769 2,936 2,738 2,460 2,340 2,037	16,453 16,214 16,198 16,413 16,729 16,954 17,032 17,155 17,172 17,184	63.3 64.0 64.1 63.7 63.1 62.7 62.6 62.4 62.5 62.7	57.7 59.3 59.7 58.4 57.0 56.2 56.5 57.0 57.4 58.2	8.8 7.2 6.8 8.4 9.7 10.3 9.6 8.6 8.2	36.7 36.0 35.9 36.3 36.9 37.3 37.4 37.6 37.5
1999 3-month average	23,774	13,036	12,350	686	10,738	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2	1998 1999	46,253 46,431	28,892 29,194	27,116 27,442	1,776 1,752	17,361 17,237	62.5 62.9	58.6 59.1	6.1 6.0	37.5 37.1
Jul-Sep 1998 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,733 23,738 23,743	12,934 12,976 12,988	12,239 12,286 12,300	694 691 689	10,799 10,762 10,755	54.5 54.7 54.7	51.6 51.8 51.8	5.4 5.3 5.3	45.5 45.3 45.3	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1998 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,323 46,336 46,350	29,400 29,349 29,329	27,492 27,498 27,518	1,908 1,850 1,811	16,922 16,988 17,021	63.5 63.3 63.3	59.3 59.3 59.4	6.5 6.3 6.2	36.5 36.7 36.7
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,748 23,753 23,759	12,981 13,030 13,032	12,293 12,339 12,336	687 691 696	10,768 10,724 10,726	54.7 54.9 54.9	51.8 51.9 51.9	5.3 5.3 5.3	45.3 45.1 45.1	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99	46,363 46,377	29,279 29,286	27,530 27,501	1,749 1,784	17,084 17,091	63.2 63.1	59.4 59.3	6.0 6.1	36.8 36.9
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	23,764 23,769	13,039 13,043	12,343 12,347	696 696	10,724 10,725	54.9 54.9	51.9 51.9	5.3 5.3	45.1 45.1	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) Jan-Mar 1999	46,390	29,242	27,437	1,805	17,148 17,174	63.0	59.1 59.1	6.2	37.0 37.0
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	23,774	13,036 13,038	12,350 12,362	686 675	10,738	54.8 54.8	51.9 52.0	5.3 5.2	45.2 45.2	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	46,404 46,417 46,431	29,230 29,243 29,194	27,403 27,432 27,442	1,810 1,752	17,174 17,237	63.0 62.9	59.1 59.1	6.2 6.0	37.0 37.1
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,784 23,789	13,041 13,060	12,368 12,385	673 675	10,743 10,729	54.8 54.9	52.0 52.1	5.2 5.2	45.2 45.1	Apr-Jun May-Jul	46,444 46,458	29,261 29,388	27,512 27,615	1,748 1,772	17,184 17,070	63.0 63.3	59.2 59.4	6.0	37.0 36.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,793 23,797 23,801	13,081 13,071 13,089	12,402 12,384 12,402	679 688 687	10,712 10,726 10,713	55.0 54.9 55.0	52.1 52.0 52.1	5.2 5.3 5.2	45.0 45.1 45.0	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	46,471 46,483	29,596 29,656	27,778 27,838	1,818	16,875 16,827	63.7 63.8	59.8 59.9	6.1	36.3 36.2
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	23,805 23,810	13,115 13,108	12,430 12,422	686 685	10,690 10,702	55.1 55.1	52.2	5.2	44.9 44.9	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,496 46,508	29,542 29,542	27,785 27,807	1,757 1,735	16,953 16,966	63.5 63.5	59.8 59.8	5.9 5.9	36.5 36.5
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000	23,814	13,135	12,451 12,465	683 686	10,679	55.2 55.2	52.2 52.3 52.3	5.2 5.2 5.2	44.8	Oct-Dec Nov 99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,520 46,532 46,544	29,524 29,463 29,382	27,857 27,767 27,693	1,667 1,696 1,689	16,996 17,069 17,162	63.5 63.3 63.1	59.9 59.7 59.5	5.6 5.8 5.7	36.5 36.7 36.9
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,822 23,826	13,144 13,159	12,471 12,500	673 659	10,678 10,667	55.2 55.2	52.4 52.5	5.1 5.0	44.8 44.8	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	46,556 46,568	29,418 29,448	27,696 27,765	1,722 1,683	17,138 17,121	63.2 63.2	59.5 59.6	5.9 5.7	36.8 36.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,831 23,835 23,839	13,171 13,197 13,214	12,535 12,568 12,591	636 629 623	10,660 10,638 10,625	55.3 55.4 55.4	52.6 52.7 52.8	4.8 4.8 4.7	44.7 44.6 44.6	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	46,581	29,412 29,433	27,793 27,844	1,619	17,169 17,160	63.1	59.7 59.8	5.5 5.4	36.9 36.8
Jul-Sep	23,855	13,224	12,580	644	10,631	55.4	52.7	4.9	44.6	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,605 46,617	29,433 29,564 29,750	27,977 28,118	1,587 1,632	17,040 16,868	63.4 63.8	60.0 60.3	5.4 5.5	36.6 36.2
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	24 0.1	53 0.4	45 0.4	8 1.2	-29 -0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.2	Jul-Sep	46,665	29,803	28,146	1,657	16,862	63.9	60.3	5.6	36.1
Over last 12 months Percent	62 0.3	143	178 1.4	-35 -5.2	-81 -0.8	0.5	0.6	-0.3	-0.5	Changes Over last 12 months Percent	182 0.4	147 0.5	309	-162 -8.9	35 0.2	0.1	0.4	-0.6	-0.1
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters	YВТН	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YВТК	YBTN	All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M Spring quarters	1)	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
(Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	16,602 16,666 16,706 16,754 16,792 16,828 16,877 16,942 17,022 17,101 17,174 17,234	11,663 11,870 11,967 11,946 11,931 11,970 12,013 12,159 12,277 12,359 12,501	10,661 11,022 11,161 11,053 10,984 10,969 11,043 11,145 11,348 11,530 11,663 11,826	1,001 849 806 893 922 961 928 869 811 748 696 675	4,939 4,739 4,808 4,885 4,897 4,907 4,929 4,863 4,824 4,815 4,733	70.2 71.2 71.6 71.3 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 72.0	64.2 66.1 66.8 66.0 65.4 65.2 65.4 65.8 66.7 67.4 67.9	8.6 7.1 6.7 7.5 7.7 8.1 7.7 7.2 6.7 6.1 5.6 5.4	29.8 28.8 28.4 28.7 29.1 29.1 29.1 29.1 28.6 28.2 28.0 27.5	(Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	34,772 34,908 35,108 35,103 35,174 35,242 35,337 35,483 35,663 35,844 36,026 36,177	27,619 27,928 28,087 27,995 27,734 27,648 27,673 27,873 28,026 28,097 28,359	25,174 25,905 26,149 25,662 24,997 24,738 24,936 25,230 25,552 26,012 26,341 26,627	2,445 2,022 1,939 2,373 2,738 2,902 2,712 2,443 2,321 2,015 1,757 1,732	7,152 6,980 6,931 7,108 7,440 7,602 7,690 7,810 7,790 7,818 7,929 7,818	79.4 80.0 80.2 79.8 78.8 78.4 78.2 78.0 78.2 78.2 78.2	72.4 74.2 74.7 73.0 71.1 70.2 70.6 71.1 71.6 72.6 73.1	8.9 7.2 6.9 8.5 9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2 6.3 6.1	20.6 20.0 19.8 20.2 21.2 21.6 21.8 22.0 21.8 21.8 22.0 21.6
3-month averages Jul-Sep 1998 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,197 17,202 17,207	12,415 12,445 12,458	11,730 11,764 11,778	685 681 680	4,782 4,757 4,748	72.2 72.3 72.4	68.2 68.4 68.5	5.5 5.5 5.5	27.8 27.7 27.6	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1998 Aug-Oct	36,083 36,095	28,612 28,548	26,724 26,718	1,888 1,830	7,471 7,547	79.3 79.1	74.1 74.0	6.6 6.4	20.7 20.9
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99	17,211 17,216	12,443 12,497	11,764 11,814	679 683	4,768 4,719	72.3 72.6	68.4 68.6	5.5 5.5 5.5	27.7 27.4	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	36,107 36,119	28,528 28,472	26,735 26,738	1,793	7,579 7,646	79.0 78.8	74.0 74.0	6.3	21.0
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) Jan-Mar 1999	17,220 17,225	12,504 12,516	11,817	688 686	4,716 4,709	72.6 72.7	68.6 68.7	5.5	27.4	Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	36,130 36,142	28,479 28,438	26,711 26,648	1,768 1,789	7,651 7,704	78.8 78.7	73.9 73.7	6.2 6.3	21.2 21.3
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,230 17,234	12,513 12,501	11,827 11,826	686 675	4,717 4,733	72.6 72.5	68.6 68.6 68.7	5.5 5.4	27.4 27.5	Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,154 36,165 36,177	28,418 28,421 28,359	26,610 26,628 26,627	1,808 1,793 1,732	7,735 7,744 7,818	78.6 78.6 78.4	73.6 73.6 73.6	6.4 6.3 6.1	21.4 21.4 21.6
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,239 17,244 17,248	12,506 12,510 12,528	11,841 11,848 11,865	665 662 664	4,733 4,733 4,720	72.5 72.5 72.6	68.7 68.8	5.3 5.3 5.3	27.5 27.5 27.4	Apr-Jun May-Jul	36,189 36,200	28,428 28,562	26,699 26,807	1,729 1,754	7,760 7,639	78.6 78.9	73.8 74.1	6.1 6.1	21.4 21.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,253 17,258 17,263	12,548 12,538 12,551	11,881 11,861 11,877	667 677 674	4,706 4,720 4,712	72.7 72.7 72.7	68.9 68.7 68.8	5.3 5.4 5.4	27.3 27.3 27.3	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	36,212 36,223	28,765 28,828	26,966 27,032	1,798 1,796 1,737	7,447 7,395 7,517	79.4 79.6	74.5 74.6 74.5	6.3 6.2 6.0	20.6 20.4 20.7
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,268 17,273	12,568 12,554	11,896 11,883	672 671	4,700 4,719	72.8 72.7	68.9 68.8	5.3 5.3 5.3	27.2 27.3 27.2	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,234 36,245	28,717 28,711	26,980 26,997	1,714	7,517 7,534 7,578	79.3 79.2	74.5 74.5 74.6	6.0	20.7
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000	17,277	12,570 12,593	11,902	668 674	4,708 4,690	72.8 72.9	68.9 69.0	5.3 5.4 5.3	27.2 27.1 27.2	Oct-Dec Nov99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,257 36,268 36,279	28,679 28,619 28,531	27,032 26,945 26,862	1,647 1,675 1,669	7,576 7,648 7,748	79.1 78.9 78.6	74.0 74.3 74.0	5.7 5.9 5.8	21.1 21.4
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,287 17,292	12,591 12,612	11,930 11,963	661 650	4,696 4,680	72.8 72.9	69.0 69.2	5.1	27.1	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	36,290 36,301	28,564 28,594	26,860 26,928	1,704 1,666	7,726 7,707	78.7 78.8	74.0 74.2	6.0 5.8	21.3 21.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,297 17,301 17,307	12,615 12,639 12,654	11,990 12,020 12,040	625 619 614	4,682 4,663 4,653	72.9 73.1 73.1	69.3 69.5 69.6	5.0 4.9 4.9	27.1 26.9 26.9	Mar-May (Spr)	36,312 36,323	28,568 28,587	26,966 27,015	1,602 1,572	7,744	78.7 78.7	74.3 74.4	5.6 5.5	21.3 21.3
Jul-Sep	17,324	12,669	12,034	635	4,655	73.1	69.5	5.0	26.9	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,334 36,346	28,717 28,907	27,148 27,291	1,569 1,617	7,617 7,438	79.0 79.5	74.7 75.1	5.5 5.6	21.0 20.5
Over last 3 months Percent	27 0.2	54 0.4	44 0.4	10 1.6	-27 -0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2	Jul-Sep Changes	36,392	28,975	27,332	1,643	7,417	79.6	75.1	5.7	20.4
Over last 12 months Per cent	71 0.4	122 1.0	154 1.3	-32 -4.8	-51 -1.1	0.4	0.6	-0.3	-0.4	Over last 12 months	169 0.5	147 0.5	300 1.1	-153 -8.5	22 0.3	0.0	0.5	-0.6	0.0

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

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

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

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

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

Vote: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY	A -
Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted	A.
	Thousand

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	4	5 MGTW	6	MGUF	MGUL 8	9	Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGUA	мдти	мдто	MGTR	мдтх		MGUG	MGUM	9
(Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	21,596 21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 21,985 22,049 22,156 22,283 22,412 22,547 22,657	16,299 16,434 16,483 16,401 16,187 16,021 16,000 16,009 16,052 16,098 16,098	14,824 15,219 15,318 14,887 14,322 14,035 14,173 14,397 14,503 14,792 14,999 15,138	1,475 1,215 1,165 1,514 1,865 1,986 1,826 1,612 1,549 1,306 1,098	5,297 5,272 5,318 5,470 5,737 5,964 6,050 6,146 6,230 6,314 6,453 6,423	75.5 75.7 75.6 75.0 73.8 72.9 72.6 72.3 72.0 71.8 71.4	68.6 70.1 70.3 68.1 65.3 63.8 64.3 65.0 65.1 66.0 66.5	9.0 7.4 7.1 9.2 11.5 12.4 11.4 10.1 9.6 8.1 6.8	24.5 24.3 24.4 25.0 26.2 27.1 27.4 27.7 28.0 28.2 28.6 28.4	(Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	23,201 23,272 23,307 23,354 23,486 23,415 23,486 23,553 23,628 23,553 23,624 23,707 23,774	12,046 12,330 12,427 12,412 12,395 12,426 12,477 12,611 12,754 12,796 12,960	11,036 11,470 11,617 11,512 11,491 11,476 11,529 11,820 12,022 12,117 12,304	1,010 860 809 900 904 949 912 849 791 732 679 657	11,155 10,942 10,880 10,942 10,992 10,989 10,983 11,009 10,942 10,871 10,911	51.9 53.0 53.3 53.1 53.0 53.1 53.1 53.1 53.5 54.0 54.0 54.5	47.6 49.3 49.8 49.3 49.1 49.0 49.3 49.5 50.2 50.9 51.1 51.8	8.4 7.0 6.5 7.2 7.3 7.6 7.3 6.8 6.3 5.7 5.3	48.1 47.0 46.7 46.9 47.0 46.9 46.9 46.5 46.0 45.5
3-month averages Jul-Sep 1998 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,589 22,598 22,606	16,392 16,319 16,286	15,219 15,185 15,179	1,173 1,134 1,107	6,197 6,279 6,321	72.6 72.2 72.0	67.4 67.2 67.1	7.2 7.0 6.8	27.4 27.8 28.0	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1998 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,733 23,738 23,743	13,008 13,029 13,043	12,273 12,313 12,339	735 716 704	10,725 10,709 10,700	54.8 54.9 54.9	51.7 51.9 52.0	5.7 5.5 5.4	45.2 45.1 45.1
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,615 22,623 22,632	16,268 16,271 16,257	15,181 15,143 15,125	1,087 1,127 1,132	6,347 6,353 6,375	71.9 71.9 71.8	67.1 66.9 66.8	6.7 6.9 7.0	28.1 28.1 28.2	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,748 23,753 23,759	13,011 13,015 12,985	12,349 12,358 12,312	662 657 673	10,737 10,738 10,773	54.8 54.8 54.7	52.0 52.0 51.8	5.1 5.0 5.2	45.2 45.2 45.3
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	22,640 22,649 22,657	16,238 16,242 16,234	15,107 15,118 15,138	1,132 1,124 1,095	6,402 6,406 6,423	71.7 71.7 71.6	66.7 66.8 66.8	7.0 6.9 6.7	28.3 28.3 28.4	Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,764 23,769 23,774	12,992 13,001 12,960	12,296 12,314 12,304	695 686 657	10,772 10,768 10,813	54.7 54.7 54.5	51.7 51.8 51.8	5.4 5.3 5.1	45.3 45.3 45.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,666 22,674 22,682	16,277 16,345 16,471	15,191 15,261 15,367	1,087 1,084 1,104	6,388 6,329 6,211	71.8 72.1 72.6	67.0 67.3 67.7	6.7 6.6 6.7	28.2 27.9 27.4	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,779 23,784 23,789	12,983 13,043 13,125	12,322 12,354 12,411	662 689 714	10,795 10,741 10,664	54.6 54.8 55.2	51.8 51.9 52.2	5.1 5.3 5.4	45.4 45.2 44.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,690 22,698 22,706	16,501 16,419 16,398	15,400 15,374 15,364	1,101 1,045 1,033	6,190 6,280 6,309	72.7 72.3 72.2	67.9 67.7 67.7	6.7 6.4 6.3	27.3 27.7 27.8	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,793 23,797 23,801	13,156 13,124 13,144	12,438 12,411 12,443	718 712 701	10,637 10,673 10,657	55.3 55.1 55.2	52.3 52.2 52.3	5.5 5.4 5.3	44.7 44.9 44.8
Oct-Dec Nov99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,714 22,722 22,730	16,376 16,368 16,289	15,369 15,324 15,264	1,008 1,044 1,026	6,338 6,354 6,441	72.1 72.0 71.7	67.7 67.4 67.2	6.2 6.4 6.3	27.9 28.0 28.3	Oct-Dec Nov99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,805 23,810 23,814	13,147 13,095 13,093	12,488 12,443 12,430	660 652 664	10,658 10,715 10,721	55.2 55.0 55.0	52.5 52.3 52.2	5.0 5.0 5.1	44.8 45.0 45.0
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	22,738 22,746 22,754	16,307 16,341 16,327	15,273 15,323 15,336	1,034 1,018 991	6,431 6,406 6,427	71.7 71.8 71.8	67.2 67.4 67.4	6.3 6.2 6.1	28.3 28.2 28.2	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,818 23,822 23,826	13,111 13,107 13,084	12,423 12,442 12,457	688 665 628	10,707 10,715 10,742	55.0 55.0 54.9	52.2 52.2 52.3	5.2 5.1 4.8	45.0 45.0 45.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,762 22,770 22,778	16,320 16,365 16,468	15,346 15,414 15,491	974 950 977	6,442 6,405 6,310	71.7 71.9 72.3	67.4 67.7 68.0	6.0 5.8 5.9	28.3 28.1 27.7	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,831 23,835 23,839	13,113 13,199 13,282	12,498 12,563 12,627	615 636 655	10,718 10,635 10,557	55.0 55.4 55.7	52.4 52.7 53.0	4.7 4.8 4.9	45.0 44.6 44.3
Jul-Sep	22,811	16,502	15,525	977	6,309	72.3	68.1	5.9	27.7	Jul-Sep	23,855	13,301	12,621	680	10,554	55.8	52.9	5.1	44.2
Changes Over last 12 months Percent	120 0.5	0.0	125 0.8	-124 -11.3	119 1.9	-0.4	0.2	-0.8	0.4	Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	62 0.3	145 1.1	183 1.5	-38 -5.3	-84 -0.8	0.5	0.6	-0.3	-0.5
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988	18,169	YBSX 16,020	YBSR 14,561	YBSU 1,458	YBTA 2,150	MGUC 88.2	MGUI 80.1	9.1	11.8	Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988	16,602	YBSY 11,600	YBSS 10,613	YBSV 987	YBTB 5,002	MGUD 69.9	MGUJ 63.9	8.5	30.1
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	18,242 18,312 18,350 18,382 18,414 18,460 18,541 18,641 18,744 18,852 18,943	16,117 16,175 16,099 15,871 15,784 15,725 15,713 15,776 15,818 15,813 15,937	14,927 15,027 14,603 14,021 13,780 13,909 14,109 14,238 14,523 14,725 14,851	1,189 1,148 1,496 1,850 1,974 1,816 1,604 1,538 1,294 1,088	2,126 2,136 2,251 2,511 2,661 2,735 2,828 2,866 2,926 3,038 3,006	88.3 88.3 87.7 96.3 85.6 85.2 84.7 84.6 84.4 83.9	81.8 82.1 79.6 76.3 74.8 75.3 76.1 76.4 77.5 78.1	7.4 7.1 9.3 11.7 12.5 11.5 10.2 9.7 8.2 6.9 6.8	11.7 11.7 12.3 13.7 14.4 14.8 15.3 15.4 15.6 16.1 15.9	1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	16,666 16,706 16,754 16,792 16,828 16,877 16,942 17,022 17,101 17,174 17,234	11,811 11,912 11,897 11,863 11,887 11,923 11,960 12,098 12,208 12,284 12,422	10,978 11,122 11,020 10,975 10,958 11,026 11,121 11,315 11,488 11,616 11,776	833 790 877 888 928 896 839 783 720 668 646	4,855 4,794 4,857 4,929 4,941 4,955 4,982 4,924 4,890 4,812	70.9 71.3 71.0 70.6 70.6 70.6 71.1 71.4 71.5 72.1	65.9 66.6 65.8 65.4 65.1 65.3 65.6 66.5 67.2 67.6 68.3	7.1 6.6 7.4 7.5 7.8 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.4 5.2	29.1 28.7 29.0 29.4 29.4 29.4 29.4 28.9 28.6 28.5 27.9
3-month averages Jul-Sep 1998 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,886 18,893 18,900	16,120 16,051 16,015	14,957 14,925 14,917	1,163 1,126 1,098	2,766 2,842 2,885	85.4 85.0 84.7	79.2 79.0 78.9	7.2 7.0 6.9	14.6 15.0 15.3	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1998 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,197 17,202 17,207	12,492 12,497 12,513	11,767 11,793 11,818	725 704 695	4,705 4,705 4,694	72.6 72.6 72.7	68.4 68.6 68.7	5.8 5.6 5.6	27.4 27.4 27.3
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,907 18,914 18,921	15,998 15,993 15,976	14,918 14,875 14,853	1,079 1,118 1,123	2,910 2,921 2,945	84.6 84.6 84.4	78.9 78.6 78.5	6.7 7.0 7.0	15.4 15.4 15.6	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,211 17,216 17,220	12,475 12,486 12,461	11,820 11,836 11,796	655 650 666	4,737 4,730 4,759	72.5 72.5 72.4	68.7 68.5	5.2 5.2 5.3	27.5 27.5 27.6
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	18,929 18,936 18,943	15,950 15,953 15,937	14,827 14,836 14,851	1,123 1,117 1,086	2,979 2,983 3,006	84.3 84.2 84.1	78.3 78.4 78.4	7.0 7.0 6.8	15.7 15.8 15.9	Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,225 17,230 17,234	12,468 12,468 12,422	11,783 11,792 11,776	685 676 646	4,757 4,761 4,812	72.4 72.4 72.1	68.4 68.4 68.3	5.5 5.4 5.2	27.6 27.6 27.9
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,950 18,957 18,964	15,980 16,050 16,172	14,902 14,974 15,076	1,078 1,076 1,096	2,970 2,906 2,792	84.3 84.7 85.3	78.6 79.0 79.5	6.7 6.7 6.8	15.7 15.3 14.7	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,239 17,244 17,248	12,449 12,512 12,593	11,797 11,833 11,891	652 679 703	4,790 4,732 4,655	72.2 72.6 73.0	68.4 68.6 68.9	5.2 5.4 5.6	27.8 27.4 27.0
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,970 18,976 18,983	16,203 16,128 16,105	15,112 15,091 15,079	1,091 1,037 1,026	2,767 2,849 2,878	85.4 85.0 84.8	79.7 79.5 79.4	6.7 6.4 6.4	14.6 15.0 15.2	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,253 17,258 17,263	12,626 12,589 12,606	11,920 11,889 11,918	705 700 688	4,628 4,669 4,657	73.2 72.9 73.0	69.1 68.9 69.0	5.6 5.6 5.5	26.8 27.1 27.0
Oct-Dec Nov99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	18,989 18,995 19,001	16,079 16,076 16,001	15,078 15,040 14,981	1,001 1,037 1,020	2,910 2,919 3,000	84.7 84.6 84.2	79.4 79.2 78.8	6.2 6.4 6.4	15.3 15.4 15.8	Oct-Dec Nov99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,268 17,273 17,277	12,600 12,543 12,530	11,954 11,905 11,881	647 638 649	4,667 4,730 4,748	73.0 72.6 72.5	69.2 68.9 68.8	5.1 5.1 5.2	27.0 27.4 27.5
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	19,008 19,014 19,020	16,012 16,042 16,034	14,984 15,029 15,049	1,028 1,012 984	2,996 2,972 2,987	84.2 84.4 84.3	78.8 79.0 79.1	6.4 6.3 6.1	15.8 15.6 15.7	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,282 17,287 17,292	12,552 12,552 12,534	11,876 11,898 11,916	676 654 618	4,730 4,735 4,758	72.6 72.6 72.5	68.7 68.8 68.9	5.4 5.2 4.9	27.4 27.4 27.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,026 19,032 19,039	16,032 16,075 16,184	15,065 15,134 15,214	967 942 970	2,994 2,957 2,854	84.3 84.5 85.0	79.2 79.5 79.9	6.0 5.9 6.0	15.7 15.5 15.0	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,297 17,301 17,307	12,555 12,642 12,723	11,950 12,014 12,077	605 628 647	4,742 4,660 4,584	72.6 73.1 73.5	69.1 69.4 69.8	4.8 5.0 5.1	27.4 26.9 26.5
Jul-Sep	19,068	16,224	15,252	972	2,844	85.1	80.0	6.0	14.9	Jul-Sep Changes	17,324	12,751	12,080	671	4,573	73.6	69.7	5.3	26.4
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	98 0.5	21 0.1	140 0.9	-119 -10.9	76 2.8	-0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.3	Over last 12 months Per cent	71 0.4	126	160	-34 -4.8	-55 -1.2	0.4	0.6	-0.3	-0.4

 $a \hspace{0.5cm} \hbox{Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.} \\$

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

Source: Labour Force Surve
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207533 609
a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

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

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

S10 Labour Market trends December 2000

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for Jul-Sep 2000 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases, or the LFS Quarterly Supplement.

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
In employment (000s)	27,999	±161	69	±116	303	±205
Employment rate	74.7%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.3%	0.5%	±0.4%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,586	±54	-36	±55	-153	±74
ILO unemployment rate	5.4%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.5%	±0.3%
Economically active (000s)	29,584	±158	32	±114	150	±201
Economic activity rate	79.0%	+0.3%	0.0%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.4%

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

Note: Following the introduction of the Local Labour Force Survey (see article pp195-9, Labour Market Trends, May 2000), the survey design for the main Labour Force Survey has changed from June 2000. There will be more interview areas from which interviews will be selected. In the short term (i.e. from April to June 2000 until August to October 2001) it is predicted that there will be a very slight increase in standard errors across measures of employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity (expected to be no bigger than 4 per cent), as the survey methodology switches from old to new interview areas. After that period there will be a decrease in those standard errors because of the increase in the number of interview areas, leading to improved stratification of the sampling. There will be no impact on the levels, rates or changes in LFS data; there will only be an impact on standard errors. For more information see article by Dave Elliot in the July 2000 edition of the ONS Survey Methodology Bulletin, or contact Mehdi Hussain, tel. 020 7533 6133.

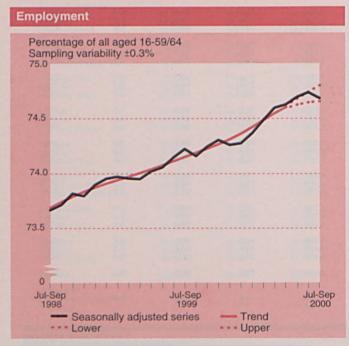
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

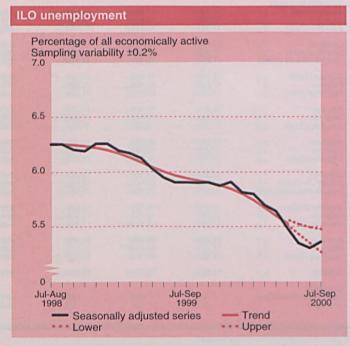
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this case, the recommended method is to apply a 13-term Henderson moving average, augmented by two stages of outlier detection and ARIMA modelling, to the seasonally adjusted series. For more information, see *An Investigation of Trend Estimation Methods*, available from the Time Series Analysis Branch (020 7533 6236).

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

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

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





LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	ento				
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)				
3-month averages Jul-Sep 1992 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov 92-Jan 93 Jec 92-Feb 93	25,725 25,694 25,662 25,631 25,604 25,583	70.8 70.7 70.7 70.6 70.5 70.4	2,886 2,912 2,939 2,966 2,988 3,004	10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4 10.5				
Jan-Mar 1993 -eb-Apr May Apr-Jun Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Oov 93-Jan 94 Dec 93-Feb 94	25,567 25,557 25,557 25,557 25,564 25,574 25,588 25,604 25,623 25,645 25,689 25,689	70.4 70.4 70.3 70.3 70.3 70.4 70.4 70.4 70.5 70.5 70.6	3,011 3,011 3,003 2,992 2,979 2,967 2,956 2,946 2,934 2,920 2,903 2,882	10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.3 10.3 10.2 10.2				
an-Mar 1994 eb-Apr lar-May pr-Jun lay-Jul ur-Aug ul-Sep ug-Oct ep-Nov ct-Dec 094-Jan 95 ec 94-Feb 95	25,724 25,752 25,780 25,807 25,833 25,858 25,881 25,905 25,927 25,951 25,975 26,002	70.6 70.7 70.8 70.9 70.9 71.0 71.0 71.1 71.1 71.1	2,859 2,834 2,808 2,779 2,749 2,717 2,684 2,650 2,617 2,589 2,565 2,548	10.0 9.9 9.8 9.7 9.6 9.5 9.4 9.3 9.2 9.1 9.0 8.9				
an-Mar1995 eb-Apr ar-May pr-Jun al-Aug al-Sep ug-Oct ep-Nov ct-Dec ct-Dec ec 95-Feb 96	26,031 26,061 26,094 26,128 26,163 26,198 26,231 26,262 26,230 26,314 26,355 26,355	71.2 71.3 71.4 71.4 71.5 71.6 71.6 71.7 71.8 71.8 71.8	2,535 2,524 2,515 2,506 2,497 2,488 2,479 2,470 2,470 2,459 2,448 2,436 2,424	8.9 8.8 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.5				
an-Mar 1996 eb-Apr lar-May pr-Jun ay-Jul ur-Aug ul-Sep ug-Oct ep-Nov ct-Dec ov96-Jan 97 ec-96-Feb 97	26,368 26,384 26,400 26,419 26,444 26,474 26,510 26,553 26,602 26,655 26,710 26,767	71.8 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 72.0 72.1 72.2 72.3 72.4 72.5 72.6	2,412 2,399 2,396 2,373 2,358 2,344 2,327 2,306 2,266 2,259 2,230 2,198	8.4 8.3 8.2 8.2 8.1 8.1 8.0 7.9 7.8 7.7				
in-Mar 1997 ab-Apr ar-May or-Jun ay-Jul in-Aug il-Sep ig-Oct ap-Nov ct-Dec by 97-Jan 98 ac 97-Feb 98	26,822 26,873 26,920 26,962 26,999 27,031 27,058 27,082 27,103 27,122 27,141 27,162	72.7 72.8 72.9 73.0 73.0 73.1 73.1 73.2 73.2 73.2 73.2 73.3	2,165 2,132 2,100 2,069 2,039 2,010 1,980 1,982 1,824 1,839 1,878 1,861	7.5 7.4 7.2 7.1 7.0 6.9 6.8 6.7 6.6 6.5 6.5				
n-Mar 1998 b-Apr ar-May r-Jun h-Aug I-Sep 9-Oct p-Nov t-Dec v-98-Jan 99 c-98-Feb 99	27,185 27,211 27,240 27,271 27,304 27,337 27,369 27,401 27,432 27,460 27,487 27,511	73.4 73.4 73.5 73.5 73.6 73.6 73.7 73.7 73.7 73.8 73.8 73.9	1,849 1,840 1,833 1,830 1,826 1,827 1,826 1,826 1,826 1,825 1,825 1,822	6.4 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2				
n-Mar 1999 ib-Apr ar-May r-Jun ay-Jul n-Aug I-Sep g-Oct p-Nov t-Dec w99-Jan 2000	27,533 27,553 27,574 27,595 27,618 27,642 27,666 27,690 27,715 27,741 27,769 27,799	73.9 74.0 74.0 74.1 74.1 74.1 74.2 74.2 74.2 74.3 74.3 74.4	1,812 1,803 1,791 1,778 1,766 1,766 1,742 1,742 1,736 1,728 1,719	6.2 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.0 6.0 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.8				
n-Mar2000 -b-Apr ar-May ord ay-Jul n-Aug il-Sep	27,831 27,863 27,896 27,927 27,955 27,982 28,006	74.4 74.5 74.5 74.6 74.7 74.7 74.7	1,691 1,672 1,653 1,634 1,618 1,606 1,597	5.7 5.7 5.6 5.5 5.5 5.4 5.4				

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

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

All figures from Jul - Sep 1992 onwards are revised.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED	KINGDOM	Workforcejobs				
		Levels				
		All	Male	Female	Accommoditions -	
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB		
1998	June	27,628	14,933	12,695		
	September	27,754	14,984	12,770		
	December	27,785	15,025	12,759		
999	March	27,801	15,045	12,755		
	June	27,917	15,096	12,821		
	September	27,922	15,075	12,847		
	December	28,026	15,106	12,919		
2000	March	28,016	15,068	12,948		
	June	28,085	15,107	12,978		
hange	on quarter	69	39	30		
Percent		0.2	0.3	0.2		
Change	onyear	168	12	156		
Percent	STATE OF THE STATE	0.6	0.1	1.2		

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant counta Levels			Rates (%)b		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1999	Octoberd	1,200.8	918.2	282.6	4.1	5.7	22
	November	1,189.9	908.4	281.5	4.1	5.7	22
	December	1,169.2	891.4	277.8	4.0	5.6	2.1
2000	Januaryd	1,161.4	885.5	275.9	4.0	5.5	2.1
	February	1,156.5	880.9	275.6	4.0	5.5	2.1
	March	1,140.6	869.4	271.2	3.9	5.4	2.1
	Aprild	1,117.6	852.7	264.9	3.8	5.3	2.0
	May	1,109.9	845.4	264.5	3.8	5.3	2.0
	June	1,092.5	832.7	259.8	3.8	5.2	2.0
	July ^d	1,069.3	817.3	252.0	3.7	5.1	1.9
	August	1,051.7	806.5	245.2	3.6	5.0	1.9
	September ^d R	1,043.8	800.2	243.6	3.6	5.0	1.9
	OctoberP	1,047.3	802.5	244.8	3.6	5.0	1.9
Change	on month	3.5	2.3	1.2	0.0	. 0.0	0.0
Percent		0.3	0.3	0.5			
Change	on year	-153.5	-115.7	-37.8	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3
Percent		-12.8	-12.6	-13.4			

GREAT	BRITAIN	Whole economy ear	nings	UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacanc	les
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^c			Level	
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW	
999	September	120.2	4.7	1999	October November	236.8 235.1	
	October November	120.9 121.1	4.9 4.9		December	237.0	
	December	122.4	5.4	2000	January February	225.9 231.2	
2000	January February	123.3 123.0	5.8 5.9		March	233.5	
	March	123.2	5.6		April May	235.3 198.9	
	April	122.9 123.1	5.0 4.5		June	222.2	
	May June	123.5	4.1		July	218.9 218.3	
	July	123.9	3.9		August September R	227.2	
	August September P	124.8 125.3	4.0 4.1		October P	222.7	
hange	on month	0.5	0.1			-4.5	
Change	on year	5.1	-0.6			-14.1	

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

Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance credits.

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

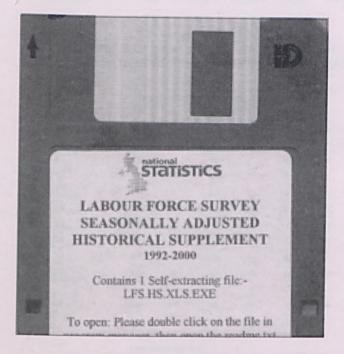
The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months.

Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.

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Thousands, seasonally	ad	justed
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						L	abour Ford	e Survey	(July to Se	ptember	2000)						
	Total aged		Econom	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unem	ployment		
Government	All	A		Male	Female	A	II	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	Al	1	M	ale	Fer	male
Office Regions	Level	_	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	2,032	1,208	75.3	670	539	1,100	68.4	597	72.0	503	64.5	108	9.0	72	10.8	36	6.7
North West	5,363	3,273	76.5	1,821	1,451	3,096	72.3	1,715	77.1	1,381	66.9	176	5.4	106	5.8	70	4.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,961	2,499	79.2	1,388	1,111	2,348	74.3	1,291	78.1	1,057	69.9	151	6.1	97	7.0	54	4.9
East Midlands	3,314	2,122	80.5	1,183	938	2,020	76.5	1,123	81.6	898	70.9	101	4.8	61	5.1	40	4.3
West Midlands	s 4,174	2,609	78.2	1,459	1,150	2,458	73.6	1,369	78.4	1,089	68.3	151	5.8	90	6.2	60	5.3
East	4,278	2,807	82.0	1,548	1,259	2,702	78.9	1,486	83.9	1,216	73.3	105	3.7	61	4.0	43	3.4
London	5,670	3,654	76.4	2,039	1,614	3,399	71.0	1,894	76.8	1,505	64.7	255	7.0	145	7.1	110	6.8
South East	6,347	4,242	83.1	2,332	1,910	4,112	80.5	2,264	85.9	1,848	74.7	130	3.1	68	2.9	62	3.2
South West	3,913	2,528	83.4	1,376	1,152	2,425	79.9	1,318	83.9	1,107	75.6	102	4.0	58	4.2	44	3.9
England	39,051	24,940	79.5	13,816	11,124	23,660	75.4	13,057	80.2	10,603	70.0	1,280	5.1	760	5.5	521	4.7
Wales	2,310	1,350	74.7	746	604	1,262	69.7	691	73.6	572	65.3	88	6.5	55	7.4	33	5.4
Scotland	4,038	2,554	78.8	1,381	1,173	2,378	73.3	1,280	77.1	1,098	69.3	176	6.9	101	7.3	75	6.4
Great Britain	45,399	28,844	79.2	15,943	12,901	27,300	74.9	15,027	79.6	12,272	69.7	1,544	5.4	916	5.7	629	4.9
Northern Irela	ndº 1,266	743	71.1	419	324	701	66.9	393	73.2	308	60.2	43	5.8	26	6.3	17	5.1
United Kingd	lom 46,665	29,584	79.0	16,361	13,224	27,999	74.7	15,419	79.4	12,580	69.5	1,586	5.4	942	5.8	644	4.9
Change		arter	d														

To 16	tal aged		Econom	ically acti	ive			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unem	ployment		
Government	All	A		Male	Female	Al	ı	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	Al	1	Ma	ale	Fem	ale
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level		Level		Level		Level	- ' '
North East	0	-5	-0.3	-3	-2	-5	-0.3	-4	-0.3	-1	-0.3	0	0.1	1	0.2	-1	-0.1
North West	0	-44	-1.0	-36	-9	-41	-0.9	-29	-1.3	-11	-0.5	-3	0.0	-6	-0.2	3	0.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	2	3	0.2	2	1	4	0.2	-1	0.0	4	0.4	-1	0.0	2	0.2	-3	-0.3
East Midlands	5	-18	-0.5	-10	-8	-15	-0.4	-10	-0.6	-6	-0.2	-3	-0.1	0	0.0	-3	-0.3
West Midlands	2	9	-0.3	8	-17	-1	-0.1	10	0.2	-11	-0.4	-8	-0.3	-2	-0.2	-6	-0.4
East	8	22	0.5	3	19	18	0.3	4	0.0	14	0.8	5	0.1	-1	-0.1	6	0.4
London	30	14	0.1	6	8	20	0.2	19	0.2	1	0.1	-7	-0.2	-13	-0.7	6	0.4
South East	15	-14	-0.6	-14	0	-4	-0.4	-6	-0.4	1	-0.4	-9	-0.2	-8	-0.3	-1	-0.1
South West	7	41	1.1	12	29	44	1.3	14	0.7	29	1.9	-3	-0.2	-3	-0.2	0	-0.1
England	68	-10	-0.1	-31	21	19	0.0	-2	-0.2	21	0.1	-29	-0.1	-29	-0.2	0	0.0
Wales	1	16	0.3	4	12	10	0.0	0	-0.3	10	0.2	6	0.4	4	0.6	2	0.2
Scotland	1	20	0.5	4	16	25	0.7	18	1.1	7	0.2	-5	-0.3	-14	-1.0	9	0.7
Great Britain	71	25	-0.1	-23	48	54	0.0	16	-0.1	38	0.1	-28	-0.1	-39	-0.2	10	0.1
Northern Ireland	jc																
United Kingdo	n 73	32	0.0	-21	53	69	0.1	24	0.0	45	0.1	-36	-0.1	-44	-0.3	8	0.0

Change on year

I	otal aged 6 and over		Econom	ically acti	ive			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unem	oloyment		
Government	All	A		Male	Female	A	11		ale	Fen	nale	AI	1	Ma	ale	Fem	ale
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
North East	-1	16	1.0	10	7	23	1.4	12	1.7	12	1.0	-7	-0.7	-2	-0.5	-5	-1.0
North West	2	-13	-0.4	-20	. 7	19	0.3	12	0.5	7	0.0	-32	-0.9	-31	-1.6	0	0.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	39	0.9	9	30	37	0.8	8	0.4	29	1.4	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
East Midlands	17	-4		3	-7	15	0.2	13	0.5	2	-0.1	-19	-0.9	-10	-0.8	-9	-0.9
West Midlands	6	-32		-13	-20	-17	-0.6	-8	-0.8	-9	-0.4	-16	-0.5	-5	-0.3	-11	-0.9
	25	33		2	31	38	0.5	4	-0.1	34	1.2	-5	-0.2	-3	-0.2	-3	-0.3
East	40	-8		0	-8	10	-0.5	20	-0.3	-10	-0.8	-18	-0.5	-20	-1.0	2	0.1
London Courth Foot	40	28		-4	32	59	0.7	14	0.0	45	1.4	-31	-0.8	-18	-0.8	-14	-0.8
South East	24	59		22	37	65	1.9	21	0.9	44	3.1	-6	-0.3	1	0.0	-6	-0.7
South West	166	117		8	109	248	0.4	95	0.2	153	0.7	-131	-0.6	-87	-0.6	-45	-0.5
England	6	8		-4	13	18	0.5	7	0.8	12	0.2	-10	-0.8	-11	-1.4	1	0.1
Wales				16	26	42	1.2	29	1.7	13	0.7	0	-0.1	-13	-1.0	12	0.9
Scotland	2	42			147	309	0.5	131	0.4	178	0.6	-142	-0.5	-110	-0.7	-31	-0.3
Great Britain	174	167		20					-0.8	0	-0.6	-13	-1.5	-8	-1.7	-4	-1.3
Northern Ireland		-17		-13	4	-4	-0.7	-5				-153	-0.5	-118	-0.7	-35	-0.3
United Kingdo	m 182	150	0.0	8	143	303	0.5	125	0.3	178	0.6	-153	-0.5	-110	-0.7	-	0.0

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

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.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.4

	Em	ployer surve	ys		Bene	efits Agency ac	lministratives	ystem		Employment S	Service admini	strative system
		dorce jobs (Justonally adjust			С	laimant count	(October 200	0)		Jobcent	re vacancies ^e	(October 2000)
	All	Male	Female	-	All	Ma	ile	Fen	nale			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,013	521	492	70.1	6.4	56.4	9.5	13.7	2.7	10.1	19.6	9.2
North West	2,995	1,576	1,420	131.2	4.2	102.7	6.0	28.5	, 2.0	27.9	42.3	26.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,244	1,180	1,064	103.0	4.3	80.2	6.0	22.8	22	20.7	35.3	19.4
East Midlands	1,873	1,003	870	68.1	3.4	51.4	4.7	16.7	1.9	12.9	20.4	14.4
West Midlands	2,496	1,341	1,154	106.6	4.1	81.7	5.7	24.9	22	21.9	35.8	21.8
East	2,515	1,377	1,138	60.8	2.4	45.2	3.1	15.6	1.4	15.8	23.2	16.5
London	4,185	2,313	1,872	164.8	3.8	122.3	5.1	42.5	2.2	24.1	35.8	22.8
South East	3,945	2,105	1,840	74.4	1.8	56.6	2.6	17.8	1.0	25.6	45.0	25.2
South West	2,332	1,262	1,070	58.4	2.4	43.6	3.3	14.8	1.4	21.7	36.0	21.0
England	23,598	12,677	10,921	837.3	3.4	640.2	4.7	197.1	1.8	180.7	293.5	176.6
Wales	1,189	635	554	56.7	4.6	44.1	6.3	12.6	2.3	12.5	18.4	13.2
Scotland	2,281	1,174	1,107	111.9	4.6	86.9	6.7	25.0	2.2	26.1	42.7	24.2
Great Britain	27,069	14,486	12,582	1,006.0	3.6	771.2	5.0	234.8	1.8	219.3	354.6	214.0
Northern Ireland	722	386	336	41.3	5.3	31.3	7.2	10.0	2.9			
United Kingdom	27,791	14,872	12,918	1,047.3	3.6	802.5	5.0	244.8	1.9	222.7	363.5	217.4

Changes on period (period specified below)

	Emp	ployer survey	/S	Benefits Agency administrative system Emp				Employment	service aurilli	strative system		
	Civilian wo March 2000);	rkforce jobs (not seasonal	change on lly adjusted		Claima	nt count (cha	nge on Septe	mber 2000)			bcentre vacan ge on Septemi	
	All	Male	Female	,	All	Ma	ale	Fen	nale			
	Level	Level	Level .	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	3	6	-2	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.4	-0.7
North West	13	8	5	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	-5	-9	3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.6	0.6	-0.9
East Midlands	-14	-11	-3	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	-1.1	-2.1	0.3
West Midlands	11	15	-3	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	-0.8	-0.5	-0.7
East	32	14	18	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-1.0	-0.6
London	12	17	-6	-0.8	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.0	1.2	0.2	-1.7
South East	12	5	7	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.8	-0.4	-0.3
South West	25	8	17	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.3	-1.0
England	89	53	36	2.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	-3.9	-2.2	-5.9
Wales	11	4	6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.7	0.4
Scotland	11	8	3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.9	0.1
Great Britain	110	66	45	2.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	-4.5	-2.0	-5.4
Northern Ireland	0	-1	0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1			
United Kingdom	110	65	45	3.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	-4.5	-2.0	-5.4

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207 533 6094

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

National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) at mid-1999 for 1999 and 2000 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY - July to September 2000

	Employment level (000s)	ILO unemployment level (000s)	Economically active level (000s)	Working age economically inactive level (000s)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
North East	±35	±14	±34	±34	±1.8%	±1.1%
North West	± 57	±18	±56	±56	±1.1%	±0.6%
orkshire and the Humber	± 47	±17	±46	± 44	±1.2%	±0.7%
astMidlands	±43	±14	±43	±40	±1.3%	±0.7%
VestMidlands	±48	±16	± 47	±46	±1.2%	±0.6%
East	± 47	±15	± 47	±43	±1.1%	±0.5%
ondon	± 60	±24	±57	±56	±1.1%	±0.6%
South East	± 57	±16	±56	±51	±0.9%	±0.4%
South West	± 46	±14	±46	±41	±1.1%	±0.5%
Vales	±37	±13	±36	±37	±1.7%	±0.9%
Scotland	± 46	±17	± 45	±43	±1.2%	±0.7%

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

Employment Service administrative system

Following the introduction of the Local Labour Force Survey, the survey design for the main Labour Force Survey has changed, from June 2000, temporarily increasing standard errors. See technical note, pS12.

EMPLOYMENT Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousande	epsennally	adjusto

JNITED (INGDOM		Alli	nemployment			Total work	ers	Employee		Self-empl		
MINGOOM	Total workers	Employees	Self- employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time F	Part-time	Workers with second jobs
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 VCDN	10 YCBQ	11 YCBT	12 YCBW
II pring quarters Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	ҮСВН	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	TCBI	TOBW
992 993	25,868 25,568	22,084 21,877	3,228 3,185	181 150	376 355	19,850 19,473	6,018 6,095	16,934 16,667	5,150 5,210	2,680 2,603	548 582	973 1,042
994 995	25,780 26,100	21,998 22,313	3,302 3,363	146 140	335 284	19,526 19,794	6,255 6,306	16,648 16,882	5,350 5,430	2,691 2,733 2,655	611 630 649	1,149 1,293 1,297
996 997	26,412 26,916	22,731 23,219	3,304 3,357	119	250 221	19,866 20,219 20,476	6,546 6,697 6,753	17,043 17,393 17,778	5,688 5,827 5,884	2,667 2,570	690 719	1,258 1,191
998 999	27,229 27,563	23,661 24,089	3,288 3,211	102 101	177 161	20,723	6,840	18,091	5,998	2,521	690	1,284
-month averages ul-Sep 1999	27,696	24,222	3,216	97	160	20,834	6,861	18,229	5,993 5,983	2,501 2,448	715 715	1,240 1,235
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,679 27,724	24,253 24,269	3,163 3,186	101 106	163 163	20,825 20,879	6,854 6,845	18,270 18,292	5,978	2,474	712	1,235
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,769 27,761	24,316 24,325	3,184 3,181	102 102	167 153	20,891 20,912	6,878 6,849	18,300 18,319	6,016 6,006	2,477 2,487 2,487	707 695 696	1,227 1,226 1,225
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,783	24,335	3,183	111	154	20,864	6,919	18,269 18,310	6,067 6,081	2,475	699	1,233
lan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	27,873 27,909	24,446 24,502	3,169 3,151	110	148 147	20,932 20,970	6,941 6,938	18,357 18,406	6,089 6,096	2,470 2,456	699 695	1,233 1,195
Apr-Jun	27,930	24,516	3,151	111	152 151	20,968 20,968	6,962 6,998	18,403 18,366	6,113 6,139	2,455 2,495	696 700	1,180 1,160
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,966 27,989	24,505 24,555	3,195 3,163	116 116	154	20,959	7,029	18,374	6,182	2,478	686	1,168
lul-Sep	27,999	24,564	3,168	116	151	20,948	7,050	18,361	6,203	2,482	686	1,164
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	69 0.2	48 0.2	17 0.5	5 4.1	-1 -0.5	-19 -0.1	88 1.3	- 42 -0.2	90 1.5	27 1.1	-10 -1.5	-16 -1.4
Over last 12 months	303	342	-49	19	-8	114	189	131 0.7	210 3.5	-19 -0.8	-29 -4.1	-76 -6.1
Percent	1.1	1.4 MGRO	-1.5 MGRR	19.1 MGRU	-5.2 MGRX	0.5 YCBF	2.8 YCBI	YCBL	усво	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGHO								0.000	100	445
1992 1993	14,372 14,085	11,629 11,421 11,471	2,442 2,388	56 44 50	245 232	13,376 13,059	996 1,026 1,100	10,971 10,743 10,737	658 678 733	2,260 2,185 2,270	182 203 215	445 471 510
1994 1995	14,224	11,671	2,485 2,553 2,476	50 44 43	219 183 157	13,124 13,296 13,327	1,155 1,234	10,870 10,996	800 890	2,320 2,238	233 238	546 552
996 997 998	14,562 14,857 15,069	11,886 12,188 12,506	2,493 2,418	39 30	137 115	13,540 13,737	1,316 1,331	11,202 11,511	986 995	2,240 2,147	253 271	558 527
1999	15,213	12,685	2,385	37	106	13,838	1,375	11,640	1,045	2,127	257	547
3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct	15,293 15,295	12,778 12,816	2,377 2,338	33 33	105 107	13,890 13,895	1,403 1,400	11,730 11,772	1,048 1,044	2,094 2,053	283 285	534 526
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,322	12,831	2,348	34	108	13,935	1,387	11,793 11,812	1,038	2,068 2,065	280 275	525 522
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,339 15,339 15,332	12,854 12,873 12,867	2,340 2,329 2,328	35 34 37	109 102 100	13,950 13,957 13,939	1,382 1,393	11,828 11,814	1,045 1,053	2,062 2,059	267 269	520 521
Jan-Mar 2000	15,359	12,912	2,316	36	95	13,965	1,394	11,857 11,897	1,055 1,066	2,043 2,035	273 276	524 515
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	15,402 15,409	12,963 12,981	2,311 2,301	37	90 89	13,995 14,010	1,406 1,399	11,917	1,064	2,029	272	508
Apr-Jun May-Jul	15,395 15,398	12,956 12,929	2,311 2,342	37 37	91 90	14,000 14,005	1,395 1,393	11,898 11,871	1,058 1,058	2,035 2,069	275 273 264	500 492 494
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,398	12,950	2,315	35 38	97 98	13,997 14,021	1,401	11,877 11,898	1,073	2,051 2,053	258	492
Jul-Sep Changes	15,419	12,972	2,312	30							-17	-9
Over last 3 months Per cent	0.2	16 0.1	0.0	0.7		22 0.2	0.1	0.0	16 1.5	0.9	-6.3	-1.8
Over last 12 month Per cent	s 125 0.8	194 1.5	-66 -2.8	15.2		131 0.9	-6 -0.4	168 1.4	26 2.5	-41 -1.9	-25 -8.9	-43 -8.0
Female	MGSB		MGRS	MGRV		YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	11,496	10,454	786	125	131	6,473	5,022	5,963	4,491	420	366	529
1993 1994	11,483 11,556		797 817	107 96	123 116	6,414 6,402	5,069 5,154	5,924 5,911	4,532 4,616	418 421	379 396 397	571 639 746
1995 1996	11,649 11,850	10,642 10,845	810 828	96 84	101	6,498 6,539	5,151 5,311	6,012 6,047 6,191	4,630 4,798 4,841	413 417 427	411 437	745 700
1997 1998	12,060 12,160 12,350	11,155	864 870 826	80 72 64	62	6,679 6,738 6,885	5,381 5,422 5,465	6,266 6,451	4,889 4,953	422 394	448 432	664 737
1999 3-month averages								6,499	4,946	407	432	706
Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct	12,402 12,384	11,436	839 825 838	64 68 72	55	6,944 6,930 6,945	5,458 5,454 5,458	6,499 6,497 6,498	4,939 4,939	394	430 432	709 710
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	12,402	11,462	843	67	58	6,941	5,489	6,487	4,974	412 425	432 427	705 706
Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win	12,422	11,452	852 855	73		6,955 6,925	5,468 5,526	6,491 6,454	4,961 5,014	428	427	704
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	12,465 12,471		858 857	73 72	58	6,927 6,936	5,538 5,535	6,453 6,460	5,026 5,023	435	426 422	709 717 687
Mar-May (Spr)	12,500	11,521	850	70	58	6,960	5,539	6,489 6,504	5,032 5,056		423 421	679
Apr-Jun May-Jul	12,535 12,568	11,576		74 75 81	61	6,968 6,963 6,963	5,567 5,605 5,629	6,495 6,496	5,081 5,109	426	427 422	66 67
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	12,591			78		6,927	5,653	6,462	5,130		428	67:
Changes					-7	-41	86	-42	74	9	7	- 1
Over last 3 months Percent	0.4	0.3	1.9	5.8	-12.1	-0.6	1.5	-0.6	1.5	2.1	1.6	-1. -3
Over last 12 month	178 1.4		17 2.0	21.		-17 -0.2	195 3.6	-36 -0.6	184 3.7		-1.0	-4.

 $\textit{Note:} \ \ \mathsf{Relationship} \ \ \mathsf{between} \ \ \mathsf{columns:} \ 1 = 2 + 3 + 4 + 5; 1 = 6 + 7; 2 = 8 + 9; 3 = 10 + 11; 13 = 15 + 17 + 18 + 19; 20 = 21 + 23 + 24 + 25; 20 = 9 + 11; 14 = 13/2; 16 = 15/13; 22 = 21/20.$

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers B.1

12 1211	Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)								mporary work	reasons for te	y employees (Temporary	
	Student or at school	III or disabled	Did not want full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Could not find full-time job	Total	Some other reason	Had a contract with period of training	Did not want permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Could not find permanent job	Total as % of all employees	Total
	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YCDJ	YCDG	YCDD	YCDA	YCCX	YCCU	YCCR	YCCO	YCCL	YCCI	YCCF	YCCC	CBZ
1992 1993 1994	621 598 675	90 87 89	4,343 4,300 4,355	11.3 13.9 14.1	644 808 841	5,698 5,792 5,961	397 346 365	70 81	368 361 402	35.9 42.0	469 569	5.9 6.2	1,304 1,357 1,492 1,631 1,671 1,791
1994 1995 1996	735 858	92 85	4,398 4,579	13.8 12.9	835 814	6,060 6,337	377 430	98 92 86	457 472	42.0 43.2 40.9	626 705 684	6.8 7.3 7.4	1,492 1,631 1,671
1997 1998	948 973	91 110	4,660 4,740 4,874	12.6 11.8 10.5	818 780 702	6,516 6,602 6,688	464 479	99 99	543 537	38.3 36.2	685 632	7.7 7.4	1,748
1999 3-month averages	995	117					457	115	544	35.0	602	7.1	1,719
Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	998 995 1,005	114 116 125	4,879 4,884 4,871	10.7 10.5 10.3	718 703 689	6,709 6,698 6,689	447 464 482	106 102 98	528 531 527	35.7 34.9 34.3	601 588 579	6.9 6.9 7.0	1,681 1,685 1,687
Oct-Dec	1,015	124	4,905	10.1	679	6,723	499	99	535	33.7	576	7.0	1,710
Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win	1,027 1,041	121 126	4,878 4,926	9.9	674 670	6,701 6,762	509 519	95 96	544 542	33.2 32.9	569 569	7.1 7.1	1,717 1,726
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	1,047 1,065	130 127	4,933 4,918	9.9	670 678	6,780 6,788	526 519	95 99	542 547	32.7 32.6	565 564	7.1 7.1	1,727 1,729
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	1,063	122	4,934 4,955	9.9	671 665	6,791 6,810	534 554	102	561 556	31.0	537 522	7.1 7.1	1,733
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,074 1,049	130 134	4,973 5,014	9.7 9.8	662 671	6,839 6,867	561 557	105 103	574 553	29.2 29.8	511 516	7.1 7.0	1,751 1,730
Jul-Sep	1,055	136	5,028	9.7	670	6,889	567	88	549	29.4	502	6.9	1,706
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-10 -1.0	12 9.6	73 1.5	0.0	5 0.7	79 1.2	13 2.3	-14	-7	-0.7	-21	-0.1	-30
Over last 12 month	58	22	149	-1.0	-48	181	120	-13.7 -18	-1.3 21	-6.3	-4.0 -99	0.0	-1.7
Percent	5.8 YCDK	19.4 YCDH	3.0 YCDE	YCDB	-6.6 YCCY	2.7 YCCV	26.9 YCCS	-16.6 YCCP	3.9 YCCM	YCCJ	-16.5 YCCG	YCCD	1.4 YCCA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											1000	YCCD	
1992 1993 1994	268 248 302	25 29 31 32 29 42	354 336 350	22.9 30.4 28.0	193 267 266	840 881 948	179 159 168	36 44 46	107 110 131	42.6 48.4 48.1	240 294 320	4.8 5.3 5.8	562 607 665
1995 1996	328 384	32 29	387 420	27.8 26.1	288 294	1,034 1,127	170 187	55 51	155 158	50.1 47.4	382 357	6.5 6.3	762 753
1997 1998 1999	415 428 431	42 45 39	476 490 548	24.7 23.9 21.8	306 303 284	1,238 1,265 1,302	209 207 206	56 54 68	203 193 218	43.7 42.3 40.3	362 334 333	6.8 6.3 6.5	829 789 825
3-month averages													
Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	441 452 449	42 45 48	554 554 555	22.1 21.0 20.2	294 279 266	1,331 1,329 1,318	197 211 220	61 58 58	212 219 219	41.4 39.7 38.9	332 321 315	6.3 6.3 6.3	802 809 812
Oct-Dec	452	50	558	19.5	257	1,317	222	59	219	38.4	311	6.3	811
Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Wir	450 451	50 50	553 560	19.8 19.8	260 261	1,313 1,322	233 237	56 58	223 215	37.7 38.3	309 316	6.4 6.4	821 826
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	454 466 465	51 51 47	556 560 558	20.0 19.7 19.9	266 265 266	1,328 1,342 1,336	239 230 236	55 57 58	210 214 221	38.3 38.1 36.3	313 309 294	6.3 6.2 6.2	818 810
Apr-Jun	459	48	556	20.3	270	1,333	248	57	216	35.9	291	6.3	809 811
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	458 453	51 51	559 566	19.7 19.9	263 266	1,331 1,337	249 244	58 55	220 215	35.1 35.9	285 288	6.3 6.2	812 801
Jul-Sep	457	50	567	19.3	257	1,332	241	46	218	35.6	279	6.0	783
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-2 -0.5	3 5.6	11 2.0	-0.9	-13 -4.7	-1 -0.1	-7 -2.7	-11 -18.8	1.0	-0.3	-13 -4.4	-0.2	-28 -3.4
Over last 12 month	16 3.6	8 19.5	13	-2.8	-36 -12.4	0.1	44 22.4	-15 -24.3	5 2.4	-5.8	-53	-0.2	-19
Female	YCDL	YCDI	2.4 YCDF	YCDC	YCCZ	YCCW	YCCT	YCCQ	YCCN	усск	-16.1 YCCH	YCCE	-2.3
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	353	65	3,988	9.3	452	4,857	218	34	261	30.9	229		
1993 1994	349 373	58 59	3,964 4,005	11.0 11.5	540 575	4,911 5,012	187 197	34 37 53	251 271	36.8 37.1	276 307	7.1 7.2 7.9	742 750 827
1995 1996 1997	407 474 532	60 56 49	4,012 4,159 4,184	10.9 10.0 9.7	547 520 512	5,026 5,209 5,278	207 242 255	37 36 43	303 313 340	37.1 35.6 33.6	323 327 323	8.2 8.5	869 918
1998 1999	545 564	66 78	4,249 4,326	8.9 7.8	477 418	5,337 5,386	272 251	45 48	344 326	31.1 30.2	298 270	8.7 8.6 7.8	961 959 894
3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999	557	72	4,325	7.9	424	5,378	250	45	316	30.5	269		
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	544 556	71 76	4,331 4,316	7.9 7.9	424 423	5,369 5,371	252 263	44 40	312 309	30.5 30.1	267 264	7.7 7.7 7.7	879 876 875
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	563 577	74 72	4,347 4,326	7.8 7.7	422 414	5,406 5,388	278 276	41 39	316 321	29.4 29.0	265 260	7.8 7.8	899 896
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Wir	590	76	4,366	7.5	408	5,441	283	38	327	28.0	252	7.8	900
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	593 599 598	79 76 75	4,377 4,358 4,376	7.4 7.6 7.4	403 413 405	5,452 5,446 5,455	286 289 298	40 42 44	332 333 340	27.7 27.8 26.3	252 256 243	7.9 8.0 8.0	909 919 924
Apr-Jun May-Jul	607 616	76 79	4,398 4,414	7.2 7.2	395 399	5,477 5,508	306 312	46 48	341 354	25.0	231	8.0	924
Jun-Aug (Sum)	596	83	4,447	7.3	405	5,530	313	48	338	24.1 24.6	226 228	8.1 8.0	939 928
Jul-Sep Changes	599	86	4,461	7.4	413	5,558	326	42	331	24.2	223	8.0	922
Over last 3 months	-8 -1.3	12.1	62 1.4	0.2	17 4.4	81 1.5	20 6.4	-3 -7.5	-10 -2.8	-0.8	-8 -3.6	0.0	-2 -0.2
Over last 12 mont	42 7.5	14 19.4	136 3.1	-0.5	-11 -2.6	180 3.3	76	-3	16	-6.4	-46	0.3	43

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

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

INGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F) 7	65+ (M) 60+ (F) 8
	1	YBSE	УВТО		YBTU	увтх	MGUW	MGUZ
nemployment .ll Spring quarters	MGRZ	IDSE	1810	YBTR	1010	IDIA	WIGOW	MGOZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	25,868	25,056	673	3,873	6,717	9,161 9,202	4,633 4,576	811 769
1993 1994 1995	25,568 25,780 26,100	24,799 25,002 25,308	576 584 607	3,638 3,491 3,390	6,807 6,932 7,048	9,312 9,463	4,684 4,799	778 792
1996 1997	26,412 26,916	25,645 26,118	660 699	3,345 3,295	7.091	9,645 9,724	4,905 5,154	767 798
1998 1999	27,229 27,563	26,460 26,754	696 680	3,266 3,276	7,247 7,225 7,157	9,875 10,054	5,398 5,587	769 809
3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999	27,696	26,887	664	3,323	7,144	10,117	5,639	809
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,679 27,724	26,872 26,911	663 673	3,327 3,337	7,107 7,097	10,127 10,146	5,648 5,658	807 813
Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000	27,769	26,941	669 672	3,341 3,339	7,083 7,070	10,176 10,168	5,672 5,684	828 828
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,761 27,783	26,933 26,947	664	3,342	7,043	10,220	5,678	836
Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr	27,824 27,873	26,988 27,039	672 677	3,330 3,336 3,345	7,036 7,032 7,034	10,258 10,284 10,294	5,692 5,711 5,739	836 834 821
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	27,909 27,930	27,088 27,107	675 680	3,334	7,010	10,313	5,770	823
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,966 27,989	27,140 27,164	669 668	3,328 3,340	7,005 6,985	10,344 10,368	5,794 5,802	827 825
Jul-Sep	27,999	27,179	649	3,351	6,982	10,391	5,806	820
Changes Over last 3 months	69	72	-31	17	-28	77	36	-3
Per cent	0.2	0.3	-4.6 -16	0.5 28	-0.4 -162	0.8 274	0.6	-0.4 11
Overlast 12 months Per cent	303	1.1	-2.4	0.8	-2.3	2.7	3.0	1.4
Male Spring quarters	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
(Mar-May) 1992 1993	14,372 14,085	14,072 13,830	346 290	2,033 1,914	3,847 3,861	4,976 4,970	2,871 2,795	300 255
1994 1995	14,224 14,451	13,960 14,163	298 306	1,854 1,811	3,932 4,002	5,037 5,148	2,838 2,896	264 288
1996 1997	14,562 14,857	14,296 14,589	335 343 347	1,771 1,766	4,013 4,086	5,208 5,268 5,364	2,969 3,125 3,244	265 268 272
1998 1999	15,069 15,213	14,797 14,928	336	1,749 1,753	4,093 4,026	5,460	3,353	285
3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999	15,293	15,006	325	1,784	4,014	5,505	3,378 3,380	287 284
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,295 15,322	15,011 15,035	324 333	1,791 1,799	4,002 4,000	5,514 5,521	3,381	288
Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000	15,339 15,339	15,045 15,051	333 339	1,798 1,797	3,989 3,976	5,537 5,547	3,388 3,391 3,382	294 288
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,332	15,045	329	1,798	3,962	5,575 5,591	3,391	287 290
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	15,359 15,402 15,409	15,069 15,109 15,125	338 337	1,799 1,794	3,960 3,961	5,603 5,614	3,409 3,419	292 284
Apr-Jun	15,395	15,117	333	1,786 1,777	3,942 3,936	5,620 5,635	3,435 3,441	278 279
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,398 15,398 •	15,119 15,124	331 332	1,794	3,914	5,637	3,446	274
Jul-Sep	15,419	15,145	327	1,799	3,914	5,651	3,454	274
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	24 0.2	28 02	-7 -2.0	13 0.7	-28 -0.7	31 0.5	19 0.5	-4 -1.5
Overlast 12 months	125	138	1	15	-100	146	76 2.3	-13 -4.6
Percent	0.8 MGSB	0.9 YBSG	0.3 YBTQ	0.9 YBTT	-2.5 YBTW	2.6 YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	мизь						1 700	511
1993	11,496 11,483	10,984 10,969	327 286	1,840 1,724	2,870 2,946	4,185 4,232 4,275	1,762 1,781 1,845	514 514
1994 1995	11,556 11,649 11,850	11,043 11,145 11,348	286 300 324	1,637 1,579 1,573	3,000 3,046 3,078	4,275 4,316 4,438	1,904 1,936	504 502
1996 1997 1998	12,060 12,160	11,530 11,663	356 349 344	1,529 1,517	3,161 3,132	4,455 4,511	2,029 2,155	530 497 524
1999	12,350	11,826	344	1,523	3,131	4,595	2,234	524
3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999	12,402 12,384	11,881 11,861	339 339	1,539 1,537	3,130 3,105	4,612 4,613	2,261 2,268	522 523
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,402	11,877	340	1,538	3,097	4,625	2,278	525 534
Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000	12,430 12,422	11,896 11,883	336 333 335	1,544 1,542 1,544	3,094 3,094 3,081	4,639 4,621 4,645	2,284 2,292 2,296	540 549
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000	12,451	11,902	335	1,540	3,076	4,667	2,301	547
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,400 12,471 12,500	11,930 11,963	339 338	1,537 1,551	3,072 3,073	4,680 4,680	2,302 2,320	541 537
Apr-Jun	12,535 12,568	11,990 12,020	346 338	1,548 1,551	3,068 3,069	4,693 4,708	2,335 2,354	545 548
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,591	12,040	336	1,546	3,071	4,731	2,355	551 546
Jul-Sep	12,580	12,034	322	1,552	3,068	4,740	2,352	540
Changes Overlast 3 months Percent	45 0.4	44 0.4	-24 -7.0	0.3	0.0	47 1.0	18 0.8	0.7
I DI COIIL	0,7					128	91	24 4.7

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

EMPLOYMENT B.2

NITED INGDOM	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
nployment rates (%)a	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992 1993	57.1 56.3 56.7	71.2 70.4	48.7 43.5	65.9 64.0	74.0 74.1	79.6 79.0	63.2 61.9	8.0 7.6
1994 1995	57.2	70.8 71.3	45.0 45.1	63.7 64.2	74.7 75.6	79.0 79.4	62.4 63.0	7.6 7.7 7.8 7.5 7.8
1996 1997	57.6 58.5	71.9 72.9	46.4 47.9	65.8 66.6	75.9 78.0	79.7 80.0	63.5 64.5	7.5
1998 1999	58.9 59.4	73.4 74.0	47.8 47.1	66.6 66.7	78.7 79.7	80.7 81.1	65.5 66.2	7.5 7.5 7.9
3-month averages	50.6	74.0	40.4	67.6	20.0			
Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct	59.6 59.5	74.2 74.2	46.1 46.0	67.6 67.6	80.2 80.0	81.2 81.2	66.3 66.3	7.9 7.9
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	59.6 59.7	74.2 74.3	46.7 46.4	67.8 67.9	80.0 80.1	81.2 81.4	66.4	7.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	59.7 59.7	74.3 74.3	46.6 46.1	67.8 67.8	80.1 80.0	81.2 81.5	66.4 66.3	8.1 8.1 8.1
Jan-Mar 2000	59.8	74.4	46.7	67.5	80.1	81.7	66.4	8.1
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	59.9 59.9	74.5 74.6	47.0 46.9	67.6 67.8	80.3 80.5	81.8 81.8	66.5 66.7	8.1 8.0
Apr-Jun May-Jul	59.9 60.0	74.6 74.7	47.2 46.4	67.5 67.4	80.4 80.5	81.8 81.9	67.0	8.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.0	74.7	46.4	67.6	80.5	82.0	67.1 67.1	8.0 8.0
Jul-Sep	60.0	74.7	45.0	67.7	80.5	82.0	67.1	8.0
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-2.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Overlast 12 months	0.4	0.5	-1.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.1
le	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992 1993	65.6 64.1	76.6 75.1	48.8 42.6	67.8 66.0	83.7 83.0	86.5 85.3	66.3 64.2	8.5 7.1 7.4
1994 1995	64.5 65.2	75.6 76.4	44.8 44.4	66.2 67.1	83.7 84.6	85.5 86.3 85.9	64.4 65.0	7.4 8.0
1996 1997	65.3 66.3	76.7 77.8	46.0 46.0	68.2 69.9	84.6 86.4	85.9 86.4	65.9 67.3	8.0 7.3 7.3
1998 1999	66.8 67.1	78.5 78.8	46.6 45.5	69.9 70.0	87.5 87.9	87.3 87.6	67.9 68.6	7.4 7.7
3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999	67.4	79.1	44.1	71.2	88.4	87.9	68.7	7.7
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	67.4 67.5	79.1 79.2	44.0 45.1	71.4 71.7	88.3 88.5	87.9 87.8	68.6 68.5	7.6 7.7
Oct-Dec	67.5	79.2	45.2	71.6	88.5	88.0	68.6	7.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	67.5 67.5	79.2 79.2	46.0 44.5	71.6 71.6	88.4 88.3	88.0 88.3	68.6 68.3	7.7 7.7
Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr	67.5 67.7	79.3 79.5	45.7 45.8	71.2 71.6	88.5 88.7	88.4 88.5	68.4 68.7	7.8 7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	67.7	79.5	45.7	71.3	88.9	88.5	68.8	7.6
Apr-Jun May-Jul	67.6 67.6	79.5 79.4	45.2 44.9	71.0 70.6	88.7 88.8	88.5 88.6	69.0 69.0	7.4 7.5
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	67.6 67.6	79.4 79.4	45.0 44.2	71.2 71.3	88.5 88.5	88.5 88.5	69.0 69.1	7.3 7.3
Changes Over last 3 month								
Over last 3 month	0.0	0.0	-1.0	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	-0.4
male Spring quarters	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	49.2	65.4	48.6	63.9	64.0	72.7	58.7	7.8
1993 1994	49.0 49.3	65.2 65.4	44.3 45.2	62.0 61.1	65.0 65.6	72.6 72.6	58.6 59.5	7.8 7.8 7.7
1995 1996	49.6 50.3	65.8 66.7	45.9 46.7	61.2 63.3	66.4 67.0	72.4 73.5	60.3 60.2	7.7
1997 1998	51.0 51.3 51.9	67.4 67.9	50.0 49.2 48.8	63.2 63.2 63.3	69.2 69.5	73.6 74.1	60.6 62.1	8.1 7.6
1999 3-month averages		68.6			71.1	74.6	62.8	8.0
Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct	52.1 52.0	68.9 68.7	48.2 48.2	63.9 63.7	71.7 71.2	74.5 74.5	63.1 63.2	8.0 8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	52.1 52.2	68.8	48.3	63.7 63.9	71.2	74.5	63.3	8.0
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	52.2 52.3	68.9 68.8 68.9	47.7 47.4 47.7	63.9 63.9	71.3 71.5 71.4	74.7 74.3 74.6	63.4 63.5 63.5	8.2 8.3 8.4
Jan-Mar 2000	52.3	69.0	47.7	63.7	71.4	74.8	63.6	8.4
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	52.4 52.5	69.0 69.2	48.2 48.1	63.5 64.1	71.5 71.7	75.0 74.9	63.5 63.9	8.3 8.2
Apr-Jun	52.6 52.7	69.3 69.5	49.3 48.1	63.9 64.0	71.7 71.9	75.0 75.1	64.2 64.6	8.3 8.4
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	52.8	69.6	47.8	63.8	72.2	75.4	64.5	8.4
Jul-Sep	52.7	69.5	45.8	64.0	72.1	75.4	64.3	8.4
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-3.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
Overlast 12 months	0.6	0.6	-2.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.4
					O.O	0.0	The same of the same	-

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

Workforce jobsa

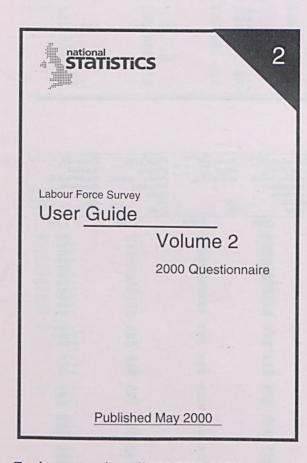
	33	Employeej	obs		The state of the s		Self-	НМ Г	Government-	Workforce
		Male		Female		All	employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	Forces ^b	supported trainees ^d	jobse
UNIT	ED KINGDOM	All	Part-time ^f	All	Part-time ^f					
Not s 1996	easonally adjusted Sep Dec	BCAE 11,481 11,564	1,353 1,395	BCAF 11,368 11,452	5,288 5,346	BCAD 22,850 23,017	BCAG 3,679 3,640	BCAH 218 216	DYCZ 189 190	DYDA 26,935 27,064
1997	Mar	11,614	1,356	11,309	5,186	22,923	3,624	214	175	26,936
	Jun	11,842	1,426	11,426	5,227	23,268	3,609	210	159	27,247
	Sep	11,898	1,435	11,490	5,220	23,388	3,639	210	171	27,409
	Dec	12,039	1,513	11,660	5,329	23,699	3,555	211	163	27,628
998	Mar	12,030	1,466	11,615	5,231	23,645	3,562	211	153	27,570
	Jun	12,109	1,456	11,655	5,159	23,764	3,487	210	112	27,573
	Sep	12,245	1,431	11,730	5,130	23,975	3,504	209	121	27,809
	Dec	12,289	1,488	11,813	5,232	24,103	3,484	210	114	27,911
999	Mar	12,198	1,494	11,968	5,201	23,896	3,467	209	110	27,682
	Jun	12,256	1,514	11,787	5,231	24,043	3,513	208	102	27,867
	Sep	12,381	1,542	11,842	5,249	24,223	3,432	208	106	27,968
	Dec	12,438	1,575	11,967	5,355	24,405	3,424	208	103	28,140
2000	Mar	12,301	1,565	11,867	5,332	24,169	3,412	208	100	27,888
	Jun	12,363	1,576	11,961	5,348	24,324	3,415	207	94	28,040
JNIT	ED KINGDOM									
Seaso 1996	onally adjusted Sep Dec	BCHI 11,427 11,508	1,355 1,368	BCHJ 11,372 11,369	5,313 5,284	BCAJ 22,799 22,877	DYZN 3,650 3,651	LOJX 218 216	LOJU 191 181	DYDC 26,858 26,925
1997	Mar.	11,684	1,375	11,373	5,211	23,057	3,632	214	170	27,072
	Jun	11,867	1,430	11,438	5,237	23,305	3,616	210	173	27,305
	Sep	11,854	1,440	11,495	5,246	23,349	3,613	211	171	27,343
	Dec	11,984	1,486	11,579	5,269	23,563	3,565	211	155	27,494
1998	Mar	12,095	1,483	11,675	5,252	23,770	3,570	210	149	27,698
	Jun	12,132	1,460	11,668	5,172	23,800	3,493	210	125	27,628
	Sep	12,209	1,438	11,735	5,157	23,944	3,481	209	119	27,754
	Dec	12,236	1,462	11,736	5,173	23,972	3,495	210	108	27,785
1999	Mar	12,260	1,510	11,753	5,218	24,013	3,473	209	106	27,801
	Jun	12,278	1,516	11,800	5,245	24,078	3,516	209	114	27,917
	Sep	12,349	1,550	11,849	5,279	24,198	3,412	208	104	27,922
	Dec	12,388	1,552	11,897	5,300	24,286	3,434	208	98	28,026
2000	Mar	12,367	1,576	11,924	5,343	24,291	3,420	208	98	28,016
	Jun	12,386	1,580	11,974	5,366	24,359	3,417	207	102	28,085
GREA	AT BRITAIN									
Not se 1996	easonally adjusted Sep Dec	DYCA 11,194 11,273	1,309 1,349	DYCB 11,074 11,152	5,153 5,206	DYCM 22,269 22,425	DYCT 3,593 3,555	218 216	DYDE 170 171	DYDF 26,250 26,368
1997	Mar	11,325	1,311	11,011	5,047	22,335	3,539	214	158	26,246
	Jun	11,545	1,379	11,127	5,088	22,672	3,518	210	145	26,545
	Sep	11,599	1,388	11,188	5,079	22,787	3,548	210	154	26,700
	Dec	11,736	1,463	11,352	5,183	23,088	3,464	211	146	26,909
1998	Mar	11,728	1,417	11,309	5,086	23,037	3,471	211	137	26,856
	Jun	11,806	1,406	11,348	5,012	23,155	3,399	210	98	26,862
	Sep	11,941	1,381	11,422	4,985	23,363	3,416	209	106	27,094
	Dec	11,983	1,437	11,500	5,082	23,482	3,397	210	100	27,189
999	Mar	11,893	1,444	11,386	5,054	23,280	3,379	209	97	26,965
	Jun	11,950	1,463	11,475	5,083	23,425	3,427	208	90	27,152
	Sep	12,072	1,491	11,528	5,101	23,600	3,346	208	93	27,247
	Dec	12,127	1,523	11,647	5,202	23,774	3,338	208	90	27,411
2000	Mar	11,993	1,514	11,552	5,182	23,544	3,326	208	88	27,166
	Jun	12,053	1,525	11,645	5,198	23,698	3,330	207	84	27,318
REA	AT BRITAIN									
	Sep Dec	DYCF 11,141 11,218	1,311.	DYCG 11,076 11,072	5,178 5,144	DYCN 22,217 22,290	DYZO 3,565 3,565	218 216	LOJT 171 162	DYDH 26,171 26,233
1997	Mar	11,392	1,329	11,074	5,073	22,466	3,546	214	153	26,379
	Jun	11,572	1,383	11,137	5,098	22,709	3,525	210	159	26,603
	Sep	11,555	1,393	11,191	5,106	22,747	3,522	211	154	26,632
	Dec	11,683	1,436	11,275	5,122	22,958	3,474	211	138	26,780
1998	Mar	11,792	1,434	11,368	5,107	23,160	3,478	210	132	26,981
	Jun	11,829	1,410	11,360	5,025	23,189	3,405	210	110	26,914
	Sep	11,905	1,389	11,426	5,012	23,331	3,393	209	104	27,038
	Dec	11,931	1,410	11,426	5,023	23,357	3,407	210	93	27,067
1999	Mar	11,954	1,459	11,441	5,070	23,395	3,386	209	93	27,082
	Jun	11,971	1,466	11,487	5,096	23,458	3,431	209	102	27,200
	Sep	12,040	1,500	11,534	5,130	23,574	3,327	208	91	27,200
	Dec	12,079	1,500	11,581	5,147	23,660	3,349	208	85	27,302
2000	Mar	12,057 12,075	1,525 1,529	11,607 11,656	5,193 5,215	23,664 23,732	3,334 3,331	208 207	86 91	27,292 27,361

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on pS3.

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Customer helpline: 01633812079

Workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

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

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

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

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

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

B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

UNIT SIC 1	ED KINGDOM	All industries and se A-Q	ervices	Manufacturing inde	ustries	Production industr C-E	ies	Production and co industries C-F	nstruction
Secti		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
		BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	22,688 23,100 23,364 22,702 22,356 22,032 22,121 22,454 22,732 23,268 23,764	22,685 23,099 23,353 22,682 22,335 22,006 22,084 22,414 22,728 23,305 23,800	4,887 4,877 4,756 4,342 4,125 3,944 3,963 4,064 4,106 4,162 4,185	4,907 4,900 4,780 4,362 4,137 3,951 3,967 4,069 4,110 4,173	5,331 5,302 5,160 4,720 4,465 4,241 4,224 4,301 4,334 4,390	5,353 5,328 5,186 4,742 4,481 4,250 4,231 4,308 4,339 4,400	6,520 6,534 6,406 5,870 5,505 5,186 5,170 5,218 5,240 5,350	6,542 6,559 6,435 5,895 5,524 5,200 5,180 5,228 5,251 5,373
1998	Jul Aug Sep	23,975	23,944	4,191 4,195 4,195	4,194 4,187 4,184 4,180	4,401 4,407 4,412 4,410	4,410 4,403 4,400 4,396	5,481	5,503
	Oct Nov Dec	24,103	23,972	4,177 4,165 4,136	4,157 4,142 4,120	4,393 4,381 4,353	4,372 4,359 4,337	5,471	5,436
1999	Jan Feb Mar	23,896	24,013	4,109 4,088 4,067	4,116 4,100 4,083	4,326 4,305 4,283	4,337 4,317 4,299	5,361	5,387
-	Apr May Jun	24,043	24,078	4,047 4,037 4,041	4,069 4,059 4,049	4,263 4,253 4,256	4,284 4,273 4,263	5,350	5,373
	Jul Aug Sep	24,223	24,198	4,041 4,042 4,032	4,037 4,031 4,018	4,255 4,256 4,244	4,251 4,244 4,230	5,376	5,359
	Oct Nov Dec	24,405	24,286	4,033 4,032 4,017	4,014 4,010 4,005	4,244 4,242 4,225	4,225 4,220 4,213	5,393	5,362
2000	Jan Feb Mar	24,169	24,291	3,999 3,994 3,980	4,005 4,002 3,994	4,205 4,199 4,187	4,211 4,208 4,199	5,351	5,376
	Apr May Jun	24,324	24,359	3,966 3,959 3,958	3,986 3,978 3,967	4,170 4,162 4,162	4,190 4,182 4,171	5,350	5,370
	Jul P Aug P Sep P			3,958 3,953 3,933	3,956 3,944 3,924	4,161 4,156 4,136	4,159 4,147 4,127		

UNITE	D KINGDOM			SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED					
		Service industries G-Q	3	Agriculture, hunting,	Mining and quarrying,	Food products, beverages	Manufacture of clothing,	Wood and wood	Paper, pulp, printing,	Chemicals, chemical
SIC 19 Section		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	publishing and recording media DE 21-22	products and man-made fibres DG 24
		YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJJ	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE
1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	15,837 16,248 16,643 16,525 16,540 16,518 16,651 16,964 17,213 17,604 17,963	15,806 16,216 16,601 16,478 16,500 16,479 16,603 16,912 17,192 17,616 17,975	338 324 318 309 311 327 300 273 285 316 323	446 428 406 381 343 299 264 239 229 229 228 228	521 510 504 506 480 467 456 456 449 474 484	581 550 507 433 415 409 401 385 377 370 356	94 97 96 85 83 89 91 82 84 86 84	470 480 481 470 461 453 467 474 474 474 482	314 320 308 279 272 259 248 256 254 253 260
1998	Jul Aug Sep	18,135	18,144	309	216 216 216	481 481 480	354 352 349	84 85 85	481 480 480	260 260 261
	Oct Nov Dec	18,338	18,232	304	215 216 217	477 478 479	346 342 338	85 85 84	481 480 478	261 260 261
1999	Jan Feb Mar	18,237	18,320	306	221 217 216	478 477 477	335 330 326	83 83 82	475 476 477	260 259 258
	Apr May Jun	18,377	18,387	318	215 214 215	476 475 475	321 319 316	81 82 84	479 475 473	258 258 257
	Jul Aug Sep	18,524	18,536	302	214 213 213	474 473 472	313 312 309	84 84 84	475 474 472	256 256 256
	Oct Nov Dec	18,715	18,613	311	211 210 208	471 470 468	308 306 305	84 84 85	471 470 471	256 256 255
2000	Jan Feb Mar	18,491	18,581	334	206 206 206	468 468 467	303 302 298	86 87 87	471 470 470	254 254 253
	Apr May Jun	18,631	18,649	340	204 204 204	466 465 463	293 291 288	87 86 87	471 471 470	252 251 251
	Jul P Aug P Sep P				203 202 203	463 464 461	286 282 280	87 88 87	471 469 468	251 251 251

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

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted B.12

SIC 199		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	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
subsec	ction, group	25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	n.e.c. DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1988	han	LOKF	LOKĢ	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	223 227 221 195 190 194 203 225 231 242 244	868 884 870 779 735 693 703 704 713 715 694	492 496 495 464 429 387 384 398 403 402 402	593 589 558 496 454 432 448 486 510 520 532	509 499 491 437 405 356 351 374 388 391 410	240 246 247 217 211 210 215 229 228 245 245	1,189 1,231 1,249 1,152 1,044 950 949 921 913 973	3,536 3,671 3,741 3,679 3,669 3,647 3,733 3,781 3,829 3,960	1,063 1,150 1,207 1,182 1,170 1,136 1,142 1,199 1,250 1,273 1,332
1998	Jul Aug Sep	244 244 244	693 693 692	402 402 402	531 530 527	411 412 411	246 247 247	1,093	4,016	
	Oct Nov Dec	244 243 242	685 682 675	398 397 396	524 521 516	410 408 406	245 246 246	1,099	4,058	1,370
	Jan Feb Mar	241 241 240	674 671 668	394 392 391	520 518 514	405 405 401	249 247 247	1,088	4,065	1,373
	Apr May Jun	239 238 238	664 665 666	389 387 386	512 510 508	400 400 397	249 249 249	1,109	4,065	1,376
	Jul Aug Sep	237 235 235	663 661 661	383 383 382	507 506 502	396 398 394	249 250 250	1,129	4,068	1,367
	Oct Nov Dec	235 236 236	660 661 662	381 380 379	503 503 503	393 393 391	251 251 251	1,129	4,093	1,380
	Jan Feb Mar	236 236 234	663 664 665	378 378 377	503 503 502	390 389 388	252 253 251	1,149	4,139	1,381
,	Apr May Jun	234 235 234	665 664 663	377 376 374	503 503 502	387 385 383	251 251 252	1,200	4,119	1,388
1	Jul P Aug P Sep P	234 232 230	661 659 657	373 372 370	501 500 498	381 379 375	249 248 247	1,200	4,125	1,395

SIC 199 Section		Transport and storage	Post and telecomm- unications	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security La 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Qb 90-99
1000		LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	880 912 944 931 922 909 902 891 875 896 916	462 471 470 463 454 428 429 430 444 447 454	1,004 1,046 1,055 1,033 1,000 988 976 995 971 994 1,007	187 195 202 198 218 252 266 276 270 288 288	2,146 2,278 2,410 2,375 2,365 2,423 2,423 2,425 2,581 2,717 2,907 3,057	1,471 1,392 1,434 1,455 1,459 1,456 1,438 1,402 1,409 1,361 1,395	1,794 1,835 1,856 1,844 1,826 1,805 1,828 1,837 1,870 1,877 1,879	2,301 2,291 2,311 2,367 2,436 2,447 2,462 2,505 2,514 2,541 2,544	961 975 969 963 963 962 1,007 1,002 1,015 1,042 1,072 1,106
1998	Jul Aug					0,007	1,000	1,859	2,544	1,106
	Sep	917	460	1,005	300	3,080	1,449	1,875	2,519	1,109
	Oct Nov Dec	923	468	1,006	302	3,126	1,446	1,880		
1999	Jan Feb						1,110	1,000	2,523	1,125
	Mar	937	472	1,002	301	3,154	1,451	1,891	2,530	1,142
	Apr May Jun	. 948	474	1,008	302	3,172	1,455	1,899	2,535	1,157
	Jul Aug									1,107
	Sep Oct	967	484	1,013	309	3,197	1,443	1,926	2,566	1,157
2000	Nov Dec Jan	972	504	1,014	314	3,212	1,458	1,911	2,562	1,151
2000	Feb Mar	968	491	995	316	2407				
	Apr				310	3,187	1,472	1,927	2,551	1,165
	May Jun	973	488	987	321	3,214	1,470	1,939	2,566	1,169
	Jul Aug Sep									.,

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

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Section,	Jun 1999			Jun 2000			2000				-	
	sub- section	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Apr	May	Jun	JulP	Aug P	SepP
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,079.1	1,176.9	4,256.0	3,020.5	1,141.5	4,162.0	4,170.5	4,162.7	4,162.0	4,161.1	4,155.6	4,136.4
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	62.0	10.7	72.7	60.1	8.3	68.4	68.1	68.2	68.4	68.3	68.3	68.0
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	35.3	6.9	42.2	34.1	5.8	39.9	39.5	39.6	39.9	39.8	39.8	39.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.7	3.8	30.5	26.0	2.5	28.5	28.5	28.7	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.3
MANUFACTURING	D	2,912.9	1,128.0	4,040.9	2,863.0	1,095.2	3,958.3	3,966.1	3,958.8	3,958.3	3,957.7	3,952.5	3,933.6
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	307.6	164.7	472.3	288.8	171.4	460.1	460.8	459.8	460.1	465.1	468.0	463.6
Manufacture of textiles and	DD	1017	4500	007.0	4400	1407	001.0	066.5	263.1	261.0	260.6	257.7	255.4
textile products of textiles	DB 17	131.7 95.9	156.0 67.3	287.8 163.2	118.0 86.9	143.7 67.9	261.8 154.8	266.5 156.5	155.5	261.8 154.8	153.6	152.4	151.9
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	35.8	88.7	124.6	31.1	75.9	107.0	109.9	107.6	107.0	107.0	105.3	103.5
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	16.8	10.9	27.8	14.0	11.7	25.7	25.9	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.1	24.3
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	71.5	12.8	84.3	72.6	15.2	87.8	86.4	86.2	87.8	87.6	87.9	87.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	290.1 76.1	183.1 33.0	473.2 109.1	290.2 76.9	179.9 26.6	470.1 103.5	468.5 103.8	469.5 103.6	470.1 103.5	471.2 103.5	469.6 103.3	469.1 102.6
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	214.0	150.1	364.1	213.3	153.4	366.6	364.7	365.8	366.6	367.7	366.3	366.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.3	5.6	30.0	23.7	4.4	28.1	28.6	28.2	28.1	28.1	28.0	28.1
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	174.3	83.2	257.5	173.6	77.9	251.5	251.3	251.0	251.5	251.4	251.6	251.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	179.0	58.6	237.5	172.2	61.1	233.3	233.7	234.0	233.3	232.9	231.5	229.8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.0	28.5	140.4	113.9	29.5	143.4	142.5	142.5	143.4	143.2	143.2	142.9
Manufacture of basic metals and	DJ	438.8	87.8	526.5	439.7	81.0	520.7	520.4	520.6	520.7	520.0	519.0	516.2
fabricated metal products of basic metals	27	103.1	19.4	122.5	105.7	13.1	118.8	119.0	118.9	118.8	119.0	118.5	118.1
offabricated metal products, except machinery	28	335.7	68.4	404.0	334.0	67.9	401.9	401.4	401.7	401.9	401.0	400.6	398.1
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	3127	71.3	384.0	308.0	64.1	372.2	374.9	373.4	372.2	371.9	372.5	371.2
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL 30	350.7 38.7	155.8 17.1	506.5 55.8	348.6 38.2	152.7 15.9	501.3 54.2	500.7 53.9	500.9 53.7	501.3 54.2	501.4 54.0	501.1 53.7	499.1 53.4
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	120.3	55.7	176.0	122.2	51.9	174.0	174.3	174.0	174.0	174.2	174.0	1729
ofradio, television and communication egpt.	32	87.3	37.0	1242	84.6	44.5	129.1	127.5	128.3	129.1	128.9	129.4	129.5
of medical, precision and optical eqpt;	33	104.4	46.1	150.5	103.5	40.5	144.0	144.9	144.9	144.0	144.2	144.0	143.4
Manufacture of transport		10117	10.1	100.0									
equipment	DM 34	349.7	46.9	396.6	336.2	45.1 27.1	381.3 211.6	386.3 215.4	383.4 213.3	381.3 211.6	378.9 209.1	377.0 207.9	375.2 207.1
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	34 35	192.1 157.6	29.7 17.1	221.9 174.7	184.5 151.7	18.0	169.7	170.9	170.1	169.7	169.8	169.1	168.1
Manufacturingn.e.c.	DN	153.7	62.9	216.6	163.5	57.5	221.0	219.8	220.6	221.0	219.9	220.2	219.7
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	104.1	38.2	142.4	97.4	38.0	135.3	136.3	135.6	135.3	135.2	134.8	134.8

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

Workforce jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted B.18

UNITED	KINGDOM	Alljobs	Agriculture	Energy	Manu	Con	Dietribution	Transmit	Flagge	Pod War 1	04'	Thousan
	ections		and fishing	and water	Manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and com- munications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other	Total services
Alljobs		A-Q DYDC	A,B LOLI	C,E LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	G-H LOLU	LOLX	J-K LOMA	L-N LOMD	O-Q LOMG	G-Q LOMJ
Î	Jun Sep Dec	26,198 26,358 26,434	603 592 575	271 260 254	4,317 4,327 4,352	1,805 1,803 1,801	5,725 5,753 5,782	1,529 1,539 1,526	4,232 4,352 4,380	6,335 6,348 6,354	1,381 1,385 1,410	19,202 19,377 19,453
3	Mar Jun Sep Dec	26,445 26,492 26,499 26,639	570 567 561 565	248 245 244 249	4,366 4,378 4,387 4,458	1,790 1,786 1,776 1,751	5,798 5,798 5,760 5,774	1,535 1,532 1,527 1,520	4,400 4,431 4,509 4,560	6,338 6,338 6,332 6,354	1,401 1,417 1,403 1,407	19,471 19,517 19,531 19,615
,	Mar Jun Sep Dec	26,614 26,769 26,858 26,925	557 563 563 577	239 238 237 233	4,453 4,428 4,449 4,454	1,749 1,767 1,737 1,722	5,761 5,823 5,836 5,854	1,508 1,525 1,542 1,557	4,535 4,576 4,572 4,622	6,383 6,395 6,429 6,405	1,430 1,454 1,493 1,500	19,617 19,773 19,872 19,938
	Mar Jun Sep Dec	27,071 27,305 27,344 27,495	551 578 581 577	237 238 232 230	4,453 4,483 4,461 4,480	1,744 1,740 1,761 1,798	5,929 5,980 6,031 6,070	1,585 1,584 1,562 1,554	4,737 4,824 4,858 4,908	6,345 6,364 6,341 6,336	1,490 1,515 1,518 1,543	20,086 20,267 20,309 20,410
3	Mar Jun Sep Dec	27,698 27,628 27,754 27,785	569 566 544 524	228 226 226 227	4,531 4,515 4,492 4,430	1,808 1,795 1,781 1,797	6,088 6,058 6,131 6,102	1,571 1,574 1,591 1,627	4,970 4,989 5,034 5,087	6,366 6,373 6,410	1,567 1,531 1,545	20,561 20,525 20,711
1999	Mar Jun Sep Dec	27,801 27,917 27,922 28,026	522 522 504 516	223 222 222	4,379 4,347 4,300	1,798 1,811 1,810	6,104 6,117 6,108	1,632 1,648 1,677	5,122 5,160 5,193	6,436 6,460 6,484 6,506	1,555 1,561 1,605 1,603	20,807 20,878 21,014 21,086
2000	Mar Jun	28,016 28,085	539 538	219 217 215	4,290	1,813	6,163 6,150	1,702	5,208 5,159	6,506 6,511	1,608	21,187
	on quarter	69	-1 -0.3	-2 -0.7	4,249 -34 -0.8	1,887	6,146	1,688	5,189	6,546 35	1,627	21,196
Change	on year	168 0.6	15 3.0	-7 -3.3	-98 -23	3.5 76 4.2	-0.1 30 0.5	-0.6 40 2.4	0.6 28 0.6	0.5 62	-0.5 22	0.2 182
Male job	os Jun Sep Dec	LOLA 14,201 14,297 14,335	LOLJ 471 463 455	LOLM 215 207 202	LOLP 3,025 3,030 3,055	LOLS 1,594 1,596 1,594	LOLV 2,759 2,764 2,786	LOLT 1,161 1,171 1,163	LOMB 2,196 2,270 2,264	1.0 LOME 2,122 2,130 2,127	1.4 LOMH 660 666	0.9 LOMK 8,897 9,001
1995	Mar Jun Sep Dec	14,340 14,366 14,365 14,416	451 448 446 450	199 197 197 201	3,076 3,096 3,109 3,172	1,587 1,590 1,582 1,555	2,799 2,801 2,764 2,741	1,173 1,175 1,171	2,257 2,270 2,313 2,346	2,115 2,103 2,102	689 682 687 681	9,029 9,027 9,035 9,030
996	Mar Jun Sep Dec	14,334 14,404 14,448 14,513	442 449 444 460	194 194 192 188	3,169 3,157 3,175 3,177	1,545 1,561 1,559 1,540	2,743 2,757 2,770 2,828	1,163 1,151 1,163 1,176	2,309 2,328 2,302	2,112 2,106 2,115 2,134 2,134	676 676 680 696	9,037 8,985 9,043 9,077
997	Mar Jun Sep Dec	14,650 14,799 14,780 14,864	433 462 442 433	190 190 184 183	3,174 3,196 3,173 3,194	1,561 1,564 1,563 1,590	2,881 2,914 2,959 2,969	1,189 1,199 1,190 1,170 1,160	2,308 2,406 2,459 2,481 2,525	2,127 2,106 2,109 2,084	701 714 724	9,148 9,292 9,386 9,418
998 1	Mar Jun Sep Dec	14,957 14,933 14,984 15,026	429 431 409 394	181 177 176 176	3,229 3,218 3,208 3,171	1,602 1,590 1,572 1,598	2,967 2,966 3,012 2,989	1,171 1,167 1,174 1,199	2,567 2,594 2,633 2,680	2,068 2,057 2,046 2,053 2,064	741 754 743 746	9,464 9,516 9,517 9,618
999	Mar Jun Sep Dec	15,045 15,096 15,075 15,106	391 389 377 385	172 172 172 172	3,143 3,132 3,103 3,097	1,598 1,598 1,606 1,608	3,006 3,021 3,006 3,032	1,201 1,215 1,229 1,243	2,683 2,692 2,713 2,706	2,088 2,099 2,093 2,090	755 762 778 775	9,687 9,740 9,805 9,817
	Mar Jun	15,068 15,107	390 394	168 167	3,093 3,067	1,605 1,662	3,031 3,027	1,247 1,245	2,663 2,678	2,082 2,087	776 789	9,847
hange	on quarter	39 0.3	1.0	-1 -0.8	-27 -0.9	56 3.5	-5 -0.2	-2 0	16 0.6	5 02	782	9,819
hange	on year	12 0.1	5	-6 -3.3	-65 -2.1	64 4.0	6 02	30 2	-14 -0.5	-12 -0.6	-0.9 4 0.5	0.1 14 0.1
5	j obs Jun Sep Dec	LOLB 11,998 12,062 12,099	132 129 120	LOLN 56 53 52	LOLQ 1,292 1,297 1,297	212 207 207	LOLW 2,966 2,989 2,997	LOLZ 368 367 363	LOMC 2,037 2,082 2,116	LOMF 4,214 4,218 4,228	COMI 721 719 721	LOML 10,306 10,376 10,424
5	Mar Jun Sep Dec	12,105 12,126 12,134 12,223	119 119 115 115	49 47 47 48	1,289 1,282 1,278 1,287	203 196 194 196	2,998 2,997 2,996 3,033	363 357 356 357	2,142 2,162 2,196 2,214	4,223 4,236 4,230 4,243	718 730 722 731	10,444 10,482 10,501 10,578
	Mar Jun Sep Dec	12,280 12,365 12,410 12,412	115 113 119 117	45 45 45 45	1,284 1,271 1,274 1,277	204 206 178 183	3,018 3,066 3,067 3,026	356 361 367 369	2,227 2,249 2,270 2,314	4,277 4,279 4,295 4,278	754 775 796 803	10,631 10,730 10,795 10,790
	Mar Jun Sep Dec	12,421 12,507 12,563 12,630	118 116 139 144	47 48 47 47	1,279 1,286 1,288 1,285	183 176 198 208	3,049 3,066 3,072 3,100	386 393 392 394	2,332 2,365 2,377 2,383	4,238 4,255 4,257 4,268	789 801 793 802	10,794 10,881 10,890 10,947
998	Mar Jun Sep Dec	12,741 12,695 12,770 12,759	140 135 134 130	48 49 50 51	1,302 1,297 1,284 1,259	207 206 208 199	3,121 3,092 3,119 3,113	399 407 417 427	2,402 2,395 2,401 2,407	4,308 4,327 4,357 4,373	813 787 799 800	11,045 11,008 11,093 11,120
999 1	Mar Jun Sep Dec	12,755 12,821 12,847 12,920	131 134 127 132	51 50 50 49	1,236 1,215 1,197 1,193	200 213 204 206	3,098 3,096 3,102 3,131	431 434 448 459	2,438 2,468 2,480 2,502	4,371 4,385 4,412 4,416	800 827 828 832	11,138 11,209 11,269 11,340
000	Mar Jun	12,948 12,978	149 144	49 49	1,189 1,182	218 225	3,119 3,119	451 443	2,497 2,510	4,429 4,460	847 845	11,342 11,378
	on quarter	30 02	-5 -3.7	0	-7 -0.6	7 3.4	1 0.0	-8 -1.7	14 0.6	30	-2 -02	35 0.3
	on year	156 1.2	10 7.7	-1 -2.9	-33 -2.7	12 5.7	24 0.8	10	42 1.7	75 1.7	18	169

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS Customerhelpline: 01633 812079

P Provisional R Revised

Workforce jobs measures the number of jobs held by employees, the self-employed, those on government training schemes and those in the Armed Forces. Where an employee is employed in more than one job, the employee jobs series counts the additional jobs. The self-employment jobs series includes second self-employment jobs (where the main job is as an employee).

B 21 EMPLOYMENT

UNITED		Ave	erage actual weekly hours	ofwork		Hours, seasonally adjus
KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions)a	Allworkersa	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Secondjobs	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE	
1992	850.3	33.0	37.9	14.7	10.6	
1993	838.8	33.0	38.1	14.7	9.9	
1994	853.4	33.3	38.5	15.0	9.2	
1995	871.5	33.5	38.7	15.1	9.2	
1996	878.8	33.4	38.7	15.1	8.9	
1997	892.0	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4	
1998	901.0	33.2	38.5	15.1	9.1	
1999	914.7	33.3	38.5	15.4	9.1	
3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	912.9 909.7 906.4	33.0 32.9 32.7	38.3 38.2 37.9	15.3 15.3 15.3	8.9 9.0 9.2	
Oct-Dec	913.1	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.3	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	909.9	32.8	38.0	15.3	9.2	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	908.7	32.8	38.0	15.3	9.1	
Jan-Mar 2000	905.9	32.6	37.8	15.3	9.1	
Feb-Apr	913.1	32.8	38.0	15.4	9.0	
Mar-May (Spr)	911.6	32.7	37.9	15.4	9.0	
Apr-Jun	914.0	32.8	38.0	15.4	9.0	
May-Jul	916.3	32.8	38.1	15.5	9.0	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	918.4	32.8	38.1	15.4	9.0	
Jul-Sep	913.6	32.7	38.0	15.4	8.8	
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-0.4 0.0	-0.1 -0.3	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -1.3	
Overlast 12 months Per cent	0.7 0.1	-0.3 -1.0	-0.3 -0.8	0.1 0.7	-0.1 -1.1	
ale Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF	
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 Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct	584.6 582.9	38.3 38.2	40.2 40.1	15.0 15.0	9.7 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	
Nov99-Jan 2000	583.3	38.1	40.0	15.0	10.1	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	582.2	38.1	40.0	14.8	9.7	
Jan-Mar 2000	580.2	7.9	39.7	14.9	9.7	
Feb-Apr	584.6	38.0	40.0	15.2	9.5	
Mar-May (Spr)	583.0	37.9	39.9	15.1	9.3	
Apr-Jun	584.3	38.0	39.9	15.1	9.5	
May-Jul	585.0	38.1	39.9	15.0	9.7	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	586.3	38.1	40.0	15.2	10.1	
Jul-Sep	583.2	37.9	39.8	15.4	9.9	
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-1.1 -0.2	-0.1 -0.3	-0.2 -0.4	02 1.4	0.4 4.5	
Over last 12 months Per cent	-1.4 -0.2	-0.4 -1.1	-0.4 -1.1	0.3 2.0	0.2 2.3	
male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG	
(Mar-May) 1992 1993	299.1 298.4	26.1 26.1	34.1 34.2	14.7 14.8	9.3 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 Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	328.3 326.8 326.3	26.5 26.4 26.4	34.5 34.3 34.1	15.4 15.4 15.3	8.5 8.5 8.6	
Oct-Dec	327.8	26.4	34.2	15.4	8.6	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	326.6	26.3	34.1	15.3	8.5	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	326.4	26.3	34.0	15.4	8.6	
Jan-Mar2000	325.6	26.2	33.9	15.4	8.7	
Feb-Apr	328.5	26.4	34.1	15.5	8.8	
Mar-May (Spr)	328.6	26.3	34.1	15.5	8.8	
	200.7	00.0	0.0		0.0	

Changes Over last 3 months Per cent

Over last 12 months
Per cent

Jul-Sep

S28 Labour Market trends December 2000

330.4

0.7

26.3

0.0 -0.2

-0.2 -0.8

34.3

0.2 0.5

-0.1 -0.3

15.4

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

-0.5 -5.6

Usual weekly hours of work B.22

UNI	ED KINGDOM	Less th	an 6 hours	6 up to	15 hours	16 up to	30 hours	31 up to	45 hours	ousands, seas	5 hours
		Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
AII	Spring quarters	YCDM	LUAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
	(Mar-May) 1992 1993	484 525	1.9 2.1	2,081 2,039	8.0 8.0	3,463	13.4	13,537	52.3	6,302	24.4
	1994 1995	506 531	2.0	2,107 2,088	8.2 8.0	3,553 3,647 3,677	13.9 14.1 14.1	13,157 12,977 13,031	51.5 50.3 49.9	6,294 6,544 6,772	24.6 25.4 25.9
	1996 1997	541 502	2.0 1.9	2,135 2,173	8.1 8.1	3,904 4,056	14.8 15.1	12,902 13,110	48.8 48.7	6,930 7,075	26.2 26.3
	1998 1999	502 491	1.8 1.8	2,156 2,147	7.9 7.8	4,155 4,289	15.3 15.6	13,355 13,864	49.0 50.3	7,061 6,771	25.9 24.6
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999	496	1.8	2,136	7.7	4,313	15.6	13,934	50.3	6,816	24.6
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	496 497	1.8 1.8	2,119 2,116	7.7 7.6	4,337 4,346	15.7 15.7	13,904 13,944	50.2 50.3	6,822 6,820	24.6 24.6
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	498 492 500	1.8 1.8 1.8	2,110 2,110 2,132	7.6 7.6 7.7	4,372 4,369 4,402	15.7 15.7 15.8	13,965 13,959 13,933	50.3 50.3 50.2	6,823 6,831 6,816	24.6 24.6 24.5
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	504 489 476	1.8 1.8 1.7	2,135 2,134 2,142	7.7 7.7 7.7	4,403 4,427 4,408	15.8 15.9 15.8	13,990 13,977 14,032	50.3 50.1 50.3	6,792 6,845 6,851	24.4 24.6 24.5
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug(Sum)	461 474 483	1.7 1.7 1.7	2,155 2,147 2,156	7.7 7.7 7.7	4,422 4,448 4,455	15.8 15.9 15.9	14,057 14,092 14,146	50.3 50.4 50.5	6,835 6,806 6,749	24.5 24.3 24.1
	Jul-Sep	468	1.7	2,134	7.6	4,482	16.0	14,135	50.5	6,780	24.2
	Changes Over last 3 month Per cent	7 1.5		-21 -1.0		60 1.4		77 0.6		-55 -0.8	
	Over last 12 months Percent	-28 -5.6		-2 -0.1		169 3.9		200 1.4		-36 -0.5	
ale		YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
	(Mar-May) 1992	110	0.8	342	2.4	581	4.0	8,079	56.2	5,260	36.6
	1993 1994 1995	114 120	0.8	352 384	2.5 2.7	610 645	4.3 4.5	7,755 7,658	55.1 53.8	5,253 5,417	37.3 38.1
	1996 1997	134 131 129	0.9 0.9 0.9	407 426 462	2.8 2.9 3.1	668 738 800	4.6 5.1 5.4	7,605 7,538 7,657	52.6 51.8 51.5	5,637 5,729 5,808	39.0 39.3 39.1
	1998 1999	117 130	0.8 0.9	469 469	3.1 3.1	813 893	5.4 5.9	7,855 8,222	52.1 54.0	5,815 5,499	38.6 36.1
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999	123	0.8	481	3.1	894	5.8	8,245	53.9	5,551	36.3
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	124 121	0.8 0.8	472 471	3.1 3.1	901 898	5.9 5.9	8,236 8,272	53.8 54.0	5,563 5,560	36.4 36.3
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	120 118	0.8 0.8	470 474	3.1 3.1	902 896	5.9 5.8	8,274 8,271	53.9 53.9	5,573 5,580	36.3 36.4
	Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000	120	0.8	485 487	3.2	898 887	5.9 5.8	8,252 8,299	53.8 54.0	5,577	36.4
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	120 117	0.8 0.8	495 494	3.2 3.2	897 883	5.8 5.7	8,277 8,304	53.7 53.9	5,563 5,613 5,610	36.2 36.4 36.4
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	113 113	0.7 0.7	485 473	3.1 3.1	895 909	5.8 5.9	8,322 8,353	54.1 54.2	5,581 5,550	36.3 36.0
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	121	0.8	470	3.1	904	5.9	8,408	54.6	5,494	35.7
	Jul-Sep Changes	115	0.7	459	3.0	904	. 5.9	8,414	54.6	5,526	35.8
	Over last 3 months Percent	1.7		-26 -5.3		1.0		93 1.1		-55 -1.0	
	Over last 12 months Percent	-8 -6.7		-22 -4.5		10		170 2.1		-24 -0.4	
m	ale Spring quarters	YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	374	3.3	1,740	15.1	2,882	25.1	5,458	47.5	1,042	9.1
	1993 1994 1995	411 386 396	3.6 3.3 3.4	1,687 1,722 1,681	14.7 14.9 14.4	2,943 3,002 3,010	25.6 26.0 25.8	5,403 5,319 5,426	47.0 46.0 46.6	1,040 1,127 1,136	9.1 9.8 9.7
	1996 1997	410 373	3.5 3.1	1,710 1,710	14.4 14.2	3,166 3,256	26.7 27.0	5,364 5,453	45.3 45.2	1,200 1,267	10.1
	1998 1999	385 362	3.2	1,687 1,678	13.9 13.6	3,342 3,396	27.5 27.5	5,500 5,642	45.2 45.7	1,246 1,272	10.2 10.3
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999	373	3.0	1,655	13.3	3,419	27.6	5,689	45.9	1,266	10.2
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	372 377	3.0	1,647 1,645	13.3 13.3	3,437 3,448	27.8 27.8	5,669 5,673	45.8 45.7	1,259 1,260	10.2
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	378 374 380	3.0 3.0 3.1	1,640 1,636 1,648	13.2 13.2 13.2	3,470 3,473 3,504	27.9 28.0 28.1	5,691 5,688 5,682	45.8 45.8 45.6	1,250 1,252 1,238	10.1 10.1 9.9
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	380 369 359	3.0 3.0 2.9	1,648 1,640 1,648	13.2 13.1 13.2	3,517 3,530 3,524	28.2 28.3 28.2	5,691 5,700 5,729	45.7 45.7 45.8	1,230 1,233 1,240	9.9 9.9 9.9
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	348 361 362	28 29 29	1,670 1,674 1,686	13.3 13.3 13.4	3,527 3,539 3,551	28.1 28.2 28.2	5,736 5,739 5,737	45.8 45.7 45.6	1,254 1,255 1,255	10.0 10.0 10.0
	Jul-Sep	354	2.8	1,675	13.3	3,578	28.4	5,720	45.5	1,254	10.0
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	5 1.5		5 0.3		51		-15		0	
	Over last 12 months	-20		20		1.4		-0.3 31		-12	
	Percent	-5.2		1.2		4.6		0.5		-0.9	

a Main job only.

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

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





Seasonally	, ad	botoui	1100	5-10	n
Seasonany	/ au	lusteu	1133	3=10	U)

UNITED KINGDOM	Wholeecono	my		Production in	dustries		Manufacturin	gindustries	
SIC 1992	Outputa	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	90.9 91.1 93.2 97.4 100.0 102.5 106.0 109.1 111.5	102.2 99.3 98.3 99.1 100.0 101.0 102.8 104.5	B9.0 91.8 94.8 94.8 98.3 100.0 101.5 103.0 104.5 105.9	94.5 94.0 94.9 98.3 100.0 101.1 102.1 102.9 103.4	LNOJ 110.4 103.5 99.2 98.6 100.0 101.2 101.7 102.3 98.8	85.6 90.8 95.8 99.7 100.0 100.0 100.4 100.6 104.7	92.8 92.8 94.1 98.5 100.0 100.4 101.7 102.2 102.2	LNOK 107.8 101.2 97.8 98.1 100.0 101.4 102.1 103.0 99.3	LNNX 86.2 91.7 96.2 100.5 100.0 99.0 99.0 99.6 99.2 102.8
1992 Q3	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	102.8	91.6	93.0	100.6	92.5
Q4	91.7	98.1	93.5	94.1	100.8	93.4	92.7	98.7	94.0
1993 Q1	92.2	98.1	94.0	94.6	99.8	94.8	94.1	97.9	96.1
Q2	92.7	98.2	94.3	94.4	99.4	95.0	94.0	97.7	96.2
Q3	93.6	98.3	95.1	95.1	98.9	96.1	93.9	97.8	96.1
Q4	94.3	98.6	95.6	95.7	98.6	97.1	94.4	97.8	96.5
1994 Q1	95.5	98.7	96.7	96.3	98.5	97.8	96.5	97.6	98.9
Q2	96.9	98.8	98.1	98.1	98.6	99.5	98.0	97.9	100.1
Q3	98.1	99.3	98.9	98.9	98.6	100.3	99.3	98.2	101.0
Q4	99.0	99.6	99.4	99.8	98.8	101.0	100.3	98.5	101.8
1995 Q1	99.4	99.8	99.7	99.6	.99.3	100.3	99.6	99.2	100.4
Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.3	100.1	99.9	100.2
Q3	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.2	99.8	100.5
Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	101.0	99.3	100.1	101.1	99.0
1996 Q1	101.6	100.4	101.2	101.0	101.3	99.6	100.4	101.1	99.3
Q2	102.1	100.8	101.3	100.8	100.9	99.9	99.9	101.0	98.9
Q3	102.8	101.2	101.6	101.2	101.1	100.1	100.3	101.7	98.7
Q4	103.6	101.5	102.1	101.5	101.3	100.2	100.9	101.7	99.1
1997 Q1	104.6	102.0	102.6	102.0	101.4	100.6	101.7	101.6	100.1
Q2	105.5	102.7	102.7	101.9	101.8	100.1	101.4	102.2	99.2
Q3	106.5	103.1	103.3	102.6	101.7	100.9	101.9	102.1	99.8
Q4	107.2	103.5	103.6	102.0	101.8	100.2	101.8	102.6	99.2
1998 Q1	108.1	104.2	103.7	102.3	102.6	99.7	102.3	103.5	98.9
Q2	109.1	104.3	104.6	103.4	102.7	100.6	102.7	103.5	99.3
Q3	109.6	104.5	104.8	103.3	102.4	100.9	102.4	103.1	99.3
Q4	109.7	104.8	104.7	102.6	101.4	101.2	101.4	102.0	99.4
1999 Q1	110.2	104.9	105.0	102.0	100.0	102.0	101.1	100.7	100.4
Q2	110.9	105.2	105.4	102.8	99.1	103.7	101.4	99.6	101.8
Q3	112.0	105.3	106.3	104.3	98.2	106.2	102.9	98.8	104.1
Q4	112.8	105.6	106.8	104.4	97.7	106.8	103.3	98.3	105.0
2000 Q1 Q2 Q3	113.3 114.3	105.7 105.9	107.2 108.0	103.6 105.1 105.7	97.4 96.7 95.8	106.4 108.6 110.3	102.8 103.2 103.8	98.0 97.3 96.3	104.8 106.0 107.8

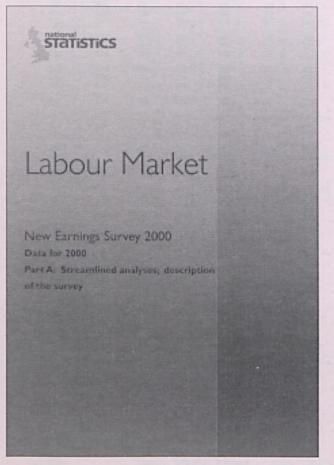
Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ON:

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, October 1998.

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UK Volume 1 85774 401 2



a Gross value added for whole economy.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

INITE		-	7 - 7 - 7 - 7		ll aged 16 an Over 6 and	All	Percent	All				laged 16-59	All	Percent	All
INGD		All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	over 12 months	over12 months	over24 months	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	over 6 and up to 12 months	over 12 months	over12 months	over 24 months
II	Spring quarters	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	7BWH	- 6 YBWI	7 YBWL	8 YBSH	9 YBTI	10 YBWO	11 YBWR	YBWU	YBWX	14 YBXA
	(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 1994	2,997	10.5	1,155	577 467	1,265	42.2 44.7	651 735	2,963 2,771	10.7	1,141	571 464 400	1,250 1,235 1,068	42.2 44.6 42.7	641 726 663
	1995 1996 1997	2,518 2,394 2,087	8.8 8.3 7.2	1,038 1,060 992	403 404 310	1,077 930 785	42.8 38.9 37.6	669 585 496	2,499 2,373 2,063	9.0 8.5 7.3	1,032 1,051 982	400 309	922 773	38.9 37.5	578 485
	1998 1999	1,824 1,798	6.3 6.1	992 1,020	253 267	579 512	31.7 28.4	361 302	1,803 1,778	6.4 6.2	983 1,010	250 264	570 504	31.6 28.3	354 297
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,739 1,737 1,740	5.9 5.9 5.9	968 970 972	267 262 263	504 505 506	29.0 29.1 29.0	296 289 285	1,717 1,717 1,720	6.0 6.0 6.0	958 962 963	263 259 260	496 496 497	28.9 28.9 28.9	290 284 281
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,733 1,744 1,715	5.9 5.9 5.8	971 987 975	260 265 264	502 491 476	28.9 28.2 27.7	281 281 273	1,712 1,722 1,694	6.0 6.0 5.9	961 977 965	258 262 262	493 483 467	28.8 28.0 27.6	277 278 270
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	1,713 1,684 1,668	5.8 5.7 5.6	992 981 977	256 255 244	465 448 448	27.2 26.6 26.9	268 256 252	1,695 1,667 1,651	5.9 5.8 5.7	982 973 969	255 252 242	458 442 441	27.0 26.5 26.7	264 253 247
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,622 1,580 1,568	5.5 5.3 5.3	931 896 893	243 239 236	449 445 438	27.7 28.2 28.0	254 247 237	1,605 1,562 1,553	5.6 5.4 5.4	923 889 888	240 236 233	442 437 432	27.5 28.0 27.8	250 242 233
	Jul-Sep	1,586	5.4	927	233	425	26.8	238	1,572	5.5	922	230	420	26.7	234
	Changes Overlast3 months Percent	-36 -2.2	-0.1	-4 -0.4	-9 -3.9	-23 -5.2	-0.8	-16 -6.1	-33 -2.0	-0.1	-1 -0.1	-10 -4.1	-22 -4.9	-0.8	-16 -6.4
	Overlast 12 months Percent	-153 -8.8	-0.5	-41 -4.2	-34 -12.6	-79 -15.6	-2.2	-58 -19.6	-145 -8.4	-0.5	-35 -3.7	-33 -12.6	-76 -15.3	-2.2	-56 -19.3
ale	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWV	YBWY	YBXB
	1992 1993	1,893 2,014	11.6 12.5	752 699	399 375	742 941	39.2 46.7	358 497	1,877 2,001	11.8 12.6	749 695	396 372	732 935	39.0 46.7	350 494
	1994 1995	1,854 1,639	11.5 10.2	615 580	302 258	938 802	50.6 48.9	572 518	1,843 1,631	11.7 10.3	612 577	300 256	931 797	50.5 48.9	569 515
	1996 1997	1,574 1,328	9.8 8.2	605 553	259 190	710 585	45.1 44.0	472 387	1,562 1,316	9.9 8.3	602 549	256 190 164	704 577	45.1 43.8 37.1	467 380 273
	1998 1999	1,117	6.9 6.8	535	165 166	416 372	37.3 33.5	276 229	1,107 1,103	7.0 6.9	532 569	165	411 369	33.4	227
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,060 1,049 1,054	6.5 6.4 6.4	527 525 529	168 161 156	364 364 368	34.4 34.7 34.9	225 220 220	1,050 1,040 1,046	6.5 6.5 6.5	524 522 527	166 159 155	360 359 364	34.3 34.5 34.8	218 218
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,048 1,058 1,032	6.4 6.5 6.3	526 543 533	152 155 149	369 360 350	35.2 34.1 33.9	220 221 214	1,040 1,051 1,026	6.5 6.5 6.4	523 540 531	151 154 148	366 357 347	35.2 34.0 33.8	218 221 213
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	1,028 1,011 1,009	6.3 6.2 6.1	539 533 536	146 148 143	342 330 330	33.3 32.6 32.7	210 199 194	1,021 1,006 1,002	6.3 6.2 6.2	536 531 534	146 148 142	339 327 326	33.2 32.5 32.6	209 197 192
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	986 951 945	6.0 5.8 5.8	516 491 483	144 141 146	326 320 316	33.1 33.6 33.4	195 188 184	980 943 938	6.1 5.9 5.8	515 489 481	143 139 145	322 315 313	32.9 33.4 33.3	192 185 181
	Jul-Sep	942	5.8	493	141	308	32.6	184	937	5.8	491	140	306	32.6	182
	Change Overlast3 months Percent	-44 -4.5	-0.3	-23 -4.4	-3 -2.0	-19 -5.8	-0.4	-11 -5.6	-43 -4.3	-0.3	-24 -4.6	-3 -1.8	-16 -5.0	-0.2	-10 -5.1
	Overlast 12 months Percent	-118 -11.1	-0.7	-34 -6.5	-26 -15.8	-57 -15.6	-1.7	-41 -18.1	-113 -10.7	-0.7	-33 -6.3	-25 -15.3	-54 -15.1	-1.7	-39 -17.7
male	Spring quarters	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	УВТК	YBWQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWZ	YBXC
	(Mar-May) 1992 1993	938 982	7.5 7.9	496 455	187 202	255 325	27.2 33.1	108 153	922 961	7.7 8.1	488 446	185 199	249 316	27.0 32.8	103 147
	1994 1995	943 879	7.5 7.0	465 458	165 146	313 275	33.2 31.2	162	928 869	7.7 7.2 6.7	460 455 449	163 144	304 270	32.8 31.1	157 148
	1996 1997 1998 1999	820 760 707 686	6.5 5.9 5.5 5.3	455 439 457 446	145 120 87 101	221 200 163 139	26.9 26.4 23.0 20.3	113 109 85 72	811 748 696 675	6.7 6.1 5.6 5.4	449 433 452 441	144 119 86 99	218 196 159 135	26.9 26.2 22.8 20.0	111 100 82 70
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	679 688 687	5.2 5.3 5.2	440 445 443	99 101 106	140 141 137	20.6 20.5 20.0	72 69 65	667 677 674	5.3 5.4 5.4	433 441 436	97 100 105	136 137 133	20.4 20.2 19.7	66
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	686 685 683	52 52 52	445 444 442	108 110 115	133 131 126	19.4 19.1 18.5	61 60 59	672 671 668	5.3 5.3 5.3	438 437 434	107 109 113	128 125 120	19.0 18.6 18.0	55 55
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	686 673 659	5.2 5.1 5.0	453 449 440	110 106 101	123 118 118	17.9 17.6 17.9	58 57 58	674 661 650	5.4 5.3 5.1	447 442 435	109 105 100	119 115 115	17.6 17.4 17.7	56 56 56
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	636 629 623	4.8 4.8 4.7	415 405 410	98 98 90	122 125 122	19.2 19.9 19.6	59 59 54	625 619 614	5.0 4.9 4.9	408 400 406	97 96 88	120 122 119	19.2 19.7 19.4	55 57 52
	Jul-Sep	644	4.9	434	92	118	18.3	54	635	5.0	431	90	114	18.0	5
	Change Overlast3months Percent	8 1.2	0.0	19 4.6	-7 -6.6	-5 -3.7	-0.9	-5 -7.8	10 1.6	0.1	23 5.5	-7 -7.5	-5 -4.6	-1.2	-10.0
	Overlast 12 months	-35	-0.3	-6	-7	-22	-2.3	-17	-32	-0.3	-2	-8	-22	-2.4	-17

a Denominator=economically active for that age group.

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

ILO unemployment by age and duration C.1

JNITE	-D				16-17 Over 6 and	All	Percent	All				18-24 Over 6 and	All	Derecat	A
KINGI		All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	over 12 months	over12 months	over 24 months	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6	Over 6 and up to 12 months ^b	over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	over 24 months
All	Spring quarters	1 YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	7 YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	10 YBXS	11 YBXV	12 YBXY	13 YBYB	14 YBYE
	(Mar-May) 1992 1993	149 137	18.1 19.2	117 92	23 27	18	13.0	:	726 787	15.8 17.8	318 317	173 172	205 268	28.3 34.1	71 112
	1994 1995	145 146	19.9 19.4	110 111	19 23	16 12	11.1 8.0		682 619	16.4 15.4	266 276	147 128	239 184	35.1 29.7	120 94
	1996 1997 1998	167 169 161	20.2 19.5 18.7	128 130 132	27 23 19	12 17	7.2 9.8		570 498 447	14.6 13.1 12.0	268 256 257	107 81 70	163 128 88	28.6 25.7 19.7	77 59 37
	1999 3-month averages	170	20.0	138	23	10	5.7		435	11.7	263	72	68	15.6	27
	Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	175 174 168	20.9 20.8 20.0	143 139 136	24 23 21	12 12	6.6 7.1	:	405 408 408	10.9 10.9 10.9	320 298 287	68 59 58	63 64 61	15.7 15.6 15.0	25 22 22 22
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	172 170 173	20.4 20.2 20.7	138 138 140	21 21 22	13 11 11	7.6 6.2 6.3	:	408 416 412	10.9 11.1 11.0	267 281 272	53 57 64	64 62 59	15.7 15.0 14.3	23 22 21
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	175 182 176	20.6 21.2 20.7	144 147 144	22 25 23	10 11 10	5.4 5.8 5.4	:	424 415 412	11.3 11.1 11.0	290 271 255	66 64 55	58 60 68	13.8 14.6 16.4	22 24 28
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	162 151	19.3 18.4	127 118	25 23	10 10	6.1 6.7	:	392 385	10.5 10.4	252 275	59 58	66 68	16.9 17.7	26
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	160	19.3	123 138	25 25	11	7.1 7.1		380 385	10.2	300	66 59	63 61	16.5 15.8	24
	Changes Overlast3 months Percent	13 8.1	2.0	11 8.8	-1 -2.4	3	1.0	:	-8	-0.2			-6	-1.2	-1
	Overlast 12 months Percent	0 0.3	0.4	-4 -3.0	. 1	25.9		:	-2.0 -20 -4.9	-0.6	-12 -3.8	-10 -14.2	-8.7 -3 -4.3	0.1	-4.9 -1.7
Male	Spring quarters	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE		YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
	(Mar-May) 1992 1993	84 75	19.5 20.5	66 50	13 15	10	12.9	:	483 517	19.2 21.3	197 197	120 115	154 194	25.0 37.5	53
	1994 1995	78 81	20.7 20.9	60 62	12	10	12.5	:	447 397	19.4 18.0	158 165	99 87	180 134	40.3 33.7	93
	1996 1997 1998	99 91 86	22.7 21.0 20.0	74 69 71	17 14 10	:	:	:	374 316 274	17.4 15.2 13.5	165 156 150	76 52 51	122 96 61	32.6 30.4 22.1	62 47 28
	1999 3-month averages	102	23.3	82					263	13.0	154	49	48	18.2	21
	Jul-Sep1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	102 100 98	23.9 23.6 22.7	84 81 81	14 13 10	:	:		243 242 241	12.0 11.9 11.8	177 162 159	47 39 36	43 42 41	17.5 17.4 16.9	18 16 15
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	97 94 94	22.6 21.7 22.3	80 77 77	10 10 11	-	:		244 250 242	11.9 12.2 11.9	151 163 157	33 35 38	43 43 40	17.7 17.0 16.6	17 16 16
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	95 101 96	22.0 23.0 22.1	78 81 79	13	:	:	:	248 247 250	12.2 12.1 12.2	166 160 153	38	42 45 51	16.7 18.3 20.4	18 19 21
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	88 81 88	20.9 19.7 21.0	69 64 71	15 12 13	:	:	:	241 231 224	11.9 11.5 11.1	148 154 161	38 37 43	50 48 43	20.5 20.8 19.4	19 19 17
	Jul-Sep	97	22.9	78					219	10.8	161	34	42	19.1	19
	Changes Overlast3months Percent	10.1	2.0	9		:		:	-23 -9.3	-1.1			-8 -15.7	-1.4	1.8
	Overlast 12 months Percent	-6 -5.5	-1.1	-6 -6.7		:		:	-25 -10.2	-1.2	-16 -8.9		-1 -1.8	1.6	6.2
emal	Spring quarters	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	УВХО	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYC
	(Mar-May) 1992 1993	65 62	16.5 17.7	52 42	11	:	- :	:	243 270	11.7 13.6	121 119		51 75	21.0 27.7	18
	1994 1995 1996	68 64 68	19.1 17.7 17.3	50 49 54	11				235 223 196	12.6 12.4 11.1	109	48 42	59 50 41	25.2 22.7 21.1	2 24 15 12
	1997 1998 1999	78 74 68	17.9 17.5 16.6	60 62 56		:	:	:	182 173 172	10.6 10.3 10.1	103 100 107 109	30 19	32 27 20	17.6 15.8 11.6	12
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct	73 74	17.7 17.9	59 58	10	:	:	:	161 166	9.5 9.8	143 136	22 20	21 22	12.9 12.9	
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000	71 74	17.2	55 58	11		:		166 164	9.8	129	22 20	20	12.3	
	Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000	76 78 80	18.6 19.0	61 63 66	11	:	:		166 170 176	9.7 9.9 10.2	118 116 123	26	20 19 17	11.9 11.0 9.6	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	81 81	19.3 19.3	65 66	12	:	:	4	168 162	9.8 9.5	111	27 22	15 17	9.1	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	74 70 72	17.7 17.2 17.6	58 54 53	11	:	:		151 154 156	8.9 9.0 9.2	104 121 139	21	17 20 19	11.2 12.9 12.3	
	Jul-Sep Changes	79	19.6	60	12				166	9.7	146	24	19	11.4	
	Changes Overlast3 months Percent	5.7	1.9	3.4		:			15 9.7	0.8			11.5	0.2	
	Overlast 12 months	6	2.0	1	2				5	0.2	4	3	-2	-1.6	

Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

					25-49				-		-	50	Tho	usands, sea	sonallyadjusted
UNIT					Over6 and	All	Percent	All				50 and over Over 6 and	All	Percent	All
KING	SDOM .	All 1	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	over12 months	over 12 months	over 24 months		Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	over 12 months	over 12 months	over 24 months
All	Spring quarters	MGVI	MGXB	УВҮН	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	7 YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	10 YBYW	YBYZ	12 YBZC	13 YBZF	14 YBZI
	(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998	1,503 1,557 1,483 1,350 1,280 1,079 927 906	8.6 8.9 8.4 7.6 7.1 6.0 5.1 5.0	628 551 532 492 504 452 463 463	313 296 242 211 223 168 136 140	561 709 710 647 553 459 328 304	37.3 45.6 47.8 47.9 43.2 42.6 35.4 33.5	266 373 427 417 361 297 214 177	454 517 487 403 377 341 289 287	7.7 8.8 8.2 6.7 6.2 5.4 4.5 4.3	141 151 128 117 119 115 103 121	53 56 44	222 270 286 234 202 182 154 130	49.0 52.2 58.7 57.9 53.7 53.2 53.2 45.4	127 162 187 158 147 139 111
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	883 884 886	4.9 4.9 4.9	437 441 444	140 135 137	306 307 305	34.6 34.7 34.4	177 178 175	276 271 278	4.1 4.0 4.1	109 107 109	41	126 123 128	45.8 45.3 45.8	94 87 88
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	875 872 850	4.8 4.8 4.7	439 435 423	139 145 136	297 292 291	33.9 33.5 34.2	171 170 175	278 286 280	4.1 4.2 4.1	112 122 125	39 37	128 127 115	45.9 44.3 41.1	86 88 78
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	833 817 807	4.6 4.5 4.4	425 424 425	129 127 125	279 266 257	33.5 32.6 31.8	164 158 151	281 270 273	4.1 4.0 4.0	123 116 116	40 43 43	118 111 114	42.0 41.0 41.8	81 74 72
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	798 776 767	4.4 4.3 4.2	420 405 405	118 116 111	260 254 252	32.6 32.8 32.8	155 147 141	270 268 261	3.9 3.9 3.8	115 111 107	42 44 41	113 113 112	41.8 42.0 43.1	73 72 72
	Jul-Sep Changes	766	4.2	406	116	243	31.8	140	260	3.8	111	39	109	41.9	71
	Overlast3 months Percent	-32 -4.0	-0.2	-14 -3.2	-2 -1.7	-16 -6.3	-0.8	-15 -9.4	-10 -3.6	-0.2	-3 -2.7	-3 -6.7	-4 -3.3	0.1	-2 -2.1
	Overlast 12 months Percent	-118 -13.3	-0.6	-31 -7.1	-24 -17.1	-63 -20.4	-2.8	-37 -20.7	-16 -5.8	-0.3	2.7	-1 -3.3	-18 -13.9	-3.9	-23 -24.1
Male	Spring quarters	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	УВУО	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	УВҮХ	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
	(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	981 1,035 970 862 821 681 552 544	10.0 10.5 9.8 8.6 8.2 6.8 5.5 5.4	368 322 289 251 271 239 233 243	203 183 151 132 132 98 86 84	410 530 530 480 417 344 234 217	41.8 51.2 54.7 55.6 50.8 50.5 42.4 39.9	202 284 332 323 291 231 163 132	346 388 359 299 281 239 204 204	9.8 11.3 10.4 8.6 8.0 6.6 5.5 5.3	99 108 87 81 77 70 65 80	74 72 54 37 41 32 23 24	172 208 218 181 163 137 116	49.9 53.5 60.6 60.5 58.0 57.1 56.6 49.3	101 127 147 124 119 109 86 77
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	524 521 524	5.2 5.2 5.2	220 221 223	84 - 80 78	220 220 223	42.0 42.3 42.5	133 135 136	190 186 191	4.9 4.8 4.9	68 65 65	25 26 27	97 95 98	51.0 51.0 51.6	74 67 68
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	514 514 502	5.1 5.1 5.0	219 221 215	78 81 75	218 212 212	42.4 41.3 42.1	134 134 135	193 201 194	5.0 5.2 5.0	67 77 77	26 24 25	100 99 91	52.0 49.5 47.1	68 70 63
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	491 481 472	4.9 4.8 4.7	217 217 216	73 73 71	201 191 186	40.9 39.7 39.3	127 121 115	193 182 191	5.0 4.7 4.9	74 67 73	26 28 30	93 87 88	48.4 47.8 46.2	65 58 57
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	469 449 448	4.7 4.5 4.5	218 205 204	66 65 65	185 178 179	39.5 39.7 39.9	119 110 107	188 191 185	4.8 4.9 4.7	72 73 67	28 29 29	88 89 89	46.6 46.6 48.3	56 58 59
	Jul-Sep Changes	445	4.4	201	70	174	39.2	106	182	4.7	69	27	86	47.1	58
	Overlast3 months Percent	-25 -5.2	-0.2	-17 -7.8	3 5.2	-11 -5.9	-0.3	-13 -11.2	-6 -3.3	-0.2	-3 -4.0	-1 -4.8	-2 -2.2	0.5	1 2.6
	Overlast 12 months Percent	-79 -15.1	-0.8	-19 -8.5	-15 -17.4	-46 -20.8	-2.8	-27 -20.4	-8 -4.2	-0.3	2 2.6	5.9	-11 -11.6	-3.9	-16 -21.4
emak	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	522 522 513 488 459 398 375 362	6.9 6.8 6.6 6.2 5.8 5.0 4.7 4.5	260 229 243 240 233 213 230 220	YBYM 111 114 91 80 91 70 51 56	152 180 179 168 136 115 94 87	29.0 34.4 35.0 34.4 29.6 28.9 25.0 23.9	94 94 94 95 65 50 45	108 129 128 104 96 102 85 84	4.5 5.3 5.1 4.1 3.8 3.8 3.1 2.9	YBYY 41 43 41 36 43 45 38 41	YBZB 17 24 18 16 14 12 *	50 62 68 53 39 45 38	46.4 48.3 53.4 50.4 40.8 44.0 44.9 35.8	26 35 40 33 28 30 25 21
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	359 362 362	4.4 4.5 4.5	218 221 221	56 55 59	86 87 82	23.9 23.9 22.7	44 43 38	86 85 88	3.0 3.0 3.0	41 42 44	16 15 15	30 28 29	34.4 33.0 33.3	20 20 19
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	361 357 348	4.5 4.4 4.3	221 215 208	62 63 61	79 80 79	21.8 22.3 22.8	37 36 40	86 86 87	2.9 2.9 3.0	45 45 48	13 13 15	27 27 24	32.0 32.0 27.9	17 18 15
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	342 336 334	4.2 4.2 4.1	208 207 209	56 53 54	78 75 71	22.9 22.4 21.2	37 36 36	88 88 82	3.0 3.0 2.8	49 49 43	14 15 14	25 24 26	28.1 26.9 31.6	17 15 16
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	328 327 320	4.1 4.0 3.9	202 200 200	52 51 46	75 76 73	22.7 23.3 22.9	36 37 34	82 77 76	2.8 2.6	42 39 40	14 15 13	25 24 23	30.8 30.8 30.5	16 14
	Jul-Sep	321	3.9	205	46	69	21.5	35	78	2.5 2.6	42	13	23	29.9	13
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-8 -2.3	-0.1	3 1.7	-5 -10.6	-6 -7.4	-1.2	-1 -3.4	-3 -4.3	-0.1	0 -0.6	-1 -10.4	-2 -7.0	-0.9	-3 -18.3
11111	Overlast 12 months Per cent	-38 -10.7	-0.5	-12 -5.7	-9 -16.6	-17 -19.6	-2.4	-9 -21.5	-8 -9.2	-0.4	1 2.9	-3 -18.3	-6 -21.2	-4.5	-7 -33.8

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates by age^a

UNI	ITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and						50-64(M)	65+(M)
		over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-59(F)	60+(F)
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993	9.9 10.5	10.0 10.7	YBVK 18.1 19.2	YBVQ 15.8 17.8	10.5 10.6	7.3 7.5	MGXE 8.3 9.5	MGXH 3.8 4.3
	1994 1995	9.8	10.0 9.0	19.9 19.4	16.4 15.4	10.0 9.0	7.1 6.5	8.9 7.4	4.3 3.3 2.3 2.6 2.9
	1996 1997 1998	8.3 7.2 6.3	8.5 7.3 6.4	20.2 19.5 18.7	14.6 13.1 12.0	8.5 6.9 6.3	6.0 5.3 4.3 4.5	6.8 5.8 4.7	2.6
	1999 3-month averages	6.1	6.2	20.0	11.7	5.7	4.5	4.6	2.4
	Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov	5.9 5.9 5.9	6.0 6.0 6.0	20.9 20.8 20.0	10.9 10.9 10.9	5.6 5.6 5.7	4.4 4.3 4.3	4.3 4.3 4.4	2.6 2.3 2.4
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	5.9 5.9 5.8	6.0 6.0 5.9	20.4 20.2 20.7	10.9 11.1 11.0	5.7 5.6 5.6	4.2 4.2 4.1	4.3 4.4 4.4	2.5 2.6 2.5
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	5.8 5.7 5.6	5.9 5.8 5.7	20.6 21.2 20.7	11.3 11.1 11.0	5.5 5.3 5.1	4.0 4.0 4.0	4.4 4.2 4.3	2.2 1.9 2.0
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.5 5.3 5.3	5.6 5.4 5.4	19.3 18.4 19.3	10.5 10.4 10.2	5.0 4.9 4.8	4.0 3.8 3.8	4.2 4.1 4.1	2.0 2.2 1.8
	Jul-Sep	5.4	5.5	21.3	10.3	4.7	3.9	4.1	1.6
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	2.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4
	Over last 12 months	-0.5	-0.5	0.4 VBVI	-0.6 YBVR	-0.9 YCGQ	-0.5 YCGW	-0.2 MGXF	-1.0 MGXI
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL					
	1992 1993 1994	11.6 12.5 11.5	11.8 12.6 11.7	19.5 20.5 20.7	19.2 21.3 19.4	11.9 12.1 11.6	8.5 9.2 8.3	10.3 11.8 10.9	5.1 4.9 4.0
	1995 1996	10.2 9.8 8.2	10.3 9.9	20.9 22.7 21.0	18.0 17.4 15.2	10.2 9.5 7.7	7.4 7.2 6.1	9.1 8.3 6.8	4.3 4.3
	1997 1998 1999	6.9 6.8	8.3 7.0 6.9	20.0	13.5 13.0	6.7 6.0	4.6 5.0	5.7 5.5	3.4
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.5 6.4 6.4	6.5 6.5 6.5	23.9 23.6 22.7	12.0 11.9 11.8	5.8 5.9 6.0	4.8 4.7 4.7	5.1 5.0 5.1	3.3
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	6.4 6.5 6.3	6.5 6.5 6.4	22.6 21.7 22.3	11.9 12.2 11.9	5.9 5.9 5.9	4.5 4.6 4.4	5.2 5.4 5.3	
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6.3 6.2 6.1	6.3 6.2 6.2	22.0 23.0 22.1	12.2 12.1 12.2	5.8 5.6 5.4	4.2 4.2 4.2	5.2 4.9 5.1	:
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.0 5.8 5.8	6.1 5.9 5.8	20.9 19.7 21.0	11.9 11.5 11.1	5.3 5.1 5.1	4.2 4.0 4.0	5.0 5.0 4.9	
	Jul-Sep	5.8	5.8	22.9	10.8	5.0	4.0	4.9	
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.3	2.0	-1.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	
	Overlast 12 months	-0.7	-0.7	-1.1 VPVM	-1.2 VDVC	-0.8 VOOR	-0.7 VCCV	-0.2	, MCVI
Fem	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ
	1992 1993	7.5 7.9 7.5	7.7 8.1 7.7	16.5 17.7 19.1	11.7 13.6 12.6	8.5 8.5 7.9	5.8 5.6 5.7 5.4 4.7 4.4	5.0 5.7 5.7	3.1 3.9 3.0 2.0
	1994 1995 1996	7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.5 5.3	7.2 6.7 6.1	17.7 17.3 17.9	12.4 11.1	8.5 7.9 7.4 7.3 5.8	5.4 4.7	4.7 4.3 4.3	
	1997 1998 1999	5.9 5.5 5.3	5.6 5.4	17.5 16.6	10.6 10.3 10.1	5.8 5.4	3.9 3.8	3.3 3.2	2.2 2.1 2.0
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999	5.2	5.3	17.7	9.5	5.2	3.9	3.2	22
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.3 5.2	5.3 5.4 5.4	17.9 17.2	9.8 9.8	5.2 5.3 5.3	3.9 3.9 3.9	3.2 3.2 3.2	22 1.9 2.3
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	5.2 5.2 5.2	5.3 5.3 5.3	18.1 18.6 19.0	9.6 9.7 9.9	5.4 5.3 5.2	3.9 3.8 3.7	3.1 3.0 3.0	2.5 2.6 2.8
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	5.2 5.1 5.0	5.4 5.3 5.1	19.2 19.3 19.3	10.2 9.8 9.5	5.1 4.9 4.8	3.6 3.7 3.7	32 32 3.0	2.1 2.0 1.8
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	4.8 4.8 4.7	5.0 4.9 4.9	17.7 17.2 17.6	8.9 9.0 9.2	4.7 4.7 4.4	3.6 3.6 3.6	3.0 2.8 2.8	1.9
	Jul-Sep	4.9	5.0	19.6	9.7	4.3	3.7	2.9	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	. 0.1	1.9	0.8	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	
	Overlast 12 months	-0.3	-0.3	2.0	0.2	-1.0	-0.2	-0.3	

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

a Denominator=all economically active for that age group.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

a Denominator=economically active for that age group.

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

		CLAIMAN	T COUNT		RATE ^a			CLAIMANT	COUNT				RATEa		
Governmen Office Regions	ent	All	Male	Female		ale	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
995) 996) Ann 997) aver 998) 999)		BCJA 2325.6 2122.2 1602.4 1362.3 1263.0	DPAA 1770.0 1610.3 1225.1 1037.7 963.5	555.6 511.9 377.3 324.7 299.5	8.1 7.4 5.6 4.7 4.3	DPAC 11.0 10.1 7.7 6.5 6.0	DPAD 4.4 4.0 2.9 2.5 2.3	BCJD 2289.7 2087.5 1584.5 1347.8 1248.1	::	ended	DPAE 1752.2 1593.1 1214.9 1029.4 955.0	537.5 494.4 369.6 318.4 293.1	8.0 7.2 5.5 4.7 4.3	DPAH 10.9 10.0 7.6 6.5 6.0	DPAI 4 3 2 2 2 2 2
998 Oct Nov Dec	v 12	1286.4 1283.9 1293.6	976.1 980.4 995.1	310.3 303.5 298.4	4.4 4.4 4.5	6.1 6.2 6.2	2.4 2.3 2.3	1321.7 1327.9 1319.4	-0.8 6.2 -8.5	-5.9 -2.5 -1.0	1010.5 1015.7 1008.9	311.2 312.2 310.5	4.6 4.6 4.6	6.3 6.4 6.3	2 2 2 2
99 Jan Feb Mar	11	1386.4 1379.1 1346.6	1063.3 1056.4 1033.8	323.1 322.7 312.7	4.8 4.7 4.6	6.6 6.6 6.5	2.5 2.5 2.4	1309.9 1308.8 1305.7	-9.5 -1.1 -3.1	-3.9 -6.4 -4.6	1000.6 1001.0 999.3	309.3 307.8 306.4	4.5 4.5 4.5	6.3 6.3 6.2	
Apr May Jun	8 y 13 10	1320.1 1275.6 1244.7	1010.3 982.0 956.5	309.8 293.6 288.2	4.5 4.4 4.3	6.3 6.1 6.0	2.4 2.2 2.2	1288.0 1274.2 1264.1	-17.7 -13.8 -10.1	-7.3 -11.5 -13.9	985.6 975.2 967.6	302.4 299.0 296.5	4.4 4.4 4.3	6.2 6.1 6.0	
Jul Aug Sep	1 12	1263.6 1263.2 1224.0	957.2 947.2 922.2	306.4 316.0 301.8	4.3 4.3 4.2	6.0 5.9 5.8	2.3 2.4 2.3	1235.1 1217.6 1213.3	-29.0 -17.5 -4.3	-17.6 -18.9 -16.9	948.8 935.3 928.5	286.3 282.3 284.8	42 42 42	5.9 5.8 5.8	
Oct Nov Dec	14 v 11	1164.9 1147.2 1140.6	883.5 874.0 875.6	281.5 273.2 265.0	4.0 3.9 3.9	5.5 5.5 5.5	22 21 20	1200.8 1189.9 1169.2	-12.5 -10.9 -20.7	-11.4 -9.2 -14.7	918.2 908.4 891.4	282.6 281.5 277.8	4.1 4.1 4.0	5.7 5.7 5.6	
000 Jan Feb Mar	13	1236.4 1227.0 1194.3	946.6 937.3 913.2	289.8 289.7 281.1	4.3 4.2 4.1	5.9 5.9 5.7	22 22 2.1	1161.4 1156.5 1140.6	-7.8 -4.9 -15.9	-13.1 -11.1 -9.5	885.5 880.9 869.4	275.9 275.6 271.2	4.0 4.0 3.9	5.5 5.5 5.4	
Apr May Jun	13 y 11	1142.1 1108.2 1077.2	874.1 849.9 824.6	268.0 258.3 252.6	3.9 3.8 3.7	5.5 5.3 5.2	2.0 2.0 1.9	1117.6 1109.9 1092.5	-23.0 -7.7 -17.4	-14.6 -15.5 -16.0	852.7 845.4 832.7	264.9 264.5 259.8	3.8 3.8 3.8	5.3 5.3 5.2	
Jul Aug	13	1088.8 1089.1 1042.8	820.7 814.3 785.4	268.1 274.8 257.4	3.7 3.7 3.6	5.1 5.1 4.9	20 21 20	1069.3 1051.7 1043.8	-23.2 -17.6 -7.9	-16.1 -19.4 -16.2	817.3 806.5 800.2	252.0 245.2 243.6	3.7 3.6 3.6	5.1 5.0 5.0	
	12P	1009.2 BCJG	766.3 BCJI	243.0 BCJJ	3.5 BCJH	4.8	1.9	1047.3 DPAG	3.5	-7.3	802.5	244.8	3.6 DPAJ	5.0	
995) 996) Anni		2237.4 2038.1 1539.0 1304.9 1212.2	1701.4 1545.3 1175.2 992.8 924.2	536.1 492.8 363.8 312.0 288.0	8.0 7.3 5.5 4.6 4.3	10.9 10.0 7.6 6.4 5.9	4.3 3.9 2.9 2.5 2.3	2201.8 2003.7 1521.1 1290.4 1197.3	::	::	1683.6 1528.2 1165.0 984.6 915.7	518.2 475.5 356.1 305.8 281.6	7.9 7.1 5.4 4.6 4.2	10.8 9.9 7.5 6.4 5.9	
99 Oct Nov Dec	/ 11	1119.1 1103.4 1098.1	848.2 840.2 842.5	270.8 263.2 255.7	4.0 3.9 3.9	5.4 5.4 5.4	2.1 2.1 2.0	1154.2 1144.1 1124.3	-11.5 -10.1 -19.8	-10.4 -8.3 -13.8	882.2 873.3 857.1	272.0 270.8 267.2	4.0 4.0 4.0	5.7 5.6 5.5	
000 Jan Feb Mar	10	1192.0 1183.0 1151.1	912.1 903.2 879.7	279.9 279.7 271.4	42 42 4.1	5.9 5.8 5.7	22 22 21	1117.2 1112.7 1097.4	-7.1 -4.5 -15.3	-12.3 -10.5 -9.0	851.8 847.7 836.5	265.4 265.0 260.9	3.9 3.9	5.5 5.4 5.4	
Apr May Jun	y 11	1100.2 1067.3 1036.6	841.7 818.4 793.6	258.5 248.9 243.0	3.9 3.8 3.7	5.4 5.3 5.1	2.0 2.0 1.9	1075.1 1067.5 1050.7	-22.3 -7.6 -16.8	-14.0 -15.1 -15.6	820.5 813.3 800.8	254.6 254.2 249.9	3.8 3.8 3.7	5.3 5.2 5.1	
Jul Aug Sep	1 10	1045.0 1044.9 1000.4	788.5 782.2 753.9	256.5 262.8 246.4	3.7 3.7 3.5	5.1 5.0 4.8	2.0 2.1 1.9	1028.5 1011.3 1003.1	-22.2 -17.2 -8.2	-15.5 -18.7 -15.9	786.0 775.5 769.2	242.5 235.8 233.9	3.6 3.5 3.5	5.0 5.0 4.9	
	12P	968.7 DPCF	735.7	233.0	3.4 DPDA	4.7	1.8	1006.0 DPDG	2.9	-7.5	771.2	234.8	3.6 DPDM	5.0	
95) 96) Anni		130.5 118.4 94.5 84.4 81.0	104.4 94.0 75.4 67.4 64.4	26.1 24.4 19.0 17.0 16.6	11.4 10.4 8.5 7.6 7.4	16.5 15.1 12.2 11.1 10.8	5.1 4.7 3.8 3.4 3.3	128.5 116.4 93.2 83.3 79.9	::	::	103.3 92.9 74.7 66.7 63.7	25.2 23.5 18.6 16.6 16.1	11.2 10.2 8.4 7.5 7.3	16.3 14.9 12.1 11.0 10.7	
99 Oct Nov Dec	v 11	74.2 74.0 73.9	58.8 59.1 59.6	15.5 14.9 14.4	6.7 6.7 6.7	9.9 9.9 10.0	3.0 2.9 2.8	76.7 75.9 74.9	-1.6 -0.8 -1.0	-1.0 -1.0 -1.1	61.2 60.5 59.6	15.5 15.4 15.3	7.0 6.9 6.8	10.3 10.2 10.0	
00 Jan Feb Mar		81.8 81.0 79.6	65.6 64.8 63.7	16.2 16.2 15.9	7.4 7.4 7.2	11.0 10.9 10.7	3.2 3.2 3.1	75.8 75.8 75.5	0.0	-0.3 0.0 0.2	60.5 60.6 60.4	15.3 15.2 15.1	6.9 6.3 6.3	102 102 102	
Apr May Jun	13 y 11 8	76.7 74.8 72.5	61.4 60.0 58.0	15.2 14.8 14.4	7.0 6.8 6.6	10.3 10.1 9.8	3.0 2.9 2.8	73.6 74.1 73.0	0.5	-0.7 -0.6 -0.8	59.1 59.3 58.5	14.5 14.8 14.5	6.7 6.7 6.6	10.0 10.0 9.8	
Jul Aug Seo	13 10 14 R	72.7 71.1 68.2	57.6 55.8 53.7	15.1 15.3 14.5	6.6 6.5 6.2	9.7 9.4 9.0	3.0 3.0 2.9	71.5 70.2 69.1	-1.3	-0.7 -1.3 -1.3	57.5 56.5 55.5	14.0 13.7 13.6	6.5 6.4 6.3	9.7 9.5 9.3	
Oct	12P	67.1	53.5	13.5	6.1 DPDB	9.0	2.7	70.1 IBWA		-0.5	56.4	13.7	6.4 IBWC	9.5	
orth Wes 995) 996) Ann 997) aver 998)		271.7 250.7 194.4 166.2 156.0	210.7 194.5 152.0 129.8 121.8	61.0 56.2 42.3 36.4 34.2	8.6 7.8 6.1 5.3 4.9	12.0 11.1 8.7 7.6 7.1	4.4 3.9 3.0 2.6 2.4	267.3 246.4	::	::	208.4 192.2 150.6 128.7 120.5	58.9 54.2 41.3 35.6 33.3	8.5 7.7 6.0 5.3 4.9	11.8 11.0 8.6 7.6 7.0	
999 Oct Nov Dec		144.0 141.5 141.6	111.9 110.5 111.5	32.1 31.0 30.2	4.6 4.5 4.5	6.5 6.4 6.5	22 22 21	149.8 148.5 146.1		-1.0 -0.6 -1.5	117.3 116.1 114.2	32.5 32.4 31.9	4.7 4.7 4.6	6.8 6.7 6.6	
000 Jan Feb	13 0 10 or 9	156.1 155.4 151.3	122.4 121.5 118.4	33.7 33.9 32.8	4.9 4.9 4.8	7.1 7.1 6.9	2.4 2.4 2.3	145.7 145.6 143.5	-0.1	-1.4 -1.0 -0.9	114.1 113.8 112.3	31.6 31.8 31.2	4.6 4.6 4.5	6.6 6.5	
Apr May	r 13 ly 11 n 8	145.2 140.7 136.7	114.0 110.6 107.3	31.3 30.2 29.4	4.6 4.5 4.3	6.6 6.4 6.2	22 2.1 2.1	139.6	-1.0	-1.7 -2.0 -2.0	110.3 109.2 107.6	30.3 30.4 29.8	4.5 4.4 4.4	6.4 6.3 6.2	
Jul Aug	13 g 10 g 14 R	138.0 137.6 130.7	106.7 105.5 100.8	31.3 32.2 29.8	4.4 4.4 4.1	6.2 6.1 5.9	22 22 21		-2.8 -2.4	-2.0 -2.5 -2.1	105.5 103.9 102.8	29.1 28.3 28.2	4.3 4.2 4.2	6.1	
Sep	14R t 12P			29.8			2.1		-1.2	-2.1 -1.1			42		6.0

UNEMPLOYMENT C. 11 Claimant count by region Thousands and per cent

	CLAIMAN			RATE a			CLAIMAN	NT COUNT				RATE a		
Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
(orkshire and the tumber 995) 996) Annual 997) averages 998) 999)	BCKB 207.9 191.8 152.0 134.9 124.7	160.6 147.9 117.9 104.4 96.6	47.3 43.9 34.1 30.5 28.1	BPAM 8.7 8.0 6.4 5.7 5.3	12.0 11.1 8.9 7.9 7.3	4.5 4.1 3.2 2.9 2.7	DPAX 204.5 188.3 150.1 133.2 123.0	:		158.9 146.2 116.8 103.5 95.6	45.6 42.1 33.3 29.7 27.4	DPBI 8.5 7.8 6.3 5.6 5.2	11.8 11.0 8.8 7.8 7.2	4.3 3.9 3.2 2.8 2.6
999 Oct 14	114.1	87.8	26.3	4.8	6.6	2.5	118.2	-1.1	-1.1	91.8	26.4	5.0	6.9	2.5
Nov 11	113.4	87.8	25.7	4.8	6.6	2.4	117.4	-0.8	-0.7	90.9	26.5	4.9	6.9	2.5
Dec 9	113.7	88.6	25.1	4.8	6.7	2.4	115.5	-1.9	-1.3	89.3	26.2	4.9	6.7	2.5
000 Jan 13	123.0	95.6	27.4	5.2	7.2	2.6	114.4	-1.1	-1.3	88.5	25.9	4.8	6.7	2.5
Feb 10	122.3	95.0	27.3	5.2	7.2	2.6	114.3	-0.1	-1.0	88.4	25.9	4.8	6.7	2.5
Mar 9	118.6	92.0	26.6	5.0	6.9	2.5	112.4	-1.9	-1.0	86.9	25.5	4.7	6.5	2.4
Apr 13	112.4	87.3	25.1	4.7	6.6	2.4	109.6	-2.8	-1.6	85.1	24.5	4.6	6.4	2.3
May 11	108.9	84.9	24.0	4.6	6.4	2.3	109.4	-0.2	-1.6	84.7	24.7	4.6	6.4	2.4
Jun 8	105.5	82.0	23.4	4.4	6.2	2.2	107.0	-2.4	-1.8	82.9	24.1	4.5	6.3	2.3
Jul 13	105.7	81.1	24.6	4.5	6.1	23	104.8	-2.2	-1.6	81.5	23.3	4.4	6.1	22
Aug 10	106.4	80.9	25.4	4.5	6.1	24	103.6	-1.2	-1.9	80.9	22.7	4.4	6.1	22
Sep 14 R	102.0	78.1	23.9	4.3	5.9	23	102.6	-1.0	-1.5	80.0	22.6	4.3	6.0	22
Oct 12P	98.5 BCKC	76.0	22.6	4.2 DPAN	5.7	22	103.0 DPAY	0.4	-0.6	80.2	22.8	4.3 DPBJ	6.0	22
995) 996) Annual 997) averages 998) 999)	148.3 133.6 97.4 81.1 77.0	112.5 101.0 74.2 61.3 58.3	35.7 32.5 23.2 19.8 18.7	7.5 6.8 4.9 4.1 3.9	10.2 9.3 6.7 5.6 5.3	4.1 3.7 2.6 2.3 2.1	145.9 131.3 96.3 80.3 76.2	::	::	111.4 99.9 73.5 60.9 57.9	34.5 31.4 22.8 19.4 18.4	7.4 6.7 4.8 4.1 3.8	10.1 9.2 6.7 5.6 5.2	4.0 3.6 2.6 2.2 2.1
999 Oct 14	69.8	52.3	17.5	3.5	4.7	2.0	73.8	-0.6	-0.5	55.9	17.9	3.7	5.1	2.0
Nov 11	69.2	52.0	17.1	3.5	4.7	1.9	73.7	-0.1	-0.3	55.7	18.0	3.7	5.0	2.0
Dec 9	70.1	53.2	16.9	3.5	4.8	1.9	72.6	-1.1	-0.6	54.6	18.0	3.7	4.9	2.0
2000 Jan 13	78.4	59.3	19.1	4.0	5.4	22	72.5	-0.1	-0.4	54.4	18.1	3.7	4.9	2.1
Feb 10	78.1	58.9	19.2	3.9	5.3	22	72.2	-0.3	-0.5	54.2	18.0	3.6	4.9	2.0
Mar 9	75.9	57.3	18.5	3.8	5.2	21	71.5	-0.7	-0.4	53.7	17.8	3.6	4.9	2.0
Apr 13	72.4	54.6	17.8	3.6	4.9	2.0	70.6	-0.9	-0.6	53.1	17.5	3.6	4.8	2.0
May 11	70.9	53.6	17.3	3.6	4.8	2.0	70.6	0.0	-0.5	53.1	17.5	3.6	4.8	2.0
Jun 8	68.4	51.6	16.9	3.4	4.7	1.9	69.6	-1.0	-0.6	52.3	17.3	3.5	4.7	2.0
Jul 13	69.1	51.3	17.8	3.5	4.6	2.0	68.4	-1.2	-0.7	51.5	16.9	3.4	4.7	1.9
Aug 10	69.6	51.3	18.3	3.5	4.6	2.1	67.6	-0.8	-1.0	51.0	16.6	3.4	4.6	1.9
Sep 14 R	66.7	49.3	17.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	67.5	-0.1	-0.7	50.9	16.6	3.4	4.6	1.9
Oct 12P	64.1 BCKG	47.8	16.2	3.2 DPAR	4.3	1.8	68.1 DPBC	0.6	-0.1	51.4	16.7	3.4 DPBN	4.7	1.9
West Midlands (1995) (1996) Annual (1997) averages (1998) (1999)	210.3 188.6 142.3 123.5 120.9	158.6 142.0 108.2 93.4 92.1	51.7 46.6 34.1 30.1 28.8	8.2 7.3 5.5 4.7 4.7	10.8 9.7 7.4 6.3 6.4	4.7 4.1 3.1 2.7 2.5	207.5 186.0 141.0 122.5 119.6	::	 	157.3 140.8 107.5 92.8 91.4	50.2 45.2 33.6 29.6 28.3	8.1 7.2 5.5 4.7 4.6	10.7 9.6 7.4 6.3 6.3	4.6 4.0 3.0 2.6 2.5
1999 Oct 14	113.1	85.7	27.4	4.4	5.9	2.4	116.0	-1.6	-1.1	88.6	27.4	4.5	6.1	2.4
Nov 11	109.8	83.7	26.2	4.2	5.8	2.3	114.9	-1.1	-1.1	87.6	27.3	4.4	6.1	2.4
Dec 9	109.1	83.8	25.3	4.2	5.8	2.2	113.0	-1.9	-1.5	86.2	26.8	4.4	6.0	2.3
2000 Jan 13	117.3	89.6	27.7	4.5	6.2	2.4	112.4	-0.6	-1.2	85.6	26.8	4.3	5.9	2.3
Feb 10	116.1	88.5	27.6	4.5	6.1	2.4	111.6	-0.8	-1.1	84.9	26.7	4.3	5.9	2.3
Mar 9	113.5	86.6	26.8	4.4	6.0	2.3	110.1	-1.5	-1.0	83.8	26.3	4.2	5.8	2.3
Apr 13	110.4	84.4	26.0	4.3	5.8	2.3	108.7	-1.4	-1.2	82.9	25.8	4.2	5.7	2.2
May 11	109.1	83.5	25.6	4.2	5.8	2.2	108.8	0.1	-0.9	82.8	26.0	4.2	5.7	2.3
Jun 8	107.3	82.0	25.3	4.1	5.7	2.2	107.8	-1.0	-0.8	82.0	25.8	4.2	5.7	2.2
Jul 13	109.2	82.2	27.0	4.2	5.7	2.3	106.4	-1.4	-0.8	81.0	25.4	4.1	5.6	2.2
Aug 10	111.0	83.0	28.0	4.3	5.7	2.4	105.2	-1.2	-1.2	80.5	24.7	4.1	5.6	2.1
Sep 14 R	107.5	81.1	26.5	4.1	5.6	2.3	104.9	-0.3	-1.0	80.6	24.3	4.0	5.6	2.1
Oct 12P	103.6 DPCI	78.7	24.9	4.0 DPDD	5.5	2.2	106.6 DPDJ	1.7	0.1	81.7	24.9	4.1 DPDP	5.7	22
1995) 1996) Annual 1997) averages 1998) 1999)	167.5 148.7 105.5 85.0 77.3	124.8 110.6 79.0 63.1 57.6	42.7 38.1 26.5 22.0 19.8	6.6 6.0 4.2 3.4 3.0	8.8 7.9 5.6 4.5 4.0	3.9 3.5 2.4 1.9 1.7	164.8 146.2 104.4 84.2 76.5	::	::	123.5 109.4 78.4 62.6 57.1	41.3 36.8 26.0 21.6 19.4	6.5 5.9 4.1 3.3 3.0	8.7 7.8 5.5 4.5 4.0	3.7 3.3 2.3 1.9 1.7
1999 Oct 14	70.8	52.1	18.7	2.7	3.6	1.6	73.6	-0.6	-0.8	54.9	18.7	2.8	3.8	1.6
Nov 11	69.6	51.6	18.0	2.7	3.6	1.6	72.7	-0.9	-0.7	54.2	18.5	2.8	3.8	1.6
Dec 9	69.6	52.0	17.6	2.7	3.6	1.5	71.2	-1.5	-1.0	52.9	18.3	2.8	3.7	1.6
2000 Jan 13	75.7	56.5	19.2	29	3.9	1.7	70.0	-1.2	-1.2	51.9	18.1	2.7	3.6	1.6
Feb 10	75.3	55.9	19.3	29	3.9	1.7	69.6	-0.4	-1.0	51.5	18.1	2.7	3.6	1.6
Mar 9	73.1	54.3	18.8	28	3.8	1.6	68.6	-1.0	-0.9	50.7	17.9	2.7	3.5	1.6
Apr 13	69.2	51.3	17.9	2.7	3.6	1.6	66.9	-1.7	-1.0	49.5	17.4	2.6	3.4	1.5
May 11	65.5	48.8	16.8	2.5	3.4	1.5	65.8	-1.1	-1.3	48.7	17.1	2.5	3.4	1.5
Jun 8	62.7	46.6	16.1	2.4	3.2	1.4	64.4	-1.4	-1.4	47.6	16.8	2.5	3.3	1.5
Jul 13	62.1	45.5	16.7	2.4	3.2	1.5	62.6	-1.8	-1.4	46.3	16.3	2.4	3.2	1.4
Aug 10	62.2	45.1	17.2	2.4	3.1	1.5	61.2	-1.4	-1.5	45.5	15.7	2.4	3.2	1.4
Sep 14 R	59.5	43.4	16.1	2.3	3.0	1.4	60.7	-0.5	-1.2	45.1	15.6	2.3	3.1	1.4
Oct 12P	58.0	42.4	15.6	2.2	2.9	1.4	60.8	0.1	-0.6	45.2	15.6	2.4	3.1	1.4

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

		-	SONALLY AL	DJUSTED	DATE				LLY ADJUS	TEDb			inc	Jusanus ai	nd per cent
Gove	rnment	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	CLAIMAN	Change	average	Male	Female	RATE a	Male	Female
Regio	ns								since previous month	change over 3 months ended					· omaio
Londo 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998) 1999)	Annual averages	DPCJ 394.7 360.1 271.4 226.6 204.3	292.1 265.2 199.8 166.5 150.5	102.6 95.0 71.6 60.1 53.8	9.5 8.6 6.5 5.2 4.7	12.5 11.4 8.7 7.0 6.3	5.6 5.1 3.8 3.1 2.7	DPDK 390.0 355.8 269.7 225.4 203.1			290.1 263.3 198.9 165.9 149.9	99.9 92.5 70.8 59.5 53.2	DPDQ 9.4 8.5 6.4 5.2 4.7	12.4 11.3 8.6 7.0 6.3	5.0 5 3.7 0 3.0
1999	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	196.3 191.1 186.7	143.6 140.3 137.9	52.7 50.8 48.8	4.5 4.4 4.3	6.0 5.9 5.8	2.7 2.6 2.5	196.1 194.7 191.3	-1.5 -1.4 -3.4	-1.6 -1.3 -2.1	144.7 143.6 141.1	51.4 51.1 50.2	4.5 4.5 4.4	6.1 6.0 5.9	2.6
2000	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	191.8 190.7 187.6	142.0 141.2 139.0	49.8 49.4 48.6	4.4 4.4 4.3	5.9 5.9 5.8	2.5 2.5 2.5	190.1 188.4 185.6	-1.2 -1.7 -2.8	-2.0 -2.1 -1.9	140.2 138.9 137.0	49.9 49.5 48.6	4.4 4.3 4.3	5.9 5.8 5.7	2.5
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	182.2 178.0 175.0	135.1 132.1 129.7	47.1 45.9 45.3	4.2 4.1 4.0	5.7 5.5 5.4	2.4 2.3 2.3	181.4 178.1 175.3	-4.2 -3.3 -2.8	-2.9 -3.4 -3.4	134.0 131.4 129.2	47.4 46.7 46.1	4.2 4.1 4.0	5.6 5.5 5.4	2.4
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14 R	173.5 173.0 169.6	127.4 126.0 123.8	46.1 46.9 45.8	4.0 4.0 3.9	5.3 5.3 5.2	2.3 2.4 2.3	171.1 167.5 165.6	-4.2 -3.6 -1.9	-3.4 -3.5 -3.2	126.2 124.0 122.8	44.9 43.5 42.8	3.9 3.8 3.8	5.3 5.2 5.1	2.3
	Oct 12P	164.6	120.9	43.7	3.8	5.1	22	164.8	-0.8	-2.1	122.3	42.5	3.8	5.1	
South (995) (996) (997) (998) (999)	Annual averages	229.0 200.2 136.2 107.0 96.1	173.8 151.3 103.7 81.3 73.2	55.1 48.9 32.5 25.7 23.0	DPDF 6.0 5.1 3.4 2.7 2.4	8.2 7.0 4.7 3.8 3.3	32 28 1.8 1.4 1.2	DPDL 225.7 197.2 134.8 106.1 95.3	::	::	172.2 149.8 102.9 80.8 72.7	53.5 47.3 31.9 25.3 22.6	5.9 5.0 3.4 2.7 2.4	8.1 6.9 4.7 3.7 3.3	2.7 1.8 1.4
999	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	88.4 87.4 86.7	66.6 66.1 66.1	21.7 21.3 20.6	22 22 2.1	3.0 3.0 3.0	1.2 1.1 1.1	91.3 90.3 88.2	-0.7 -1.0 -2.1	-0.9 -0.7 -1.3	69.6 68.7 66.9	21.7 21.6 21.3	2.3 2.2 2.2	3.2 3.1 3.0	1.2
000	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	94.3 92.8 88.7	71.7 70.4 67.4	22.6 22.4 21.3	23 23 22	3.3 3.2 3.1	12 12 12	86.7 85.6 83.8	-1.5 -1.1 -1.8	-1.5 -1.6 -1.5	65.7 64.8 63.4	21.0 20.8 20.4	2.1 2.1 2.1	3.0 2.9 2.9	11
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	83.3 79.7 76.3	63.2 60.6 58.1	20.0 19.1 18.3	2.1 2.0 1.9	2.9 2.8 2.6	1.1 1.0 1.0	82.0 80.8 79.8	-1.8 -1.2 -1.0	-1.6 -1.6 -1.3	61.8 61.0 60.0	20.2 19.8 19.8	2.0 2.0 2.0	2.8 2.8 2.7	1.1 1.1 1.1
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14 R	76.5 76.6 73.6	57.2 56.8 54.8	19.2 19.8 18.8	1.9 1.9 1.8	2.6 2.6 2.5	1.0 1.1 1.0	77.7 75.7 74.7	-2.1 -2.0 -1.0	-1.4 -1.7 -1.7	58.7 57.4 56.7	19.0 18.3 18.0	1.9 1.9 1.8	2,7 2,6 2,6	1.0 1.0 1.0
	Oct 12P	71.5	53.8	17.7	1.8	2.4	1.0	74.4	-0.3	-1.1	56.6	17.8	1.8	2,6	1.0
South 995) 996) 997) 998) 999)	Annual averages	BCKF 166.3 148.2 105.4 84.8 76.2	124.1 110.3 79.0 63.0 56.5	42.3 38.0 26.4 21.8 19.7	6.9 6.2 4.4 3.5 3.1	9.3 8.3 5.9 4.7 4.2	3.9 3.5 2.5 2.0 1.8	163.5 145.6 104.3 84.0 75.3	::	::	122.7 109.0 78.4 62.5 56.0	40.8 36.7 25.9 21.5 19.4	6.8 6.1 4.3 3.5 3.1	9.2 8.2 5.8 4.7 4.2	3.8 3.4 2.4 2.0 1.8
999	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	68.8 68.8 68.2	50.7 50.5 50.4	18.1 18.3 17.8	2.8 2.8 2.8	3.8 3.8 3.8	1.7 1.7 1.6	71.6 70.3 68.1	-1.1 -1.3 -2.2	-1.1 -1.0 -1.5	53.2 52.1 50.3	18.4 18.2 17.8	2.9 2.9 2.8	4 _{.0} 3 _{.9} 3 _{.8}	1.7 1.7 1.6
000	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	75.2 74.3 70.6	55.4 54.6 51.9	19.8 19.7 18.7	3.1 3.1 2.9	4.1 4.1 3.9	1.8 1.8 1.7	66.5 66.8 65.6	-1.6 0.3 -1.2	-1.7 -1.2 -0.8	49.2 49.3 48.4	17.3 17.5 17.2	2.7 2.8 2.7	3 ₇ 3 ₇ 3 ₆	1.6 1.6 1.6
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	65.7 62.4 59.5	48.8 46.5 44.5	16.9 15.9 15.0	2.7 2.6 2.4	3.6 3.5 3.3	1.6 1.5 1.4	64.2 64.0 63.0	-1.4 -0.2 -1.0	-0.8 -0.9 -0.9	47.4 47.0 46.4	16.8 17.0 16.6	2.6 2.6 2.6	35 35 35	1.5 1.6 1.5
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14 R	59.2 59.1 57.3	43.7 43.3 42.2	15.5 15.8 15.1	2.4 2.4 2.4	3.3 3.2 3.1	1.4 1.4 1.4	61.1 59.8 58.8	-1.9 -1.3 -1.0	-1.0 -1.4 -1.4	45.3 44.5 43.9	15.8 15.3 14.9	2.5 2.5 2.4	3,4 3,3 3,3	
	Oct 12P	55.7	41.2	14.4	2.3	3.1	1.3	58.4	-0.4	-0.9	43.6	14.8	2.4	33	1.4
995) 996) 997) 998)	Annual averages	VASR 1926.2 1740.4 1299.1 1093.6 1013.5	1461.6 1316.7 989.2 830.3 770.9	464.5 423.6 309.9 263.3 242.7	8.0 7.2 5.3 4.5 4.1	10.8 9.8 7.3 6.1 5.7	4.4 3.9 2.9 2.4 2.2	1897.7 1713.1 1285.7 1083.1 1002.8	::	::	1447.7 1303.5 981.6 824.4 764.8	449.9 409.6 304.1 258.7 238.0	7.8 7.1 5.3 4.4 4.1	10.7 9.7 7.3 6.1 5.6	4.2 3.8 2.8 2.4 2.1
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	939.5 924.8 919.6	709.5 701.6 703.0	229.9 223.2 216.5	3.8 3.8 3.7	5.2 5.2 5.2	2.1 2.0 2.0	967.1 958.4 940.9	-9.5 -8.7 -17.5	-9.2 -7.4 -11.9	737.2 729.4 715.1	229.9 229.0 225.8	3.9 3.9 3.8	5,4 5,4 5,3	2.1 2.1 2.0
	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	993.6 986.0 958.8	758.0 750.9 730.7	235.6 235.1 228.1	4.0 4.0 3.9	5.6 5.5 5.4	2.1 2.1 2.1	934.1 929.9 916.5	-6.8 -4.2 -13.4	-11.0 -9.5 -8.1	710.1 706.4 696.6	224.0 223.5 219.9	3.8 3.8 3.7	5.2 5.2 5.1	2.0 2.0 2.0
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	917.4 890.0 864.0	700.1 680.4 659.8	217.3 209.5 204.2	3.7 3.6 3.5	5.2 5.0 4.9	2.0 1.9 1.8	897.7 891.2 877.4	-18.8 -6.5 -13.8	-12.1 -12.9 -13.0	683.2 677.2 666.5	214.5 214.0 210.9	3.6 3.6 3.6	5.0 5.0 4.9	1.9 1.9 1.9
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14 R	866.0 866.5 835.1	652.7 647.7 627.3	213.3 218.8 207.8	3.5 3.5 3.4	4.8 4.8 4.6	1.9 2.0 1.9	858.2 843.1 835.0	-19.2 -15.1 -8.1	-13.2 -16.0 -14.1	653.5 644.3 638.4	204.7 198.8 196.6	3.5 3.4 3.4	4.8 4.8 4.7	1.8 1.8 1.8
	Oct 12P	808.2	611.7	196.6	3.3	4.5	1.8	837.3	2.3	-7.0	640.2	197.1	3.4	4.7	1.8

UNEMPLOYMENT C.11

	NOTSEAS	SONALLY A	DJUSTED				SEASON	ALLY ADJUS	STEDb					
	CLAIMAN	T COUNT		RATEa			CLAIMAN'	T COUNT				RATEa		
Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Vales 995) 996) Annual 997) averages 998) 999)	BCKI 107.8 102.7 80.3 69.8 64.9	83.4 79.2 62.4 54.0 50.2	24.4 23.5 17.9 15.8 14.7	DPAT 8.6 8.1 6.5 5.6 5.2	11.9 11.4 9.1 7.8 7.2	4.4 4.1 3.2 2.9 2.7	DPBE 106.1 100.9 79.3 69.0 64.2	::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	82.5 78.3 61.9 53.5 49.8	23.6 22.6 17.5 15.5 14.4	DPBP 8.4 8.0 6.4 5.6 5.2	11.8 11.3 9.0 7.8 7.1	4.2 3.9 3.2 2.8 2.6
999 Oct 14	58.5	45.1	13.4	4.7	6.5	2.5	61.2	-0.4	-0.7	47.5	13.7	4.9	6.8	2.5
Nov 11	58.6	45.6	13.1	4.7	6.5	2.4	60.6	-0.6	-0.3	47.1	13.5	4.9	6.7	2.5
Dec 9	58.7	46.0	12.7	4.7	6.6	2.3	59.5	-1.1	-0.7	46.2	13.3	4.8	6.6	2.4
000 Jan 13	64.4	50.1	14.4	5.2	7.2	2.6	59.3	-0.2	-0.6	45.9	13.4	4.8	6.6	2.5
Feb 10	63.5	49.2	14.3	5.1	7.0	2.6	59.0	-0.3	-0.5	45.6	13.4	4.7	6.5	2.5
Mar 9	61.8	48.0	13.7	5.0	6.9	2.5	58.4	-0.6	-0.4	45.2	13.2	4.7	6.5	2.4
Apr 13	59.2	45.9	13.3	4.8	6.6	2.4	57.6	-0.8	-0.6	44.6	13.0	4.6	6.4	2.4
May 11	56.7	44.3	12.4	4.6	6.3	2.3	57.7	0.1	-0.4	44.5	13.2	4.6	6.4	2.4
Jun 8	55.4	43.1	12.2	4.5	6.2	2.2	57.1	-0.6	-0.4	44.2	12.9	4.6	6.3	2.4
Jul 13	57.0	43.4	13.6	4.6	6.2	2.5	56.8	-0.3	-0.3	43.9	12.9	4.6	6.3	2.4
Aug 10	57.6	43.5	14.1	4.6	6.2	2.6	56.2	-0.6	-0.5	43.7	12.5	4.5	6.3	2.3
Sep 14 R	55.5	42.4	13.1	4.5	6.1	2.4	56.3	0.1	-0.3	43.8	12.5	4.5	6.3	2.3
Oct 12P	54.0	41.7	12.3	4.3	6.0	2.3	56.7	0.4	0.0	44.1	12.6	4.6	6.3	2.3
Scotland 1995) 1996) Annual 1997) averages 1998) 1999)	203.5 195.1 159.6 141.5 133.8	156.3 149.3 123.5 108.5 103.1	47.2 45.7 36.0 32.9 30.7	8.1 7.8 6.5 5.9 5.5	11.3 11.1 9.4 8.4 7.9	4.1 4.0 3.2 2.9 2.7	DPBF 198.1 189.7 156.1 138.2 130.4		::	153.4 146.5 121.5 106.6 101.1	44.7 43.3 34.6 31.6 29.3	7.9 7.6 6.4 5.7 5.4	11.1 10.9 9.2 8.2 7.7	3.9 3.8 3.1 2.8 2.6
999 Oct 14	121.1	93.6	27.5	5.0	7.2	2.4	125.9	-1.6	-0.5	97.5	28.4	5.2	7.5	2.5
Nov 11	120.0	93.0	27.0	4.9	7.1	2.4	125.1	-0.8	-0.6	96.8	28.3	5.1	7.4	2.5
Dec 9	119.8	93.5	26.4	4.9	7.2	2.3	123.9	-1.2	-1.2	95.8	28.1	5.1	7.3	2.5
000 Jan 13	134.0	104.1	29.9	5.5	8.0	2.7	123.8	-0.1	-0.7	95.8	28.0	5.1	7.3	2.5
Feb 10	133.5	103.2	30.3	5.5	7.9	2.7	123.9	0.1	-0.4	95.7	28.2	5.1	7.3	2.5
Mar 9	130.6	101.0	29.6	5.4	7.7	2.6	122.5	-1.4	-0.5	94.7	27.8	5.0	7.2	2.5
Apr 13	123.6	95.8	27.9	5.1	7.3	2.5	119.7	-2.8	-1.4	92.7	27.0	4.9	7.1	2.4
May 11	120.6	93.7	26.9	5.0	7.2	2.4	118.6	-1.1	-1.8	91.6	27.0	4.9	7.0	2.4
Jun 8	117.3	90.7	26.6	4.8	6.9	2.4	116.3	-2.3	-2.1	90.2	26.1	4.8	6.9	2.3
Jul 13	121.9	92.4	29.6	5.0	7.1	2.6	113.6	-2.7	-2.0	88.7	24.9	4.7	6.8	22
Aug 10	120.8	91.0	29.8	5.0	7.0	2.7	112.1	-1.5	-2.2	87.6	24.5	4.6	6.7	22
Sep 14 R	109.7	84.2	25.5	4.5	6.4	2.3	111.8	-0.3	-1.5	87.0	24.8	4.6	6.7	22
Oct 12P	106.5	82.4	24.1	4.4	6.3	2.1	111.9	0.1	-0.6	86.9	25.0	4.6	6.7	22
Northern Ireland 1995) 1996) Annual 1997) averages 1998) 1999)	88.2 84.2 63.5 57.5 50.8	68 7 65.0 49.9 44.8 39.3	19.5 19.1 13.5 12.6 11.5	11.3 10.8 8.1 7.3 6.5	15.1 14.5 11.2 10.1 9.0	5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3	87.8 83.8 63.4 57.5 50.7	:		68.6 64.9 49.9 44.8 39.3	19.3 18.9 13.5 12.6 11.4	DPBR 11.2 10.7 8.1 7.3 6.5	15.1 14.5 11.2 10.1 9.0	5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3
999 Oct 14	45.9	35.3	10.6	5.9	8.1	3.1	46.6	-1.0	-1.0	36.0	10.6	6.0	8.3	3.1
Nov 11	43.7	33.8	9.9	5.6	7.8	2.9	45.8	-0.8	-0.9	35.1	10.7	5.9	8.1	3.1
Dec 9	42.5	33.1	9.4	5.5	7.6	2.7	44.9	-0.9	-0.9	34.3	10.6	5.8	7.9	3.1
000 Jan 13	44.4	34.5	9.9	5.7	7.9	2.9	44.2	-0.7	-0.8	33.7	10.5	5.7	7.7	3.1
Feb 10	44.0	34.1	10.0	5.7	7.8	2.9	43.8	-0.4	-0.7	33.2	10.6	5.6	7.6	3.1
Mar 9	43.2	33.5	9.7	5.5	7.7	2.8	43.2	-0.6	-0.6	32.9	10.3	5.6	7.6	3.0
Apr 13	41.8	32.3	9.5	5.4	7.4	2.8	42.5	-0.7	-0.6	32.2	10.3	5.5	7.4	3.0
May 11	40.9	31.5	9.4	5.3	7.2	2.7	42.5	0.0	-0.4	32.1	10.4	5.5	7.4	3.0
Jun 8	40.6	31.0	9.6	5.2	7.1	2.8	41.8	-0.7	-0.5	31.9	9.9	5.4	7.3	2.9
Jul 13	43.8	32.2	11.6	5.6	7.4	3.4	40.8	-1.0	-0.6	31.3	9.5	5.2	7.2	2.8
Aug 10	44.1	32.1	12.0	5.7	7.4	3.5	40.3	-0.5	-0.7	30.9	9.4	5.2	7.1	2.7
Sep 14 R	42.4	31.4	11.0	5.5	7.2	3.2	40.7	0.4	-0.4	31.0	9.7	5.2	7.1	2.8
Oct 12P	40.6	30.6	10.0	5.2	7.0	2.9	41.3	0.6	0.2	31.3	10.0	5.3	7.2	2.9

S38 Labour Market trends December 2000

a 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-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) at mid-1999 for 1999 and 2000 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see *Employment Gazette*, December 1990, p608 for the historical list of discontinuities taken into account, and pS16 of the April 1994 issue). It also takes into account the effect of the change in benefit eligibility rules introduced with Jobseeker's Allowance (see *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000 pp219-24). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over.

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

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

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UNITED KINGDOM —			Allag							18	3-24			
	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	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	GEYV	400.7	000.0	GEYX			GEYZ	GEZA			GEZC		(1)	GEZI
1998 Oct 8	1271.8	468.7	223.0	228.9	167.5	27.6	183.8	309.7	156.8	65.4	49.5	27.5	12.3	10.
Nov 12	1271.9	493.0	218.2	218.6	164.4	26.9	177.7	299.8	158.5	64.1	46.4	22.2	10.3	8.
Dec 10	1282.7	508.2	222.0	213.8	165.0	26.4	173.9	296.8	160.5	64.6	45.1	19.1	8.9	7.
1999 Jan 14	1374.6	552.1	249.8	229.8	170.7	24.9	172.2	324.6	176.3	71.9	52.0	17.7	7.5	6.
Feb 11	1366.1	535.9	267.6	225.4	169.3	24.7	168.0	323.0	175.0	76.1	51.3	15.0	6.4	5.
Mar 11	1333.1	503.4	273.4	224.1	167.8	24.9	164.3	312.2	164.6	78.1	51.6	13.1	5.7	4.
Apr 8	1307.8	498.0	251.2	230.0	167.2	25.1	161.3	297.5	156.1	71.1	54.2	12.0	5.4	4.
May 13	1262.4	463.6	245.8	231.6	164.3	25.5	157.1	286.5	146.1	71.7	54.5	10.9	5.0	3.
Jun 10	1231.9	451.9	234.2	230.1	161.8	25.6	153.8	278.8	143.9	67.6	54.2	10.2	4.7	2.
Jul 8	1251.4	493.4	230.1	217.7	159.6	24.8	150.6	303.1	175.4	65.1	50.1	10.1	4.1	2.
Aug 12	1251.2	512.4	219.2	217.9	155.4	24.1	146.3	311.9	188.2	61.7	50.5	9.4	3.7	2.
Sep 9	1212.1	492.8	213.2	211.0	152.1	24.3	143.1	298.2	179.9	60.2	47.4	8.8	3.6	1.
Oct 14	1153.3	460.1	214.3	194.4	146.4	24.7	138.1	272.8	159.2	64.2	40.2	7.7	3.4	1 1 1
Nov 11	1136.1	463.6	210.1	185.9	141.9	24.3	134.6	263.2	154.4	63.3	37.5	6.7	3.0	
Dec 9	1130.4	465.6	211.8	181.0	138.9	24.1	133.1	257.7	151.0	63.4	36.0	6.2	2.8	
2000 Jan 13	1225.7	512.2	236.7	201.7	140.9	22.4	134.2	288.7	166.2	70.5	44.3	6.6	2.7	1.00
Feb 10	1216.9	500.2	247.3	200.3	137.3	22.1	131.8	291.5	167.4	72.2	44.7	6.3	2.5	
Mar 9	1185.2	472.6	249.0	200.2	133.8	22.2	129.6	282.5	158.0	72.7	45.0	6.0	2.4	
Apr 13	1134.1	449.9	225.1	203.4	128.9	22.5	126.8	263.1	144.5	65.7	46.6	5.6	2.4	0.0
May 11	1100.4	423.5	221.0	204.5	126.1	22.9	125.4	251.6	132.9	65.6	46.9	5.5	2.5	
Jun 8	1069.7	412.1	210.2	200.7	123.3	23.1	123.4	245.0	131.1	61.7	46.1	5.5	2.5	
Jul 13	1081.7	449.5	205.4	185.5	121.1	22.3	120.1	267.4	161.0	58.2	41.7	5.9	2.4	0
Aug 10	1082.0	469.4	193.9	182.5	119.0	21.8	117.2	273.3	171.7	54.1	41.2	5.8	2.3	
Sep 14	1036.0	447.2	189.4	169.4	116.0	22.2	113.9	258.7	163.0	53.7	35.7	5.8	2.4	
Oct 12	1003.2	430.8	189.8	160.0	111.7	22.2	110.9	241.7	148.5	56.7	31.0	5.0	2.3	0
Male 1998 Oct 8	GEZG 966.0	332.5	165.1	GEZI 179.4	133.7	29.9	GEZK 155.5	GEZL 214.2	105.3	45.1	GEZN 35.8	20.0	13.1	GEZ 8
Nov 12 Dec 10	972.0 987.4	356.8 376.3	160.8 162.8	172.0 167.8	131.9 133.0	29.1 28.4	150.6 147.5	209.7 210.6	109.1 113.8	44.3 44.5	33.6 32.7	16.3 14.0	10.9 9.3	8 6 5
1999 Jan 14	1054.6	406.7	184.8	178.9	138.0	26.9	146.1	229.4	124.1	50.0	37.2	12.9	7.9	5
Feb 11	1046.8	392.5	199.7	175.0	137.0	26.7	142.6	228.1	122.7	53.6	36.7	10.9	6.7	4
Mar 11	1023.9	368.3	207.0	173.0	136.1	26.9	139.5	221.3	115.5	56.0	36.6	9.5	5.9	3
Apr 8	1001.2	361.1	190.5	177.0	135.7	27.2	136.9	210.5	109.5	51.1	38.1	8.7	5.6	3 2 2
May 13	972.1	341.2	184.8	179.0	133.6	27.5	133.5	203.5	103.5	51.1	38.6	7.9	5.1	
Jun 10	947.0	330.6	175.5	178.6	131.6	27.7	130.6	197.0	101.0	47.9	38.7	7.3	4.8	
Jul 8	948.2	349.3	172.0	169.3	129.7	27.2	127.9	207.5	116.8	45.8	35.8	7.2	4.3	1 1 1
Aug 12	938.4	355.7	163.8	168.8	126.0	26.7	124.1	211.0	123.7	43.5	35.7	6.6	3.8	
Sep 9	913.6	346.5	158.7	163.9	123.1	26.8	121.4	202.8	119.6	42.2	33.6	6.1	3.7	
Oct 14	875.0	329.2	158.1	151.8	118.8	27.0	117.2	187.2	108.0	44.2	28.6	5.4	3.5	1
Nov 11	865.9	335.9	155.1	145.1	115.5	26.5	114.4	182.6	106.6	43.6	26.7	4.7	3.1	0
Dec 9	868.1	344.5	156.2	141.1	113.2	26.1	113.1	181.7	107.3	43.6	25.6	4.4	2.9	0
2000 Jan 13	938.8	378.8	175.2	156.0	114.8	24.4	114.0	203.4	117.7	48.9	31.3	4.7	2.7	0.
Feb 10	929.9	367.0	184.4	154.9	111.7	24.0	112.0	204.9	117.3	50.9	31.6	4.4	2.5	
Mar 9	906.5	345.4	188.0	154.3	108.8	24.1	110.0	198.7	110.3	52.1	31.6	4.2	2.4	
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	868.2 844.2 819.0	329.6 311.6 301.5	170.0 166.1 157.3	156.3 157.7 155.6	104.8 102.3 99.8	24.5 24.7 25.0	107.5 106.5 104.9	185.3 178.0 172.7	101.4 94.2 92.3	46.8 46.4 43.3	32.6 33.1 32.7	3.9 3.9 3.9	2.4 2.4 2.5	O. O.
Jul 13	815.5	318.0	153.7	144.1	97.8	24.5	101.9	182.3	107.5	40.8	29.6	4.1	2.5	0.
Aug 10	809.1	327.1	145.1	141.4	96.1	24.2	99.4	184.9	113.3	38.1	29.1	4.0	2.4	0.
Sep 14	780.3	317.2	140.8	132.0	93.6	24.4	96.7	176.3	109.2	37.5	25.3	4.0	2.5	0.
Oct 12	761.8	311.5	140.4	125.5	90.3	24.2	94.2	166.7	101.8	39.0	22.0	3.5	2.3	0.
Female	GEZR			GEZT			GEZV	GEZW			GEZY			GEY
1998 Oct 8	305.8	136.2	58.0	49.5	33.8	20.3	28.3	95.6	51.5	20.2	13.7	7.5	10.6	2.
Nov 12	299.9	136.2	57.4	46.6	32.5	19.9	27.1	90.1	49.4	19.8	12.8	5.9	8.9	2.
Dec 10	295.3	131.9	59.2	46.0	31.9	19.7	26.4	86.1	46.7	20.2	12.4	5.1	8.0	1.
999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	320.0 319.3 309.2	145.4 143.4 135.1	65.0 67.8 66.4	50.9 50.4 51.1	32.7 32.3 31.8	18.4 18.1 18.3	26.0 25.3 24.8	95.2 94.9 91.0	52.2 52.3 49.1	21.9 22.5 22.1	14.7 14.6 15.1	4.7 4.1 3.5	6.7 5.8 5.2	1. 1.
Apr 8	306.6	137.0	60.7	53.1	31.5	18.2	24.4	87.1	46.6	20.0	16.1	3.3	5.0	1.
May 13	290.3	122.4	60.9	52.6	30.7	18.7	23.6	83.0	42.5	20.6	15.9	3.0	4.7	0.
Jun 10	284.9	121.3	58.8	51.4	30.2	18.8	23.2	81.8	42.8	19.8	15.5	2.9	4.5	0.
Jul 8	303.2	144.1	58.1	48.4	29.9	17.3	22.7	95.7	58.5	19.3	14.3	2.9	3.7	0.
Aug 12	312.7	156.7	55.5	49.1	29.4	16.5	22.1	100.9	64.5	18.2	14.8	2.8	3.3	
Sep 9	298.6	146.3	54.5	47.1	29.0	17.0	21.7	95.4	60.3	18.0	13.8	2.7	3.4	
Oct 14	278.3	131.0	56.2	42.7	27.7	17.4	20.8	85.5	51.2	20.0	11.6	2.3	3.2	0.
Nov 11	270.2	127.7	55.0	40.8	26.4	17.3	20.3	80.7	47.8	19.8	10.8	2.0	2.9	
Dec 9	262.3	121.1	55.6	39.9	25.7	17.4	19.9	76.0	43.7	19.8	10.4	1.7	2.7	
2000 Jan 13	286.9	133.4	61.5	45.7	26.2	16.1	20.1	85.3	48.4	21.6	13.0	1.9	2.6	0.
Feb 10	287.0	133.3	62.9	45.4	25.6	15.8	19.8	86.7	50.1	21.3	13.1	1.8	2.4	0.
Mar 9	278.7	127.3	60.9	45.9	25.0	16.0	19.6	83.8	47.7	20.7	13.4	1.7	2.4	0.
Apr 13	265.9	120.3	55.1	47.1	24.1	16.3	19.3	77.7	43.0	18.9	14.0	1.6	2.4	0.
May 11	256.2	111.9	54.9	46.8	23.8	16.7	18.9	73.6	38.7	19.3	13.8	1.7	2.5	0.
Jun 8	250.7	110.6	52.9	45.2	23.5	16.8	18.6	72.4	38.8	18.4	13.3	1.7	2.5	0.
Jul 13	266.2	131.5	51.8	41.4	23.3	15.6	18.2	85.1	53.6	17.4	12.1	1.8	24	0.
Aug 10	272.9	142.3	48.9	41.1	22.9	14.9	17.8	88.4	58.3	16.0	12.1	1.8	22	0.
Sep 14	255.7	130.0	48.6	37.4	22.4	15.5	17.3	82.4	53.8	16.2	10.5	1.8	24	0.
Oct 12	241.4	119.3	49.4	34.5	21.5	15.8	16.7	75.0	46.7	17.6	9.0	1.5	2.3	0.

Note: Only computerised claims are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis. These figures therefore differ in total from those given in Table C.11. The latter include clerically processed claims which currently amount to less than 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

An occasional supplementary analysis by age and duration of the full claimant count, including the 6,000 clerical claims, for October 2000, is available on request from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline or via the website www.statistics.gov.uk.

Claimant count by age and duration C.12

UNITED			25-49							50	and over			
KINGDOM —		Up to 13	Over 13 weeks and up to 6	Over 6 and up to 12	Over 12 and up to 24	Per cent claiming over 12	All over 24		Up to 13	Over 13 weeks and up to 6	Over 6 and up to 12	Over 12 and up to 24	Per cent claiming over 12	All over24
All	GEZF	weeks	months	IACM	months	_months _	IACS	IACY	weeks	months	IACB	months .	months	IADH
1998 Oct 8	737.3	241.9	124.5	142.9	108.9	30.9	119.1	211.8	59.8	31.2	35.6	31.0	40.2	54.1
Nov 12	743.5	258.0	121.8	137.4	110.5	30.5	115.9	215.5	66.0	30.7	34.1	31.6	39.3	53.1
Dec 10	754.6	268.4	124.1	134.4	113.6	30.2	114.1	218.1	68.5	31.5	33.6	32.2	38.8	52.3
999 Jan 14	804.2	290.9	139.0	141.5	119.4	28.9	113.3	230.6	73.1	36.3	35.5	33.6	37.1	52.0
Feb 11	796.4	277.7	149.0	138.3	120.3	29.1	111.1	229.3	69.3	39.9	35.1	33.9	37.1	51.2
Mar 11	778.4	259.6	152.1	136.8	120.8	29.5	109.1	225.3	65.3	40.7	35.0	33.9	37.4	50.4
Apr 8	768.5	260.3	140.7	139.3	120.8	29.7	107.4	225.5	68.7	37.1	35.6	34.3	37.3	49.8
May 13	743.6	242.4	135.9	140.4	119.8	30.2	105.2	216.5	63.4	35.1	35.8	33.5	37.9	48.7
Jun 10	726.5	235.5	129.7	139.6	118.6	30.5	103.1	211.7	61.6	33.8	35.4	32.9	38.2	47.9
Jul 8	724.9	246.0	127.7	132.9	117.1	30.1	101.2	209.1	61.7	34.3	33.8	32.4	37.9	46.9
Aug 12	719.2	252.0	122.0	132.7	114.2	29.5	98.3	206.3	62.3	32.7	33.6	31.8	37.6	45.9
Sep 9	700.0	243.8	118.5	129.6	111.9	29.7	96.1	201.6	60.2	32.1	32.9	31.3	37.9	45.1
Oct 14	671.0	231.2	117.3	121.7	108.2	29.9	92.6	196.3	59.5	30.8	31.6	30.5	37.9	43.9
Nov 11	663.9	236.3	115.0	117.1	105.3	29.5	90.3	196.1	62.7	30.1	30.4	29.8	37.2	43.1
Dec 9	663.9	240.5	116.5	114.4	103.3	29.0	89.2	196.0	63.9	30.3	29.9	29.3	36.7	42.7
2000 Jan 13	713.8	265.8	129.1	124.1	104.6	27.3	90.	208.8	69.3	34.6	32.5	29.6	34.7	42.9
Feb 10	703.5	254.6	135.1	122.9	101.9	27.1	88.9	205.6	65.3	37.3	32.0	29.0	34.5	42.0
Mar 9	685.6	240.3	136.2	122.5	99.1	27.2	87.5	200.8	61.3	37.5	32.0	28.6	34.8	41.3
Apr 13	660.2	231.6	123.9	123.7	95.5	27.4	85.	195.4	61.7	33.1	32.3	27.8	35.0	40.5
May 11	644.0	220.7	120.8	124.4	93.4	27.7	84.8	190.0	59.0	31.6	32.3	27.1	35.3	40.0
Jun 8	626.3	213.9	115.1	122.4	91.3	27.9	83.5	184.2	56.7	30.4	31.4	26.4	35.7	39.3
Jul 13	620.6	222.4	113.6	113.8	89.6	27.5	81.2	180.3	56.4	30.8	29.1	25.6	35.4	38.3
Aug 10	617.1	230.1	108.1	111.7	88.1	27.1	79.2	178.3	58.1	29.2	28.6	25.0	35.0	37.5
Sep 14	593.8	220.2	105.3	105.6	85.8	27.4	76.9	171.2	55.0	28.1	27.2	24.4	35.6	36.5
Oct 12	580.1	216.7	104.4	101.4	82.9	27.2	74.7	169.3	56.3	26.9	26.7	23.7	35.1	35.7
Male 1998 Oct 8	587.2	179.5	96.7	1ACN 117.0	90.6	33.0	103.4	1ACW 157.4	42.1	22.1	IADC 26.1	23.0	42.6	1ADI 44.1
Nov 12	594.2	194.6	93.9	113.0	92.0	32.4	100.8	160.7	47.2	21.7	25.0	23.5	41.6	43.3
Dec 10	606.0	206.7	95.0	110.2	94.9	32.0		163.2	49.6	22.4	24.5	24.1	40.9	42.7
1999 Jan 14	643.8	222.7	107.4	115.4	99.8	30.8	98.6	172.5	53.0	26.0	25.8	25.2	39.2	42.4
Feb 11	637.3	211.6	115.9	112.4	100.7	31.0	96.6	171.5	50.1	28.7	25.5	25.4	39.1	41.7
Mar 11	624.1	197.6	119.9	110.7	101.1	31.4	94.8	168.6	47.1	29.7	25.3	25.4	39.5	41.1
Apr 8	613.3	195.3	111.0	112.6	101.1	31.7	93.3	168.0	48.7	27.1	25.8	25.8	39.5	40.6
May 13	597.2	185.1	106.6	113.7	100.4	32.1	91.4	162.4	45.8	25.4	26.2	25.2	40.0	39.7
Jun 10	583.1	179.2	101.4	113.4	99.5	32.4	89.5	158.4	44.1	24.4	26.0	24.8	40.3	39.0
Jul 8	577.1	183.3	99.8	108.1	98.1	32.2	87.8	155.5	43.2	24.7	24.9	24.4	40.3	38.3
Aug 12	567.5	183.6	95.3	107.9	95.5	31.8	85.2	152.1	42.8	23.4	24.5	23.9	40.3	37.4
Sep 9	554.6	179.7	92.4	105.7	93.4	31.9	83.3	149.0	41.9	22.8	24.0	23.5	40.5	36.7
Oct 14	534.3	173.1	91.0	99.5	90.4	31.9	80.3	146.0	42.3	21.8	23.1	23.0	40.3	35.8
Nov 11	530.0	178.8	89.1	95.7	88.2	31.4	78.2	146.0	44.7	21.4	22.1	22.6	39.6	35.2
Dec 9	532.9	185.4	90.0	93.4	86.6	30.8	77,4	146.2	46.0	21.6	21.6	22.1	39.0	34.9
2000 Jan 13	571.3	204.6	100.0	100.7	87.7	29.0	78.2	155.7	50.1	24.8	23.5	22.3	36.8	35.0
Feb 10	562.4	195.0	105.3	99.7	85.4	28.9	77.1	153.2	47.2	26.8	23.2	21.8	36.6	34.2
Mar 9	548.9	183.7	107.4	99.1	83.0	28.9	75.8	149.6	44.0	27.2	23.3	21.5	36.9	33.6
Apr 13	528.3	176.9	97.7	99.8	79.9	29.1	74.0	145.8	44.4	24.1	23.4	20.9	37.0	33.0
May 11	516.0	168.9	95.0	100.6	78.0	29.4	73.4	141.8	42.2	23.0	23.6	20.3	37.3	32.6
Jun 8	501.1	162.9	90.3	99.3	76.2	29.6	72.3	137.1	40.3	21.9	23.0	19.7	37.8	32.1
Jul 13	492.2	165.7	89.0	92.6	74.6	29.4	70.3	133.3	39.3	22.3	21.4	19.1	37.8	31.3
Aug 10	485.9	168.6	84.7	90.8	73.3	29.2	68.5	130.8	39.8	20.8	20.9	18.7	37.7	30.6
Sep 14	470.6	164.4	82.1	86.3	71.3	29.3	66.5	126.4	38.5	19.9	20.0	18.3	38.0	29.8
Oct 12	462.6	164.6	81.2	83.2	69.0	28.9	64.7	125.8	40.0	19.1	19.7	17.8	37.3	29.2
Female 1998 Oct 8 Nov 12	150.1 149.3	62.5 63.3	27.8 27.9	25.9 24.4	18.3 18.5	22.6 22.5	15.7 15.2	54.4 54.8	17.7 18.9	9.1 9.0	9.5 9.1	8.0 8.1	33.2 32.7	10.1 9.8
Dec 10 1999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	148.5 160.3 159.2 154.3	61.7 68.2 66.1 62.0	29.1 31.6 33.0 32.2	24.2 26.1 25.9 26.1	18.7 19.5 19.7 19.7	22.6 21.4 21.5 22.0	14.9 14.8 14.5 14.3	54.9 58.1 57.8 56.6	20.1 19.2 18.2	9.1 10.3 11.1 11.1	9.1 9.7 9.6 9.6	8.2 8.4 8.5 8.5	32.5 31.0 31.0 31.4	9.7 9.6 9.4 9.3
Apr 8	155.3	65.0	29.7	26.8	19.7	21.8	14.1	57.4	20.0	10.0	9.8	8.5	30.8	9.2
May 13	146.4	57.3	29.3	26.7	19.4	22.6	13.8	54.1	17.6	9.7	9.6	8.3	31.8	8.9
Jun 10	143.4	56.2	28.2	26.2	19.2	22.8	13.6	53.3	17.6	9.4	9.4	8.1	31.8	8.8
Jul 8	147.8	62.7	27.9	24.8	19.0	21.9	13.4	53.6	18.4	9.6	8.9	8.0	31.1	8.7
Aug 12	151.7	68.4	26.7	24.8	18.7	20.9	13.0	54.2	19.5	9.3	9.1	7.9	30.2	8.5
Sep 9	145.4	64.1	26.1	23.9	18.5	21.5	12.8	52.6	18.3	9.3	8.9	7.8	30.6	8.3
Oct 14	136.7	58.1	26.3	22.2	17.8	22.0	12.3	50.3	17.2	9.0	8.5	7.5	31.0	8.1
Nov 11	133.8	57.5	25.9	21.4	17.1	21.8	12.0	50.2	18.0	8.7	8.3	7.3	30.2	7.9
Dec 9	131.0	55.1	26.5	21.0	16.7	21.7	11.8	49.8	17.9	8.7	8.2	7.2	30.1	7.8
2000 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	142.5 141.1 136.7	61.2 59.6 56.6	29.0 29.8	23.4 23.3 23.5	16.9 16.5 16.1	20.3 20.1 20.3	12.0 11.8 11.7	53.1 52.3 51.2	19.2 18.1 17.4	9.8 10.6 10.3	9.0 8.8 8.8	7.3 7.2 7.1	28.5 28.5 28.8	7.8 7.7 7.6
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	131.9 128.0 125.2	54.8 51.7 51.0	26.2 25.8	23.9 23.8 23.1	15.6 15.4 15.1	20.5 20.8 21.0	11.5 11.3 11.2	49.6 48.2 47.0	17.3 16.8 16.4	9.0 8.6 8.4	8.9 8.8 8.4	6.9 6.7 6.6	29.1 29.3 29.4	7.5 7.4 7.2
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	128.3 131.3 123.2	56.7 61.5 55.8	24.5 23.4	21.2 20.9 19.4	15.0 14.8 14.5	20.2 19.4 20.2	11.0 10.7 10.4	46.9 47.4 44.8	17.1 18.3 16.5	8.6 8.4 8.2	7.7 7.6 7.2	6.4 6.3 6.1	28.8 27.8 28.6	7.0 6.9 6.7
Oct 12	117.5	52.1	23.2	18.2	14.0	20.4	10.4	43.5	16.4	7.8	6.9	5.9	28.6	6.5

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

C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration Government Office Regions as at October 12 2000

Duration of claims	Male				Female				Male				Female			
inweeks	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All agesa	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST								-3	SOUTH W	/FST		- agoo				ayes"
13 or less	7,650	10,688	2,888	21,689	2,960	2,533	784	6,606	5,937	10,425	3,012	19,693	2,777	3,660	1,378	0.00
Over 13 and up to 26	2,973	4,872	1,288	9,230	1,189	1,144	344	2,743	1,722	4,291	1,320	7,366	778	1,328	538	8,08
26 and up to 52	1,947	5,682	1,393	9,067	719	1,004	342	2,086	877	4,021	1,193	6,103	367	916	415	2,68
52 and up to 104	236	4,626	1,268	6,131	93	666	316	1,076	93	2,906	930	3,932	47	679	366	1,70
Over104	20	4,888	2,290	7,198	3	593	345	941	11	2,416	1,430	3,857	5	423		1,09
Percent claiming over 52 we		30.9	39.0	25.0	1.9	21.2	31.0	15.0	1.2	22.1	29.9	19.0	1.3	15.7	344	77
All	12,826	30,756	C9,127	53,315	4,964	5,940	2,131	13,452	8,640	24,059	7,885	40,951	3,974	7,006	23.3 3,041	13.0 14,350
NORTH WEST						Til.			ENCL AND							
13 or less	14,200	20,683	4,481	40,130	6,080	5,822	1,729	14,200	ENGLANI 80,402	133,122	32,095	249,353	37,249	42,699	10.007	00.00
Over 13 and up to 26	5,554	10,416	2,151	18,299	2,292	2,379	825	5,606				111,910	13,901		13,367	96,37
26 and up to 52	3,285	10,946	2,329	16,641	1,260	1,971	728		30,571	65,316	15,244			18,788	6,304	39,55
52 and up to 104	462	8,473	2,017	10,954	210	1,465	604	4,018 2,281	17,525	66,805	15,721	100,379	7,384	14,976	5,655	28,26
Over104	33	7,413	3,241	10,687	23				2,703	55,269	14,069	72,066	1,224	11,448	4,795	17,48
Per cent claiming over 52 we		27.4	37.0	22.4		1,095	603	1,721	284	51,334	22,761	74,379	137	8,236	5,196	13,569
All	23,534	57,931	14,219	96,711	2.4 9,865	20.1 12,732	26.9 4,489	14.4 27,826	2.3 131,485	28.7 371,846	36.9 99,890	24.1 608,087	2.3 59,895	20.5 96,147	28.3 35,317	15. 195,24
												77			No.	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HU 13 or less		16,402	2,000	22 101	4770	4000	1510	11.001	WALES	0.000	0.004	40.000				
	11,258		3,930	32,181	4,772	4,623	1,548	11,391	6,771	9,038	2,234	18,336	2,815	2,581	875	6,493
Over 13 and up to 26	4,302	7,998	1,835	14,242	1,879	2,012	683	4,649	2,621	4,203	971	7,831	1,102	1,053	372	2,55
26 and up to 52	2,256	8,175	1,951	12,429	929	1,676	623	3,256	1,171	4,234	1,033	6,447	418	799	306	1,53
52 and up to 104	275	6,673	1,704	8,657	84	1,225	554	1,865	116	3,336	903	4,356	53	569	258	88
Over104	20	5,496	2,627	8,143	11	766	527	1,304	14	3,061	1,449	4,524	2	416	342	760
Percent claiming over 52 week		27.2	36.0	22.2	12	19.3	27.5	14.1	1.2	26.8	35.7	21.4	1.3	18.2	27.9	13.4
All	18,111	44,744	12,047	75,652	7,675	10,302	3,935	22,465	10,693	23,872	6,590	41,494	4,390	5,418	2,153	12,217
EAST MIDLANDS									SCOTLAN	ID.						
13 or less	6,744	10,365	2,844	20,217	3,217	3,606	1,296	8,350	10,933	17,817	4,564	24 250	4.444	E 404	4044	
Over 13 and up to 26	2,569	4,942	1,371	8,933	1,091	1,518	613	3,260	4,247	8,974		34,356	4,411	5,161	1,641	12,03
26 and up to 52	1,443	5,097	1,343	7,901	591	1,103	531	2,242			2,303	15,820	1,776	2,451	826	5,271
52 and up to 104	162				91	855			2,097	8,604	2,217	13,056	700	1,719	664	3,177
		3,995	1,160	5,320			380	1,327	156	6,978	2,013	9,160	58	1,295	597	1,963
Over 104	11	3,498	1,714	5,223	9	528	406	943	18	6,328	3,186	9,532	7	873	677	1,557
Per cent claiming over 52 wee		26.9	34.1	22.2	2.0	18.2	24.4	14.1	1.0	27.3	36.4	22.8	0.9	18.9	28.9	14.7
All	10,929	27,897	8,432	47,594	4,999	7,610	3,226	16,122	17,451	48,701	14,283	81,924	6,952	11,499	4,405	24,001
WEST MIDLANDS									GREAT BI	RITAIN						
13 or less	10,375	.15,293	4,029	30,132	4,786	4,774	1,677	11,555		159,977	38,893	302,045	44,475	50,441	15,883	114,896
Over 13 and up to 26	4,422	7,874	2,008	14,429	2,128	2,299	841	5,351	37,439	78,493	18,518	135,561	16,779	22,292	7,502	47,376
26 and up to 52	2,658	8,138	1,978	12,815	1,175	1,747	729	3,682	20,793	79,643	18,971	119,882	8,502	17,494	6,625	
52 and up to 104	535	7,374	1,897	9,810	238	1,382	611	2,234	2,975	65,583	16,985	85,582	1,335	13,312	5,650	32,974
Over104	76	7,979	3,194	11,249	27	1,190	769					88,435	146	9,525		20,329
Percent claiming over 52 wee		32.9	38.8	26.8	3.2	22.6		1,986	316	60,723	27,396		21	20.2	6,215	15,886
All	18,066						29.8	17.0	2.1	28.4	36.8	23.8			28.3	15.6
4II	18,066	46,658	13,106	78,435	8,354	11,392	4,627	24,808	159,629	444,419	120,763	731,505	71,237	113,064	41,875	231,461
EAST	10			9	7				NORTHER	N IRELAI	ND					
13 or less	5,584	10,138	2,901	18,896	2,859	3,709	1,329	8,182	3,701	4,585	1,073	9,408	2,202	1,708	491	4,417
Over 13 and up to 26	1,793	4,418	1,309	7,572	907	1,479	623	3,051	1,587	2,678	563	4,842	857	900	267	2,030
26 and up to 52	940	4,115	1,246	6,319	411	1,039	531	2,007	1,242	3,574	774	5,592	481	719	321	1,526
52 and up to 104	139	3,406	1,101	4,648	55	743	446	1,246	499	3,385	818	4,702	209	639	277	1,125
Over104	23	3,089	1,613	4,725	11	564	423	998	42	3,941	1,766	5,749	10	481	304	
Percent claiming over 52 wee		25.8	33.2	22.2	1.6	17.3	25.9	14.5	7.7	40.3		34.5	5.8	25.2	35.0	795
All	8,479	25,166	8,170	42,160	4,243	7,534	3,352	15,484	7,071	18,163	51.7 4,994	30,293	3,759	4,447	1,660	9,893
ONDON		100 20														
ONDON 3 or less	11,755	25,448	4164	41 700	6.697	0.500	2007	10 500	UNITED K		00.000	011 450	16.677	52,149	16 274	1100
Over 13 and up to 26			4,164	41,702	6,687	9,522	2,037	18,596		164,562	39,966	311,453	46,677		16,374	119,313
	5,104	14,625	2,348	22,166	2,662	4,902	1,227	8,866	39,026	81,171	19,081	140,403	17,636	23,192	7,769	49,406
	3,067	15,337	2,728	21,176	1,500	4,221	1,186	6,945	22,035	83,217	19,745	125,474	8,983	18,213	6,946	34,500
6 and up to 52	659	13,659	2,646	16,967	356	3,527	1,077	4,963	3,474	68,968	17,803	90,284	1,544	13,951	5,927	21,454
26 and up to 52 52 and up to 104		13,057	4,627	17,758	37	2,468	1,282	3,787	358	64,664	29,162	94,184	156	10,006	6,519	16,681
26 and up to 52 52 and up to 104 Over 104	74			29.0	3.5	24.3	34.6 6,809	20.3	2.3	28.9	37.3	24.2	2.3 74,996	20.4	28.6 43,535	15.8
26 and up to 52 52 and up to 104 Over 104 Percent claiming over 52 week	ks 3.5	32.5	44.0		11 040			43,157	166,700	462,582	125,757	761,798	774 NOW)			241,354
26 and up to 52 52 and up to 104 Over 104		32.5 82,126	44.0 16,513	119,769	11,242	24,640	0,009						74,550		40,000	
26 and up to 52 62 and up to 104 Over 104 Percent claiming over 52 week	ks 3.5				11,242	24,640	6,009		100,100				74,550	117,511	10,000	
26 and up to 52 62 and up to 104 Over 104 Percent claiming over 52 week All SOUTH EAST 3 or less	ks 3.5 20,659 6,899	82,126 13,680	16,513 3,846		3,111	4,450	1,589	9,402					74,550		10,000	
26 and up to 52 62 and up to 104 Over 104 Percent claiming over 52 week	ks 3.5 20,659	82,126	16,513	119,769									74,555	117,511	10,000	
26 and up to 52 62 and up to 104 Over 104 Percent claiming over 52 week All SOUTH EAST 3 or less	ks 3.5 20,659 6,899	82,126 13,680	16,513 3,846	24,713	3,111	4,450	1,589	9,402					74,555	117,511	10,000	
26 and up to 52 62 and up to 104 62 pre 104 62 pre 104 63 pre 104 64 pre 104 65 pre 105	6,899 2,132	13,680 5,880	3,846 1,614	24,713 9,673	3,111 975	4,450 1,727	1,589 610	9,402 3,340 2,322					74,000	117,500	10,000	
26 and up to 52 62 and up to 104 62 over 104 62 over 104 63 over 52 week 64 over 52 over 52 65 over 13 and up to 26 66 and up to 52	6,899 2,132 1,052	13,680 5,880 5,294	3,846 1,614 1,560	24,713 9,673 7,928	3,111 975 432	4,450 1,727 1,299	1,589 610 570	9,402 3,340 2,322 1,398					74,000		10,000	
26 and up to 52 32 and up to 104 Over 104 Percent claiming over 52 week All SOUTH EAST 3 or less Over 13 and up to 26 36 and up to 52 32 and up to 104	6,899 2,132 1,052 142 16	13,680 5,880 5,294 4,157	3,846 1,614 1,560 1,346	24,713 9,673 7,928 5,647	3,111 975 432 50	4,450 1,727 1,299 906	1,589 610 570 441	9,402 3,340 2,322					74,000		10,000	

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

Claimant count by sought and usual occupation C.14 United Kingdom as at October 12 2000

UNITED KINGDOM	SOC	Usual occi	upation					Sought oc	cupation				
	sub- minor	Male		Female		All	and the	Male		Female		All	
Description	groups	Thousand	s Per cent	Thousand	s Per cent	Thousand	ls Per cent	Thousand	s Per cent	Thousand	s Per cent	Thousand	s Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators Managers/proprietors in agriculture	10-15&19	21.6	2.8	5.4	2.2	26.9	2.7	23.5	3.1	6.1	2.5	29.6	3.0
and services	16-17	8.8	1.2	2.6	1.1	11.4	1.1	9.6	1.3	3.0	1.3	12.6	1.3
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	9.5	1.2	1.1	0.5	10.6	1.1	11.3	1.5	1.5	0.6	12.8	1.3
Health professionals	22	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	5.5	0.7	4.4	1.8	9.9	1.0	6.1	0.8	4.9	2.0	11.0	1.1
Other professional occupations Science and engineering	24-29	4.8	0.6	1.9	0.8	6.7	0.7	5.9	0.8	2.6	1.1	8.6	0.9
associate professionals	30-32	12.1	1.6	1.4	0.6	13.4	1.3	15.3	2.0	1.8	0.8	17.1	1.7
Health associate professionals Other associate professional	34	1.1	0.1	1.8	0.7	2.8	0.3	1.4	0.2	2.3	1.0	3.7	0.4
occupations	33&35-39	24.2	3.2	9.4	3.9	33.6	3.3	30.9	4.1	12.4	5.1	43.3	4.3
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	76.5	10.0	37.8	15.7	114.3	11.4	94.7	12.4	47.0	19.5	141.6	14.1
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.3	0.2	10.0	4.2	11.4	1.1	1.5	0.2	10.9	4.5	12.4	1.2
Skilled construction trades	50	34.2	4.5	- 0.3	0.1	34.5	3.4	38.5	5.1	0.4	0.2	38.8	3.9
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	22.5	3.0	0.4	0.1	22.9	2.3	25.8	3.4	0.4	0.2	26.2	2.6
Other skilled trades	53-59	56.6	7.4	5.1	2.1	61.7	6.1	65.8	8.6	5.4	2.2	71.2	7.1
Protective service occupations	60-61	10.1	1.3	0.7	0.3	10.8	1.1	11.9	1.6	0.9	0.4	12.8	1.3
Personal service occupations Buyers, brokers and sales	62-69	27.6	3.6	28.4	11.8	56.1	5.6	31.5	4.1	35.7	14.8	67.2	6.7
representatives	70-71	7.1	0.9	1.6	0.7	8.7	0.9	7.9	1.0	1.7	0.7	9.6	1.0
Other sales occupations Industrial plant and machine operators,	72-73&79	29.2	3.8	30.9	12.8	60.1	6.0	36.1	4.7	41.2	17.1	77.3	7.7
assemblers	80-86&89	35.4	4.6	9.1	3.8	44.5	4.4	38.1	5.0	9.8	4.1	47.9	4.8
Orivers and mobile machine operators Other occupations in agriculture,	87-88	48.2	6.3	1.3	0.5	49.5	4.9	58.4	7.7	1.7	0.7	60.1	6.0
forestryandfishing	90	6.3	0.8	1.2	0.5	7.5	0.7	6.9	0.9	1.6	0.6	8.5	0.8
Other elementary occupations No previous occupation/	91-99	214.3	28.1	42.3	17.5	256.6	25.6	228.6	30.0	44.6	18.5	273.2	27.2
sought occupation unknown		104.5	13.7	44.1	18.3	148.6	14.8	11.6	1.5	5	2.1	16.6	1.7
Total		761.8	100.0	241.4	100.0	1,003.2	100.0	761.8	100.0	241.4	100.0	1,003.2	100.0

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

Note: Computerised claims only. Not seasonally adjusted.

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

Note: Only computerised claims are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis. These figures therefore differ in total from those given in Table C.11. The latter include clerically processed claims which currently amount to less than 1 percent of the total claimant count.

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areasa as at October 12 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rateb			Male	Female	All	Rateb	
	Ciaren			Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND		la la		79.		Holsworthy	97	54	151	5.2	3.7
Alnwick and Amble Andover Appleby	488 305 51	191 123 25	679 428 76	6.0 1.1 1.9	4.6 0.9 1.4	Homcastle Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon	118 3,044 9,023 748	51 979 2,701 282	169 4,023 11,724 1,030	2.3 4.5 6.3 1.7	1.9 3.9 5.7 1.4
Ashford Axminster Aylesbury and Wycombe	752 141 2,012	217 39 684	969 180 2,696	2.5 2.7 1.5	2.1 1.9 1.2	Ilfracombe Ipswich Isle of Wight	274 2,398 1,822	82 813 525	356 3,211 2,347	5.2 2.6 5.3	4.1 2.2 4.7
Banbury Barnard Castle Barnsley Barnstaple	459 134 3,905 596	179 41 1,155 265	638 175 5,060 861	1.2 2.9 6.6 3.5	1.0 2.4 5.7 2.7	Keighley and Skipton Kendal Keswick	1,431 232 20	433 89 7	1,864 321 27	3.7 1.5 0.7	3.2 1.2 0.6
Barrow-in-Furness Basingstoke Bath	1,376 548 1,115	395 209 440	1,771 757 1,555	5.9 0.8 1.9	5.2 0.7 1.6	Kettering and Corby Kidderminster King's Lynn Kingsbridge	1,158 892 967 99	415 338 409 52	1,573 1,230 1,376 151	2.4 2.9 3.0 2.5	2.3 2.5 2.5 1.9
Bedford Berwick-upon-Tweed Bideford	1,701 266 525	600 108	2,301 374 726	2.8 4.0 5.0	2.4 3.5 3.5	Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds	2,093 203 10,508	577 80 3,002	2,670 283 13,510	5.1 3.5 3.6	4.2 2.9 3.3
Birmingham Bishop Auckland Blackburn Blackpool	36,203 2,796 3,469 3,288	10,930 923 1,035 864	47,133 3,719 4,504 4,152	5.8 6.5 3.5 3.5	5.2 5.7 3.1 2.9	Leek Leicester Leominster	261 7,503 196	86 2,666 58	347 10,169 254	2.1 3.5 3.1	1.6 3.2 2.6
Bolton Boston Boumemouth Bradford	4,004 377 2,667	1,131 161 835	5,135 538 3,502	4.6 2.3 2.9	4.0 2.0 2.5	Lincoln Liskeard Liverpool London	1,919 386 24,559 120,179	575 165 6,776 43,456	2,494 551 31,335 163,635	3.5 5.0 8.5 4.2	3.0 3.7 7.5 3.7
Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	9,629 820 1,004 172	2,538 308 395 63	12,167 1,128 1,399 235	5.2 3.5 7.0 2.4	4.6 2.8 6.0 1.9	Loughborough Louth Lowestoft and Beccles	1,175 420 1,897	479 173 629	1,654 593 2,526	3.2 5.5 6.0	2.7 4.4 4.9
Brighton Bristol Bude	5,697 6,923 207	2,056 2,295 78	7,753 9,218 285	4.6 2.5 5.6	3.9 2.2 4.6	Ludlow Luton Maidstone and North Kent	213 3,148 6,270	1,086 2,173	282 4,234 8,443	3.1 3.2 3.4	2.0 2.8 2.9
Burnley Burton on Trent Bury St Edmunds Buxton	892 1,709 421 448	272 536 186 164	1,164 2,245 607 612	3.0 3.1 1.6	2.7 2.7 1.3 2.5	Malton Malvern Manchester Mansfield	140 385 26,681 4,033	66 141 7,462 1,299	206 526 34,143 5,332	1.8 2.3 3.6 5.0	1.4 1.9 3.3 4.4
Calderdale Cambridge Camelford Canterbury	2,682 1,757 86 1,356	792 634 33 433	3,474 2,391 119 1,789	4.1 1.5 5.3 2.9	3.7 1.2 4.3 2.5	Matlock Melton Mowbray and Oakham Middlesbrough and Stockton Mildenhall	429 204 12,560 200	164 90 3,071 92	593 294 15,631 292	2.1 1.8 8.3 1.9	1.6 1.4 7.5 1.6
Charlisle Chard Cheltenham	1,333 124 1,425	425 48 468	1,758 172 1,893	3.5 1.6 2.3	3.1 1.2 2.1	Milton Keynes Minehead Morpeth and Ashington	1,648 321 2,623	570 72 714	2,218 393 3,337	1.6 5.3 6.6	1.4 3.5 5.8
Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford	3,154 1,074 288 551	980 390 131 222	4,134 1,464 419 773	6.4 1.7 1.5 3.9	5.8 1.4 1.1 3.3	Nelson and Colne Newark Newbury	882 518 353	294 184 124	1,176 702 477	4.1 3.0 0.9	3.5 2.5 0.8
Cirencester Clacton Colchester Coventry	217 959 2,004 6,641	59 300 882 2,173	276 1,259 2,886 8,814	1.1 6.5 2.2 3.8	0.9 4.6 1.8 3.4	Newquay Newton Abbot Northallerton and Thirsk Northampton Norwich	560 432 323 2,562 3,830	218 165 151 912 1,272	778 597 474 3,474 5,102	6.8 2.3 1.7 2.5 3.1	5.8 1.7 1.4 2.2 2.7
Crawley Crewe Cromer Darlington Darlmouth	1,662 2,123 536 1,895 65	579 771 171 434 18	2,241 2,894 707 2,329 83	0.9 3.0 4.0 5.2 2.7	0.8 2.7 3.0 4.8 2.1	Nottingham Okehampton Oswestry Oxford Paignton and Totnes	11,408 194 460 2,328 774	3,409 91 226 748 326	14,817 285 686 3,076 1,100	4.6 3.4 3.8 1.4 4.2	4.0 2.6 3.2 1.2 3.5
Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster	4,984 223 238 5,082	1,585 89 111 1,496	6,569 312 349 6,578	2.0 2.1 6.1	4.0 1.3 1.7 5.4	Penrith Penwith and Isles of Scilly Peterborough Pickering	142 1,105 1,855 110	54 382 631 57 1,219	196 1,487 2,486 167 4,958	1.4 7.5 2.8 2.1 3.7	1.1 6.1 2.5 1.6
Dorchester and Weymouth Dover Dudley and Sandwell Eastbourne Evesham	762 1,199 8,959 1,350 307	273 330 2,780 399 152	1,035 1,529 11,739 1,749 459	2.3 5.2 5.1 3.3 1.8	1.8 4.8 4.7 2.7 1.5	Plymouth Poole Portsmouth Preston Reading	3,739 1,207 4,438 3,434 2,711	440 1,447 933 927	1,647 5,885 4,367 3,638	1.9 2.7 2.9 1.3	3.0 1.5 2.3 2.6 1.2
Exeter Fakenham	2,069 187	744 96	2,813 283	2.4 2.6	2.0	Redruth and Camborne Retford	831 542	287 192 87	1,118 734 266	6.0 4.7 2.6	4.4
amoun Golkestone Sainsborough Gloucester Goole and Selby	724 1,317 603 1,864 1,013	194 394 221 598 409	918 1,711 824 2,462 1,422	7.6 5.2 6.6 3.3 4.6	6.1 4.4 5.4 3.0 3.9	Richmond Rochdale Rugby Salisbury	179 2,283 607 562	673 239 184	2,956 846 746	4.8 2.2 1.6	1.5 4.2 1.9 1.2
Grantham Great Yarmouth Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot Haltwhistle	525 2,348 3,607 1,696 108	216 718 1,152 577 41	741 3,066 4,759 2,273 149	2.9 7.7 6.4 1.0 5.1	2.4 7.0 5.7 0.8 3.9	Scarborough Scunthorpe Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield and Rotherham	1,253 1,876 65 247 14,341	414 663 31 98 3,973	1,667 2,539 96 345 18,314	5.0 3.9 1.7 1.7 5.6	4.3 3.5 1.4 1.2 5.1
Harlow Harrogate and Ripon Hartlepool Harwich Hastlings	1,400 844 2,439 309 2,125	559 346 540 97 575	1,959 1,190 2,979 406	1.6 1.8 9.0 7.4 5.4	1.4 1.4 7.9 5.2	Shrewsbury Skegness and Mablethorpe Sleaford Slough and Woking South Molton	1,177 602 258 10,036 90	354 200 120 3,692 32	1,531 802 378 13,728 122	2.5 4.3 2.5 1.9 3.1	2.1 3.5 1.8 1.7 2.3
Haverhill and Sudbury Hawes and Leybum Helston Hereford	513 39 294 946	216 21 138 398	2,700 729 60 432 1,344	2.3 2.0 6.2 2.6	4.5 1.9 1.1 4.6 2.2	Southampton and Winchester Southend Spalding and Holbeach St Austell Stafford	3,996 6,889 359 678 1,240	1,190 2,552 166 277 414	5,186 9,441 525 955 1,654	1.8 4.1 1.8 3.7 2.8	1.6 3.4 1.5 3.1 2.3

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areasa as at October 12 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rateb		THE R. P. LEWIS CO.	Male	Female	All	Rateb	
THE THE PERSON				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	ACTION TO SECURE				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Stamford Stevenage	290 1,796	149 685	439 2,481	1.6 1.6	1.3 1.4	SCOTLAND	1000				
Stoke	5,182 610	1,621 252	6,803 862	3.7 2.6	3.3	Aberdeen Annan	2,873 237	854 100	3,727 337	1.9 4.0	1.7 3.3
underland and Durham	8,962	2,375	11,337	6.5	5.8	Argyll Islands	120	53 542	173	7.1	5.3
windon aunton	1,717	562	2,279	1.8	1.6	Ayr Badenoch	1,705 151	30	2,247 181	5.1 3.9	4.5 3.3
elford and Bridgnorth	762 2,040	256 824	1,018 2,864	2.1 3.0	1.8 2.7	Banff	206	88	294	3.3	2.6
nanet netford	2,363 315	710 154	3,073 469	8.7	7.7 1.7	Berwickshire Brechin and Montrose	166 630	57 224	223 854	4.1 6.2	3.3 5.2
verton	321	112	433	2.8	2.2	Campbeltown Crieff	254 143	69 68	323 211	9.9 3.6	7.4 3.0
orquay owbridge and Warminster	907 547	281 220	1,188 767	4.5 1.6	4.0 1.4	Dingwall	1,014	154	1,168	9.3	8.0
uro unbridge Wells	747 1,021	234 370	981 1,391	3.3 1.4	2.7 1.2	Dufftown Dumbarton	76 1,508	20 423	96 1,931	3.0 6.8	2.2 5.7
/neside	21,141	5,042	26,183	6.5	5.9	Dumfries	1,321	422	1,743	5.5	4.5
adebridge and Bodmin akefield	331 4,295	124 1,259	455 5,554	3.2 4.4	2.6 3.8	Dundee	4,626	1,392	6,018	7.1	6.4
/arrington	4,156	1,260	5,416	3.5	3.2	Dunfermline Dunoon and Rothesay	2,053 417	617 98	2,670 515	5.0 7.8	4.6 5.8
arwick	1,350	457	1,807	1.8	1.5	East Ayrshire Edinburgh	2,693 9,032	895 2,684	3,588 11,716	10.9	9.5 2.8
ellingborough ells	1,074 608	412 271	1,486 879	2.9 3.0	2.5 2.3	Elgin and Forres	738	242	980	4.7	3.5
eston-super-Mare hitby	758 305	264 106	1,022 411	3.2 6.0	2.5 5.2	Falkirk	2,450	789	3,239	6.0	5.5
/hitehaven	1,319	441	1,760	6.1	5.5	Forfar Fraserburgh	474 172	200	674 232	4.2	3.6 2.3
rigan and St Helens rindermere	6,045 71	1,809 25	7,854 96	5.2 1.0	4.5 0.8	Galasheils and Peebles Girvan	487 254	147 75	634 329	3.0 12.9	2.4 11.2
/irral and Chester /isbech	7,612	2,355	9,967	5.0	4.4	Glasgow	26,033	6,836	32,869	. 5.5	5.0
olverhampton and Walsall	692 9,998	313 3,194	1,005 13,192	3.7 6.1	3.2 5.4	Greenock Hawick	1,374	324 93	1,698 375	5.0 5.1	4.8
oodbridge	383	113	496	2.6	22	Huntly	116	42	158	5.1	4.0
orcester orkington	1,242 1,234	442 339	1,684 1,573	2.4 6.6	2.1 5.2	Inverness	1,548	355	1,903	4.7	4.0
orksop orthing	915 862	298 260	1,213 1,122	4.5 1.7	3.9 1.5	Keith and Buckie Kelso and Jedburgh	260 117	100 42	360 159	5.6 2.5	4.1 2.1
eovil			688		1.2	Kirkcaldy Kirkcudbright	3,624 218	1,126	4,750 298	7.9 5.9	7.2 4.9
ork	516 1,783	172 560	2,343	1.5 2.3	2.0	Lewis and Harris	533	123	656	7.9	6.7
ALES						Lochaber Lochgilphead	189 93	65 23	254 116	3.1 3.4	2.7 2.6
berystwyth	374	147	521	4.0	2.7	Motherwell and Lanark	5,339	1,596	6,935	6.3	5.7
angor and Carnarfon etws-y-Coed	1,575 113	463 50	2,038 163	6.4 6.7	5.4 5.4	Newton Stewart North Ayrshire	3,047	51 1,060	231 4,107	8.5 9.1	7.1 8.1
recon ridgend	188 1,756	78 531	266 2,287	2.9	2.2 3.8	Oban	195	67	262	4.0	3.0
ardiff	7,314	1,861	9,175	4.2	3.9	Orkney Islands Perth	193 807	83 302	276 1,109	3.6 3.3	2.6 2.8
ardigan	291	84	375	5.4	3.8	Peterhead	304 33	112	416	3.5	2.8
armarthen olwyn and Conwy	651 1,013	208 304	859 1,317	4.8 5.0	3.8 4.1	Pitlochry		19	52	1.5	1.3
wmbran and Monmouth	1,170	365	1,535	3.6	3.3	Shetland Isles Skye and Ullapool	197 280	72 88	269 368	2.4 5.4	1.9 4.7
olgellau and Barmouth shguard and St David's	217 162	64 57	281 219	6.6 6.6	5.7 5.4	St Andrews Stirling	401 1,859	175 597	576 2,456	3.9 5.0	3.5 4.5
int averfordwest	1,404 1,053	503 313	1,907 1,366	3.3 7.6	2.9 6.2	Stranraer	362	132	494	7.3	6.0
olyhead	478	140	618	10.8	7.6	Sutherland Thurso	342 223	108 67	450 290	10.9 5.0	9.4 4.3
nighton and Radnor ampeter	60 278	28 109	88 387	3.3 6.6	2.4 4.6	Uists and Barra	127	32 58	159	8.1	6.9
andeilo	107	56	163	6.3	5.0	Wick	277	58	335	7.9	6.8
andrindod Wells anelli	279 1,290	100 350	379 1,640	5.7 7.2	4.2 5.7	NORTHERN IRELAND					
angefni and Amlwch	637	250	887	10.0	7.0	Ballymena Belfast	1,053 15,254	436 4,619	1,489 19,873	4.7 5.4	3.8 4.7
achynlleth erthyr	172 1,160	58 318	230 1,478	7.1 8.9	5.7 7.8	Coleraine Craigavon	1,678	621 837	2,299 2,930	7.1 4.8	6.0 4.1
eath and Port Talbot ewport	1,808 2,663	527 810	2,335 3,473	5.7 4.0	5.1 3.6	Derry	4,218	1,190	5,408	10.1	8.7
ewtown	131	56	187	1.6	1.2	Dungannon	583	252	835	4.8	3.9
embroke and Tenby	782	242	1,024	8.8	7.2	Enniskillen Mid-Ulster	1,378 723	471 380	1,849 1,103	8.4 5.2	6.6 4.3
ontypridd and Aberdare ortmadoc and Ffestiniog	3,262 310	874 119	4,136 429	5.2 7.7	4.7 6.6	Newry Omagh	1,689 914	508 388	2,197 1,302	7.7 7.4	6.3 6.0
wllheli	194	65	259	4.7	4.0	Strabane	984	286	1,270	11.6	9.6
hyl and Denbigh hymney and Abergavenny	1,213 3,064	377 933	1,590 3,997	5.0 6.9	4.2 6.2	300000	001	200	1,210	11.0	0.0
uthin and Bala wansea	174 4,715	68 1,286	242 6,001	3.9 6.0	3.2 5.3						
Velshpool	187	81	268	3.1	2.3						
/rexham	1,455	403	1,858	3.4	3.1						

a Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are as defined in May 1998. A list of the ward composition of the TTWAs is available from the regional and local labour market statistics branch on 020 7533 6114.

b Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-1999 based denominators.

Note: Rates for the above TTWAs back to January 1997 and rates for the 1984 TTWAs are available from the National Statistics Nomis® database. Data on claimant count for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the National Statistics Nomis® database. Claimant count rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to 1984-based Travel-to-Work Areas.

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at October 12 2000

				-						Denne	Devent
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						South Yorkshire (Met County)	22,748	6,413 1,052	29,161 4,590	5.9 6.3	5.3 5.5
Darlington UA	1,896	431	2,327	5.2	4.8	Barnsley Doncaster	3,538 4,740	1,383	6,123	6.1	5.3
Hartlepool UA	2,439 4,680	540 1,081	2,979 5,761	9.0	7.9 8.4	Rotherham Sheffield	4,209 10,261	1,218 2,760	5,427 13,021	6.3 5.6	5.7 5.1
Middlesbrough UA Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,413	835	4,248	10.0	8.9		31,245	8,878	40,123	4.3	3.8
Stockton-on-Tees UA	4,305	1,104	5,409	7.0	6.2	West Yorkshire (Met County) Bradford	8,834	2,342	11,176	5.6	5.0
County Durham	7,415 747	2,270 190	9,685 937	6.3 9.2	5.4 7.1	Calderdale Kirklees	2,682 5,011	792 1,531	3,474 6,542	4.1 4.3	3.7 3.7
Chester-le-Street Derwentside	1,340	376	1,716	7.9	6.6	Leeds	10,506 4,212	2,998 1,215	13,504 5,427	3.6 4.5	3.3 3.8
Durham Easington	1,064 1,432	369 402	1,433 1,834	3.5 8.7	3.2 7.8	Wakefield	4,212	1,210	0,421		
Sedgefield	1,322 252	449 70	1,771	5.3 4.3	4.7 3.6	EAST MIDLANDS					
Teesdale Wear Valley	1,258	414	1,672	8.2	6.8	Derby UA Leicester UA	4,126 5,581	1,243 1,833	5,369 7,414	4.8 4.8	4.3 4.5
Northumberland	4,559	1,398	5,957	5.7	4.8	Nottingham UA	6,637	1,758	8,395	4.6	4.2
Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed	396 296	167 118	563 414	6.0 4.1	4.5 3.6	Rutland UA	69	38	107	0.9	
Blyth Valley	1,402	404	1,806	7.2	6.1	Derbyshire Ambor Valley	8,487 1,226	2,840 413	11,327 1,639	4.5 3.3	3.8
Castle Morpeth Tynedale	545 615	173 188	718 803	3.1 4.1	2.8 3.3	Amber Valley Bolsover	1,073	366	1,439	8.8	8.1
Wansbeck	1,305	348	1,653	9.6	8.7	Chesterfield Derbyshire Dales	1,899	552 171	2,451 620	5.3 2.1	4.9 1.6
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	24,824	5,866	30,690	6.6	6.0	Erewash	1,290	436 268	1,726 965	4.8 3.1	4.0 2.6
Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne	3,347 6,486	1,479	4,152 7,965	5.0 5.3	4.6 4.8	High Peak North East Derbyshire	697 1,264	412	1,676	6.9	5.9
North Tyneside	3,973	992	4,965	72	6.4 10.4	South Derbyshire	589	222	811	3.8	3.2
South Tyneside Sunderland	4,578 6,440	990 1,600	5,568 8,040	11.6	6.4	Leicestershire	3,998	1,732	5,730 709	2.4 1.8	2.0 1.6
						Blaby Charmwood	524 1,319	185 560	1,879	3.3	2.8
NORTH WEST					44	Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth	272 653	129 324	401 977	1.4	1.1
Blackburn with Darwen UA Blackpool UA	2,283	618 524	2,901 2,617	4.4	4.1 3.7	Melton	221	99	320	1.9	1.4
Halton UA	2,180	601 615	2,781 2,467	5.6 2.5	5.2 2.3	North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston	587 422	256 179	843 601	2.2 2.9	1.9 2.5
Warrington UA	1,852				2.1	Lincolnshire	5,559	2,063	7,622	3.2	2.7
Cheshire Chester	5,076 905	1,710 288	6,786 1,193	1.9	1.7	Boston	359	155	514	2.3	1.9
Congleton	515	209 338	724 1,267	2.4 3.0	1.9 2.7	East Lindsey Lincoln	1,200 1,426	451 346	1,651 1,772	4.4 3.5	3.5 3.2
Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston	929 770	227	997	3.0	2.7	North Kesteven	519	240	759	2.7	1.9
Macclesfield	863 1,094	265 383	1,128 1,477	1.5	1.3 3.0	South Holland South Kesteven	386 803	176 344	562 1,147	1.8 2.6	2.2
Vale Royal					3.4	West Lindsey	866	351	1,217	5.6	4.6
Cumbria Allerdale	5,817 1,330	1,816 366	7,633 1,696	4.1 5.6	4.4	Northamptonshire	4,940	1,822 186	6,762 744	2.5 2.4	2.2 2.3
Barrow-in-Furness	1,200	332 391	1,532° 1,600	6.7 3.4	6.2 3.0	Corby Daventry	558 319	160	479	1.8	1.5
Carlisle Copeland	1,365	454	1,819	6.2	5.6	East Northamptonshire	459 575	161 223	620 798	3.0 2.4	2.5 2.2
Eden South Lakeland	230 483	94 179	324 662	1.7 1.7	1.3 1.4	Kettering Northampton	2,129	707	2,836	2.7	2.4
Greater Manchester (Met Coun	th/) 2/ 552	9,737	44,289	4.0	3.6	South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	248 652	125 260	373 912	1.6 2.7	1.2
Bolton	3,578	1,004	4,582	4.5	3.9	Nottinghamshire	8,446	2,878	11,324	4.5	3.8
Bury Manchester	1,399	478 2,741	1,877 13,062	3.1 4.7	2.6 4.4	Ashfield	1,650	514	2,164	5.1	4.6
Oldham	2,784 2,847	833 822	3,617 3,669	4.6 5.0	4.0 4.3	Bassetlaw Broxtowe	1,469 1,017	501 374	1,391	4.3	3.7
Rochdale Salford	2,996	741	3,737	3.4	3.0	Gedling	1,191 1,457	430 472	1,621 1,929	5.0 5.7	4.0 4.7
Stockport Tameside	2,350 2,456	624 729	2,974 3,185	2.7 4.5	2.4 3.8	Mansfield Newark and Sherwood	977	346	1,323 926	3.8	3.2
Trafford	2,190	639	2,829 4,757	2.5 4.9	2.3	Rushcliffe	685	241	920	2.8	22
Wigan	3,631	1,126				WEST MIDLANDS					
Lancashire Burnley	11,164 862	3,322 253	14,486 1,115	3.4	2.9 2.8	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,236	506	1,742 4,695	2.7	22
Chorley	770 356	252 109	1,022 465	3.2 1.3	2.7	Stoke-on-Trent UA Telford and Wrekin UA	3,599 1,680	1,096 668	2,348	4.1 3.0	3.7 2.8
Fylde Hyndbum	651	190	841	3.0	2.6			803	3,002	2.9	22
Lancaster Pendle	2,058 902	561 307	2,619 1,209	5.5 4.1	4.6 3.5	Shropshire Bridgnorth	2,199 328	146	474	3.1	2.1
Preston	1,981	449	2,430	3.2	3.0	North Shropshire	475 392	162 199	637 591	3.4	2.5 3.2
Ribble Valley Rossendale	176 520		250 726	1.1	1.0	Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham	742	214	956 344	2.3	2.0
South Ribble	589	197	786	2.3 4.8	1.9 3.8	South Shropshire	262	82		3.2	2.0
West Lancashire Wyre	1,419 880		1,892 1,131	4.2	3.4	Staffordshire	7,263	2,612 356	9,875 1,338	3.2 4.5	2.7 4.0
Merseyside (Met County)	32,184	9,032	41,216	8.2	7.3	Cannock Chase East Staffordshire	982 1,122	338	1,460	3.2	2.8
Knowsley	4,033	1,170	5,203	11.7	10.4	Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme	684 1,073	272 332	956 1,405	2.7 3.4	2.2
Liverpool Sefton	14,063 5,038	1,312		8.8 7.1	6.1	South Staffordshire	938	377 374	1,315 1,437	4.6	3.5
St. Helens	3,113 5,937	880	3,993	6.6 7.6	5.8 6.6	Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,063 593	207	800	3.0	1.9 2.3
Wirral		1,040	1,117			Tamworth	808	356	1,164	3.3	2.9
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUM						Warwickshire	3,642 419	1,379 213	5,021 632	2.3 2.4	2.0
East Riding of Yorkshire UA Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	3,480 7,242			4.5 7.5	3.8 7.1	North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,087	379	1,466 901	4.3 2.1	3.8
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,414	1,069	4,483	6.7	6.0 3.5	Rugby Stratford-on-Avon	637 499	264 189	688	1.4	1.8
North Lincolnshire UA York UA	1,953 1,586				2.1	Warwick	1,000	334	1,334	2.0	1.9
North Yorkshire	4,284	1,659	5,943		22	West Midlands (Met County)	54,696	16,187	70,883 34,212	5.9 6.9	5.5
Craven	314	102	416	1.9	1.5 1.7	Birmingham Coventry	26,730 4,673	7,482 1,361	6,034	4.4	6.4
Hambleton Harrogate	536 738	306	1,044	1.9	1.4	Dudley	4,996	1,595 2,018	6,591 8,669	5.4 6.4	4.9
Richmondshire	233	3 113			1.4 1.5	Sandwell Solihull	6,651 2,027	672	2,699	3.1	6.0
Ryedale Scarborough	1,543	513	2,056	5.3	4.6	Walsall	4,358	1,414 1,645	5,772 6,906		4.6
Selby	638					Wolverhampton	5,261	1,645	5,000	7.1	6

Claimant count area statistics C.22 Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at October 12 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate a		y authornies and local a	Name and Address of the Owner, where	Female	All	Rate a	
Annual Market				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Worcestershire Bromsgrove Malvern Hills Redditch Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	4,426 812 392 902 854 640 826	1,653 294 129 345 257 310 318	6,079 1,106 521 1,247 1,111 950 1,144	2.8 3.7 2.3 3.2 2.5 2.1 3.1	24 3.2 1.8 3.0 2.2 1.8 2.8	SOUTH EAST Bracknell Forest UA Brighton and Hove UA Isle of Wight UA Medway UA Milton Keynes UA	408 4,837 1,822 2,674 1,376	147 1,742 525 942 453	555 6,579 2,347 3,616 1,829	1.0 5.8 5.3 4.4 1.6	0.9 4.9 4.7 3.7 1.5
EAST Luton UA Peterborough UA Southend-on-Sea UA Thurrock UA	2,428 1,631 2,494 1,418	793 542 751 558	3,221 2,173 3,245 1,976	3.9 3.0 5.3 3.7	3.6 2.6 4.3 3.1	Portsmouth UA Reading UA Slough UA Southampton UA West Berkshire UA Windsor and Maidenhead UA Wokingham UA	2,277 1,315 1,352 2,601 462 621 372	686 392 423 681 173 243 136	2,963 1,707 1,775 3,282 635 864 508	2.8 1.8 2.3 2.9 0.9 1.3 0.9	2.3 1.6 2.1 2.7 0.8 1.1 0.8
Bedfordshire Bedford Mid Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	2,622 1,480 473 669	982 486 234 262	3,604 1,966 707 931	2.6 3.1 2.0 2.3	2.1 2.7 1.5 1.9	Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern South Bucks Wycombe	2,222 691 324 228 979	766 252 108 87 319	2,988 943 432 315 1,298	1.4 1.4 1.5 1.1	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.0
Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdonshire South Cambridgeshire	3,169 939 377 610 804 439	1,209 297 163 281 304 164	4,378 1,236 540 891 1,108 603	1.7 1.5 2.7 3.0 1.8 1.1	1.5 1.3 2.0 2.6 1.5 0.9	East Sussex Eastbourne Hastings Lewes Rother Wealden	4,239 925 1,563 654 598 499	1,254 241 385 231 202 195	5,493 1,166 1,948 885 800 694	3.6 3.8 6.5 3.0 3.7 1.8	1.3 2.9 3.2 5.5 2.4 3.0 1.4
Essex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford Tendring Uttlesford	9,099 1,580 792 260 596 914 901 823 738 383 495 1,415 202	3,695 649 341 109 266 390 430 352 272 154 200 451 81	12,794 2,229 1,133 369 862 1,304 1,331 1,175 1,010 537 695 1,866 283	28 3.4 2.7 1.4 4.7 1.9 2.0 3.3 2.7 3.1 3.5 5.8 1.0	23 3.0 2.2 1.1 3.9 1.6 1.7 2.5 2.5 2.1 2.6 4.1 0.8	Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Rushmoor Test Valley Winchester	5,400 483 417 419 429 519 183 1,078 756 403 377 336	1,925 183 151 178 157 223 67 334 272 136 128 96	7,325 666 568 597 586 742 250 1,412 1,028 539 539 539	1.5 0.9 1.5 1.1 1.5 3.4 0.9 3.6 1.8 1.3 1.0	1.2 0.8 1.1 1.0 1.2 2.6 0.7 3.2 1.4 1.0 0.9 0.6
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St. Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	5,167 562 686 403 465 571 391 608 417 602 462	1,971 263 241 171 195 219 144 211 145 209 173	7,138 825 927 574 660 790 535 819 562 811 635	1.6 2.7 1.5 1.1 1.6 1.7 1.0 2.0 2.3 1.6 1.1	1.3 22 1.3 0.9 1.4 1.5 0.8 1.9 1.8 1.5	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gravesham Maidstone Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet	12,394 755 1,260 580 1,325 1,112 763 502 1,298 1,384 2,363	4,010 214 392 245 382 375 255 182 390 483 710	16,404 969 1,652 825 1,707 1,487 1,018 684 1,668 1,867 3,073	3.3 2.5 3.2 2.2 4.4 5.3 1.6 1.8 5.1 4.6 8.7	2.8 2.1 2.7 1.9 4.1 4.3 1.4 1.5 4.3 3.9 7.7
Norfolk Breakland Breatland Great Yarmouth King's Lynn and West Norfolk North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk	8,529 693 664 2,273 1,075 796 2,425 604	2,977 345 278 682 438 286 677 272	11,506 1,038 942 2,955 1,513 1,080 3,102 876	3.6 2.6 2.8 7.8 3.1 3.5 3.2 2.8	3.1 2.3 2.3 7.1 2.6 2.6 2.9 2.3	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse	542 510 2,912 463 1,383 424 405 237	197 185 939 170 376 166 148	739 695 3,851 633 1,759 590 553	1.6 1.4 1.4 1.0 2.0 1.2 1.1	1.3 1.2 1.2 0.9 1.9 1.0 0.9
Suffolk Jabergh Torest Heath pswich Idid Suffolk St. Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney -ONDON	5,890 500 235 1,639 406 579 661 1,870	2,090 178 118 491 196 270 219 618	7,980 678 353 2,130 602 849 880 2,488	2.8 2.2 1.4 3.3 2.0 1.7 1.9 5.9	24 1.8 1.2 3.0 1.6 1.5 1.7 4.8	West Oxfordshire Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthome Surrey Heath	3,159 416 206 450 188 358 250 367 165	79 1,117 146 93 140 59 132 88 110 55	316 4,276 562 299 590 247 490 338 477 220	1.0 0.9 1.2 1.2 1.0 0.5 0.9 0.8 0.8	0.6 0.7 0.9 1.0 0.8 0.5 0.8 0.7 0.4
Greater London Barking and Dagenham Bamet Bexley Brent Bromley Camden City of London Croydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney	120,925 2,126 3,220 1,835 5,448 2,416 4,290 60 4,447 4,141 4,179 4,569 6,635	43,659 755 1,322 767 1,819 880 1,665 19 1,607 1,452 1,588 1,667 2,351	164,584 2,881 4,542 2,602 7,267 3,296 5,955 79 6,054 5,593 5,767 6,236 8,986	4.3 6.3 3.6 4.1 6.8 3.5 2.4 0.0 4.5 4.6 6.4 9.5	3.8 5.7 2.9 3.4 5.7 2.8 2.2 0.0 3.9 4.0 5.4 7.5 8.6	Tandridge Waverley Woking West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing	228 342 189 3,359 319 663 476 551 397 378 575	86 131 77 1,148 128 230 186 176 143 127 158	314 473 266 4,507 447 893 662 727 540 505 733	1.2 1.0 0.7 1.4 2.5 2.1 1.4 1.1 1.1 1.0	0.9 0.8 0.6 12 2.1 1.7 1.1 1.0 0.9 0.8 1.4
Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Slington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston upon Thames Lambeth Lewisham	3,205 6,736 1,861 1,831 1,744 1,535 5,012 2,137 950 7,926 6,108	1,193 2,306 781 705 740 612 2,058 985 331 2,864 2,038	4,398 9,042 2,642 2,536 2,484 2,147 7,070 3,122 1,281 10,790 8,146	4.4 13.6 4.0 3.7 1.6 1.7 4.8 2.6 1.8 9.3 13.4	4.0 11.4 3.2 3.2 1.5 1.6 4.5 2.2 1.6 8.1	Bath and North East Somerset UA Bournemouth UA Bristol, City of UA North Somerset UA Plymouth UA Poole UA South Gloucestershire UA Swindon UA Torbay UA	925 2,002 5,382 1,087 3,192 856 1,043 1,410 1,555	351 613 1,683 399 999 280 425 440 512	1,276 2,615 7,065 1,486 4,191 1,136 1,468 1,850 2,067	1.7 3.8 3.2 2.4 4.0 1.8 1.5 1.7 4.5	1.5 3.4 2.9 1.9 3.4 1.6 1.2 1.7 3.9
Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond upon Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest Wandsworth	1,703 6,513 3,112 1,004 7,050 1,120 6,586 4,335	673 1,996 1,106 406 2,519 403 1,798 1,544	2,376 8,509 4,218 1,410 9,569 1,523 8,384 5,879	3.7 12.4 6.3 2.2 6.6 2.5 6.3 10.8	3.2 11.0 4.9 1.8 6.1 2.1 5.9 8.9	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Caradon Carrick Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	6,414 686 1,319 1,300 796 1,097 1,208	2,302 281 372 494 292 380 481	8,716 967 1,691 1,794 1,088 1,477 1,689	5.0 4.4 4.2 6.4 3.9 7.8 4.7	4.0 3.2 3.6 4.7 3.2 6.3 3.9
Westminster	3,786 3,305	1,401 1,308	5,187 4,613	5.5 0.8	4.5 0.8	Isles of Scilly	8	2	10	1.1	1.1

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at October 12 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate a			Male	Female	All	Rate a	
Andrew Account				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon East Devon Exeter Wild Devon North Devon South Hams Feignbridge Forridge West Devon	5,315 680 1,125 445 966 439 745 648 267	2,083 258 365 178 382 225 274 276 125	7,398 938 1,490 623 1,348 664 1,019 924 392	28 25 21 29 38 24 27 51 26	22 1.8 2.0 2.3 2.9 1.9 2.1 3.6 2.0	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney	30,567 500 985 782 747 366	9,988 216 414 338 297 173	40,555 716 1,399 1,120 1,044 539	6.1 3.4 7.1 6.2 4.1 6.3	5.2 2.9 6.1 5.2 3.4 5.2
Corset Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Purbeck West Dorset Neymouth and Portland	1,909 223 331 186 203 396 570	730 73 150 87 74 156 190	2,639 296 481 273 277 552 760	20 1.7 1.8 1.4 1.8 1.4 4.6	1.5 1.6 1.3 1.0 1.4 1.1 3.5	Banbridge Beifast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon	334 7,861 529 698 1,086 333 1,095	173 1,911 190 226 380 168 381	507 9,772 719 924 1,466 501 1,476	5.1 5.2 8.1 4.2 6.7 5.6 4.1	4.2 4.6 7.1 3.7 5.8 4.5 3.6
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Grorest of Dean Gloucester Groud ewkesbury	4,771 1,131 280 634 1,551 717 458	1,651 346 91 258 460 286 210	6,422 1,477 371 892 2,011 1,003 668	2.7 2.6 1.3 3.7 3.3 2.5 2.1	22 24 0.9 32 2.8 2.1 1.8	Derry Down Dungannon Fermanagh Lame Limavady Lisbum	3,489 1,002 560 1,309 436 645 1,370	906 357 237 441 155 258 473	4,395 1,359 797 1,750 591 903 1,843	10.1 7.6 4.6 8.4 6.4 9.9 5.1	8.7 6.4 3.8 6.6 5.3 8.3 4.3
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Faunton Deane West Somerset	3,423 774 874 694 718 363	1,228 333 333 236 236 90	4,651 1,107 1,207 930 954 453	2.5 3.0 3.4 1.6 2.0 4.6	1.9 2.3 2.8 1.2 1.8 3.1	Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh	439 341 1,689 973 995 935	233 122 508 335 388 396	672 463 2,197 1,308 1,383 1,331	5.2 11.9 7.7 4.8 6.5 7.6	4.4 9.5 6.3 4.2 5.8 6.1
Viltshire Kennet Vorth Wiltshire Salisbury Vest Wiltshire	1,934 374 463 547 550	744 152 199 169 224	2,678 526 662 716 774	1.6 1.9 1.5 1.6	1.2 1.3 1.1 1.2 1.4	Strabane	1,068	312	1,380	12.0	9.8
VALES											
Blaenau Gwent Indigend Jaerphilly Jardiff Carmarthenshire Jeredigion Joney Jenbighshire Jensty Jenbighshire Jensty Jenbighshire Jensty Jenbighshire Jensty J	1,445 1,719 2,359 4,836 2,366 790 1,454 1,101 1,468 2,126 1,372 1,071 697 2,175 2,199 2,070 1,132 3,262 3,927 1,072 1,696 1,363	426 515 719 1,191 737 286 489 327 523 660 485 288 264 669 626 636 437 874 1,007 333 343 384	1,871 2,234 3,078 6,027 3,103 1,076 1,923 1,428 1,991 2,776 1,857 1,359 961 2,834 2,834 2,825 2,705 1,569 4,136 4,934 1,405 2,139 1,747	8.8 4.4 6.6 3.7 6.2 4.7 5.6 4.4 3.3 6.0 10.3 8.6 3.1 6.3 4.1 8.0 3.5 5.2 5.7 4.0 5.1 3.4	8.4 4.0 5.9 3.5 4.9 3.2 4.6 3.6 3.0 5.2 7.2 7.5 5.6 3.8 6.5 2.6 4.7 5.1 3.8 4.5 3.1						
berdeen City berdeen City berdeen City gyll and Bute lackmannanshire umfries and Galloway undee City ast Ayrshire ast Dunbartonshire ast Lothian ast Henfrewshire dinburgh, City of ilean Siar (Western Isles) alkirk fe lasgow City ghland verclyde idiothian oray orth Ayrshire orth Lanarkshire rkney Islands erh and Kinross enfrewshire cottish Borders netfand Islands buth Ayrshire outh Lanarkshire iding to the County of the County of the County buth Ayrshire outh Lanarkshire iding est Dunbartonshire	2,275 1,515 1,565 1,450 891 2,318 3,740 2,693 1,100 765 780 5,556 660 2,450 6,095 15,650 4,024 1,374 3,047 4,3047 5,520 1,93 1,272 2,756 1,061 197 1,959 4,372 1,027 1,027 2,2772	616 581 603 428 291 785 1,046 895 352 190 259 1,579 1,55 789 1,940 3,873 925 324 264 362 1,060 1,561 83 493 688 344 72 617 1,405 339 566	2,891 2,096 2,168 1,878 1,182 3,103 4,786 3,588 1,452 965 1,039 7,135 815 3,239 8,035 19,523 4,949 1,698 1,012 1,436 4,107 7,081 276 1,765 3,444 1,405 269 2,576 5,777 1,366 2,838	1.8 3.0 5.7 5.7 8.4 5.7 7.3 10.9 6.9 4.2 8.0 6.3 5.4 5.7 5.0 4.7 4.7 4.7 9.1 6.3 3.3 4.3 3.5 4.3 3.5 5.5 5.5 5.6 5.5 5.5 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	1.7 2.3 4.9 4.2 7.4 6.7 9.5 5.2 3.3 5.1 2.4 6.7 5.5 5.8 1.9 4.8 3.9 2.8 1.9 4.8 4.8 3.4 7.9						

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23 Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at October 12 2000

	Male	Female	All	Per cent employee	Per cent workforce		Male	Female	All	Per cent employee	Per cent workford
				jobs and	jobs and claimants					jobs and claimants	jobs and
IORTH EAST	in			-	Combany	Merseyside (Met County) Birkenhead	2,359	637	2,996	8.4	7.4
Cleveland (former county)						Bootle	2,388	566	2,954	9.9	8.7
lartlepool fiddlesbrough	2,439 3,587	540 791	2,979 4,378	9.0 7.7	8.1 7.0	Crosby Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,042 1,948	274 564	1,316 2,512	7.0 8.8	6.3 7.8
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,065	558	2,623	14.4	13.0	Knowsley South Liverpool Garston	2,508 2,005	712 550	3,220 2,555	12.5 11.0	10.9
ledcar Nockton North	2,441 2,469	567 590	3,008	9.7 7.1	8.7 6.4	Liverpool Riverside	3,644	1,042	4,686	4.3	3.8
tockton South	1,836	514	2,350	6.8	6.1	Liverpool Walton Liverpool Wavertree	2,848 2,686	713 736	3,561 3,422	13.3 11.4	11.8
Ourham						Liverpool West Derby Southport	2,880 1,185	789 366	3,669 1,551	25.4 4.9	22.4
ishop Auckland Parlington	1,347 1,808	390 411	1,737	5.3 5.4	4.7 4.8	St. Helens North	1,373	400	1,773	8.4	7.4
urham, City of	1,064	369	1,433	3.5	3.1 7.4	St. Helens South Wallasey	1,740 1,870	480 574	2,220	5.6 9.5	5.1
asington orth Durham	1,289 1,350	354 332	1,643 1,682	8.4 9.1	8.0	Wirral South	817 891	283 346	1,100	4.9 6.9	4.
orth West Durham edgefield	1,345 1,108	465 380	1,810	8.7 5.6	7.6 4.9	Wirral West	891	340	1,237	6.9	0.
orthumberland						YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
erwick-upon-Tweed	937	349 404	1,286 1,806	5.9 7.0	5.0 5.9	Humberside (former county) Beverley and Holderness	1,080	454	1,534	4.4	3.
lyth Valley exham	1,402 684	223	907	3.7	3.1	Brigg and Goole Cleethorpes	970 1,321	391 486	1,361 1,807	5.1 6.0	4. 5.
ansbeck	1,536	422	1,958	6.1	5.2	East Yorkshire	1,155	455	1,610	5.7	5
yne and Wear (Met County) laydon	1,156	294	1,450	4.7	4.2	Great Grimsby Haltemprice and Howden	2,341	676 239	3,017 862	6.3 3.4	5
lateshead East and Washington West	1,203	342	1,545	6.4	5.8	Kingston upon Hull East Kingston upon Hull North	2,408 2,538	651 734	3,059	10.1	9
oughton and Washington East arrow	1,615 1,991	469 412	2,084	6.1	5.5 10.1	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,444	652	3,096	4.6	4
ewcastle upon Tyne Central ewcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,927	460 511	2,387 2,819	4.7 6.2	4.3 5.7	Scunthorpe	1,209	405	1,614	3.6	3
ewcastle upon Tyne North	1,339	329	1,668	7.6	6.8	North Yorkshire Harrogate and Knaresborough	477	193	670	1.8	1
orth Tyneside outh Shields	1,857 2,754	445 611	2,302 3,365	7.1 12.2	6.4	Richmond	589	248	837	2.4	2
underland North underland South	1,986 2,432	458 528	2,444	6.2 10.2	5.6 9.4	Ryedale Scarborough and Whitby	446 1,450	213 473	659 1,923	5.3	2
/ne Bridge	2,709	597	3,306	4.1 7.5	3.7 6.9	Selby Skipton and Ripon	735 497	293 188	1,028 685	2.8	2
/nemouth	1,547	410	1,957	7,5	0.9	Vale of York York, City of	388 1,288	180 353	568 1,641	1.9	1
ORTH WEST							1,200	000	1,011	2.0	
heshire hester, City of	792	234	1,026	1.8	1.6	South Yorkshire (Met County) Barnsley Central	1,393	392	1,785	5.0	4
ongleton	515	209 315	724 1,181	2.4 3.2	2.1 2.8	Barnsley East and Mexborough Barnsley West and Penistone	1,436 1,172	416 375	1,852 1,547	9.0 6.3	8
ewe and Nantwich disbury	866 620	245	865	3.4	3.0	Don Valley	1,144 1,790	317 515	1,461 2,305	9.0 4.1	
lesmere Port and Neston alton	808 1,444	243 384	1,051	3.0 6.0	2.6 5.3	Doncaster Central Doncaster North	1,343	420	1,763	9.1	8
acclesfield	523 487	156 159	679 646	1.8 1.6	1.6 1.4	RotherValley Rotherham	1,183 1,582	395 438	1,578	8.5 4.3	
atton /arrington North	1,035	340	1,375	3.0	2.6	Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside	1,461 2,119	396 555	1,857 2,674	4.6	4
/arrington South /eaver Vale	817 1,201	275 366	1,092 1,567	2.0 3.8	1.8	Sheffield Central	3,111	800	3,911	3.6	3
umbria			7			Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heeley	643 1,700	221 446	864 2,146	4.0 12.6	11
arrow and Furness	1,347	391	1,738	6.0	5.0	Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	1,227 1,444	342 385	1,569 1,829	7.0 8.7	-
arlisle opeland	1,047 1,365	325 454	1,372 1,819	3.4 6.2	2.9 5.1		1,111	000	1,020	0.7	
enrith and The Border Vestmorland and Lonsdale	495 336	189 120	684 456	2.5 1.4	2.1	West Yorkshire (Met County) Batley and Spen	970	267	1,237	3.6	
orkington	1,227	337	1,564	5.8	4.8	Bradford North Bradford South	2,335 1,630	535 431	2,870 2,061	6.7 6.6	
reater Manchester (Met County)			***			Bradford West Calder Valley	2,739 998	735 350	3,474 1,348	5.2 3.8	
trincham and Sale West shton under Lyne	615 1,286	187 345	802 1,631	2.2 4.6	2.0 4.1	Colne Valley	1,031	375	1,406	5.3	
Olton North East Olton South East	1,399 1,558	368 427	1,767 1,985	5.6 4.5	5.0	Dewsbury Elmet	1,097 630	312 190	1,409 820	4.1 3.1	
olton West	621	209	830	3.1	2.8	Halifax Hemsworth	1,684 1,204	442 326	2,126 1,530	4.3 8.3	
ary North ary South	673 726	236 242	909 968	2.6 3.9	2.3 3.4	Huddersfield	1,712	521	2,233	4.5	
neadle enton and Reddish	414 872	138 256	552 1,128	1.8 4.1	1.6 3.6	Keighley Leeds Central	1,172 2,934	356 700	1,528 3,634	4.8 2.0	
ccles	1,005	272	1,277	3.2	2.9	Leeds East Leeds North East	1,926 1,196	491 418	2,417 1,614	9.8 8.2	
azel Grove eywood and Middleton	564 1,195	154 377	718 1,572	4.9	4.3	Leeds North West	771	276 417	1,047 1,949	4.1 7.2	
eigh akerfield	1,072	324 329	1,396 1,263	4.5 5.6	4.1 5.0	Leeds West Morley and Rothwell	1,532 881	285	1,166	3.1	
anchester Blackley	1,899	487	2,386	7.9 2.7	7.0 2.4	Normanton Pontefract and Castleford	712 1,160	235 362	947 1,522	3.6 4.0	
anchester Central anchester Gorton	3,368 2,314	808 674	4,176 2,988	13.9	12.5	Pudsey	636	221	857	2.4	
anchester Withington dham East and Saddleworth	1,438 1,057	454 363	1,892 1,420	5.5 5.1	5.0 4.6	Shipley Wakefield	958 1,337	285 348	1,243 1,685		
dham West and Rovton	1,422	381	1,803	3.9	3.5	EAST MIDLANDS					
Ochdale alford	1,567 1,382	419 272	1,986 1,654	5.1 2.8	4.6 2.5						
alybridge and Hyde ockport	1,048	325 250	1,373 1,262	5.4 2.9	4.8 2.6	Derbyshire Amber Valley	1,059	331	1,390		
retford and Urmston	1,388	395	1,783	2.7	2.4	Bolsover Chesterfield	1,245 1,724	425 508	1,670 2,232	9.3 5.1	
igan orsley	1,158 1,076	342 328	1,500 1,404	6.7	3.8 6.0	Derby North	1,434	404	1,838		
ythenshawe and Sale East	1,489	375	1,864	3.7	3.3	Derby South Erewash	2,466 1,249	757 423	3,223 1,672	4.8	
ancashire ackbum	1,881	483	2,364	4.3	3.8	High Peak North East Derbyshire	731 1,267	281 397	1,012 1,664	6.7	
ackpool North and Fleetwood	1,228	298	1,526	4.9	4.3	South Derbyshire	815 623	304 253	1,119 876	4.8	
lackpool South umley	1,485 862	374 253	1,859 1,115	3.0	3.7 2.6	West Derbyshire	023	253	0/0	2.2	
horley	770	252	1,022	3.2	2.8	Leicestershire Blaby	464	169	633	1.5	
yndburn	513 726	150 227	953	2.9	2.5	Bosworth	595	309 221	904 744	2.3	
ancaster and Wyre lorecambe and Lunesdale	880 1,426	260 402	1,140 1,828		2.7 6.8	Charnwood Harborough	523 585	261	846	2.4	
endle	902	307	1,209	4.1	3.5	Leicester East Leicester South	1,499 2,173	568 647	2,067 2,820		
Preston Ribble Valley	1,759 354	386 144	2,145 498	1.3	2.6 1.1	LeicesterWest	1,909	618	2,527	5.4	
Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble	847 594	304 183	1,151	3.9 3.1	3.4 2.7	Loughborough North West Leicestershire	980 587	396 256	1,376 843	2.2	
Vest Lancashire	1,313	441	1,754		4.4	Rutland and Melton	333	158	491	1.7	

a Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HIM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-1999 based denominators.

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at October 12 2000

	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	_
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	jobs and
incolnshire oston and Skegness	689	254	943	2.8	2.3	Cambridgeshire Cambridge	853	265	1,118	1.7	1.
ainsborough Grantham and Stamford	903 681	358 285	1,261 966	5.8 2.4	4.8	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	610 751	231 333	841 1,084	1.6	1.
incoln outh and Homcastle	1,456	361 345	1,817	3.3 4.8	2.8	North West Cambridgeshire Peterborough	600 1,184	223 381	823 1,565	2.9	2.
cleaford and North Hykeham couth Holland and The Deepings	541 456	255 205	1,178 796 661	2.7 2.0	2.3 1.7	South Cambridgeshire South East Cambridgeshire	361 441	130 188	491 629	2.9 1.0 1.5	2. 0.1 1.2
orthamptonshire orby	754	260	1,014	2.4	2.1	Essex	984	391			
aventry	469	229	698	1.7	1.5	Basildon Billericay	780	342	1,375 1,122	3.1	3.
ettering orthampton North	633 1,137	256 393	1,530	2.3 4.1	2.0	Braintree Brentwood and Ongar	649 327	272 135	921 462	2.6	2.
orthampton South ellingborough	1,032 915	337 347	1,369 1,262	1.9 2.9	1.6 2.5	Castle Point Colchester	596 681	266 332	1,013	4.7 1.7	3
ottinghamshire shfield	1,393	460	1,853	4.7	4.1	Epping Forest Harlow	711 783 1,208	303 295 371	1,014 1,078	3.5 2.7 6.9	2 2 5
ssetlaw	1,204	415	1,619	4.5 4.7	3.9 4.1	Maldon and East Chelmsford	542 427	225	1,579 767	3.3	2
edling ansfield	961 1,292	368 409	1,329	4.8	4.2 4.6	North Essex Rayleigh	499	178 213	605 712	3.3 3.4	2
ewark .	948	328	1,276	3.8	3.3	Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden	1,727 345	509 150	2,236 495	5.0 1.4	1
ottingham East ottingham North	2,720	676 570	3,396 2,595	7.4 9.4	6.4 8.2	SouthendWest Thurrock	1,234	287 474	1,183 1,708	5.2 3.8	4
ottingham South ushcliffe nerwood	1,892 685	512 241 349	2,404 926 1,472	2.2 2.9 6.1	1.9 2.5 5.3	West Chelmsford	622	261	883	1.6	1
EST MIDLANDS	1,123	349	1,472	0.1	5.3	Hertfordshire Broxbourne	585	272	857	2.7	2
erefordshire						Hemel Hempstead Hertford and Stortford	537 331	182	719 471	1.5	(
reford oreinster	783 497	325 194	1,108 691	2.6 3.1	2.3 2.7	Hertsmere Hitchin and Harpenden	465 379	195 152	660 531	1.6 1.6	
ropshire	401	154	091	0.1	2.1	North East Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire	328 433	128 162	456 595	1.5 1.9	
dlow	511	191	702	3.4	2.8 3.0	St. Albans Stevenage	303 646	108 222	411 868	1.0	1
rth Shropshire rewsbury and Atcham	867 742	361 214 408	1,228 956 1,408	3.6 2.2 3.5	1.9 3.0	Watford Welwyn Hatfield	721 439	246 164	967 603	1.8	
lford rekin, The	1,090 669	408 297	1,498 966	2.3	1.9	Norfolk					
affordshire ton	1,109	333	1,442	3.2	2.7	Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk	2,273 630	682 279	2,955 909	7.6 3.5	
nnock Chase	1,029	370 222	1,399	4.6 2.7	4.0 2.3	North Norfolk North West Norfolk	795 899	285 340	1,080 1,239	3.5	
hfield wcastle-under-Lyme	816	254 300	1,070	3.5	3.0 3.5	Norwich North Norwich South	1,129 1,638	338 489	1,467	4.0	
uth Staffordshire	730 999	335	1,334	4.1 3.0	2.6	South Norfolk South West Norfolk	568 597	254 310	822 907	2.9 2.5	
affordshire Moorlands oke-on-Trent Central	615 1,384	187 404	1,788	3.0	2.6 2.7				00,	2.0	
oke-on-Trent North oke-on-Trent South	972 1,271	304 405	1,276	4.6 5.2	3.9 4.4	Suffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Inswich	520 596	240 209	760 805	1.6	1 2
mworth	432 920	183 411	615 1,331	1.9 3.2	1.6 2.7	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich	1,354 518	399 179	1,753 697	3.1 3.0 2.3	1
arwickshire	705	000	4.0770	00	0.5	South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal	642 1,774	213 581	855 2,355	2.0	-
orth Warwickshire uneaton	735 824	338 287	1,073	2.9 3.7	2.5 3.2	Waveney West Suffolk	486	269	755	6.3 1.8	. 1
gby and Kenilworth atford-on-Avon arwick and Leamington	708 470 905	277 175 302	985 645 1,207	2.1 1.4 2.0	1.8 1.2 1.7	LONDON					
est Midlands (Met County)						Greater London Barking	1,101	398	1,499	6.0	
dridge - Brownhills mingham Edgbaston	806 2,068	318 612	1,124 2,680	4.4 6.4	4.0 5.9	Battersea Beckenham	1,429 1,137	488 368	1,917 1,505	4.5 6.1	4
mingham Erdington rmingham Hall Green	2,341 1,504	588 462	2,929 1,966	8.4 13.2	7.7 12.2	Bethnal Green and Bow Bexleyheath and Crayford	3,830 625	1,077 272	4,907 897	6.1	
mingham Hodge Hill mingham Ladywood	2,310 5,379	579 1,397	2,889 6,776	15.8 3.6	14.4	Brent East Brent North	2,101 940	727 366	2,828 1,306	10.4 5.2	3
mingham Northfield mingham Perry Barr	1,613	458 787	2,071	6.2	5.7	Brent South Brentford and Isleworth	2,407 697	726 335	3,133 1,032	5.8 1.5	
mingham Selly Oak mingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	1,959	577 1,236	2,536 5,732	7.9 12.5	7.3 11.4	Bromley and Chislehurst Camberwell and Peckham	642 2,982	245 987	887 3,969	2.0	1
mingham Yardley	1,606 1,873	459 555	2,065	6.6	6.1 5.5	Camberwell and Peckham Carshalton and Wallington Chingford and Woodford Green	692	228 322	920 1,099	3.3 6.3	
ventry North West ventry South	1,314	388 418	1,702	6.8	6.2 2.4	Chipping Barnet	830 1,682	357 634	1,187 2,316	3.7 0.3	
dley North dley South	1,791	554 462	2,345 1,873	7.0 4.7	6.5 4.3	Cities of London and Westminster Croydon Central	1,624	577	2,201	3.2	
lesowen and Rowley Regis	1,353	402 417 417	1,770 1,821	5.2 5.5	4.8 5.1	Croydon North Croydon South	2,150 673	762 268	2,912 941	8.1 3.1	
eriden lihull	623	255	878	1.6	1.5	Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood	1,025 2,329	357 916	1,382 3,245	6.6 17.2	1
ourbridge tton Coldfield	1,192 821	377 327	1,569	5.1 4.1	4.7 3.8	Ealing North Ealing Southall	1,320 1,769	487 601	1,807 2,370	6.6 4.8	
alsall North	1,730	517 579	2,247	6.5 4.5	5.9 4.2	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush East Ham	2,379 2,729	816 793	3,195 3,522	4.4 15.3	1
arley est Bromwich East	1,990	577 562	2,567	8.5 6.5	7.8 6.0	Edmonton Eltham	1,737 1,172	621 452	2,358 1,624	9.3	1
est Bromwich West olverhampton North East	2,043 1,752	664 492	2,707	5.1 9.0	4.6 8.2	Enfield North Enfield, Southgate	1,332 1,110	502 465	1,834 1,575	4.2 7.5	
olverhampton South East olverhampton South West	1,852 1,657	582 571	2,434 2,228	8.1 5.3	7.4 4.9	Erith and Thamesmead Feltham and Heston	1,865 838	699	2,564 1,115	11.2	
orcestershire	010	001		0.7	0.0	Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich	1,069 2,301	429 806	1,498 3,107	3.9 7.3	
omsgrove d Worcestershire	812 530	294 260	1,106 790	3.7 2.1	3.2 1.8	Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,171 3,464	1,130 1,221	4,301 4,685	20.5	18
edditch est Worcestershire	914 456	351 163	1,265 619	3.1 2.3	2.7	Hammersmith and Fulham	1,878 1,767	741 690	2,619 2,457	3.7 6.8	
orcester yre Forest	854 816	257 315	1,111	2.4 3.1	2.1 2.7	Hampstead and Highgate Harrow West	1,036 825	452 329	1,488 1,154	3.5 5.0	
ST						Harrow West Hayes and Harlington	769 1,321	315 536	1,084	1.4	
edfordshire				The state of the s		Hendon Holborn and St Pancras	2,523	975	1,857 3,498	1.6	
edford iton North	1,252 976	391 345	1,643	3.2 5.9	2.8 5.1	Hornsey and Wood Green	613 2,245	254 897	867 3,142	10.7	3
uton South id Bedfordshire	1,483 379	461 149	1,944 528	3.1 2.0	2.7	Ilford North Ilford South	888 1,952	322 654	1,210 2,606	5.4 7.3	4
orth East Bedfordshire	396	202	598	2.4	2.1	Islington North	2,860	1,190	4,050	11.8	10

Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at October 12 2000

	Mole	Eamala	AII	Patol	-		Male F	emale	All	Ratea	-
	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a Per cent	Percent		Male F	emaie	All	Percent	Percent
				employee jobs and	workforce jobs and claimants					employee jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and
Kensington and Chelsea	1,020	510	1,530	1.4	1.3	Oxfordshire					the said
Kingston and Surbiton	727	243	970	1.8	1.6	Banbury	409	143	552	1.0	0.9
Lewisham East	1,520	491	2,011	10.4	9.3	Henley Oxford East	1,188	97 312	370 1,500	1.0	0.9 2.6
Lewisham West	2,002	662	2,664	14.3	12.7	Oxford West and Abingdon	450	160	610	0.9	0.8
Lewisham, Deptford Leyton and Wanstead	2,586 1,762	885 648	3,471 2,410	15.1 12.6	13.3 11.2	Wantage	342	138	480	1.2	1.0
Mitcham and Morden	1,190	424	1,614	7.8	6.9	Witney	250	89	339	1.0	0.8
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,991	1,093	4,084	3.6	3.2	Surrey					
Old Bexley and Sidcup	441	205	646	2.5	22	East Surrey	272	93	365	1.1	1.0
Orpington Poplar and Canning Town	637 3,734	267 1,030	904 4,764	3.5 7.4	3.1 6.5	Epsom and Ewell	308	130	438	1.4	1.2
Putney	934	369	1,303	4.9	4.4	Esher and Walton	361	117	478 493	1.4 0.9	1.2 0.8
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,800	1,168	3,968	8.1	7.1	Guildford Mole Valley	209	116 66	275	0.9	0.8
Richmond Park	686	271	957	2.3	2.1	Reigate	245	100	345	0.8	0.7
Romford Ruislip - Northwood	651 477	234	885 679	3.1 2.5	2.8 2.3	Runnymede and Weybridge	305	117	422	0.8	0.7
Streatham	3,042	1,126	4,168	16.5	14.6	South West Surrey	286 234	104 81	390 315	1.0	0.8
Sutton and Cheam	428	175	603	1.9	1.7	Surrey Heath Woking	195	83	278	0.7	0.6
Tooting	1,423	544	1,967	7.8	7.0						
Tottenham	4,491	1,409	5,900	16.0	14.1	WestSussex	044	~	000		40
Twickenham Upminster	541 567	223 217	764 784	4.2	1.8	Arundel and South Downs Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	241 526	89 182	330 708	1.4 2.6	1.2
Uxbridge	498	223	721	1.5	1.3	Chichester	458	177	635	1.4	1.2
Vauxhall	3,632	1,261	4,893	5.9	5.2	Crawley	551	176	727	1.1	0.9
Walthamstow	2,068	704	2,772	10.3	9.1	East Worthing and Shoreham	514	174	688	2.1	1.8
West Ham Wimbledon	2,806	894	3,700	10.7	9.5	Horsham Mid Sussay	340 285	117	457 387	1.1	0.9
Wimbledon	513	249	762	1.8	1.6	Mid Sussex Worthing West	444	131	575	1.6	1.4
SOUTH EAST						Wight, Isle of					
Berkshire (former county)	- 101	440	F40	10	00	Isle of Wight	1,822	525	2,347	5.3	4.7
Bracknell Maidenhead	401 388	148 145	549 533	1.0	0.9 1.2	SOUTH WEST					
Newbury	342	126	468	0.8	0.7						
Reading East	747	239	986	1.2	1.1	Avon (former county)	044	044	005	47	45
Reading West	730	212	942	2.9	2.5	Bath Bristol East	1,599	241 505	2,104	1.7 4.2	1.5
Slough	1,234	388	1,622	2.5	22	Bristol North West	984	281	1,265	2.4	2.0
Spelthome Windsor	381 427	115 164	496 591	0.7	0.6	Bristol South	1,373	412	1,785	5.0	4.3
Wokingham	229	83	312	0.8	0.7	Bristol West	1,467	509	1,976	1.9	1.7
						Kingswood	602 342	215 156	817 498	3.0 1.0	2.6 0.8
Buckinghamshire						Northavon Wansdyke	339	140	479	1.9	1.6
Aylesbury	553	198	751	1.5	1.3	Weston-Super-Mare	761	261	1,022	3.2	2.8
Beaconsfield Buckingham	335 235	130 104	465 339	1.1	1.0	Woodspring	326	138	464	1.6	1.4
Chesham and Amersham	322	99	421	1.5	1.3	Commell and the lales of Sailly					
Milton Keynes South West	767	260	1,027	1.7	1.5	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Falmouth and Camborne	1,649	502	2,151	6.7	5.3
North East Milton Keynes	609	193	802	1.4	1.2	North Cornwall	1,322	490	1,812	4.8	3.8
Wycombe	795	239	1,034	1.7	1.5	South East Cornwall	886	354	1,240	4.7	3.7
EastSussex						St Ives Truro and St Austell	1,433 1,124	535 421	1,968 1,545	7.4 3.0	6.0 2.5
Bexhill and Battle	543	176	719	3.6	3.0	Truivand St Austeil	1,124	421	1,040	0.0	2.0
Brighton Kemptown	1,629	522	2,151	7.5	6.2	Devon					
Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne	1,966	766	2,732	5.2 3.7	4.3 3.1	EastDevon	500	185	685	3.0	2.5
Hastings and Rye	952 1,680	249 433	1,201 2,113	6.2	5.2	Exeter North Devon	1,125 1,001	365 396	1,490 1,397	2.1	1.7
Hove	1,415	498	1,913	5.4	4.5	Plymouth, Devonport	1,173	389	1,562	3.5	2.9
Lewes	528	211	739	2.5	2.0	Plymouth, Sutton	1,760	507	2,267	4.3	3.6
Wealden	363	141	504	1.6	1.3	South West Devon	408	176	584	2.5	2.0
Hampshire						Teignbridge Tiverton and Honiton	669 590	250 237	919 827	2.7 2.4	2.2
Aldershot	445	157	602	1.3	1.1	Torbay	1,268	395	1,663	4.6	3.8
Basingstoke	369	140	509	0.8	0.7	Torridge and West Devon	904	391	1,295	4.2	3.5
EastHampshire	470	150	620	1.8	1.5	Totnes	664	303	967	3.3	2.7
Eastleigh Fareham	384 401	161 138	545 539	1.1	0.9	Dorset					
Gosport	547	242	789	3.2	2.7	Bournemouth East	985	340	1,325	5.0	4.2
Havant	879	284	1,163	3.8	3.2	Bournemouth West	1,017	273	1,290	3.0	2.5
New Forest East	411	150	561	2.0	1.6	Christchurch Mid Dorset and North Poole	392 394	140 154	532 548	1.8	1.5 1.7
New Forest West North East Hampshire	345 287	122 97	467 384	1.7 1.2	1.5	North Dorset	314	153	467	1.5	1.2
North West Hampshire	351	128	479	12	1.0	Poole	591	178	769	1.7	1.4
Portsmouth North	716	222	938	2.0	1.7	South Dorset	693	232	925	3.2	2.6
Portsmouth South	1,561	464	2,025	3.3	2.8	West Dorset	381	153	534	1.6	1.3
Romsey	276	85	361	1.4	1.2	Gloucestershire					
Southampton, Itchen Southampton, Test	1,295 1,205	323 333	1,618 1,538	2.4 3.5	2.0 2.9	Cheltenham	1,051	314	1,365	2.7	2.3
Winchester	336	96	432	0.7	0.6	Cotswold Forest of Doop	321	104	425	1.4	1.1
						Forest of Dean Gloucester	653 1,551	267 460	920 2,011	3.8	3.2 2.7
Kent			000		0.0	Stroud	676	273	949	2.6	2.2
Ashford Canterbury	755 920	214 291	969	2.5 2.7	2.2	Tewkesbury	519	233	752	2.1	1.7
Chatham and Aylesford	890	301	1,191	4.0	3.4	Somerest					
Dartford	635	264	899	22	1.9	Somerset Bridgwater	1,021	327	1,348	4.2	3.3
Dover	1,237	355	1,592	5.5	4.6	Somerton and Frome	468	187	655	2.3	1.8
Faversham and Mid Kent	507	199	706		2.5	Taunton	727	236	963	2.0	1.6
Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham	1,298 919	390 331	1,688	5.1 4.6	4.3 3.9	Wells	698	312	1,010		22
Gravesham	1,112	375	1,487	5.3	4.5	Yeovil	509	166	675	1.5	1.2
Maidstone and The Weald	526	157	683	1.3	1.1	Wiltshire					
Medway	1,013	368	1,381	3.1	2.7	Devizes	513	214	727	1.9	1.5
North Thanet	1,531	451	1,982		7.2	North Swindon	574	193	767	2.0	1.6
Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey	383 1,167	137 398	520 1,565		1.4	North Wiltshire Salisbury	372 520	154 155	526 675		1.1
South Thanet	1,167	387	1,647	6.0	5.1	SouthSwindon	854	257	1,111	1.6	1.3
Tonbridge and Malling	458	165	623		1,5	Westbury	511	211	722		1.5
Tunbridge Wells	457	169	626	1.5	1.2						

December

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	
ATTENDED TO STATE OF THE PARTY				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
LES						Paisley South	1,283 839	316 320	1,599 1,159	6.4 3.2	5.8
eravon	1,046	283	1,329	5.1	4.6	Perth Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,445	317	1,762	8.0	6.7
n and Deeside	848 1,445	297 426	1,145 1,871	3.1 8.8	2.6 8.0	Roxburgh and Berwickshire Stirling	596 817	209 281	805 1,098	3.4 3.7	3.3
aenau Gwent econ and Radnorshire	743	274	1,017	4.4	3.1	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	918	309	1,227	7.5	6.
idgend	928	318	1,246	3.1	2.7	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	609	187	796	3.9	3.
aemarfon	1,011 1,304	280 384	1,291 1,688	5.9 6.9	4.8 6.1	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	453 709	171 168	624 877	2.8 3.5	3.
aerphilly ardiff Central	1,318	341	1,659	2.6	2.3	West Renfrewshire Western Isles	660	155	815	8.0	6.
ardiff North	529	187	716	2.0	1.8	VVOSIGITISIOS					
ardiff South and Penarth ardiff West	1,725 1,517	362 345	2,087 1,862	4.6 7.9	4.1 7.1	NORTHERN IRELAND					
armarthen East and Dinefwr	690	274	964	6.7	5.4	BelfastEast	1,412	393	1,805	4.4	3.
armarthen West and South Pembrokes	hire 1,210	383	1,593 1,076	6.0 4.7	4.9 3.8	Belfast North	2,314	526	2,840	4.4	3.
eredigion lwyd South	790 695	286 205	900	5.4	4.7	Belfast South	1,556	597	2,153	3.1	2.
lwyd West	795	243	1,038	5.5	4.8	Belfast West East Antrim	3,673 1,462	704 488	4,377 1,950	15.6 6.5	13.
onwy	1,180	377 262	1,557 1,316	5.0 9.3	4.1 8.2	EastLondonderry	1,731	638	2,369	7.6	6
ynon ∀alley elyn	620	226	846	3.8	3.3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,690	604	2,294	6.6	5
ower	913 749	288	1,201	7.9 5.4	7.1 4.9	Foyle Lagan Valley	3,489 780	906 342	4,395 1,122	10.1	8 2
lwyn	1,316	259 349	1,665	7.3	5.8	Mid Ulster	951	475	1,426	5.6	4
leirionnydd Nant Conwy	669	240	909	7.4	6.1	Newry and Armagh	1,873		. 2,499	6.7	5
lerthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,377 624	364 241	1,741 865	9.0 2.8	7.9 2.6	North Antrim	1,454 1,191	592 472	2,046 1,663	5.4 7.1	4
lonmouth lontgomeryshire	379	158	537	2.5	1.8	North Down South Antrim	976	408	1,384	3.8	3
eath	1,129	376	1,505	8.0	7.2 4.5	South Down	1,546	569	2,115	8.1	6
ewport East ewport West	988 1,351	312 362	1,300 1,713	4.9 3.7	3.4	Strangford Upper Bann	1,163 1,303		1,612 1,794		4
gmore	950	261	1,211	6.6	5.8	WestTyrone	2,003		2,711	9.3	7
ontypridd reseli Pembrokeshire	964	271 366	1,235	3.0 7.8	2.6 6.3						
hondda	1,149	301	1,450	8.1	7.2						
wansea East	1,485	331 388	1,816 1,917	6.3 4.5	5.6 4.1						
wansea West orfaen	1,529 1,005	388	1,917	4.5	3.9						
ale of Clwyd	917	277	1,194	4.6	4.0						
ale of Glamorgan	1,379 787	375 213	1,754 1,000	5.4 2.6	4.8 2.3						
/rexham nys Mon	1,372	485	1,857	10.4	8.5						
COTLAND											
perdeen Central	1,032 591	230 174	1,262 765	1.9 1.7	1.7 1.4						
berdeen North berdeen South	652	212	864	1.7	1.5						
rdrie and Shotts	1,313	388	1,701	6.7	6.0						
ngus rgyll and Bute	1,178	454 310	1,632 1,389	6.2 6.4	5.5 5.8						
vr	1,237	397	1,634	5.2	4.7						
anffand Buchan aithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	627 1,318	232 299	859 1,617	3.5 8.1	3.1 6.7						
arrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,318	539	2,226	9.9	8.9						
entral Fife	1,638	525	2,163	7.5	6.8						
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,280 1,143	293 403	1,573 1,546	8.2 6.6	7.3 6.0						
llydesdale coatbridge and Chryston	1,120	305	1,425	7.5	6.7						
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	815	213	1,028	4.7	4.3						
Cunninghame North Cunninghame South	1,382 1,665	465 595	1,847 2,260	9.5 8.8	8.5 7.9						
Oumbarton	1,508	423	1,931	6.9	6.2						
oumfries	1,199 2,086	399 569	1,598 2,655	4.6 10.5	3.7 9.2						
Oundee East Oundee West	1,654	477	2,131	5.0	4.4						
Dunfermline East	1,110	319	1,429	6.4	5.7						
Ounfermline West East Kilbride	970	300 374	1,270 1,385	4.5 3.7	4.0 3.3						
ast Lothian	659	165	824	4.8	4.4						
astwood	780	259	1,039	6.8 2.0	5.1						
dinburgh Central dinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,193 844	360 236	1,553	4.9	4.4						
dinburgh North and Leith	1,279	362	1,641	2.0	1.8						
dinburgh Pentlands	805 808	215 241	1,020 1,049	4.4	3.9 4.3						
dinburgh South dinburgh West	733	190	923	2.0	1.8						
alkirk East	1,142	376	1,518		5.6						
alkirk West alloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,308 1,119	413 386	1,721 1,505	5.6 7.5	5.0 6.0						
lasgow Anniesland	1,431	369	1,800	11.0	9.9						
alasgow Baillieston	1,657	412	2,069		9.3						
lasgow Cathcart lasgow Govan	1,202 1,764	291 444	1,493 2,208		10.1 4.6						
Blasgow Kelvin	1,648	454	2,102	1.3	1.1						
ilasgow Maryhill	2,042 1,610	545 361	2,587 1,971	6.9 12.2	6.2						
ilasgow Pollok ilasgow Rutherglen	1,007	293	1,300	8.6	7.7						
ilasgow Shettleston	1,903	437	2,340	9.3	8.3						
ilasgow Springburn iordon	2,133 525	484 215	2,617 740		11.3 2.8						
Greenock and Inverciyde	976	239	1,215	4.3	3.9						
familton North and Bellshill	1,331	385			3.6 10.3						
Hamilton South nverness East, Naim and Lochaber	1,126 1,261	315 309			2.9						
Glmarnock and Loudoun	1,728	576	2,304	9.4	8.5						
Cirkcaldy	1,716	506 297			7.6 4.5						
inlithgow úvingston	930 1,024	349	1,373	3.6	3.3						
Midlothian	604	212	816	4.6	4.1						
Moray	984 1,323	325 377			4.1 6.8						
Motherwell and Wishaw North East Fife	1,323	290	951	4.6	4.2						
North Tayside	733	289	1,022	4.3	3.7						
Ochil Orkney and Shetland	1,188	382 155			5.9 2.2						
THE PROPERTY OF SHIPPING	1297										

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

Claimant count area statistics C.24

	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	DEST
					Per cent Workforce					Per cent employee	
				jobs and claimants	jobs and claimants					jobs and claimants	jobs and claimant
ORTH EAST						SOUTH EAST					
ees Valley and Durham Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	24,148 6,744	6,261 1,644	30,409 8,388	7.3 7.6	6.5 6.7	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	11,040	3,672	14,712	1.4	1.3
South Teeside Darlington	8,093 1,896	1,916 431	10,009	9.4 5.2	8.6 4.8	Berkshire	4,530	1,514	6,044	1.4	1.3
Durham CC	7,415 29,383	2,270 7,264	9,685 36,647	6.3 6.4	5.4 5.8	Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire CC	1,376 2,222	453 766	1,829 2,988	1.6 1.4	1.
Orthumberland and Tyne and Wear Northumberland	4,559	1,398	5,957	5.7	4.8	Oxfordshire Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,912 15,594	939 5,261	3,851 20.855	1.4	1.
Tyneside Sunderland	18,384 6,440	4,266 1,600	22,650 8,040	6.5 7.1	5.9 6.4	Brighton and Hove East Sussex CC	4,837 4,239	1,742 1,254	6,579 5,493	5.8 3.6	4. 2
ORTH WEST						Surrey	3,159	1,117	4,276	0.9	0.
umbria	5,817	1,816	7,633	4.1	3.4	West Sussex Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	3,359	1,148 3,817	4,507 15,917	1.4	1
West Cumbria East Cumbria	3,895	1,152 664	5,047 2,586	6.1 2.5	5.3 2.0	Portsmouth Southampton	2,277 2,601	686 681	2,963 3,282	2.8	2
neshire	9,108	2,926	12,034	2.8	2.4	Hampshire CC	5,400	1,925	7,325	1.5	1
Halton and Warrington Cheshire CC	4,032 5,076	1,216 1,710	5,248 6,786		3.2 2.1	Isle of Wight Kent	1,822 15,068	525 4,952	2,347	5.3 3.4	2
reater Manchester Greater Manchester South	34,552 20,313	9,737 5,474	44,289 25,787	4.0 3.8	3.6 3.4	MedwayTowns	2,674	942 4,010	3,616		3
Greater Manchester North	14,239 15,540	4,263 4,464	18,502 20,004		3.9 3.1	Kent CC	12,394	4,010	16,404	3.3	-
ncashire Blackburn with Darwen	2,283	618	2,901	4.4	4.1	SOUTH WEST					
Blackpool Lancashire CC	2,093 11,164	524 3,322	2,617 14,486	4.3 3.4	3.7 2.9	Gloucester, Wiltshire	40.550	F 000			WY SPT
erseyside	32,184 7,146	9,032 2,050	41,216 9,196	8.2	7.3 7.8	and North Somerset Bristol, City of	16,552 5,382	5,693 1,683	22,245 7,065		1
East Merseyside Liverpool	14,063	3,830	17,893	8.8	8.0	North and North East Somerset and					
Sefton Wirral	5,038 5,937	1,312 1,840	6,350 7,777		6.1 6.6	South Gloucestershire Gloucestershire	3,055 4,771	1,175 1,651	4,230 6,422	2.7	1
ORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						Swindon Wiltshire CC	1,410 1,934	440 744	1,850 2,678	1.7	
	40.000	F460	04.000	-		Dorset and Somerset	8,190	2,851	11,041	2.4	
ast Riding and North Lincolnshire Kingston upon Hull, City of	16,089 7,242	5,143 1,969	21,232 9,211		5.2 7.1	Bournemouth and Poole Dorset CC	2,858 1,909	893 730	3,751 2,639	2.9	
East Riding of Yorkshire North and North East Lincolnshire	3,480 5,367	1,409 1,765	4,889 7,132	4.5	3.8 4.7	Somerset	3,423	1,228	4,651	2.5	
orth Yorkshire	5,870	2,141	8,011	2.6	2.2	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	6,414 6,414	2,302 2,302	8,716 8,716		
York North Yorkshire CC	1,586 4,284	482 1,659	2,068 5,943		2.1 2.2	Devon	10,062	3,594	13,656	3.3	
outh Yorkshire Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	22,748 12,487	6,413 3,653	29,161 16,140		5.3 5.5	Plymouth Torbay	3,192 1,555	999 512	4,191 2,067		
Sheffield	10,261	2,760	13,021	5.6	5.1	Devon CC	5,315	2,083	7,398	2.8	1 2
est Yorkshire Bradford	31,245 8,834	8,878 2,342	40,123 11,176		3.8 5.0	WALES					
Leeds Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	10,506 11,905	2,998 3,538	13,504 15,443		3.3 3.7	West Wales and The Valleys	28,309	8,410	36,719	5.9	
	11,500	0,000	10,440	4.0	0.7	Isle of Anglesey	1,372	485	1,857	10.3	
AST MIDLANDS						Gwynedd Conwy and Denbighshire	2,126	650 796	2,776 3,351		
erbyshire and Nottinghamshire Derby	27,696 4,126	8,719 1,243	36,415 5,369	4.6	4.0 4.3	South West Wales	5,226	1,658	6,884	6.4	
East Derbyshire South and West Derbyshire	4,236	1,330	5,566	6.4	5.8	Central Valleys Gwent Valleys	4,333 4,876	1,162 1,478	5,495 6,354		
Nottingham	4,251 6,637	1,510 1,758	5,761 8,395		2.9 4.2	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot	3,894	1,174	5,068		
North Nottinghamshire South Nottinghamshire	5,553 2,893	1,833 1,045	7,386 3,938	4.7	4.1 3.3	Swansea East Wales	3,927 13,391	1,007 3,868	4,934 17,259	3.7	
ecestershire, Rutiana						Monmouthshire and Newport Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	2,896 6,532	890 1,634	3,786 8,166		
nd Northamptonshire Leicester City	14,588 5,581	5,425 1,833	20,013 7,414	4.8	2.6 4.5	Flintshire and Wrexham	2,831	907	3,738	3.3	
Leicestershire CC and Rutland Northamptonshire	4,067 4,940	1,770 1,822	5,837 6,762		1.9 2.2	Powys	1,132	437	1,569	3.5	
ncolnshire	5,559	2,063	7,622	3.2	2.7	SCOTLAND					
Lincolnshire	5,559	2,063	7,622	3.2	2.7	North East Scotland	4,530	1,473	6,003	2.4	
EST MIDLANDS						Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and NE Moray	4,530	1,473	6,003		
erefordshire, Worcestershire	0.204	0.500	12,842	2.6	22	Eastern Scotland	27,124	8,524	35,648	3 4.4	:
nd Warwickshire Herefordshire, County of	9,304 1,236	3,538 506	1,742	2.7	22	Angus and Dundee City Clackmannanshire and Fife	5,305 6,986	1,649 2,231	6,954 9,217		
Worcestershire Warwickshire	4,426 3,642	1,653 1,379	6,079 5,021		2.4	East Lothian and Midlothian	1,513	454	1,967	4.4	
hropshire and Staffordshire	14,741 1,680	5,179 668	19,920 2,348	3.3	2.8 2.8	Scottish Borders, The Edinburgh, City of	1,061 5,556	344 1,579	1,405 7,135		
Telford and Wrekin Shropshire CC	2,199	803	3,002	2.9	2.2	Falkirk	2,450	789	3,239	6.0	
Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire CC	3,599 7,263	1,096 2,612	4,695 9,875		3.7 2.7	Perth and Kincross and Stirling West Lothian	2,299 1,954	832 646	3,131 2,600		
est Midlands	54,696	16,187 7,482	70,883 34,212	5.9	5.5 6.4	South Western Scotland East and West Dunbartonshire,	44,156	12,476	56,632	2 6.0	
Birmingham Solihull	26,730 2,027	672	2,699	3.1	2.8	Helensborugh and Lomond	3,743	1,036	4,779		
Coventry Dudley and Sandwell	4,673 11,647	1,361 3,613	6,034 15,260		3.9 5.5	Dumfries and Galloway East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland	2,318 5,684	785 1,928	3,103 7,612		
Walsall and Wolverhampton	9,619	3,059	12,678		5.5	Glasgow City	15,650	3,873	19,523		
AST						Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire	4,910	1,271	6,181	4.8	
ast Anglia	19,219	6,818	26,037	2.8	2.4	North Lanarkshire	5,520	1,561	7,081	6.3	
Peterborough	1,631 3,169	542 1,209	2,173	3.0	2.6 1.5	South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire	1,959 4,372	617 1,405	2,576 5,777		
Cambridgeshire CC Norfolk	8,529	2,977	11,506	3.6	3.1	Highlands and the Islands Caithness and Sutherland and Ross	6,543	1,658	8,201		
Suffolk edfordshire and Hertfordshire	5,890 10,217	2,090 3,746	7,980 13,963	3 21	2.4 1.8	and Cromarty	2,106	454	2,560	8.3	
Luton Bedfordshire CC	2,428 2,622	793 982	3,221	3.9	3.6 2.1	Inverness and Nairn and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey	1,872	427	2,299	9 4.6	
Hertfordshire	5,167	1,971	7,138	3 1.6	1.3	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh					
Sex Southend-on-Sea	13,011	5,004 751	18,015 3,245	3.1 5.3	2.6 4.3	and Argyll and the Islands Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	1,515 660	467 155	1,982		
Thurrock	1,418	558	1,976	3.7	3.1	Orkney Islands	193	83	276	3.6	
Essex CC	9,099	3,695	12,794	2.8	2.3	Shetland Islands	197	72	269	2.4	
ONDON						NORTHERN IRELAND					
ner London	69,349	24,501	93,850		3.9	Northern Ireland	30,567	9,988	40,555	5 6.1	
Inner London - West Inner London - East	16,783 52,566	6,571 17,930	23,354 70,496	8.5	1.6 7.6	Belfast	7,861	1,911	9,772	2 5.2	
uter London	51,576	19,158	70,734	4.3	3.7	Outer Belfast	4,565	1,612 1,993	6,177		
Outer London - East and North East	21,987	8,132	30,119	6.6	5.5	East of Northern Ireland	5,099	1,993	7,092	2 5.1	

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

a Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HIM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-1999 based denominators.

a Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-1999 based denominators.

Note: This table gives data using the Eurostat Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques (NUTS) system. NUTS 2 areas are in bold type, and NUTS 3 areas are indented and in lighter type. For more information, see December 2000 Labour Market trends S53

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count flows: standardised^a

UNITED	KINGDOM I	INFLOW						
	1	NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	0		
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month e	nding					1.000		1
N	lct 14 lov 11 lec 9	261.1 257.3 242.2	183.8 185.0 179.5	77.3 72.3 62.6	250.3 248.8 246.7	-3.2 -1.5 -2.1	177.4 176.7 174.7	72.9 72.1 72.0
Fe	an 13 eb 10 lar 9	250.3 273.5 248.2	180.3 196.0 179.6	70.0 77.5 68.6	239.9 251.7 249.9	-6.8 11.8 -1.8	171.8 179.3 178.1	68.1 72.4 71.8
M	pr 13 lay11 un 8	234.8 222.3 221.0	170.5 160.8 158.7	64.3 61.5 62.3	237.6 244.4 236.9	-12.3 6.8 -7.5	171.4 173.4 169.6	66.2 71.0 67.3
A	ul 13 ug 10 ep 14 R	266.0 257.0 238.7	181.5 175.0 167.3	84.5 81.9 71.4	226.6 235.4 235.1	-10.3 8.8 -0.3	164.3 170.3 169.6	62.3 65.1 65.5
0	ct 12P	246.7	176.9	69.8	236.0	0.9	170.4	65.6

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D		
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Monti	h ending						THE SECOND SECOND	T, CAYS AND ADDRESS.
1999	Oct 14 Nov11 Dec 9	312.3 276.6 249.3	217.4 195.3 177.8	94.9 81.3 71.5	255.3 262.0 271.9	-5.9 6.7 9.9	182.8 187.6 195.3	72.5 74.4 76.6
2000	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	167.3 283.7 283.7	118.7 206.1 205.7	48.6 77.5 77.9	233.8 259.0 259.1	-38.1 25.2 0.1	168.6 185.0 185.3	65.2 74.0 73.8
	Apr 13 May11 Jun 8	280.1 259.0 254.5	204.4 186.9 186.1	75.7 72.1 68.4	268.4 254.6 254.2	9.3 -13.8 -0.4	192.2 182.9 182.1	76.2 71.7 72.1
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14 R	255.9 256.7 278.8	184.8 182.1 192.4	71.1 74.6 86.5	258.2 253.8 244.6	4.0 -4.4 -9.2	184.7 183.2 177.5	73.5 70.6 67.1
	Oct 12P	283.1	197.6	85.5	236.2	-8.4	169.8	66.4

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

CLAIMANT COUNT Claim history: interval between claims

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

	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)		
Interval (weeks)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous claims	20 9 7 4 4 7 14 36	25 14 11 5 4 8 14	23 13 10 5 4 8 14 23	39.8 18.2 14.6 8.2 8.4 14.0 28.8 70.7	116.8 67.6 51.5 25.5 17.6 39.0 66.1 86.9	156.5 85.8 66.1 33.7 26.1 52.9 94.8 157.5
Total	100	100	100	202.6	470.9	673.5
ONFLOWS	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS					

20110	GOVERNINE	NI OFFICE NE	GIONS									
Interval (weeks)	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
PER CENT												
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous claims	29 13 11 5 4 8 11 19	24 14 10 5 4 8 12 23	25 14 10 6 4 7 13 20	21 12 10 5 4 8 14 27	23 12 10 5 4 7 14 26	20 12 10 5 4 8 16 26	22 13 8 4 5 8 14 26	20 11 9 5 3 8 18 25	21 12 11 5 4 7 17 22	22 12 11 6 4 7 14 22	27 13 11 5 4 8 12 21	23 13 10 5 4 8 14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
THOUSANDS										100	100	100
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous claims	13.3 6.1 5.3 2.4 1.7 3.8 4.8 8.7	21.0 12.4 8.6 4.3 3.2 7.2 11.5 20.9	17.5 9.9 6.9 4.0 3.0 5.3 9.2 14.3	9.8 5.4 4.4 2.1 1.7 3.7 6.7 12.2	15.8 7.9 6.5 3.1 2.4 4.9 9.7 17.6	9.2 5.6 4.5 2.4 1.6 3.7 7.1 11.7	19.3 11.9 7.0 4.0 4.0 7.2 12.4 22.6	11.3 62 4.9 2.7 1.7 4.6 10.2 14.2	9.6 5.8 5.0 2.3 1.9 3.4 8.0	8.9 4.9 4.5 2.3 1.7 2.8 5.7 8.8	20.8 9.9 8.4 4.1 3.2 6.4 9.4 16.1	156.5 85.8 66.1 33.7 26.1 52.9 94.8 157.5
Total	46.0	89.1	70.2	46.0	68.0	45.9	88.3	55.7	46.4	39.7	78.2	673.5

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

Note: This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of all computerised claims.
'Latest' claims in this table started between 13 July 2000 and 13 October 2000 inclusive.
'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 12 July 1990.
The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is ±1.8 percentage points (Wales).
The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ±0.9 percentage points.
All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

UNEMPLOYMENT Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Leavers between 14 September 2000 and 12 October 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Duration of claim					
UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104weeks	Total
Thousands						
Found work	78.7	21.1	14.7	5.5	0.5	400.0
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.5	122.5
Gone abroad	6.0	22	1.4	0.6	0.1	4.1
Claimed Income Support	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	10.5
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.9	23	2.4	1.6	0.5	4.6
Claimed another benefit	1.1	0.7	0.6		1.0	11.1
ull-time education	5.9	2.0		0.4	0.3	3.1
Approved training	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.2	9.8
Government-supported training	5.4	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Retirement age reached	0.1		5.8	2.4	1.1	16.6
Automatic credits		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Sone to prison	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Attending court	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
nueriding court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
eased claiming	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	3.8
eceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
lot known	6.9	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.5	11.7
ailed to sign	36.3	9.2	6.5	2.3	1.0	
New claim review	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	55.3 0.9
Total	154.4	44.2	36.7	15.4	7.7	258.4
An a managed and a state of the				10.4	1.1	258.4
s a percentage of those with a known						
ound work	70.8	63.6	51.4	44.7	40.3	
Vorks on average 16+ hours per week	2.8	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.6	
oneabroad	5.4	6.6	4.9	4.9	32	
laimed Income Support	1.4	3.3	3.5	4.9	8.1	
laimed Incapacity Benefit	3.5	6.9	8.4	13.0	16.1	
laimed another benefit	1.0	2.1	2.1	3.3	4.8	
ull-time education	5.3	6.0	3.8	4.9	3.2	
Pproved training	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.0		
overnment-supported training	4.9	5.7	20.3	19.5	0.0	
etirement age reached	. 0.1	0.3	0.3		17.7	
utomatic credits	0.1	0.0		0.8	1.6	
ione to prison	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.6	
ttending court	0.1		0.3	0.0	0.0	
efective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Seased claiming	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Deceased		2.1	2.8	2.4	1.6	
ow eleier in	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New claim review	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

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

 $a \qquad \text{Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard <math>4^{1}/_{3}$ -week month.}

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

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

					2 -4				The state of	Thous	ands and per c
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australiad	Austriad	Belgium	Canadad	Denmark	Finlandd	France ^e	Germany ^d (FR)
ANDARDISED ILO	RATE: SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTED)a								
92	9.2	6.8	10.2	10.8		72	11.2	9.2	11.7	10.4	6.6
93	10.7	7.3	10.3	10.9	4.0	8.8	11.2	10.2	16.3	11.7	7.9
34	11.1	7.1	9.4	9.7	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.5
5	10.7	6.8	8.6	8.5	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.2
		6.8	8.0	8.5	4.3	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9
6	10.8										
7	10.6	6.6	6.8	8.5	4.4	9.4	9.1	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9
3	9.9	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.5	9.5	8.3	5.2	11.4	11.8	9.4
	9.2	6.2	5.9	72	3.8	9.1	7.6	5.2	10.2	11.3	8.8
Sep	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.3	3.7	9.0	7.4	5.1	10.0	11.1	8.8
Oct	9.0	6.0	5.9	7.1	3.6	8.9	7.1	5.0	10.0	10.9	8.7
Nov	8.9	6.0	5.9	6.8	3.6	8.9	6.9	4.9	10.1	10.8	8.7
Dec	8.9	6.0	5.9	7.0	3.7	8.8	6.8	4.9	10.1	10.6	8.6
lon	8.8	5.9	5.8	. 6.9	3.7	8.7	6.8	5.0	10.1	10.5	8.5
) Jan Feb	8.8	6.0	5.8	6.7	3.6	8.7	6.8	4.9	10.1	10.3	8.4
Mar	8.6	5.9	5.7	6.9	3.5	8.5	6.8	4.8	10.1	10.2	8.4
Apr	8.5	5.8	5.6	6.8	3.4	8.5	6.8	4.7	10.0	10.0	8.4
May	8.4	5.8	5.5	6.7	3.3	8.5	6.8	4.8	9.8	9.8	8.4
Jun	8.4	5.7	5.3	6.6	3.3	8.4	6.6	4.9	9.7	9.6	8.3
ful	8.3	5.8	5.3	6.3	3.2	8.5	6.8	4.9	9.7	9.6	8.3
Jul			5.4	6.4	3.2	8.6	7.1	4.9	9.7	9.6	8.3
Aug Sep	8.4 8.3	5.8 5.7		6.3	3.2	8.6	6.8	5.0	9.7	9.5	8.3
						0.0	0.0				
HER COMPLEMEN	TARY MEASURE	S OF UNEMPLO	YMENT: SEA								
Oct			1,201	676	209	503	1,126	153	257	2,666	Belgiants
Nov			1,190	646	214	491	1,093	151	258	2,629	
Dec			1,169	672	211	486	1,075	151	259	2,583	
Jan			1,161	655	216	490	1,078	149	260	2,552	
Feb			1,157	644	211	484	1,080	148	260	2,499	
Mar			1,141	662	200	473	1,086	148	259	2,443	
			4440	057	100	475	4.070	140	256	2,408	
Apr			1,118	657 652	192 192	475 471	1,079 1,057	146 148	252	2,355	
May Jun			1,110 1,093	643	188	471	1,051	150	250	2,329	
our		-									
Jul			1,069	610	184 187	477 485	1,077	149 150	249 250	2,338 2,329	
Aug		.,	1,052	624			1,136				
Sep			1,044	614	182	474	1,099	152	252	2,270	7.44
Oct			1,047		185		1,113				
o (0/). latest month			26	60	EG	10.9	6.9	5.5	9.7	9.5	9.4
e (%): latest month			3.6	6.3	5.6		0.9	5.5	9.1	5.5	3.4
HER COMPLEMEN	NTARY MEASURE	S OF UNEMPLO	YMENT: NOT	SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED						
2			2,779	925	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
3			2,919	939	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
4	la l	Lat Indiana	2,639	856	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
5			2,326	765	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,622
	2.5						1,437	242	363		3,980
3	**		2,122	779	231	588				3,063	
7			1,602	787	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
3			1,362	747	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,266
		**	1,263	685	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,093
Oct			1,165	643	194	511	1,031	138	237	2,729	3.883
	**				221	492	1,031	133	237	2,696	3,901
Nov	**		1,147	610			995	139	229	2,637	4,047
Dec			1,141	667	242	492	995	100	223	2,007	4,047
Jan			1,236	696	279	493	1,139	174	265	2,683	4,293
Feb			1,227	719	265	481	1,136	159	284	2,594	4,277
Mar			1,194	700	221	462	1,141	154	282	2,451	4,141
Apr			1,142	659	194	457	1,124	146	283	2,345	3,986
May			1,108	643	174	442	1,091	138	322	2,242	3,788
Jun			1,077	609	156	439	1,028	135	280	2,189	3,724
			4.000		450	400	4.450	140	210	0.000	2004
Jul	**		1,089	577	152	488	1,150	149	210	2,230	3,804
Aug			1,089	601	156	521	1,180	153	219	2,326	3,781
Sep			1,043	632	154	501	1,011	141	234	2,296	
							4 000				
Oct			1,009		171		1,020				
te (%): latest month			3.5	6.4	5.2	11.5	6.3	5.1	9.1		9.3
the same of the sa											

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

	Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italyd	Japan	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
TANDARDISED ILO	RATE: SEAS	ONALLY ADJU	STEDa						11111111			
992	7.9	15.4	8.8	22	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.3	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
993	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.6	6.5	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
994	8.9	14.3	11.2	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	6.9	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
95	9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
996	9.6	11.7	11.7	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6 9.9	3.9 4.2	5.4
997 998	9.8 10.9	9.9 7.6	11.7 11.8	3.4 4.1	2.7 2.7	5.2 4.0	4.1 3.3	6.8 5.2	20.8 18.8	8.3	3.5	4.9
199	11.7	5.7	11.3	4.7	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.5	15.9	7.2	0.0	4.
99 Sep		5.5	11.2	4.6	2.3	3.2		4.3	15.6	7.1		4.5
Oct		5.3	11.1	4.6	2.3	2.9		4.2	15.2	6.7		4.
Nov		5.2	11.1	4.5	2.2	2.8	3.7	4.2	15.1	6.7		4.
Dec		5.1	11.2	4.7	2.2	2.8		4.2	15.2	6.8	**	4.
00 Jan		5.0	11.2	4.7	22	2.7		4.3	15.1	6.6		4.
Feb		5.0	11.0	4.8	2.2	2.9	3.7	4.3	15.0	6.6	**	4.
Mar		4.9	10.8	4.9	22	2.9		4.2	14.8	6.4		4.
Apr		4.8	10.6	4.8	2.2	3.0		4.1	14.5	6.1		4.
May Jun		4.7 4.5	10.6 10.6	4.7 4.7	22 22	2.8 2.6	3.2	4.0	14.3 14.1	6.0 6.0		4.
Juli												
Jul		4.5	10.5	4.6	22	2.5		3.9	14.2 14.5	5.6		4.
Aug Sep		4.4		4.6 4.7	2.2 2.1	2.7		3.8	14.5	5.9 5.5		4.
THER COMPLEMEN			MDI OVMENT									
	TAIT MEAS								4 505	044	00	
99 Oct		183 179	2,592	3,140 3,100	5.2 5.1		63 63		1,595 1,597	214 217	89 87	5,75 5,73
Nov Dec		174		3,180	5.1		62		1,590	212	86	5,68
00 Jan	- 4.0	172	2,623	3,170	5.0		64		1,613	211	84	5,68
Feb		170		3,290	5.0		64		1,601	210	81	5,80
Mar		165		3,320	5.1		62		1,578	207	77	5,70
Apr		165	2,501	3,270	4.9		62		1,559	201	74	5,52
May		160		3,080	5.1		64		1,548	184	72	5,77
Jun		157		3,160	5.1		59		1,534	184	70	5,58
Jul		153	2,474	3,140	4.8		62		1,567	186	70	5,65
Aug		151		3,070	5.1		60		1,553	163	68	5,82
Sep		145		3,180	4.9	41	61		1,538	162	67	5,47
Oct		144							1,535			
ate (%): latest month		3.7	10.5	4.7		2.5				4.2	1.9	3.
THER COMPLEMEN	ITARY MEAS	URES OF UNE	MPLOYMENT	: NOT SEASO	ONALLY ADJU	ISTED°						
92	185	283	2.535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,61
93	176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,94
994	180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,99
95	184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,40
96	185	279	2,679	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,23
97	214	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,73
98 99	290	227 193	2,744 2,670	2,787 3,171	5.5 5.4	286 222	56 60	401 357	1,890 1,652	222 208	140	6,2° 5,88
99 Oct		178	2,600	3,110	5.2	206	57	343	1,592	188	84	5,37
Nov		172	2,000	2,950	5.3	189	56	345	1,624	192	86	5,38
Dec		177		2,880	5.3	201	59	341	1,614	229	91	5,24
00 Jan		176	2,647	3,090	5.6	201	69	350	1,671	220	93	6,26
Feb		172		3,270	5.5	215	66	347	1,660	203	89	6,23
Mar		164		3,490	5.2	201	63	340	1,629	186	82	6,00
Apr .		162	2,545	3,460	4.9	195	61	332	1,579	173	76	5,18
May		153		3,280	4.8	173	60	323	1,531	166	70	5,43
Jun		157		3,210	4.6	171	61	315	1,500	212	66	5,94
Jul		160	2,404	3,070	4.6	169	68	315	1,489	235	65	6,00
Aug		159	-,	3,100	4.6	176	68	313	1,488	186	64	5,82
Sep		145		3,200	4.9		59	317	1,501	150	62	5,3
Oct		139							1,530			5,12
ate (%): latest month			10.1	4.7	**	2.5				4.1	1.7	3

Enquiries: 02075336119

ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment. The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 3 months centred on the middle month.

Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands.

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 order produced for the Netherlands.

and the self employed for Austria.

The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.

The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to August for the Netherlands and October for Germany.

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity by age

INIT	ED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
	omic 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 27,762	821 713	4,599 4,425	7,504 7,614	9,877	5,054 5,059	844 803	
	1993 1994 1995	28,565 28,578 28,618	27,773	729 752	4,173 4,009	7,702 7,743	9,952 10,025 10,119	5,144 5,184 5,261	805 811	
	1996 1997	28,806 29,004	28,018 28,182	826 868 856	3,915 3,793 3,713	7,752 7,783 7,708	10,264 10,267 10,319	5,261 5,471 5,667	788 822 790	
	1998 1999	29,052 29,361	28,263 28,532	850	3,710	7,592	10,525	5,855	829	
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct	29,434 29,416	28,604 28,590	839 837	3,728 3,736	7,566 7,532	10,578 10,586	5,893 5,900	830 826	
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	29,465 29,502	28,631 28,653	841 840	3,745 3,749	7,526	10,603	5,917 5,930	833 849	
	Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	29,505 29,498	28,655 28,641	842 837	3,755 3,754	7,493 7,461	10,617 10,653	5,948 5,937	850 858	
	Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	29,538 29,557	28,683 28,707	847 859	3,753 3,750	7,445 7,422	10,681 10,710	5,955 5,964	855 850	
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	29,577 29,552	28,739 28,712	852 842	3,757	7,414	10,721	5,995 6,022	838 841	
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,547 29,557	28,701 28,716	820 828	3,713 3,720	7,367 7,340	10,757 10,781	6,044 6,047	845 841	
	Jul-Sep	29,584	28,751	824	3,736	7,327	10,811	6,053	833	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	32 0.1	39 0.1	-18 -2.1	9	-55 -0.7	73 0.7	31 0.5	-7 -0.9	
	Overlast 12 months Percent	150 0.5	147 0.5	-15 -1.8	8 02	-239 -3.2	233 22	160 27	3 0.4	
lale		MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	16,265	15,949	430	2,515	4,368	5,436	3,200	316	
	1993 1994 1995	16,099 16,078 16,090	15,831 15,803 15,793	365 376 387	2,431 2,301 2,207	4,395 4,446 4,455	5,471 5,493 5,559	3,170 3,187 3,186	268 275 297	
	1996 1997	16,136 16,184	15,859 15,905	434 434	2,145 2,082	4,432 4,428	5,609 5,608	3,238 3,352	277 280 282	
	1998 1999	16,185 16,325	15,903 16,031	433 438	2,023 2,016	4,385 4,282	5,624 5,748	3,438 3,547	294	
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999	16,353 16,344	16,056 16,051	428 424	2,027 2,033	4,263 4,253	5,780 5,785	3,558 3,557	297 293	
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,376	16,081	431	2,041	4,255	5,790 5,801	3,564	295 301	
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	16,386 16,397 16,363	16,085 16,102 16,071	430 433 423	2,041 2,047 2,040	4,239 4,225 4,210	5,801 5,812 5,829	3,573 3,585 3,570	295 292	
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr	16,386 16,413	16,090 ÷ 16,115	432 439	2,038 2,046	4,204 4,194	5,838 5,850	3,578 3,586	296 297	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	16,418 16,381	16,127 16,097	433	2,044	4,185 4,162	5,863 5,869	3,602 3,617	291	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,350 16,343	16,062 16,062	412 420	2,008 2,018	4,147 4,126	5,873 5,873	3,623 3,625	287 281	
	Jul-Sep	16,361	16,082	423	2,018	4,122	5,888	3,631	279	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-21 -0.1	-15 -0.1	2 0.5	-10 -0.5	-40 -1.0	18 0.3	15 0.4	-6 -2.1	
	Overlast 12 months	8	26	-5	-10	-141 -3.3	108	73 2.1	-18 -6.1	
em	Percent	0.0 MGSH	0.2 YBSM	-1.1 YBZN	-0.5 YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	12,434	11 906	392	2,083	3,136	4,441	1,854	528	
	1993 1994	12,466 12,500	11,906 11,931 11,970	392 348 353	1,994 1,872	3,219 3,256 3,288 3,320 3,356 3,323	4,481 4,532 4,561	1,889 1,957 1,998	535 530 514	
	1995 1996 1997	12,528 12,670 12,819	12,013 12,159 12,277	365 392 434	1,802 1,770 1,711	3,288 3,320 3,356	4,655 4,658	2,023 2,119	511 542 508	
	1998 1999	12,867 13,036	12,359 12,501	423 412	1,690 1,694	3,323 3,310	4,695 4,778	2,229 2,307	508 534	
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999	13,081	12,548	411	1,700	3,303 3,279	4,798	2,335 2,343	534 533	
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,071 13,089	12,538 12,551	412 410	1,703 1,704	3,271	4,801 4,812	2,353	538	
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000	13,115 13,108 13,135	12,568 12,554 12,570	410 409 414	1,708 1,709 1,714	3,269 3,268 3,250	4,825 4,805 4,824	2,356 2,363 2,367	548 554 565	
	Jan-Mar 2000 (Win)	13,135 13,151 13,144	12.593	415	1,715	3,242	4,843	2,377 2,378	558 553	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	13,159	12,591 12,612	420 419	1,705 1,713	3,228 3,229	4,860 4,858	2,393	547	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	13,171 13,197 13,214	12,615 12,639 12,654	421 408 408	1,699 1,705 1,702	3,220 3,220 3,213	4,869 4,885 4,908	2,406 2,421 2,423	556 558 560	
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	13,224	12,669	401	1,718	3,205	4,924	2,422	555	
	Changes Overlast 3 months	53	54	-20	19	-15	54	16	-1	
	Percent Over last 12 months	0.4	0.4	-4.8 -11	1.1	-0.5 -97	1.1	0.7 87	-0.3 21	
	Percent	1.1	1.0	-2.6	1.0	-3.0	2.6	3.7	3.9	

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity rates by age 1.1

NITI	ED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	omic activity rates (%)a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ш	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
	1992 1993	63.3 62.9	79.2 78.8	59.5 53.8	78.3 77.9	82.6 82.9	85.8 85.4	69.0 68.4	8.3 7.9
	1994 1995	62.8 62.7	78.6 78.4	56.2 55.9	76.2 75.9	83.0 83.1	85.1 84.9	68.5 68.1	7.9 8.0
	1996 1997	62.8 63.0	78.6 78.6	58.1 59.5	77.1 76.7	83.0 83.7	84.8 84.5	68.1 68.5	7.7 8.1
	1998 1999	62.8 63.2	78.5 78.9	58.9 58.9	75.7 75.6	83.9 84.5	84.3 84.9	68.7 69.3	7.7 8.1
	3-month averages	~~~	70.0	50.0	75.0	040	***	-	
	Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.3 63.4	79.0 78.9 79.0	58.2 58.1 58.4	75.8 75.9 76.1	84.9 84.7 84.9	84.9 84.9 84.9	69.3 69.3 69.4	8.1 8.0
	Oct-Dec	63.4	79.0	58.3	76.1	84.9	85.0	69.4	8.1
	Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	63.4 63.4	79.0 78.9	58.4 58.1	76.2 76.2	84.9 84.7	84.8 85.0	69.5 69.3	8.3 8.4
	Jan-Mar2000	63.4	79.0	58.8	76.1	84.8	85.1	69.4	8.3
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	63.5 63.5	79.1 79.1	59.6 59.1	76.0 76.1	84.7 84.8	85.2 85.1	69.4 69.7	8.3 8.2
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	63.4 63.4	79.0 79.0	58.5 56.9	75.5 75.2	84.7 84.7	85.2 85.2	69.9 70.0	8.2 8.2
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.4	79.0	57.5	75.3	84.6	85.3	70.0	8.2
	Jul-Sep Changes	63.4	79.0	57.1	75.5	84.4	85.3	69.9	8.1
	Overlast 3 months	0.0	0.0	-1.3	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.1	0.0	-1.1	-0.3	-0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0
le	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
	1992 1993	74.2 73.2	86.8 86.0	60.7 53.6	83.9 83.8	95.0 94.5	94.5 93.9	74.0 72.8	8.9 7.5
	1994 1995	72.9 72.6	85.6 85.2	56.4 56.2	82.2 81.8	94.6 94.2	93.3 93.1	72.3 71.5	7.7 8.2
	1996 1997	72.4 72.2	85.1 84.9	59.5 58.2	82.6 82.4	93.4 93.6	92.5 92.0	71.8 72.2	7.6
	1998 1999	71.8 72.1	84.4 84.6	58.2 58.2 59.3	80.8 80.5	93.7 93.5	92.0 91.5 92.2	71.9 72.6	7.6 7.6 7.9
	3-month averages								
	Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	72.1 72.0 72.1	84.6 84.6 84.7	58.0 57.5 58.4	80.9 81.1 81.3	93.9 93.9 94.2	92.2 92.2 92.1	72.3 72.2 72.3	8.0 7.9 7.9
	Oct-Dec	72.1	84.7	58.3	81.3	94.2	92.1	72.4	8.1
	Nov99-Jan2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	72.2 72.0	84.8 84.6	58.7 57.3	81.5 81.2	93.9 93.8	92.2 92.3	72.5 72.1	7.9 7.8
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr	72.1 72.2	84.7 84.8	58.6 59.5	81.1 81.4	93.9 93.9	92.3 92.4	72.1 72.2	7.9 8.0
	Mar-May (Spr)	722	84.8	58.7	81.3	93.9	92.4	72.5	7.8
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	72.0 71.8	84.6 84.4	57.1 55.9	80.6 79.8	93.7 93.5	92.4 92.3	72.6 72.7	7.6 7.7
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	71.7	84.4	57.0	80.1	93.3	92.2	72.6	7.5
	Jul-Sep Changes	71.7	84.3	57.3	80.0	93.2	92.2	72.6	7.4
	Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
nal	Over last 12 months	-0.3 MGWI	-0.3 MGSQ	-0.6 YCAI	-0.9 YCAL	-0.7 YCAO	0.0 YCAR	0.3 MGWR	-0.5 MGWU
d	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	WGWI	MUSU	TCAI	TOAL	TCAU	TOAR	WGWK	MGWU
	1992 1993	53.2 53.2	70.9 70.9	58.2 53.9	72.4 71.7	69.9 71.0	77.2 76.9	61.8 62.2	8.0 8.1
	1994 1995	53.3 53.3	70.9 70.9	55.9 55.7	69.9 69.8	71.2 71.6	76.9 76.6	63.1 63.2	8.1 7.9
	1996 1997	53.8 54.3	71.4 71.8	56.5 60.9	71.2 70.7	72.3 73.5	77.1 76.9	62.9 63.3	7.8 8.3
	1998 1999	54.3 54.8	72.0 72.5	59.6 58.4	70.4 70.4	73.8 75.1	77.1 77.6	64.3 64.9	7.8 8.2
	3-month averages				70.0	75.0			
	Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct	55.0 54.9	72.7 72.7	58.5 58.6 58.4	70.6 70.6 70.6	75.6 75.2 75.2	77.5 77.5 77.6	65.1 65.3	82 82
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	55.0 55.1	72.7 72.8	58.3	70.8	75.4	77.7	65.4 65.4	8.4
	Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	55.1 55.2	72.7 72.8	58.2 58.8	70.7 70.9	75.5 75.3	77.3 77.5	65.5 65.5	8.5 8.6
	Jan-Mar2000	55.2	72.9	59.1 59.7	70.9 70.5	75.3	77.7	65.7	8.5
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	55.2 55.2	72.8 72.9	59.7	70.5	75.1 75.3	77.9 77.7	65.6 65.9	8.5 8.4
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	55.3 55.4	72.9 73.1	59.9 58.0	70.2 70.4	75.3 75.5	77.8 78.0	66.1 66.4	8.5 8.5
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	55.4	73.1	58.0	70.2	75.5	78.2	66.4	8.6
	Jul-Sep Changes	55.4	73.1	57.0	70.8	75.4	78.3	66.2	8.5
	Overlast 3 months	0.2	0.2	-3.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0
	Overlast 12 months	0.5	0.4	-1.6	0.3	-0.2	0.8	1.1	0.3

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity

	_						A	ged 16-59 (F)	7 64 (IVI)				-		
	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	W	ants job but	not seeking	in last 4 wee	ks			W	/ants job a ot available	nd seeking wo to start	ork but
-		7777		400mm	Total	Available to s in next 2 wee	start work eks		Reasons fo		ing				
NITED INGDOM						Available	Not available	Dis- couraged workers	Long- term sick	Looking after family /home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 YCGA	13 YCGD	YCGG	15 YCGJ
ll pring quarter Mar-May)	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFF	YCFI	YCFL	YCFO	YCFR	YCFU	YCFX				
993	16,836 16,909	7,481 7,564	5,335 5,299	2,146 2,264	1,870 2,036	873 924 925	997 1,112 1,116	150 138 109	414 503 524	748 792 772	211 230 240	346 373 396	275 229 239	117 100 120	159 128 118
995 996 997	17,023 17,030 17,032	7,676 7,645 7,663	5,396 5,328 5,268	2,280 2,317 2,395	2,041 2,132 2,188 2,185	896 783	1,236 1,405	104	579 692	776 746	262 268	411 393 365	184 207 218	86 92 92	99 115 126
998 999	17,201 17,070	7,763 7,645	5,359 5,319	2,404 2,326	2,185 2,115	735 689	1,451 1,427	72 68	755 756	746 681	248 241	369	210	88	123
month avera	17,049	7,619 7,645	5,325 5,357	2,294 2,288	2,085 2,074	705 687	1,380 1,387	66 67	751 740	658 653	247 238	362 376	209 214	93 95	117
ug-Oct- ep-Nov (Aut)	17,080 17,043	7,614	5,315	2,299	2,087	690 676	1,397	66	739 725	661 658	227	394 400	212	94 94	117
ct-Dec ov99-Jan2000 ec99-Feb2000	17,018 17,027 17,046	7,603 7,612 7,638	5,327 5,339 5,342	2,276 2,273 2,296	2,069 2,079 2,100	670 656	1,410 1,444		727 732	659 651	223 235	404 414	194 195	88 88	108
Win) an-Mar 2000	17,019	7,607	5,311	2.296	2,105	658	1,448	64	738	656	236	411	191	81	110
eb-Apr lar-May (Spr)	17,011	7,594 7,573	5,291 5,262	2,296 2,303 2,312	2,105 2,117 2,125	670 670	1,447 1,455		756 768	656 655	233 239	407 399	187 186	77 75	109
pr-Jun lay-Jul	17,041 17,058	7,611 7,633	5,295 5,315	2,316 2,318	2,124 2,120	673 661 659	1,451 1,459 1,449		760 754 750	644 644 636	248 262 260	403 396 398	192 198 196	78 87 86	114 110 110
un-Aug (Sum)	17,060	7,629 7,641	5,325 5,348	2,305 2,293	2,109	662	1,423		737	635	256	402	209	86	122
hanges overlast3mont		29	52	-23	-39	-11	-28	-14	-23	-9	8 3.3	-1 -0.3	16 8.4	8 10.3	7.
Per cent Overlast 12 mon	0.2	0.4	1.0	-1.0 -1	-1.9	-1.7 -43	-1.9 43	-12	-3.1 -14	-1.4	9	39	-1	-6	
Percent	0.2	0.3	0.4 YBWA	O.O YBWD	0.0 YCFG	-6.1 YCFJ	3.1 YCFM	-18.2	-1.9 YCFS	-3.4 YCFV	3.7 YCFY	10.9 YCGB	-0.4 YCGE	-6.7 YCGH	YCGI
Male Spring quarte Mar-May)		YBSO							259	44	112	150	122	58	68
993 994 995	5,886 5,971 6,065	2,583 2,657 2,747	1,807 1,809 1,901	777 847 847	654 736 737	307 325 321	348 411 416	83	324 327	49 51	121 129	158 166	112 110	57 58	5
996 997	6,147 6,228	2,782 2.839	1,882 1,898 1,961	900 941 987	815 845 880	340 272 277	475 573 603	51	362 419 474	69 70 75		183 168 158	86 96 107	41 53 54	44 45
998 999	6,362 6,332	2,948 2,912	1,968	944	854	273	582		464	72		157	90	43	4
l-month avera lul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct	6,337 6,354	2,914 2,925	1,965 1,984	949 941 •	855 845	283 274	571 571	39	451 445	67 66		174 180 182	95 95 98	50 51 52	4 4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,330	2,902	1,958	943	845 836	274 268	568	3 42	445 440	68	106	180	97	53	4
Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 200 Dec 99-Feb 200	0 6,325	2,893 2,930	1,972 1,996	921 934	830 846	264 263	566 583		439 441	68 66		171	92 88	49 48	4
Win) Jan-Mar 2000	6,352	2,918	1,984	933	851	263	588		448 459	61 64		182 183	83 81	43 41	4
eb-Apr Mar-May (Spr	6,333	2,898 2,894	1,960 1,955	939 939	857 860	267 263	591 597	7 36	465	64	114	181	78	40	3
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum	6,381 6,420 6,435	2,929 2,970 2,977	1,978 2,005 2,005	952 965 972	871 882 889	265 262 269	606 620 620	36	461 458 462	66 65 65	137	185 187	84 83	42	4
Jul-Sep	6,450	2,986	2,019	967	870		603	2 33	455	63	133	185	97	44	5
Changes Overlast3mon	ths 69	56	41	15	-1	, 3	-0.	4 -4 7 -10.5	-6 -1.2	-4.0	3 10 8.5	0.2	20.7	7.7	33
Percent Overlast12mor	1.1 hths 113	1.9 72	2.1	1.6	-0.1		3	0 -6	4	-3	3 8	11 6.5	2.3	-6	19
Percent Female	1.8 MGSK	2.5 YBSP	2.8 YBWB	1.9 YBWE	1.8 YCFH		5 YCFI		1.0 YCFT	YCFW		YCGC	YCGF		YCG
Spring quarte (Mar-May)	ers		3,528	1,369	1,216				155	704	4 99	196	153	59	9
1993 1994 1995	10,949 10,938 10,958	4,897 4,907 4,929	3,490 3,496	1,417	1,300 1,305	599 604	70 70	1 55 0 45	179 197 218	742 721	1 111	216 230 228	117 129 96	62 45	
1996 1997 1998	10,883 10,805 10,839	4,863 4,824 4,815	3,446 3,370 3,398	1,417 1,454 1,417	1,318 1,343 1,305	510 457	83 84	2 38 8 28	272 281	676 67	1 119	225 207 211	111 112 12	39	
1999 3-month aver	10,738	4,733	3,351	1,382	1,261	416			292						
Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct	10,712 10,726	4,706 4,720 4,712	3,361 3,372 3,357	1,345 1,347 1,355	1,230 1,229 1,241	413	80 81 82	6 27	300 295 294	586	6 124	189 196 211	115 116 114	3 44	
Sep-Nov (Aut Oct-Dec	10,690	4,700	3,357	1,343 1,352	1,233		82	5 24	285 288	590	0 114	220 233	110	2 39	
Nov 99-Jan 200 Dec 99-Feb 200 (Win)	00 10,702	4,719 4,708	3,367 3,346	1,352 1,362	1,255	393			292			237	10		
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	10,667	4,690 4,696	3,327 3,331	1,363 1,365	1,255	9 403	85	6 23	290 297	59	2 123	229 224	100 100	5 36	
Mar-May(Sp	r) 10,667	4,680	3,307	1,373	1,265	407	85	58 28	303	57	8 125	218	10	2 38	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,660 10,638 10,625	4,663 4,653	3,310 3,320	1,353 1,332	1,239	400	83	39 28	297 288	57	9 125	211 211	111	2 45	
Jul-Sep	10,631	4,655	3,329	1,326	1,214	4 393	82	21 21	282	57	2 122	217	11	2 43	
Changes Overlast3mor Percent	nths -29	-27 -0.6	11 0.3	-38 -2.8	-31 -3.	B -14 0 -3.5		.8 -31.4	-18 -6.0		6 -2	-2 -0.8		0 3 13.1	-7
Overlast12mor		-51	-32 -0.9	-19	-10 -1.	6 -28	3	12 -7 .5 -23.4	-19	-1	9 1 0.5	28 14.9		3 0 6 0.6	

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ship between columns: 2=3+4; 4=5+13; 5=6+7=8+9+10+11+12; 13=14+15.

560

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity by age

UNITE		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	10000
	mically inactive levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAY	УСВВ	MGWA	MGWD	
	1992 1993 1994 1995	16,611 16,836 16,909 17,023	7,318 7,481 7,564 7,676	559 613 569 592	1,278 1,258 1,304 1,271	1,578 1,573 1,572 1,576	1,630 1,701 1,756 1,805	2,273 2,336 2,363 2,432	9,293 9,355 9,345 9,347	
	1996 1997 1998 1999	17,030 17,032 17,201 17,070	7,645 7,663 7,763 7,645	597 590 599 594	1,166 1,155 1,191 1,200	1,584 1,512 1,477 1,393	1,836 1,887 1,916 1,868	2,463 2,519 2,580 2,589	9,384 9,370 9,438 9,425	
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,049 17,080 17,043	7,619 7,645 7,614	602 604 600	1,189 1,183 1,176	1,342 1,356 1,341	1,876 1,885 1,886	2,610 2,616 2,611	9,430 9,435 9,429	
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,018 17,027 17,046	7,603 7,612 7,638	601 599 604	1,174 1,171 1,174	1,337 1,332 1,343	1,880 1,905 1,887	2,611 2,605 2,629	9,414 9,415 9,408	
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,019 17,011 17,004	7,607 7,594 7,573	593 581 588	1,177 1,183 1,178	1,337 1,340 1,327	1,876 1,864 1,871	2,624 2,627 2,609	9,411 9,417 9,431	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,041 17,058 17,060	7,611 7,633 7,629	598 620 611	1,211 1,226 1,222	1,338 1,333 1,339	1,870 1,868 1,862	2,595 2,586 2,595	9,429 9,425 9,431	
	Jul-Sep Changes	17,081	7,641	618	1,213	1,349	1,857	2,604	9,440	
-	Changes Over last 3 months Percent Over last 12 months	40 0.2 32	29 0.4 21	20 3.4 16	2 02 24	11 0.9 7	-13 -0.7 -19	9 0.3 -6	11 0.1 10	
Male	Percent	MGSJ	0.3 YBSO	2.6 YCAT	2.0 YCAW	0.5 YCAZ	-1.0 YCBC	-0.2 MGWB	0.1 MGWE	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)						315		3,226	
	1992 1993 1994	5,659 5,886 5,971	2,433 2,583 2,657	278 315 290	483 470 498	230 257 253	355 396	1,127 1,187 1,220	3,303 3,315	
	1995 1996 1997	6,065 6,147 6,228	2,747 2,782 2,839	302 295 312	491 451 446	275 313 302	410 454 488	1,270 1,270	3,318 3,364 3,389	
	1997 1998 1999	6,362 6,332	2,939 2,948 2,912	311 301	481 488	294 298	521 485	1,291 1,340 1,339	3,413 3,420	
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,337 6,354 6,330	2,914 2,925 2,902	310 314 307	479 475 468	277 277 264	487 491 495	1,361 1,369 1,368	3,424 3,429 3,429	
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	6,328 6,325 6,367	2,904 2,893 2,930	307 305 315	468 464 472	269 272 276	494 491 484	1,365 1,361 1,383	3,424 3,432 3,437	
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6,352 6,333 6,337	2,918 2,898 2,894	305 298 305	475 468 471	272 271 270	484 481 479	1,381 1,379 1,370	3,434 3,435 3,443	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,381 6,420 6,435	2,929 2,970 2,977	316 325 317	488 509 500	282 287 296	481 487 496	1,362 1,363 1,368	3,451 3,450 3,459	
	Jul-Sep	6,450	2,986	315	505	302	495	1,368	3,464	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	69 1.1	56 1.9	-0.3	17 3.4	20 7.2	14 3.0	6 0.4	13 0.4	
	Over last 12 months Percent	113 1.8	72 2.5	5 1.6	26 5.3	25 9.1	1.8	8 0.6	41 1.2	
Female	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAX	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF	
	1992 1993 1994	10,952 10,949 10,938	4,885 4,897 4,907	281 298 278	795 788 807	1,349 1,316 1,319	1,315 1,347 1,360	1,146 1,149 1,143	6,067 6,052 6,031	
	1995 1996	10,958 10,883	4,929 4,863	290 302	780 714	1,319 1,302 1,271 1,210	1,396 1,382 1,399	1,162 1,193 1,228	6,029 6,020 5,981	
	1997 1998 1999	10,805 10,839 10,738	4,824 4,815 4,733	278 287 293	709 710 712	1,182 1,095	1,396 1,383	1,240 1,250	6,024 6,005	
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999 Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,712 10,726 10,713	4,706 4,720 4,712	292 291 293	710 708 708	1,065 1,079 1,077	1,390 1,394 1,391	1,249 1,247 1,243	6,006 6,006 6,000	
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	10,690 10,702 10,679	4,700 4,719 4,708	293 294 289	706 707 702	1,068 1,060 1,067	1,387 1,414 1,403	1,246 1,244 1,247	5,990 5,983 5,971	
	Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	10,667 10,678 10,667	4,690 4,696 4,680	288 283 284	702 714 707	1,065 1,068 1,058	1,392 1,383 1,392	1,243 1,248 1,239	5,977 5,982 5,988	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,660 10,638 10,625	4,682 4,663 4,653	282 295 295	722 717 722	1,056 1,046 1,043	1,389 1,381 1,366	1,233 1,223 1,228	5,978 5,975 5,972	
	Jul-Sep	10,631	4,655	303	708	1,047	1,361	1,236	5,976	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-29 -0.3	-27 -0.6	21 7.5	-15 -2.0	-9 -0.9	-27 -2.0	3 02	-2 0.0	
	Over last 12 months Percent	-81 -0.8	-51 -1.1	11 3.8	-2 -0.3	-18 -1.7	-28 -2.0	-13 -1.1	-30 -0.5	

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity rates by age

ally adjusted

UNITI		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
	omic inactivity rates (%)a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 8	
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	увтс	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM	
	1992 1993	36.7 37.1	20.8 21.2	40.5 46.2	21.7 22.1	17.4 17.1	14.2 14.6	31.0 31.6	91.7 92.1	
	1994 1995	37.2 37.3	21.4	43.8 44.1	23.8 24.1	17.0 16.9	14.9 15.1	31.5 31.9	92.1 92.0	
	1996 1997	37.2 37.0	21.4 21.4 21.5	41.9 40.5	22.9 23.3	17.0 16.3	15.2 15.5	31.9 31.5	92.0 92.3 91.9	
	1998 1999	37.2 36.8	21.5 21.1	41.1 41.1	23.3 24.3 24.4	16.1 15.5	15.7 15.1	31.3 30.7	92.3 91.9	
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999	36.7	21.0	41.8	24.2	15.1	15.1	30.7	91.9	
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.7 36.6	21.1 21.0	41.9 41.6	24.1 23.9	15.3 15.1	15.1 15.1	30.7 30.6	92.0 91.9	
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan2000	36.6 36.6	21.0 21.0	41.7 41.6	23.9 23.8	15.1 15.1	15.0 15.2	30.6 30.5	91.7 91.7	
	Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000	36.6 36.6	21.1	41.9 41.2	23.8	15.3 15.2	15.0 14.9	30.7 30.6	91.6	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36.5 36.5	20.9 20.9	40.4 40.9	24.0 23.9	15.3 15.2	14.8 14.9	30.6 30.3	91.7 91.8	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	36.6 36.6	21.0 21.0	41.5 43.1	24.5 24.8	15.3 15.3	14.8 14.8	30.1 30.0	91.8	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.6	21.0	42.5	24.7	15.4	14.7	30.0	91.8 91.8	
	Jul-Sep Changes	36.6	21.0	42.9	24.5	15.6	14.7	30.1	91.9	
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.1	
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	-0.4	-0.6	0.0	
lale	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN	
	(Mar-May) 1992 1993	25.8 26.8	13.2 14.0	39.3 46.4	16.1 16.2	5.0 5.5 5.4	5.5	26.0	91.1	
	1994 1995	27.1 27.4	14.4 14.8	43.6 43.8	17.8 18.2	5.4	6.1 6.7	27.2 27.7 28.5	92.5 92.3	
	1996 1997	27.6 27.8	14.9 15.1	40.5 41.8	17.4	5.8 6.6	6.9 7.5	28.2	91.8 92.4	
	1998 1999	28.2 27.9	15.6 15.4	41.8 40.7	17.6 19.2 19.5	6.4 6.3 6.5	8.0 8.5 7.8	27.8 28.1 27.4	92.4 92.4 92.1	
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999	27.9	15.4	42.0	19.1	6.1	7.8	27.7	92.0	
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.0 27.9	15.4 15.3	42.5 41.6	18.9 18.7	6.1 5.8	7.8 7.9	27.8 27.7	92.1 92.1	
	Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000	27.9 27.8	15.3 15.2	41.7 41.3	18.7 18.5	6.0 6.1	7.8 7.8	27.6 27.5	91.9 92.1	
	Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) Jan-Mar 2000	28.0	15.4	42.7	18.8	6.2	7.7	27.9	92.2	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	27.8 27.8 27.8	15.3 15.2 15.2	41.4 40.5 41.3	18.9 18.6 18.7	6.1 6.1 6.1	7.7 7.6 7.5	27.9 27.8 27.5	92.1 92.0 92.2	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	28.0 28.2	15.4 15.6	42.9 44.1	19.4 20.2	6.3 6.5	7.6 7.7	27.4	92.4	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.3	15.6	43.0	19.9	6.7	7.8	27.3 27.4	92.3 92.5	
	Jul-Sep Changes	28.3	15.7	42.7	20.0	6.8	7.8	27.4	92.6	
	Overlast 3 months	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	
	Over last 12 months	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	-0.3	0.5	
emal	e Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO	
	1992 1993	46.8 46.8	29.1 29.1	41.8 46.1	27.6 28.3	30.1 29.0	22.8 23.1	38.2 37.8	92.0 91.9	
	1994 1995	46.7 46.7	29.1 29.1 29.1	44.1 44.3	30.1 30.2	28.8 28.4	23.1 23.4	36.9 36.8	91.9 92.1	
	1996 1997	46.2 45.7	28.6 28.2	43.5 39.1	28.8 29.3	27.7 26.5	229	37.1 36.7	92.2 91.7	
	1998 1999	45.7 45.2	28.0 27.5	40.4 41.6	29.6 29.6	26.2 24.9	23.1 22.9 22.4	35.7 35.1	92.2 91.8	
	3-month averages Jul-Sep 1999	45.0	27.3	41.5	29.4	24.4	22.5	34.9 34.7	91.8	
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.1 45.0	27.3 27.3	41.4 41.6	29.4 29.4	24.8 24.8	22.5 22.4	34.7 34.6	91.8 91.8	
	Oct-Dec Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	44.9 44.9 44.8	27.2 27.3 27.2	41.7 41.8 41.2	29.2 29.3 29.1	24.6 24.5 24.7	22.3 22.7	34.6 34.5	91.6 91.5	
	Jan-Mar2000	44.8	27.1	40.9	29.1	24.7	22.5	34.5 34.3	91.4 91.5	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	44.8 44.8	27.2 27.1	40.3 40.4	29.5 29.2	24.9 24.7	22.1 22.3	34.4 34.1	91.5 91.6	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	44.7 44.6	27.1 26.9	40.1 42.0	29.8 29.6	24.7 24.5	22.2 22.0	33.9 33.6	91.5 91.5	
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	44.6 44.6	26.9 26.9	42.0 43.0	29.8 29.2	24.5 24.6	21.8 21.7	33.6 33.8	91.4 91.5	
	Changes	-0.2	-0.2							
	Overlast 3 months			3.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	
	Over last 12 months	-0.5	-0.4	1.6	-0.3	0.2	-0.8	-1.1	-0.3	

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

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

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN	Wholeeconomy	y (Divisions 01-93)			Public sector			
		Actual	Seasonally adjus	sted		Actual	Seasonally adju	sted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly	Headline rate ^a
		LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995 1996 1997 1998)) Annual) averages	100.0 103.6 108.0 113.5				100.0 103.0 105.3 108.6			
1999)	119.0				113.0			
998	Sep	112.6	114.9	5.2	5.3	110.0	109.9	3.7	3.8
	Oct	112.4	115.0	4.9	5.0	109.6	110.2	3.8	3.8
	Nov	113.5	115.4	4.7	4.9	109.8	110.7	3.7	3.7
	Dec	117.5	115.4	4.1	4.6	110.8	110.8	3.4	3.6
999	Jan	115.7	116.0	4.4	4.4	110.3	111.2	4.0	3.7
	Feb	118.7	116.7	4.8	4.5	111.1	. 111.5	4.1	3.8
	Mar	122.5	117.2	4.6	4.6	110.6	112.0	4.2	4.1
	Apr	117.4	117.6	4.1	4.5	111.9	112.5	4.8	4.4
	May	117.8	118.3	4.1	4.3	113.3	113.2	4.7	4.6
	Jun	119.0	118.9	5.3	4.5	114.4	113.6	4.8	4.8
	Jul	119.3	119.3	4.6	4.7	113.5	113.6	4.2	4.5
	Aug	117.6	119.8	5.0	4.9	114.0	113.8	3.7	4.2
-	Sep	117.6	120.2	4.6	4.7	114.0	114.1	3.8	3.9
	Oct	118.1	120.9	5.1	4.9	113.9	114.5	4.0	3.8
	Nov	119.1	121.1	5.0	4.9	114.4	114.9	3.8	3.9
	Dec	124.9	122.4	6.0	5.4	115.1	115.0	3.9	3.9
2000	Jan	123.2	123.3	6.3	5.8	115.1	116.0	4.4	4.0
	Feb	125.3	123.0	5.4	5.9	116.3	116.4	4.4	4.2
	Mar	129.3	123.2	5.1	5.6	115.1	116.1	3.7	4.1
	Apr	122.5	122.9	4.5	5.0	116.7	117.3	4.3	4.1
	May	122.4	123.1	4.0	4.5	117.0	116.9	3.3	3.7
	Jun	123.3	123.5	3.8	4.1	118.0	117.6	3.5	3.7
	July	123.6	123.9	3.9	3.9	117.4	117.5	3.5	3.4
	Aug	122.5	124.8	4.2	4.0	118.0	117.7	3.4	3.5
	SepP	122.3	125.3	4.3	4.1	117.7	117.7	3.2	3.3

		Actual	Seasonally adjus	ted		Actual	Seasonally adju	sted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
		LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999)) Annual) averages	100.0 103.7 108.7 114.7 120.4				100.0 103.5 108.8 115.2 121.4			
1998	Sep	113.2	116.0	5.6	5.6	113.1	116.7	5.9	5.9
	Oct	113.1	116.2	5.1	5.3	112.6	116.8	5.3	5.6
	Nov	114.5	116.5	4.9	5.2	114.0	117.3	5.3	5.5
	Dec	119.2	116.5	4.3	4.8	120.2	117.2	4.5	5.1
1999	Jan	117.0	117.1	4.4	4.5	118.0	117.5	4.5	4.8
	Feb	120.6	118.1	5.0	4.6	122.7	119.1	5.6	4.9
	Mar	125.4	118.4	4.7	4.7	127.9	119.3	4.9	5.0
	Apr	118.8	118.9	3.9	4.5	119.3	119.4	3.8	4.8
	May	118.9	119.6	4.1	4.2	120.1	120.9	4.2	4.3
	Jun	120.1	120.3	5.5	4.5	121.6	121.6	6.5	4.8
	Jul	120.7	120.7	4.7	4.7	121.7	121.8	5.3	5.3
	Aug	118.4	121.3	5.3	5.1	119.0	122.2	5.8	5.9
	Sep	118.4	121.6	4.8	4.9	118.6	122.7	5.2	5.4
	Oct	119.2	122.5	5.4	5.2	119.0	123.5	5.8	5.
	Nov	120.3	122.6	5.2	5.2	120.1	123.9	5.7	5.6
	Dec	127.3	124.2	6.6	5.7	129.0	125.4	7.0	6.
2000	Jan	125.2	125.0	6.7	6.2	126.9	126.1	7.3	6.3
	Feb	127.6	124.7	5.6	6.3	130.3	126.1	5.9	6.
	Mar	132.9	124.9	5.5	5.9	136.0	126.1	5.7	6.3
	Apr	123.9	124.4	4.6	5.2	124.6	125.2	4.8	5.5
	May	123.7	124.6	4.2	4.8	124.2	125.3	3.6	4.7
	June	124.7	125.0	3.9	4.2	125.5	125.7	3.4	4.0
	July	125.1	125.5	3.9	4.0	125.7	126.4	3.7	3.6
	Aug	123.6	126.6	4.4	4.1	124.5	127.9	4.7	3.
	SepP	123.5	127.2	4.6	4.3	123.5	128.2	4.5	4.

The headline rate is the change in the average seasonally adjusted index values for the last three months compared with the same period a year ago. For further details please see the article in the May 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, p227.

The Average Earnings Index has been revised. For further details please see pp553-62, 'The first year of the Average Earnings Index new sample'.

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREA SIC 19	AT BRITAIN 192	Production (Div	isions 10-41)			of which: Manufa	cturing (Divisions	15-37)	
		Actual	Seasonally adjus	ted		Actual	Seasonally adju	usted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly	Headline rate ^a
m	No.	LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999)) Annual) averages)	100.0 104.4 108.5 113.4 117.8				100.0 104.4 108.8 113.7 118.3			
1998	Sep	112.1	114.3	4.4	4.7	112.5	114.6	4.4	4.7
	Oct	113.4	114.7	4.4	4.5	113.7	115.0	4.4	4.5
	Nov	114.4	114.8	3.4	4.1	114.8	115.1	3.5	4.
	Dec	116.4	114.5	3.1	3.7	116.7	114.7	3.1	3.7
999	Jan	114.7	115.3	3.8	3.5	115.1	115.7	4.0	3.
	Feb	116.3	115.8	3.3	3.4	116.7	116.1	3.4	3.
	Mar	120.4	116.3	3.3	3.5	120.7	116.7	3.4	3.6
	Apr	117.3	116.8	3.5	3.4	117.5	117.1	3.6	3.
	May	116.4	116.7	3.4	3.4	116.7	117.2	3.5	3.
	Jun	116.6	117.3	3.4	3.4	117.1	117.8	3.6	3.5
	Jul	118.2	117.9	3.5	3.4	118.7	118.4	3.6	3.
	Aug	116.5	118.5	3.8	3.6	117.0	119.1	4.1	3.
	Sep	116.8	118.8	4.0	3.8	117.4	119.4	4.2	4.
	Oct	118.3	119.5	4.2	4.0	119.0	120.1	4.5	4.
	Nov	119.5	119.8	4.4	4.2	120.3	120.5	4.7	4.
	Dec	122.8	120.5	. 5.3	4.6	123.7	121.3	5.7	5.
2000	Jan	121.2	121.5	5.3	5.0	121.8	122.0	5.5	5.
	Feb	121.6	121.0	4.5	5.0	122.1	121.5	4.7	5.3
	Mar	125.4	121.1	4.1	4.7	126.1	121.9	4.5	4.9
	Apr	122.0	121.4	3.9	4.2	122.8	122.3	4.5	4.
	May	121.9	122.1	4.6	4.2	122.7	123.1	5.1	4.
	Jun	121.8	122.3	4.3	4.3	122.4	123.0	4.4	4.
	July	123.0	122.6	4.0	4.3	124.0	123.6	4.4	4.
	Aug	120.9	123.0	3.8	4.0	121.8	124.0	4.1	4.
	SepP	121.6	123.8	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.8	4.5	4.

1995=	100		200	- The section of the	
1995=	100			Per cent change over previous 12 months	
	100			Monthly	Headline rate ^a
		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995)	100.0			
1996)	103.3			
1997) Annual	107.9			
1998) averages	113.4			
1999)	119.2			
1998	Sep	112.3	114.8	5.4	5.3
	Oct	111.8	115.0	4.9	5.1
	Nov	112.8	115.5	4.9	5.0
	Dec	117.7	115.5	42	4.7
1999	Jan	115.9	115.8	4.4	4.5
	Feb	119.5	117.0	5.2	4.6
	Mar	123.1	117.4	4.6	4.7
	Apr	117.3	117.4	4.0	4.6
	May	118.2	118.8	4.3	4.3
	Jun	119.6	119.4	6.0	4.8
	Jul	119.5	119.6	5.0	5.1
	Aug	117.7	120.0	5.3	5.4
	Sep	117.4	120.5	4.9	5.1
	Oct	117.7	121.1	5.3	5.2
	Nov	118.6	121.5	5.2	5.2
	Dec	125.2	122.6	6.2	5.6
2000	Jan	123.7	123.4	6.5	6.0
	Feb	126.5	123.4	5.5	6.1
	Mar	130.2	123.5	5.2	5.7
	Apr	122.4	122.9	4.7	5.1
	May	122.3	123.0 123.5	3.5 3.5	4.5
	Jun	123.5			3.9
	July	123.5	124.0 125.2	3.7 4.3	3.6
	Aug Sep P	122.8 121.9	125.4	4.3	3.8 4.0

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS Customer Helpline: 01633 819002

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For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article in the May 2000 edition of Labour Market Trends, pp 201-3.

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

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN 92	Agricul- ture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c.	Pulp, paper products printing and publish- ing	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machin- ery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.
March 1	1996=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1997) 1998) 1999)	Annual averages	LOTJ	104.8 108.8 109.8	103.6 108.1 110.0	105.1 107.3 111.3	105.0 109.2 111.8	107.0 111.6 114.7	104.4 108.5 112.8	105.2 111.5 119.0	105.4 110.5 113.7	105.1 109.4 113.1	107.7 113.0 115.8	104.8 108.3 109.3	105.1 109.4 111.8
1997	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 Nov Dec		104.0 104.8 106.1	103.9 104.6 105.6	105.6 106.6 107.0	104.8 105.2 105.3	107.4 109.1 110.0	106.4 106.5 106.4	105.9 106.4 107.5	106.0 106.7 107.1	106.0 106.6 107.2	108.0 109.0 109.2	105.3 106.3 106.7	105.2 105.7 106.8
1998	Jan Feb Mar	i.	106.4 106.8 106.8	105.9 105.9 105.9	106.4 105.3 105.0	105.8 106.5 107.7	110.7 110.6 111.2	105.8 105.5 105.6	108.2 109.0 109.1	107.7 108.0 108.6	107.7 108.0 108.0	109.5 110.0 110.3	106.9 107.0 107.1	107.0 107.4 107.6
	Apr May June		108.0 108.7 108.9	106.6 107.7 108.4	105.8 106.3 107.5	108.6 109.1 109.4	111.8 112.6 112.1	106.4 107.4 108.0	109.6 110.0 110.9	109.6 110.4 110.5	108.2 108.6 109.1	112.0 113.1 113.5	108.0 108.6 108.8	108.5 109.0 109.5
	July Aug Sep	<u>:</u>	108.7 108.4 108.7	108.8 108.2 108.2	107.7 108.2 107.8	109.8 109.7 109.8	112.2 111.4 111.3	108.3 108.7 109.3	111.3 111.8 111.7	110.4 110.5 111.2	109.8 110.1 110.2	114.4 114.6 114.8	108.9 108.7 108.8	110.1 110.5 110.4
	Oct Nov Dec	:	109.3 110.0 110.6	108.0 109.0 109.9	107.9 108.7 108.7	109.4 109.8 109.8	110.9 111.8 111.9	110.1 110.7 111.1	112.1 112.9 114.5	111.5 111.7 111.7	110.0 110.3 110.5	114.1 113.7 113.4	108.2 108.4 108.5	110.1 110.0 110.0
1999	Jana		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 Mar	::	109.8 109.1	109.6 109.1	107.5 107.4	110.0 110.5	111.1 111.3	111.1 110.7	115.6 115.5	111.6 111.4	110.1 110.5	110.9 111.4	108.0 107.7	109.7 109.6
	Apr May Jun	::	108.8 109.1 109.4	108.9 109.3 109.5	107.9 109.2 110.6	110.4 110.9 111.0	111.8 112.6 113.4	110.7 111.2 111.8	116.6 117.4 118.5	111.4 111.8 112.2	111.4 112.2 112.6	112.0 114.0 115.2	108.1 108.7 109.5	110.1 110.7 111.3
	Jul Aug Sep	::	109.4 109.7 109.8	109.8 110.0 110.3	111.6 112.3 112.3	111.4 111.1 111.5	114.3 115.0 116.0	112.1 112.7 113.4	118.7 119.1 119.8	112.5 113.3 114.2	113.0 113.6 114.1	117.0 117.2 117.4	110.0 109.8 110.0	111.7 112.0 112.0
	Oct Nov Dec	::	110.3 110.9 111.0	110.6 110.8 111.2	113.0 113.7 114.4	112.1 113.6 114.1	116.8 117.7 118.3	114.2 114.6 115.2	120.2 121.1 122.2	115.6 116.8 117.1	114.4 114.6 115.2	117.2 118.4 119.1	110.0 110.7 110.1	112.4 113.4 114.3
2000	Jan Feb Mar	::	111.3 111.4 112.1	111.8 112.4 113.1	113.4 112.4 111.8	112.0 110.9 108.6	118.1 118.3 118.6	114.8 114.5 114.1	122.9 123.0 122.9	116.9 115.5 115.0	116.3 117.8 118.5	120.5 120.5 120.6	110.0 110.0 110.6	114.4 114.6 115.1
	Apr May Jun	:	112.1 112.0 111.9	114.6 115.8 116.1	112.0 112.6 113.5	108.7 107.2 107.6	119.3 119.2 119.6	114.4 115.0 115.2	123.3 123.6 123.7	114.7 115.7 117.0	119.3 120.2 120.6	120.6 121.4 122.8	110.4 110.8 111.0	116.0 116.3 117.1
	Jul Aug Sep P	ä	112.3 112.5 112.7	114.8 113.9 113.7	114.7 115.2 115.5	108.0 108.2 109.4	120.3 121.4 122.2	115.6 115.7 116.9	123.8 124.0 124.2	118.3 118.6 118.8	120.1 119.0 118.5	125.8 126.7 127.1	111.9 111.4 111.3	117.8 118.0 117.5
Perce	ent change on t	the year	LNLN	LNLO	LNLP	LNLQ	LNLR	LNLS	LNLT	LNLU	LNLV	LNLW	LNLX	LNLY
1998	Sep		3.9	4.1	23	4.6	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	5.7	3.5	5.0
	Oct Nov Dec	:	5.1 5.0 4.2	4.0 4.2 4.1	22 20 1.6	4.4 4.4 4.3	3.3 2.5 1.7	3.5 3.9 4.4	5.9 6.1 6.5	5.2 4.7 4.3	3.8 3.5 3.0	5.6 4.3 3.8	2.8 2.0 1.6	4.7 4.0 3.0
1999	Jana		4.1	4.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.7
	Feb ^a Mar	::	2.8 2.1	3.5 3.0	2.0 2.3	3.3 2.6	0.5 0.0	5.3 4.8	6.1 5.9	3.4 2.5	2.0 2.4	0.9 1.0	1.0 0.5	2.1
	Apr May Jun		0.7 0.4 0.5	22 1.4 1.1	1.9 2.7 2.9	1.6 1.6 1.5	0.0 0.0 1.1	4.0 3.6 3.5	6.3 6.7 6.9	1.6 1.2 1.6	3.0 3.3 3.2	-0.1 0.8 1.5	0.1 0.1 0.6	1.5 1.6 1.6
	Jul Aug Sep	3.3 6.1	0.7 12 1.0	1.0 1.7 1.9	3.6 3.8 4.2	1.5 1.3 1.6	1.8 3.2 4.2	3.5 3.7 3.7	6.6 6.6 7.3	1.9 2.6 2.7	2.9 3.2 3.6	2.3 2.3 2.3	1.0 0.9 1.1	1.4 1.4 1.4
	Oct Nov Dec	9.6 9.3 6.8	1.0 0.9 0.3	2.3 1.6 1.2	4.7 4.6 5.2	2.5 3.5 3.9	5.3 5.3 5.7	3.7 3.5 3.7	7.3 7.3 6.7	3.7 4.5 4.8	4.0 3.9 4.3	2.7 4.2 5.0	1.7 22 1.5	21 3.1 3.9
2000	Jan Feb Mar	4.6 3.5 5.2	0.5 1.4 2.7	1.5 2.5 3.7	4.4 4.6 4.0	1.6 0.8 -1.8	5.8 6.5 6.6	3.0 3.0 3.1	6.7 6.4 6.4	4.6 3.4 3.3	5.4 7.0 7.2	7.9 8.6 8.2	1.3 1.8 2.7	4.1 4.4 5.0
	Apr May Jun	6.0 8.2 9.7	3.1 2.6 2.3	5.3 6.0 6.0	3.8 3.1 2.6	-1.6 -3.3 -3.0	6.7 5.9 5.5	3.4 3.4 3.0	5.8 5.3 4.4	3.0 3.5 4.3	7.0 7.1 7.1	7.7 6.5 6.6	2.1 1.9 1.4	5.3 5.0 5.2
	Jul Aug Sep P	7.6 3.5 2.7	2.6 2.6 2.6	4.5 3.5 3.1	2.8 2.6 2.8	-3.1 -2.6 -1.9	5.2 5.6 5.4	3.1 2.6 3.0	4.3 4.1 3.7	5.1 4.6 4.0	6.3 4.8 3.8	7.5 8.1 8.2	1.7 1.4 1.2	5.4 5.4 4.9

The Average Earnings Index has been revised. For further details please see pp553-62, 'The first year of the Average Earnings Index new sample'.

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

Electr- ical and optical equip- ment	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- catione	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work ^d	Other services ^f	GRE	AT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	Mar	rch 1996=100
105.7 110.1 116.5	101.6 106.3 110.7	101.0 103.9 102.1	103.4 110.4 115.0	104.9 110.8 113.8	97.9 101.8 103.0	106.3 110.8 117.4	103.9 107.9 109.5	106.7 113.3 118.0	LOUF 104.1 110.3 115.2	LOUG 101.0 103.5 106.0	LOUH 104.6 107.6 112.9	LOUI 106.2 114.8 121.9	1997) 1998) 1999)	
106.5	101.5	101.0	103.7	105.5	99.0	107.1	105.1	107.9	104.5	101.1	106.5	107.1	1997	Sep
106.2	101.7	101.1	104.2	105.7	98.8	107.2	105.2	108.1	104.6	101.9	106.3	108.5		Oct
106.6	103.0	102.1	105.3	105.9	98.4	107.1	105.8	108.2	105.0	102.5	105.4	109.3		Nov
107.1	104.0	102.5	106.0	106.9	98.2	108.8	106.3	108.7	105.8	102.9	104.8	110.2		Dec
107.1	104.5	102.5	106.4	107.4	98.5	109.9	107.0	109.3	107.0	102.6	104.8	110.7	1998	Jan
107.5	104.8	102.2	106.8	107.9	99.0	110.4	107.3	110.0	108.2	102.5	104.9	110.9		Feb
107.7	105.0	102.3	107.1	107.8	99.2	109.5	107.3	110.7	108.8	102.8	104.5	111.6		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	112.9		Apr
109.0	106.0	103.9	108.3	109.9	101.1	109.9	109.1	112.3	109.7	102.9	105.6	113.7		May
109.4	106.5	104.1	109.0	111.0	102.1	110.4	107.5	113.2	110.1	102.9	106.7	113.7		Jun
110.0	107.0	104.3	110.1	111.6	102.9	110.9	106.1	113.8	110.4	103.4	107.7	114.1		Jul
110.4	107.0	104.3	111.0	111.9	103.0	110.8	105.9	113.9	110.1	103.8	108.9	115.6		Aug
110.7	106.5	104.6	111.9	112.0	103.3	110.8	108.0	114.1	110.4	103.7	109.8	116.7		Sep
111.0	106.2	104.5	112.4	112.1	102.8	110.7	108.3	114.4	110.5	104.1	109.9	117.0		Oct
111.6	106.4	104.5	113.3	112.2	102.5	111.0	109.3	114.9	111.3	104.3	109.5	117.0		Nov
112.5	107.0	104.5	113.5	112.5	102.6	112.7	108.9	115.4	112.0	104.7	109.5	117.3		Dec
112.9	107.3	103.7	113.6	112.5	103.4	113.7	109.3	115.8	113.1	104.8	109.8	117.2	1999	Jana
113.2 113.5	107.5 107.7	102.5 101.4	113.0 113.0	112.4 112.4	103.1 102.1	113.8 112.9	109.5 109.8	115.7 115.9	113.7 114.2	104.8 105.0	110.2	117.1 117.3		Feb ^a Mar
114.0	108.9	102.2	113.0	113.1	101.6	113.4	109.8	116.5	114.6	105.0	110.4	117.7		Apr
114.6	109.7	103.8	113.3	113.6	102.1	115.2	108.6	117.6	115.2	105.1	111.2	118.3		May
115.1	110.3	104.9	113.4	113.8	103.2	117.1	107.8	118.2	115.8	105.6	112.7	119.5		Jun
116.0	110.5	103.7	113.9	113.8	103.2	118.0	108.1	118.6	116.0	105.9	113.4	121.2		Jul
116.9	111.1	102.2	114.3	114.0	103.7	119.0	108.6	118.6	115.4	106.1	114.4	122.6		Aug
118.0	111.5	101.0	115.5	114.3	104.0	118.7	109.9	118.6	115.0	105.9	114.7	123.8		Sep
118.7	112.1	100.8	116.5	114.4	103.9	118.7	109.8	118.2	114.6	106.4	114.8	124.5		Oct
119.3	112.8	100.9	117.8	114.3	103.3	118.2	110.0	118.5	115.1	107.2	114.5	125.8		Nov
119.4	113.3	101.2	118.0	114.6	102.8	120.8	110.5	119.3	115.6	107.6	114.3	126.9		Dec
119.8	113.7	101.8	118.2	115.3	104.0	121.8	111.7	121.3	117.2	108.0	114.6	128.7	2000	Jan
120.3	113.4	101.3	118.5	116.4	104.7	122.8	112.1	122.0	118.5	109.0	114.8	130.3		Feb
121.3	114.3	100.3	119.6	117.1	105.2	121.2	111.9	122.6	119.5	109.3	114.8	130.1		Mar
122.0	115.0	99.4	120.0	117.6	104.7	122.8	111.0	122.1	119.5	109.3	115.4	129.5		Apr
122.7	115.7	99.5	120.3	118.0	105.6	123.2	111.6	122.9	120.0	108.3	116.1	128.7		May
123.5	115.9	100.2	120.7	118.4	106.3	124.3	112.5	123.4	120.4	108.6	117.3	129.8		Jun
124.2	116.0	100.1	121.7	118.2	106.8	124.0	113.0	124.1	121.2	108.7	117.8	130.5		Jul
124.9	115.9	100.1	121.9	117.9	106.5	125.5	113.5	124.3	121.3	109.0	118.7	131.4		Aug
125.3	115.9	99.8	122.0	118.0	106.9	125.8	113.5	124.7	121.7	109.3	119.1	131.0		Sep P
									-				ent change	e on the year
LNLZ	LNMA	LNMB	LNMC	LNMD	LNME	LNMF	LNMG	LNMH	LNMI	LNMJ	LNMK	LNML		
3.9 4.5 4.8 5.1	5.0 4.4 3.4 2.9	3.5 3.4 2.3 2.0	7.8 7.6 7.1	6.1 6.0 5.2	4.3 4.0 4.2 4.5	3.4 3.3 3.6 3.6	2.8 3.0 3.3 2.4	5.7 5.8 6.1 6.2	5.7 5.6 6.0 5.8	2.6 2.2 1.8 1.7	3.1 3.3 3.9 4.5	7.8 7.1	1998	Sep Oct Nov
5.4	2.6	1.1	6.7	4.7	5.0	3.5	2.1	5.9	5.7	2.1	4.8	6.5 5.9	1999	Dec Jan ^a
5.3 5.4	2.5 2.6	0.2 -0.8	5.8 5.5	42 42	4.2 3.0	3.1 3.1	21 24	5.2 4.7	5.1 4.9	2.3 2.1	5.0 5.1	5.6 5.1		Feb ^a Mar
5.0	3.0	-1.0	4.9	4.0	1.8	3.8	1.1	4.7	5.0	2.0	5.2	4.3		Apr
5.2	3.5	0.0	4.7	3.4	1.0	4.9	-0.5	4.7	5.0	2.2	5.3	4.0		May
5.2	3.5	0.7	4.1	2.6	1.1	6.0	0.3	4.5	5.2	2.5	5.6	5.2		Jun
5.5	3.3	-0.6	3.5	2.0	0.4	6.4	1.9	4.2	5.1	2.4	5.2	6.2		Jul
5.8	3.8	-2.0	3.0	1.9	0.6	7.4	2.6	4.2	4.8	2.2	5.0	6.1		Aug
6.6	4.7	-3.4	3.1	2.0	0.8	7.2	1.7	4.0	4.1	2.1	4.4	6.1		Sep
7.0	5.6	-3.5	3.6	2.0	1.1	72	1.4	3.4	3.7	2.2	4.5	6.4		Oct
6.9	6.0	-3.4	4.0	1.8	0.8	6.5	0.7	3.2	3.3	2.7	4.6	7.5		Nov
6.1	5.9	-3.1	4.0	1.9	0.3	7.2	1.5	3.4	3.2	2.8	4.3	8.2		Dec
6.1	6.0	-1.8	4.1	2.5	0.6	7.1	2.3	4.8	3.6	3.1	4.3	9.8	2000	Jan
6.3	5.6	-1.1	4.9	3.6	1.5	7.9	2.4	5.4	4.2	4.0	4.2	11.3		Feb
6.9	6.1	-1.1	5.8	4.1	3.0	7.4	1.8	5.7	4.6	4.1	4.5	10.9		Mar
7.0	5.6	-2.7	6.2	4.0	3.0	8.2	1.2	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.5	10.1		Apr
7.0	5.5	-4.1	6.2	3.9	3.4	6.9	2.7	4.5	4.1	3.0	4.5	8.8		May
7.2	5.1	-4.5	6.5	4.0	3.1	6.2	4.3	4.4	4.0	2.9	4.1	8.6		Jun
7.1	5.0	-3.5	6.9	3.9	3.4	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.5	2.6	3.9	7.6		Jul
6.9	4.3	-2.0	6.6	3.4	2.7	5.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	2.8	3.8	7.2		Aug
6.2	3.9	-1.2	5.6	3.2	2.7	6.0	3.3	5.1	5.9	3.1	3.8	5.8		Sep P

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS Customer Helpline: 01633 819002

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

The average of the latest three months.

As a result of a discontinuity in the reporting of data for the agricultural sector, this series is not available before August 1999. Therefore there is no index for this series based on March 1996 as with the other series.

The index for the sector education, health and social work is based on a sample which excludes representatives of the private health and social work sector until June 1998. Monthly movements in the index for this sector therefore exclude private health and social work up to May 1998. Excluding sea transport.

Excluding private domestic and personal services.

Note: The data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.3. Excluding bonuses and averaging the data over a three-month period render the data fundamentally different to the previous indices which included bonuses and related to single months only.

EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: a main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments

GREAT SIC 199	BRITAIN	Whole economy	(Division 01-93)			Public sector			
			Cha	nge on year (%)		The same of the sa	C	hange on year (%)	
995=1	00	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
998	Sep	LNMM 112.6	LOUJ 4.9	LOJH 4.5	LOUP 0.4	LNNI 110.0	LOUO 3.1	LOJM 32	LOUR -0.1
	Oct	112.4	4.7	4.5	0.2	109.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Nov	113.5	4.5	4.8	-0.3	109.8	3.4	3.4	0.0
	Dec	117.5	4.3	4.2	0.1	110.8	3.3	3.2	0.1
999	Jana	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Feb ^a	118.7	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	111.9	4.7	4.1	0.6
	May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	4.6	3.9	0.7
	Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2	114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	113.5	3.9	33	0.6
	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	3.3	29	0.4
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	32	0.4
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	113.9	3.9	3.5	0.4
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4
	Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	2.7	115.1	3.9	3.5	0.4
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9	115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4
	Feb	125.3	5.6	4.9	0.7	116.3	4.7	4.6	0.1
	Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	1.1	115.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
	Apr	122.5	4.3	4.2	0.1	116.7	4.3	4.3	0.0
	May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2
	Jun	123.3	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Jul	123.6	3.6	42	-0.6	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Aug	122.5	4.2	43	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1
	Sep P	122.3	4.1	42	- 0.1	117.7	3.2	3.4	-0.2

		Private sector	THE PARTY			of which: Private s	ector services	All control of	. 165
		Index	Chai	nge on year (%)		Index	С	hange on year (%)	
		including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effecta
		LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN
998	Sep	113.2	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.1	5.7	**	
	Oct	113.1	4.9	4.7	0.2	112.6	5.0		
	Nov	114.5	4.7	5.1	-0.4	114.0	5.0		
	Dec	119.2	4.5	4.5	0.0	120.2	4.8		
999	Jana	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	118.0	4.9		
	Feba	120.6	50	3.7	1.6	122.7	6.0		
			5.3		1.8	127.9	5.7		
	Mar	125.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	127.9	5.7		
	Apr	118.8	3.6	32	0.4	119.3	3.3		
	May	118.9	4.0	3.1	0.9	120.1	4.2		
	Jun	120.1	5.4	3.9	1.5	121.6	6.4		
	Jul	120.7	4.4	3.3	1.1	121.7	4.9		
	Aug	118.4	5.2	3.7	1.5	119.0	5.9		
	Sep	118.4	4.6	3.6	1.0	118.6	4.8		::
	Oct	119.2	5.4	3.6	1.8	119.0	5.7		
	Nov	120.3	5.1	3.3	1.8	120.1	5.3		
	Dec	127.3	6.8	3.6	3.2	129.0	72		
000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	22	126.9	7.6		
	Feb	127.6	5.8	4.9	0.9	130.3	6.2	5.0	10
	Mar	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4	136.0	6.4	4.6	1.2 1.8
									1.8
	Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1	124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3
	May	123.7	4.0 .	4.9	-0.9	124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7
	Jun	124.7	3.8	4.7	-0.9	125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6
	Jul	125.1	3.6	4.3	-0.7	125.7	3.3	4.2	-0.9
	Aug	123.6	4.3	4.5	-0.2	124.5	4.6	4.9	-0.3
	SepP	123.5	4.3	4.4	-0.1	123.5	4.1	4.7	-0.6

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.

The Average Earnings Index has been revised. For further details please see pp553-62, 'The first year of the Average Earnings Index new sample'

EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN	Production (Divi	sions 10-41)			of which: Manufa	acturing (Divisions 1	Great Britain, 5-37)	No. of the last of
		Index	Cha	nge on year (%)		DOMESTICATED	C	hange on year (%)	era reide
1995=1	100	including	Including	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus
1998	Sep	LNMO 112.1	LOUL 4.3	LOJJ 4.0	LOUS 0.3	LNMN 112.5	LOUK 4.3	LOJI 4.0	LOU"
	Oct	113.4	4.4	4.0	0.4	113.7	4.4	3.9	0.5
	Nov	114.4	3.4	3.7	-0.3	114.8	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Dec	116.4	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.7	3.3	3.4	-0.7
1999	Jana	114.7	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.1	4.1	3.6	0.5
	Feb ^a Mar	116.3 120.4	3.4 3.4	2.5 2.4	0.9 1.0	116.7 120.7	3.5 3.5	2.7 2.6	0.8
	Apr	117.3	3.5	2.5	1.0	117.5	3.6	2.6	1.0
	May	116.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.7	3.5	2.8	0.7
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.1	3.4	3.0	0.4
	Jul	118.2	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7
	Aug	116.5	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.8	0.3
	Sep	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1
	Oct	118.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	119.0	4.6	4.4	0.2
	Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3
	Dec	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.7	6.0	4.2	1.8
2000	Jan	121.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.1	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Mar	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6
	Apr	122.0	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1
	May	121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5
	Jun	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2
	Jul	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0
	Aug	120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4
	Sep P	121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6

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		Index	Cha	ange on year (%)	
		including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonusa	Bonus effect ^a
1998	Com	LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU
1990	Sep	112.3	5.0	4.6	0.4
	Oct	111.8	4.6	4.6	0.0
	Nov	112.8	4.5	4.9	-0.4
	Dec	117.7	4.3	4.3	0.0
1999	Jana	115.9	4.6	4.5	0.1
	Feba	119.5	5.5	4.0	1.5
	Mar	123.1	5.2	3.6	1.6
	Apr May	117.3	3.6	3.5	0.1
	Jun	118.2 119.6	4.3	3.4	0.9
	our	119.0	6.1	4.5	1.6
	Jul	119.5	4.7	3.6	1.1
	Aug	117.7	5.2	3.5	1.7
	Sep	117.4	4.5	3.4	1.1
	Oct	117.7	5.3	3.3	2.0
	Nov	118.6	5.1	3.1	2.0
	Dec	125.2	6.4	3.5	2.9
2000	Jan	123.7	6.7	4.7	2.0
	Feb	126.5	5.8	4.8	1.0
	Mar	130.2	5.7	4.3	1.4
	Apr	122.4	4.4	4.0	0.4
	May	122.3	3.4	4.5	-1.1
	Jun	123.5	32	4.2	-1.0
	Jul	123.5	3.3	4.1	-0.8
	Aug	122.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2
	SepP	121.9	3.9	4.3	-0.4

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS Customer Helpline: 01633819002

For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article on pp201-203, Labour Market Trends, May 2000.

EARNINGS [Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey^a July 2000

These tables present the results of projecting the April 2000 New Earnings Survey (NES) to July 2000 and compare the actual NES figures to the projected April figures published in August.

Estimated average earnings in July 2000

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in July 2000 were £414.3. The tables show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and Government Office Regions.

For categories not shown in the tables, users can construct their own July 2000 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from *Box 1* to the NES estimates for April 2000.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1999 and 2000 New Earnings Survey so that the overall increase (which was 2.3 per cent) equals the 0.9 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 2000 and July 2000. The AEI used is an unpublished series that excludes arrears of pay.

Table A Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates;

Occupation	All employ	ees on adult r	ates	Contraction of the last of the
	Major group	Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	679.0	478.8	618.7
Professional occupations	2	610.2	506.9	569.3
Associate professional and				
technical occupations	3	527.6	414.8	477.1
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	306.8	277.7	287.0
Craft and related occupations	5	382.2	251.7	371.5
Personal and protective service				
occupations	6	366.1	242.9	308.7
Sales occupations	7	360.6	251.1	308.3
Plant and machine operatives	8	349.6	247.9	331.6
Otheroccupations	9	302.1	212.0	283.4
All non-manual occupations		556.4	374.9	472.8
All manual occupations		349.8	238.2	324.0
Alloccupations	1-9	457.0	341.5	414.3

	Men	Women	All
Manual Non-manual	1.0132 1.0151	1.0213 1.0213	1.0089 1.0174
All	1.0081	1.0116	1.0089

323.9

374.9

472.8

414.3

Industry	SIC	Male			Female		Male and fem	ale	and the same of th	
	code	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	Al
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	274.1	399.4	297.5	223.4	276.9	245.7	266.6	360.7	288.9
Mining and quarrying	C	400.5		550.0				398.8		525.9
Manufacturing	D	372.9	567.5	439.5	254.9	363.0	307.0	350.3	509.6	410.7
Manufacturing Manufacture of food products	DA	343.6	599.5	413.8	261.2	385.4	303.2	321.5	532.4	384.4
Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	304.8	494.8	366.6	209.6	313.4	233.7	255.9	423.4	304.8
Manufacture of textile and textile products Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper		00110								
products; publishing and printing	DE	403.7	589.7	485.4	276.6	384.6	343.8	373.5	510.0	441.8
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	358.4	557.8	447.9	250.8	360.3	296.1	326.1	506.3	406.4
	DM	423.1	604.8	479.5	293.4	395.3	351.5	412.7	567.8	466.1
Manufacture of transport equipment	E	456.8	628.4	546.8		396.8	392.0	451.8	554.5	513.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	374.5	553.2	426.5		322.8	322.1.	372.6	499.7	417.
Construction	G	315.2	503.3	404.8	224.2	330.4	281.7	285.5	438.5	362.
Wholesale and retail trade	Н	243.6	427.9	304.3	189.3	310.3	236.5	219.1	369.5	273.
Hotels and restaurants	,	373.6	560.7	438.9	324.8	370.8	355.9	367.0	492.0	421.
Transport, storage and communication	-	407.8	688.7	659.2	304.1	390.5	383.7	376.4	538.1	523.
Financial intermediation	J	2000	615.7	527.2	248.6	393.4	367.5	312.0	523.9	468.
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	333.3	475.9	451.4	246.7	350.6	344.1	304.1	420.6	406.
Public administration and defence		315.2		455.0	232.4	407.5	389.7	272.2	445.3	417.
Education	M	293.4	506.4		208.0	369.2	338.6	238.9	417.2	377.
Health and social work	N	287.5	559.6	476.4	200.0	303.2	500.0	200.0		- 0/4
Other community, social and personal		0070	F00 F	440.2	212.4	370.5	330.5	277.5	454.2	395.
service activities	0	307.6	526.5	440.3	213.4	370.5	330.5	211.0	1012	000

457.0

238.2

All industries and services

556.4

A-Q 349.8

Table C Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, July 2000

Region	Male		No.	Female		Male and female			
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
North East	348.3	476.4	402.1	222.7	339.7	309.6	200.0	400.0	
North West	343.7	524.5	432.1	230.5	345.0	316.4	323.2	409.0	369.1
Merseyside	348.8	518.7	435.9	222.6	346.6	323.6	318.2	439.1	389.1
Rest of the North West	342.8	525.6	431.4	231.6	344.6	314.8	323.8	430.1	390.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	346.5	492.6	413.2	223.3	345.1	312.4	317.3	441.0	388.7
East Midlands	334.5	500.8	410.3	226.8	341.4		319.4	423.1	377.0
West Midlands	342.5	524.2	428.8	234.5	344.1	304.6	309.0	432.2	374.7
South Western	334.8	507.3	421.6	229.0	344.7	314.8	319.4	443.0	389.3
East	357.9	556.5	459.2	238.8		313.4	309.5	434.0	382.5
ondon	391.2	698.3	597.8	277.3	367.8	337.7	333.3	471.5	416.4
South East	362.1				476.5	439.3	359.7	599.5	534.5
	302.1	578.0	486.0	260.7	387.1	357.2	336.9	493.6	438.1
England	351.7	F00.7	100.0	2122					
Vales		563.7	462.9	240.9	379.3	345.5	326.0	480.0	420.0
Scotland	338.1	483.0	403.8	226.2	348.9	317.3	313.3	416.8	371.4
- County Id	340.1	515.7	426.4	221.2	350.7	319.8	311.2	431.1	383.2
Great Britain	349.8	556.4	457.0	238.2	374.9	341.5	324.0	472.8	414.3

Accuracy of quarterly projections for July 1999 to April 2000

Using the projected April 1999 average earnings published in the September 2000 Labour Market Trends, similar percentage differences can be calculated from the categories of Tables A,B and C. Projected results were similar to the actual NES 2000 results.

The April 2000 results provide a means to check the accuracy of the quarterly projections of the 1999 NES (see *Table D*). The growth rate in the NES was 2 percentage points lower than that of the quarterly projections of the 1999 NES (see *Table D*). earnings was 0.9 percentage points higher than men's.

Table D: Projected April 2000 results compared with actual results

	Male			Female			All		
	Projected	Actual	Percentage	Projected	Actual	Percentage	Projected	Actual	Percentage
Manualworkers	343.4	345.3	-0.6	236.3	233.2	1.3	324.8	321.1	1.2
Non-manual workers	547.0	548.1	-0.2	367.3	367.1	0.1	463.5	464.7	-0.3
All	459.4	453.3	1.3	346.9	337.6	2.8	417.9	410.6	1.8

Source: New Earnings Survey and Average Earnings Index New Earnings Survey Customer Helpline: 01633812078

The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 2000 Part A (available from ONS direct, Rm D140, Government Offices, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP108XG, tel 01633812078).

The NES was published later than usual this year and this has meant that the detailed information required for tables E.12 - E.14 was not available in time for the December issue of Labour Market Trends. These tables will be updated for the March 2001 issue of Labour Market Trends.

Notavailable

a Statistical updates in this series will appear quarterly in the December, March, June and September issues of Labour Market Trends.

UNIT WAGE COSTS^a All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM			Manufacturing		Whole economy		
SIC 1992 1995=100				Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier	
1995=100	-	-	LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE	
	1992		95.0	0.2	99.0	2.8	
	1993		94.8	-0.2	99.0	0.1	
	1994		95.3	0.5	98.5	-0.5	
	1995		100.0	4.9	100.0	1.5 1.7	
	1996 1997		105.4 109.2	5.4 3.7	101.7 104.7	2.9	
	1998		114.6	4.9	107.8	2.9	
	1999		115.0	0.4	111.5	3.5	
	1997	Q3	109.5	3.1	104.9	3.0	
	1337	Q4	111.7	4.5	105.7	2.9	
	1998	Q1 Q2	113.3 114.1	6.3 4.8	106.8 106.8	2.9 2.3	
		Q3	115.2	5.2	107.9	2.9	
		Q4	115.6	3.5	109.4	3.5	
	1000	~	445.7	0.1	110.7	3.6	
	1999	Q1 Q2	115.7 115.2	2.1	111.3	4.2	
		Q3	114.2	-0.9	111.5	3.3	
		Q4	114.8	-0.6	112.7	3.0	
		01	116.2	0.4	113.7	2.7	
	2000	Q1 Q2	115.8	0.5	112.5	1.1	
		Q3	115.1	0.8			
	4000		440.4	0.7			
	1998	Feb Mar	113.4 113.8	6.7 5.5	**		
		Apr	114.0	5.6	ele a de la company de la comp	Similar	
		May	114.3	4.7			
		Jun	114.1 114.7	4.1 5.7			
		Jul Aug	115.3	4.9	**		
		Sep	115.6	4.9			
		Oct	115.8	4.5 3.0			
		Nov Dec	115.8 115.2	2.9			
		200					
	1999	Jan	115.6	2.6			
		Feb	116.1 115.4	2.3			
		Apr	115.4	1.3			
		May	114.8	0.4			
		Jun	115.4	1.1 -0.3	11000		
		Jul Aug	114.4 114.2	-0.9			
		Sep	114.1	-1.4			
		Oct	115.0	-0.6			
		Nov	114.2 115.2	-1.3 0.0			
		Dec	110.2	0.0			
	2000	Jan	116.7	1.0			
		Feb	116.3	0.2			
		Mar	115.6 116.1°	0.2			
		May	115.9	1.0			
		Jun	115.4	0.0			
		July	115.5	1.0 0.4			
		Aug Sep I	114.7 P 115.3	1.1			
		оср					
Three months ending	1998	Jun	114.1	4.8			
		Jul Aug	114.4 114.7	4.8 4.9			
		Sep	115.2	5.2			
		Oct	115.6	4.8			
		Nov	115.7 115.6	4.1 3.5		18 11 11	
		Dec	115.0	3.5		PERMIT IN	
	1999	Jan	115.5	2.8			
		Feb	115.6	2.6	a constant of the last		
		Mar Apr	115.7 115.6	2.1 1.7	THE STAN		
		May	115.2	1.0			
		Jun	115.2	1.0			
		Jul	114.9	0.4			
		Aug Sep	114.7 114.2	0.0 -0.9			
		Oct	114.4	-1.0			
		Nov	114.4	-1.1			
		Dec	114.8	-0.6	.,		
	2000	Jan	115.4	-0.1			
	2000	Feb	116.1	0.4			
		Mar	116.2	0.4			
		Apr	116.0 115.9	0.3 0.6			
		May	115.9	0.5			
		July		0.6			
		Aug	115.2	0.4	::		

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

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

1995=100 Annual averages	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (i)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	(i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Nether- lands (i)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	Unite States (c)
1995 1996	100.0 104.3	100.0 102.0	100.0 103.2	100.0 103.8	100.0 102.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 102.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
1997 1998	108.8 113.7	104.0 106.0	104.1 106.3	107.7 112.5	105.4 107.6	103.5 105.1 107.0	108.6 117.1 121.3	102.7 106.9 112.4	103.1 106.8 109.8	102.5 105.4 104.3	101.9 104.8	105.3 109.6	106.6 111.4	103 106
1999 Duantest	118.3	108.0	106.4	117.2	110.3	109.8			112.3	103.2	108.2 111.5	112.6 115.5	115.3 117.4	109 112
Quarterly averages	113.3	100.0	107.0	4404			1							
Q3 Q4	114.4 114.9	106.0 106.0 106.0	107.2 105.4 106.2	112.1 113.3 114.2	107.4 108.0 108.2	107.2 107.2 108.0	124.0 124.4 115.5	109.8 109.7 112.4	109.6 110.3 111.0	104.8 104.0 104.3	107.5 109.1 109.2	112.1 112.8 113.7	116.6 114.9 116.1	109 109 110
1999 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	116.1 117.3 119.0 120.6	107.0 108.0 109.0 109.0	106.6 106.1 106.0 107.1	116.0 116.6 117.4 118.7	108.8 109.5 110.9 111.9	108.2 109.8 110.1 111.2	::		111.5 111.9 112.8 113.0	105.0 103.6 103.7 104.0	109.8 110.7 112.7 112.7	114.4 115.2 115.7 116.6	116.5 118.1 116.4 118.7	111 112 113 114
2000 Q1 Q2 Q3	121.8 122.8 124.1	109.0 110.0	110.0 110.6	120.1	114.5 115.3	-				107.1	113.3	117.5	120.3 122.3	115. 116.
Monthly				E . III										
998 Sep Oct Nov	114.6 115.0 115.1	106.0	105.1 105.6			108.0	7 ::	11.	110.5 110.9	104.7 105.3	109.0 109.3		115.3 115.5	110. 110.
Dec	114.7	106.0	105.4 107.6						111.0 111.0	107.1 100.7	109.2 109.0		116.1 116.8	110.
999 Jan Feb	115.7 116.1		107.5 106.6			108.2			111.5	106.1	109.6		117.1	110.
Mar Apr	116.7 117.1	107.0	105.6 105.0			109.8		::	111.5 111.5 111.9	105.6 105.5 105.4	109.6 109.9	- ::	116.3 115.9	110. 111.
May Jun	117.2 117.8	108.0	105.8 107.5	116.6					111.9 111.8	104.8 100.5	110.7 110.7 110.8		117.9 119.4	112. 112.
Jul Aug	118.4 119.1		107.7 106.2	117.4		110.1			112.8 112.8	100.7	112.7		117.0 116.8	112 112
Sep Oct	119.4 120.1	109.0	104.1 106.2			111.2	::		112.8 113.0	104.1 106.2 106.2	112.7 112.7 112.7		115.6 116.7	113. 114.
Nov Dec	120.5 121.3	109.0	106.3 108.7	118.7				::	113.0 113.0	106.2 106.3 99.4	112.7 112.7 112.8	::	118.0 118.6	113.
000 Jan	122.0		109.6						110.0	106.8	113.1		119.7	115.
Feb Mar	121.5 121.9	109.0	110.4 109.9	120.1						107.1 107.3	113.4 113.5		120.2	115.
Apr May	122.3 123.1		110.0 110.8						- ::	107.7 107.0	114.0 114.0		119.9 122.6	115. 115.
Jun Jul	123.0 123.6	110.0	111.0							103.3 102.0			121.6 122.7	115. 116.
Aug Sep P	124.0 124.8	::												116.0
ncreases on a year	earlier													
nnual averages														
996	4	2 2	3	4	3	4	9	3	3	3 3	2	5	7	3
997	1		1	4	3	2	8	5	4 3	3	3	4	5	3
997 998	4 4 4	2	2	4	2	2	4			-1	3	3	4	3
997 998 9 99		2 2	0	4	3	3	4		2	-1	3		4 2	3
997 998 999 uarterly averages	4 4	2 2	0	4	3	3			2	-1	3	3		3
997 998 999 Warterly averages 998 Q2 Q3 Q4	4	2										3		3 3 3 3 2
997 998 999 Warterly averages 998 Q2 Q3 Q4	4 4	2 2 2 2	3	4 4	2 2 2 2 2 3	2 2 2 2 2 3	6 5	6 5	3 3 3 3 2 2	-1 0 -2 -1 0 -1 0	3 4 3 3 3 3 3	2 3 2 2 3 3	4 4 3 3 1 1	3 3
997 998 999 Uuarterly averages 98	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 2 2 2 2 3	3 3 1	4 4 4 5 5 4 4	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6 5	6 5	3 3 3 3 2	-1 0 -2 -1 0 -1 0 0	3 3 4 3 3 3	3 3 2 2 3 2 2 3	4 4 3	3 3 2 2 2 3 4 4
997 warterly averages 998 02 03 04 99 01 02 03 04 000 01 02 03 04	4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 2	0 3 3 1 0 -1 1 1	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 3 3 5	2 2 2 2 2 3	6 5	6 5	3 3 3 3 2 2	0 -2 -1 0 -1 0 0	3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	232 2333	4 4 3 3 1 1 2	3 3 2 2 3 4
997 998 999 999 998 02 03 04 999 01 02 03 04 900 01 02 03 001	4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 2	3 3 1 0 -1 1 1 3 4	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 3 3 5	2 2 2 2 2 3	6 5	6 5	3 3 3 3 2 2	-1 0 -2 -1 0 -1 0 0	3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	232 2333	4 4 3 3 1 1 2	3 3 2 2 2 3 4 4
997 Warterly averages 998 999 01 02 03 04 00 01 02 03 onthly 98 Sep Oct	4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 2	0 3 3 1 0 -1 1 1 1	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 3 3 5	2 2 2 2 2 3	6 5	6 5	3 3 3 3 2 2	-1 0 -2 -1 0 -1 0 0	3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	232 2333	4 4 3 3 1 1 2 3 4	3 3 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
997 warterly averages 998 999 01 02 03 04 99 01 02 03 04 000 01 02 03 0nthly 98 Sep	4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 2	0 3 3 1 0 -1 1 1 3 4	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 3 3 5	2 2 2 2 3 3	6 5	6 5	3 3 3 3 2 2 2	-1 0 -2 -1 0 -1 0 0 2 2	3 3 3 3 3 3	232 2333	4 4 4 3 3 1 1 2 3 4 	3 3 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 2 2
997 warterly averages 998 Q2 Q3 Q4 999 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 000 Q1 Q2 Q3 Onthly 98 Sep Oct Nov Dec 99 Jan	4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 3 3 4	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 2	0 3 3 1 0 -1 1 1 3 4	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 3 3 5	2 2 2 2 3 3	6 5	6 5	2 333 3222 333	-1 0 -2 -1 0 -1 0 0 2 2	3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	232 2333	4 4 3 3 1 1 2 2 3 4	3 3 3 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 2 2
997 998 999 uarterly averages 998 02 03 04 999 01 02 03 04 00 01 02 03 onthly 98 Sep Oct Nov Dec 99 Jan Feb Mar	44 5554 4445 5554 4433 433	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 2	3 3 1 0 -1 1 1 3 4 	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 3 3 5	3 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3	6 5	6 5	2 333 3222	-1 0 -2 -1 0 0 -1 0 0 2 2	3 4 3 3 3 3 3	232 2333	4 4 4 3 3 1 1 2 3 4 	3 3 3 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 4
999 199	44 5554 4445 554 4433 43343	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 2	0 3 3 1 0 -1 1 1 3 4 	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 3 3 5	3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3	6 5	6 5	2 333 3222 ::: 33333 33	-1 0 -2 -1 0 -1 0 0 2 2 0 0 2 -4 -2 0 0 1	3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	232 2333	2 4 4 3 3 1 1 2 3 4 	3 332 2344 44: 3322 2223
997 Warterly averages 998 02 03 04 999 01 02 03 04 000 01 02 03 00thly 98 Sep Oct Nov Dec 99 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jul	4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 3	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 2	3 3 1 1 0 -1 1 1 1 3 4 3 2 1 1 1 -1 -2	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 3 3 5	3 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3	6 5	6 5	2 333 3222 ::: 3333 332222	-1 0 -2 -1 0 -1 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 2 -4 -2 0 0 1 0 -4	3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	232 2333	2 4 4 3 3 1 1 2 3 4 4 4 3 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	3 332 2344 44: 33222 222
997 998 999 uarterly averages 998 Q2 Q3 Q4 999 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 900 Q1 Q2 Q3 onthly 998 Sep Oct Nov Dec 999 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	44 5554 4445 554 4433 43343	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 2	0 3 3 1 0 -1 1 1 3 4 	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 3 3 5	3 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 2	6 5	6 5	2 333 3222 ::: 3333 3322222222	-1 0 -2 -1 0 -1 0 0 -2 -1 0 0 0 2 2 -4 -2 0 0 0 1 1 0	3 343 3333 3 4333 33333333333333333	232 2333	2 4 4 3 3 1 1 2 3 4 	3 332 2344 44: 3322 22233
997 998 999 uarterly averages 998 02 03 04 999 01 02 03 04 00 01 02 03 onthly 98 Sep Oct Nov Dec 99 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Jul Jul Jul Sep Oct Nov	44 554 4445 554 4433 43343444445	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2	3 3 1 1 0 -1 1 1 3 4 · · · 3 2 1 1 1 1 -1 -2 -1 0 2 1	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 3 3 5	3 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 2	6 5	6 5	2 333 3222 ::: 3333 33222223	-1 0 -2 -1 0 -1 0 0 2 2 0 0 2 2 -4 -2 0 0 0 1 0 -4 -3 1 1 1 1	3 343 3333 3 4333 33333333333333333	232 2333	2 4 4 4 3 3 1 1 2 3 4 4 4 3 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2	3 332 2344 44: 3322 22233
997 998 999 999 999 999 990 990 990 991 991 992 993 991 992 993 993 994 995 995 997 997 998 999 999 999 999 999 999 999	44 5554 4445 554 4433 433434444456	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2	3 3 1 0 -1 1 1 3 4 · · · 3 2 1 1 1 1 -1 -2 -1 0 2 1 1 -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 3 3 5	3 222 22333 2 2 2 3	6 5	6 5	2 333 3222 ::: 3333 332424242424	-1 0 -2 -1 0 -1 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 2 2 -4 -2 0 0 0 1 0 -4 -3	3 343 3333 3 43333 3333333333333333	232 2333	2 4 4 3 3 1 1 2 3 4 4 4 4 3 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1	3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 2 2 2 2
999 Unarterly averages 999 Unarterly averages 999 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 999 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 999 Q1 Q2 Q3 990 Q1 Q2 Q3 900 Q	44 5554 4445 554 4433 433434444456 65	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 2	3 3 1 0 -1 1 1 3 4 3 2 1 1 1 1 -2 -1 0 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 4	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 3 3 5	3 222 22333 2 2 2 3	6 5	6 5	2 333 3222 ::: 3333 3322222222222222222	-1 0 -2 -1 0 -1 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 2 -4 -2 0 0 1 0 -4 -3 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 1	3 343 3333 3 43333 3333333333333333	232 2333	2 4 4 3 3 1 1 2 3 4 4 4 3 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 3	3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
197 198 198 199 198 198 198 198 198 198 199 199	44 5554 44445 5554 4433 433434444456 6	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2	3 3 1 0 -1 1 1 1 3 4 3 2 1 1 1 1 -2 -1 0 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 4 4 4 5 5	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 3 3 5	3 222 22333 2 2 2 3	6 5	6 5	2 333 3222 ::: 3333 3322222222222222222	-1 0 -2 -1 0 -1 0 0 2 2 0 0 2 4 -2 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	3 343 3333 3 :: 4333 333333333333333333	232 2333	2 443 3112 34 4432 332121211222 333	3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 3 5 5 4
197 198 198 199 198 199 198 198 198 198 198	44 5554 4445 554 4433 433434444456 654	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 2	3 3 1 0 -1 1 1 3 4 · · · 3 2 1 1 1 1 -1 -2 -1 0 2 1 -1 1 1 1 2 4 4 4	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 3 3 5	3 222 22333 2 2 2 3	6 5	6 5	2 333 3222 ::: 3333 3322222222222222222	-1 0 -2 -1 0 -1 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 2 4 -2 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2	3 343 3333 3 4333 33333333333333333	232 2333	2 443 3112 34 4432 33212121222 33342	3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
197 198 199 199 198 199 198 199 198 199 191 192 193 194 199 191 192 193 194 195 195 196 197 197 198 198 199 198 199 199 199 190 199 190 199 190 190 190	44 5554 4445 554 4433 433434444456 654	2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 2	0 331 0-1 11 34 321 1 1 1-1 2-1 0 2 1 1-1 1 1 1 2 4 4 5 5	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 3 3 5	3 222 22333 2 2 2 3	6 5	6 5	2 333 3222 ::: 3333 3322222222222222222	-1 0 -2 -1 0 -1 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 2 -4 -2 0 0 0 1 0 -4 -3 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2	3 343 3333 3 :: 43333 33333333333333333	232 2333	2 443 3112 34 44432 33212121222 3334	3 332 2344 44: 3322 222333444344 5543

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators. Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS Customer Helpline: 01633 819002

Wages and salaries per unit of output.

Manufacturing is based on the seasonally adjusted monthly index of average earnings, manufacturing workforce jobs and the manufacturing index of production. Whole economy is based on national accounts data for output, wages and salaries and workforce jobs for employment.

Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
 Seasonally adjusted.
 Hourly earnings.
 Hourly rates; wage earners.

e Monthly earnings.
f All industries.
g Including mining.
h All activities excluding agriculture and non-market services.

Hourly rates
 Customer
 Average gross hourly earnings paid to
 manual workers.
 Industry.
 Industry and services.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Thousands

	Number on quarter/mo	New Deal at onth enda		Number of	starts ^b in quarter	r/month	Number of l	eavers ^c in quart	er/month
Quarter/month	Male	Female	Allq	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Allq
UNITED KINGDOMe									
Oct-Dec 1998	105.3	35.2	140.6	35.9	13.4	49.3	23.7	9.8	33.6
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	13.1	38.4	16.1	53.9
GREAT BRITAIN									
Oct-Dec 1998	101.4	33.8	135.4	34.1	12.6	46.8	22.7	9.5	32.3
Jan-Mar 1999	110.3	38.2	148.6	36.8	15.1	52.0	28.0	10.6	38.7
Apr-Jun 1999	110.7	38.6	149.5	33.6	13.0	46.6	33.2	12.6	45.8
Jul-Sep 1999	103.8	37.2	141.1	35.6	14.6	50.3	42.6	16.0	58.6
Oct-Dec 1999	99.2	34.9	134.2	29.0	12.1	12.7	37.9	15.9	53.3
Jan-Mar 2000	96.5	34.7	131.3	37.3	16.1	53.5	37.9	15.1	53.0
Apr-Jun 2000	89.5	32.3	121.9	32.0	12.4	44.5	39.0	14.9	53.9
Jul 2000	84.7	31.3	116.1	10.5	4.5	15.0	15.3	5.5	20.8
Aug2000	84.0	31.1	115.3	9.4	4.0	13.5	14.9	5.4	20.4

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

Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter/month.

Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.

Those who have left during Gateway either to go into an unsubsidised job or for some other reason, plus those who have left an option without returning to ES.

Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.

Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for January to August 2000 are not available.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-August 2000^f

T	h	10	u	S	a	n	d

	Total	Gatewaya	Options		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			Follow-Throughb		
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary	Environment Task Force			
GREAT BRITAIN										
Alle	115.3	59.6	34.21	6.23	13.10	7.87	7.01	21.51		
Male	84.0	42.9	24.87	4.61	9.25	4.55	6.46	16.27		
Female	31.1	16.5	9.33	1.62	3.84	3.33	0.55	5.24		
People with disabilities ^d	14.6	6.6	4.81	0.74	1.93	1.22	0.92	3.19		
People from ethnic minority groups	e 17.0	9.6	4.31	0.47	2.18	1.22	0.44	3.08		
White	92.0	46.1	28.41	5.54	10.24	6.29	6.34	17.48		
Prefer not to say	5.7	3.2	1.46	0.20	0.66	0.37	0.23	0.94		
Prefer not to say	5.7	0.2	1110				-			

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

Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.
Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for August 2000 are not available.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destinational

	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options					Other		
Quarter/month of leaving			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Otherc	Not knownd
GREAT BRITAIN®				melen						
All										
Oct-Dec 1998	52.2	11.89	24.55	4.44	11.01	4.00				
Jan-Mar 1999	54.1	11.70	25.20	4.12	10.68	4.69	4.41	4.18	3.85	7.74
Apr-Jun 1999	50.5	13.70	19.96	3.90		5.29	5.12	4.64	3.89	8.63
Jul-Sep 1999	58.5	15.19	23.63	3.33	6.88	4.64	4.54	3.98	3.77	9.04
Oct-Dec 1999	47.4	12.60	17.90	2.70	11.26	4.61	4.43	4.20	5.60	9.89
Jan-Mar 2000	57.8	15.53	19.62	2.79	7.20	4.10	4.00	3.70	4.50	8.80
Apr-Jun 2000	48.6	13.62	17.42	3.56	7.28	4.92	4.63	4.62	5.41	12.64
Jul 2000	16.0	4.64			5.58	4.33	3.94	3.83	4.50	9.22
Aug 2000	17.6	5.32	5.20	0.89	1.73	1.38	1.20	1.43	1.63	3.15
-92000	17.0	5.32	4.91	0.89	1.61	1.25	1.16	1.48	1.93	3.91
Males										
Oct-Dec 1998	37.8	8.63	18.32	3.25	8.11	0.00				
an-Mar 1999	39.5	8.67	18.91	3.04	7.85	2.82	4.15	2.31	2.68	5.82
pr-Jun 1999	36.6	10.17	14.84	2.87	4.98	3.21	4.81	2.57	2.79	6.57
ul-Sep 1999	41.9	11.27	17.11	2.48		2.73	4.26	2.14	2.67	6.82
Oct-Dec 1999	33.8	9.20	13.20	1.90	7.82	2.67	4.14	2.23	3.90	7.44
an-Mar 2000	41.9	11.45	14.56		5.20	2.40	3.70	1.80	3.20	6.40
pr-Jun 2000	34.8	9.93	12.89	2.07	5.23	2.90	4.36	2.46	3.88	9.55
ul2000	11.5	3.45	3.79	2.60	4.12	2.53	3.65	1.95	3.13	6.92
ug 2000	12.7	3.45		0.66	1.22	0.81	1.11	0.76	1.17	2.32
	12.7	3.98	3.57	0.67	1.14	0.70	1.06	0.80	1.38	3.01
emales										
Oct-Dec 1998	14.5	3.26	6.24	1.20	2.90	1.88	0.26	1.87	4.47	4.00
an-Mar 1999	14.5	3.02	6.29	1.08	2.83	2.08	0.30	2.07	1.17	1.93
pr-Jun 1999	13.8	3.54	5.12	1.03	1.90	1.91	0.30	1.85	1.10	2.07
ul-Sep 1999	16.6	3.93	6.52	0.85	3.44	1.94	0.29	1.85	1.10	2.22
oct-Dec 1999	13.6	3.40	4.70	0.70	2.00	1.70	0.29	1.90	1.70	2.46
an-Mar2000	15.9	4.09	5.05	0.72	2.04	2.01	0.30		1.30	2.30
pr-Jun 2000	13.7	3.69	4.52	0.97	1.46	1.80		2.16	1.53	3.09
ul 2000	4.5	1.19	1.40	0.23	0.51	0.58	0.29	1.88	1.37	2.28
ug 2000	4.8	1.33	1.34	0.22	0.48	0.55	0.10	0.67	0.46	0.82
		1.00	1.04	0.22	0.48	0.55	0.10	0.68	0.55	0.89

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

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'.

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

GREAT BRITAIN		Maria Company			Thousand
Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal leavers					
Oct-Dec 1998	32.27	13.82	4.82	4.66	0.00
Jan-Mar 1999	38.72	15.21	5.76		8.98
Apr-Jun 1999	45.80	19.13	5.32	6.17	11.58
Jul-Sep 1999	58.64	23.48		8.01	13.34
Oct-Dec 1999	53.30		5.90	13.12	16.14
Jan-Mar 2000	64.22	20.10	5.20	12.90	15.10
Apr-Jun 2000	51.59	23.36	6.61	14.20	20.04
Jul 2000		20.03	5.46	10.50	15.60
	20.81	7.99	2.15	4.23	6.45
Aug 2000	20.39	7.89	2.07	3.95	6.48
Those leaving before having a first intervie	w				
Oct-Dec 1998	4.13	1.36	0.38	0.78	160
Jan-Mar 1999	4.79	1.66	0.46	0.78	1.62
Apr-Jun 1999	5.09	1.97	0.44		1.88
Jul-Sep 1999	6.23	2.21	0.47	0.72	1.97
Oct-Dec 1999	5.20	1.60	0.50	1.03	2.52
Jan-Mar 2000	7.09	2.25		0.80	2.30
Apr-Jun 2000	5.79	1.96	0.59	1.04	3.21
Jul 2000	1.82		0.47	0.88	2.47
Aug 2000	1.91	0.61	0.15	0.26	0.79
Aug 2000	1.91	0.61	0.17	0.33	0.80
Those leaving during the Gateway, having		riew			
Oct-Dec 1998	23.60	10.56	3.80	3.09	0.44
Jan-Mar 1999	24.20	10.09	4.19		6.14
Apr-Jun 1999	25.52	11.77	3.56	3.13	6.79
Jul-Sep 1999	30.05	13.68		3.09	7.10
Oct-Dec 1999	24.30	11.00	3.80	4.77	7.79
Jan-Mar 2000	31.11	11.00	3.20	3.60	6.50
Apr-Jun 2000	25.39	13.28	4.05	4.37	9.42
Jul 2000	9.03	11.66	3.36	3.62	6.75
Aug 2000		4.03	1.28	1.36	2.36
Aug 2000	10.73	4.71	1.31	1.60	3.12
Those leaving having started an optiona					
Oct-Dec 1998	2.89	1.29	0.42	0.31	0.00
Jan-Mar 1999	4.86	1.91	0.53	0.35	0.89
Apr-Jun 1999	6.35	2.46	0.57		2.07
Jul-Sep 1999	8.01	2.83	0.58	0.40	2.92
Oct-Dec 1999	8.50	2.90		0.73	3.87
Jan-Mar 2000	9.37	3.02	0.50	0.70	4.40
Apr-Jun 2000	7.83		0.76	0.78	4.80
Jul 2000	2.70	2.61	0.61	0.32	4.29
Aug 2000	2.87	0.87	0.20	0.16	1.48
ing Evov	2.07	0.93	0.22	0.13	1.59

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service

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. Enquiries: 01142596365 For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deala

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sus	tained employmentb		Number into oth	er employment ^d	
Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisedc	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisede
Allf Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr-Jun 2000 Apr-Jun 2000 Aug 2000	16.56 17.86 21.71 24.85 22.69 26.42 21.76 7.07 8.15	13.64 14.97 18.92 22.08 20.09 23.36 18.90 6.31 7.28	2.92 2.89 2.76 2.60 3.06 2.86 0.75 0.87	7.41 5.73 7.30 9.08 10.66 5.34 6.93 2.01	7.13 5.44 7.02 8.78 10.33 5.11 6.30 1.85 1.44	0.29 0.28 0.29 0.31 0.33 0.23 0.63 0.16 0.08
Male Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr-Jun 2000 Aug 2000 Aug 2000	12.01 13.26 16.09 18.48 16.51 19.69 15.93 5.23 6.05	9.90 11.11 14.03 16.40 14.64 17.41 13.85 4.67 5.40	2.11 2.15 2.06 2.09 1.87 2.28 2.08 0.56 0.65	5.75 4.50 5.68 7.21 8.09 3.95 4.76 1.45	5.53 4.30 5.46 6.98 6.15 0.18 4.87 1.45	0.21 0.20 0.21 0.23 0.19 0.00 0.46 0.12 0.06
Female Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr-Jun 2000 Apr-Jun 2000 Aug 2000	4.55 4.60 5.62 6.36 6.18 6.73 5.83 1.83 2.10	3.74 3.85 4.90 5.69 5.45 5.95 1.64 1.88	0.81 0.74 0.72 0.68 0.73 0.78 0.78 0.20	1.67 1.22 1.63 1.87 2.51 1.20 1.60 0.45 0.35	1.59 1.14 1.56 1.79 2.42 1.15 1.43 0.40 0.33	0.08 0.08 0.07 0.08 0.09 0.05 0.17 0.04 0.02
People from ethnic mir Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr-Jun 2000 Jul 2000 Aug 2000	nority groups9 221 197 231 266 282 279 234 0.85 0.87	1,93 1,70 2,06 2,42 2,59 2,58 2,11 0,78 0,81	0.28 0.27 0.25 0.24 0.23 0.21 0.23 0.07	0.93 0.69 0.74 0.98 1.21 0.57 0.74 0.25 0.18	0.91 0.66 0.72 0.95 0.02 0.01 0.70 0.24 0.18	0.03 0.02 0.02 0.03 0.00 0.00 0.04 0.01 0.00

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 25+ summary figures

GREAT BRITAIN	Number or quarter/mo	New Deal at onth enda		Number of	starts ^b in quarter	month	Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month			
Quarter/month	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld	
Oct-Dec 1998	52.5	9.5 *	62.1	32.8	6.1	38.9	7.4	1.6	9.1	
Jan-Mar 1999	64.2	11.4	75.6	30.7	5.7	36.4	19.0	3.8	22.8	
Apr-Jun 1999	67.3	12.1	79.4	28.9	5.5	34.4	25.8	4.7	30.6	
Jul-Sep 1999	68.0	12.4	80.4	27.2	5.3	32.5	26.5	5.0	31.5	
Oct-Dec 1999	72.5	13.0	86.0	31.8	5.8	38.3	27.4	5.3	32.9	
	70.4	12.8	84.0	28.4	5.5	34.4	30.7	5.7	36.6	
Jan-Mar 2000		11.8	75.9	25.3	5.0	30.6	32.5	6.0	38.8	
Apr-Jun 2000	63.3		74.5	7.7	1.5	9.3	8.9	1.7	10.7	
Jul 2000 Aug 2000	62.1 54.0	11.6 10.2	64.7	7.3	1.4	8.8	8.3	1.5	9.9	

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-August 1999

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
Alld	64.7	52.5	2.68	1.49	4.42	3.62
Male Female	54.0 10.2	43.7 8.3	2.30 0.34	1.27 0.20	3.64 0.75	3.04 0.55
People from ethnic minority group	pse 6.7	5.4	0.11	0.22	0.51	0.40
People with disabilitiesf	13.9	11.4	0.59	0.34	0.94	0.72

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

- Including those awaiting their first advisory interview. While on the advisory process, clients may participate in provision such as Programme Centres, Jobclub, Jobplan or Worktrials.

 In Scotland, Training for Work is the equivalent programme.
 Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TfW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA; plus those completing education and training opportunities.

 Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.

 Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

 Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destinational

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal					Still on New	Deal	
		Left JSA				On JSAe	Left JSA		On JSA
Quarter/month of leaving		Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Otherc	Not known ^d		Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TfW	Education and training opportunities
All Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr-Jun 2000 Aug 2000 Aug 2000	12.7 26.3 32.2 33.2 33.8 39.6 38.2 9.7 9.6	2.07 3.54 4.03 4.35 4.00 4.88 4.36 1.28 1.42	1.57 3.27 3.26 3.31 3.21 4.14 3.39 0.99 1.11	0.55 1.21 1.32 1.41 1.27 1.49 1.57 0.40 0.44	2.55 2.39 2.77 2.92 3.01 3.16 2.58 0.73	2.01 10.65 16.06 15.36 17.44 20.72 21.53 4.90 4.64	1.36 1.62 1.76 1.72 1.58 1.51 1.65 0.43	1.82 2.70 2.39 2.65 2.54 3.04 2.66 0.86 0.76	0.74 0.89 0.63 1.48 0.80 0.68 0.45
Males Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr-Jun 2000 Aug 2000 Aug 2000	10.4 22.0 27.2 27.9 28.2 33.3 32.0 8.1 8.0	1.71 2.95 3.38 3.65 3.26 4.04 3.64 1.06	1.24 2.63 2.66 2.71 2.58 3.38 2.73 0.80 0.89	0.43 0.97 1.05 1.14 0.98 1.21 1.24 0.32 0.36	2.05 1.94 2.27 2.38 2.42 2.63 2.10 0.60 0.62	1.69 9.03 13.76 13.11 14.86 17.58 18.25 4.13 3.89	1.17 1.39 1.51 1.47 1.30 1.28 1.42 0.37	1.51 2.27 1.99 2.18 2.12 2.58 2.22 0.73 0.62	0.63 0.77 0.56 1.27 0.67 0.59 0.40 0.08
Females Oct-Dec 1998 Jan-Mar 1999 Apr-Jun 1999 Jul-Sep 1999 Oct-Dec 1999 Jan-Mar 2000 Apr-Jun 2000 Jul 2000 Aug 2000	2.2 4.3 5.0 5.3 5.4 6.0 5.9 1.5	0.36 0.58 0.65 0.69 0.70 0.76 0.66 0.20	0.33 0.64 0.60 0.60 0.62 0.73 0.63 0.19	0.12 0.24 0.27 0.27 0.27 0.27 0.31 0.07 0.08	0.49 0.45 0.49 0.54 0.56 0.49 0.44 0.12	0.31 1.57 2.26 2.26 2.56 3.06 3.15 0.73 0.71	0.19 0.23 0.25 0.25 0.22 0.20 0.21 0.05	0.31 0.42 0.40 0.47 0.40 0.43 0.42 0.12	0.11 0.11 0.07 0.21 0.11 0.09 0.05 0.01

Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.

Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'. Includes, for example, gone abroad.

Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'. As more data are added, the numbers in this category may be revised downwards.

At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.

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 s	ustained employment ^b		Number into other	er employment ^d	
Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised [®]
Allf						
Oct-Dec 1998	3.22	2.15	1.07	0.77	0.00	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF
Jan-Mar 1999	5.01	3.80	1.07		0.69	0.08
Apr-Jun 1999	5.79		121	0.89	0.80	0.10
Jul-Sep 1999	6.27	4.49	1.29	0.99	0.89	0.11
Oct-Dec 1999		4.95	1.32	1.23	1.11	0.12
Jan-Mar 2000	5.95	4.67	1.28	1.40	1.30	0.11
an-Mar2000	6.94	5.62	1.31	0.72	0.66	0.06
Apr-Jun 2000	6.83	5.42	1.40	0.59	0.55	0.04
Jul 2000	2.27	1.87	0.39	0.21	0.20	0.01
Aug 2000	1.95	1.59	0.36	0.28	0.26	0.02
del-						
Male						
Oct-Dec 1998	2.70	1.78	0.92	0.66	0.60	0.07
Jan-Mar 1999	4.21	3.17	1.03	0.78	0.69	0.09
Apr-Jun 1999	4.89	3.77	1.12	0.87	0.79	0.09
Jul-Sep 1999	5.29	4.16	1.13	1.07	0.97	0.10
Oct-Dec 1999	4.88	3.83	1.05	1.20	1.11	
Jan-Mar 2000	5.79	4.68	1.12	0.63	0.58	0.09
Apr-Jun 2000	5.75	4.53	1.22			0.05
Jul 2000	1.89	1.55	0.34	0.51	0.48	0.03
Aug 2000		1.00		0.19	0.18	0.01
10g2000	1.66	1.35	0.31	0.24	0.22	0.02
Female						
Oct-Dec 1998	0.52	0.37	044			
lan Mandaga			0.14	0.10	0.09	0.01
Jan-Mar 1999	0.80	0.63	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.01
Apr-Jun 1999	0.90	0.73	0.17	0.12	0.10	0.02
Jul-Sep 1999	0.97	0.78	0.19	0.15	0.14	0.01
Oct-Dec 1999	0.96	0.79	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.02
Jan-Mar 2000	1.04	0.86	0.18	0.08	0.07	0.02
Apr-Jun 2000	0.99	0.82	0.17	0.08	0.07	
Jul 2000	0.35	0.30	0.05	0.02		0.01
Aug 2000	0.27	0.23	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00
		0.20	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00
eople from ethnic minori	ty groups ^g					
Oct-Dec 1998	0.30	0.25	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.00
Jan-Mar 1999	0.44	0.37	0.07	0.07	0.06	
Apr-Jun 1999	0.50	0.43	0.07	0.08		0.01
Jul-Sep 1999	0.60	0.54	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.01
Oct-Dec 1999	0.64	0.56	0.08		0.10	0.01
lan-Mar 2000	0.63	0.56		0.12	0.11	0.01
nr. lu- 2000	0.57	0.52	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.01
pr-Jun 2000		0.52	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.00
Jul 2000	0.22	0.20	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Aug2000	0.18	0.16	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.00

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

- The table counts the number of individuals into employment from 25+ New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority. A job from which the participant does not return to claim JSA, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have been, or are, in sustained unsubsidised employment. Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.

 Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.

 Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.

Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

December 2000

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS UK vacancies at Jobcentres: a seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED	KINGDOM	UNFILLED VAC	ANCIES	11	NFLOW	TUO		of which PLACINGS				
		Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended		
1996 1997 1998 1999		DPCB 224.9 283.3 295.8 314.2			DRYW 223.3 226.5 218.3 230.4		DRZL 217.2 225.3 217.2 227.2		DTQR 153.5 140.0 115.5 121.4			
1998	Oct	301.3	-0.2	-0.7	231.1	3.8	228.8	3.5	122.1	2.6		
	Nov	303.2	1.9	0.2	222.6	1.1	220.3	0.2	118.0	0.8		
	Dec	302.8	-0.4	0.4	218.2	-1.5	226.5	2.7	118.0	0.0		
1999	Jan	305.8	3.0	1.5	235.3	1.4	235.6	2.3	120.6	-0.5		
	Feb	301.4	-4.4	-0.6	227.4	1.6	231.2	3.6	122.0	1.3		
	Mar	298.0	-3.4	-1.6	225.0	2.3	225.2	-0.4	119.1	0.4		
	Apr	298.4	0.4	-2.5	220.6	-4.9	218.1	-5.8	118.9	-0.6		
	May	304.8	6.4	1.1	229.9	0.8	223.4	-2.6	121.8	-0.1		
	June	305.0	0.2	2.3	225.5	0.2	223.6	-0.5	119.2	0.0		
	Jul	308.6	3.6	3.4	228.0	2.5	223.9	1.9	120.0	0.4		
	Aug	315.2	6.6	3.5	231.7	0.6	225.3	0.6	121.0	-0.3		
	Sep	314.3	-0.9	3.1	232.3	2.3	230.4	2.3	123.7	1.5		
	Oct	333.2	18.9	8.2	236.8	2.9	220.9	-1.0	121.8	0.6		
	Nov	338.3	5.1	7.7	235.1	1.1	233.0	2.6	123.8	0.9		
	Dec	347.6	9.3	11.1	237.0	1.6	235.6	1.7	124.9	0.4		
2000	Jan	343.1	-4.5	3.3	225.9	-3.6	240.1	6.4	123.1	0.4		
	Feb	343.4	0.3	1.7	231.2	-1.3	232.7	-0.1	117.9	-2.0		
	Mar	346.9	3.5	-0.2	233.5	-1.2	229.9	-1.9	118.3	-2.2		
-	Apr	355.9	9.0	4.3	235.3	3.1	224.0	-5.4	116.1	-2.3		
	May	354.0	-1.9	3.5	198.9	-10.8	205.5	-9.1	102.0	-5.3		
	June	357.4	3.4	3.5	222.2	-3.8	217.4	-4.2	108.3	-3.3		
	Jul	362.1	4.7	2.1	218.9	-5.5	212.5	-3.8	105.5	-3.5		
	Aug	362.2	0.1	2.7	218.3	6.5	219.0	4.5	109.4	2.5		
	Sep R	365.5	3.3	2.7	227.2	1.7	222.8	1.8	111.8	1.2		
	OctP	363.5	-2.0	0.5	222.7	1.3	217.4	1.6	110.1	1.5		

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

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres: a seasonally adjusted

Thousands

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber		West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1998	Oct Nov Dec	10.8 10.8 10.3	1BWE 42.8 41.4 40.7	BCQG 23.5 23.4 24.0	BCQF 20.2 20.1 19.8	35.5 37.2 37.7	24.4 25.7 25.2	BCQB 27.8 28.2 28.5	33.5 34.1 34.2	25.4 25.6 25.7	VAST 243.9 246.5 246.1	BCQJ 17.3 17.0 16.8	BCQK 30.5 30.0 30.2	BCQL 291.7 293.5 293.1	9.6 9.7 9.7	DPCB 301.3 303.2 302.8
999	Jan	11.1	39.9	24.7	20.0	38.0	24.5	28.6	35.9	26.2	248.9	16.9	30.8	296.6	9.2	305.5
	Feb	11.5	38.6	24.1	20.0	38.1	23.9	28.1	34.3	26.1	244.7	16.9	30.9	292.5	8.9	301.4
	Mar	11.3	37.7	24.2	20.0	37.3	23.6	27.3	34.2	26.2	241.8	16.8	30.5	289.1	n/a	298.0
	Apr	12.1	36.1	21.6	19.3	36.1	24.2	31.6	35.5	25.6	242.1	16.3	31.1	289.5	n/a	298.4
	May	14.6	35.8	22.4	21.2	35.6	24.0	31.8	36.4	26.0	247.8	16.3	31.8	295.9	n/a	304.8
	Jun	15.1	35.6	22.6	21.3	34.7	23.6	32.0	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.0	296.1	n/a	305.0
	Jul	16.2	35.2	23.1	21.4	33.9	23.5	32.3	37.4	27.6	250.6	16.5	32.6	299.7	n/a	308.6
	Aug	18.4	35.5	23.7	21.9	33.8	24.1	32.7	38.3	28.6	257.0	16.6	32.7	306.3	n/a	315.2
	Sep	18.7	35.7	23.8	21.4	33.6	23.3	31.9	38.3	28.9	255.6	16.3	33.5	305.4	n/a	314.3
	Oct	20.2	36.9	25.2	22.3	36.5	24.3	34.6	40.7	30.3	271.0	17.9	35.4	324.3	n/a	333.2
	Nov	21.0	38.2	26.3	22.6	35.2	24.2	35.2	40.9	30.7	274.3	18.7	36.4	329.4	n/a	338.3
	Dec	21.8	40.2	27.2	23.0	36.0	24.2	37.3	41.3	31.0	282.0	19.3	37.4	338.7	n/a	347.6
000	Jan	21.8	39.1	27.7	22.6	34.4	24.4	35.4	40.9	31.0	277.3	19.3	37.6	334.2	n/a	343.1
	Feb	21.5	39.7	28.0	22.3	33.3	24.4	36.0	41.0	31.2	277.4	19.2	37.9	334.5	n/a	343.4
	Mar	20.6	40.0	29.4	22.3	35.4	24.1	36.2	40.4	32.4	280.8	19.2	37.9	338.0	n/a	346.9
	Apr	19.8	41.3	31.7	22.4	35.9	25.4	36.3	41.6	34.9	289.3	19.8	38.0	347.0	n/a	355.9
	May	19.0	41.4	31.6	22.9	36.1	25.6	35.9	42.3	33.9	288.5	18.9	37.6	345.1	n/a	354.0
	Jun	18.2	40.9	32.6	23.2	36.2	25.5	36.8	43.9	34.4	291.7	19.0	37.8	348.5	n/a	357.4
	Jul	18.3	41.2	32.9	23.1	36.3	25.6	37.9	45.1	35.0	295.4	19.1	38.7	353.2	n/a	362.1
	Aug	18.6	40.9	33.4	23.0	36.9	24.9	37.1	44.7	35.4	294.8	19.4	39.1	353.3	n/a	362.2
	Sep R	19.2	42.1	34.7	22.5	36.3	24.2	35.6	45.4	35.7	295.7	19.1	41.8	356.6	n/a	365.5
	OctP	19.6	42.3	35.3	20.4	35.8	23.2	35.8	45.0	36.0	293.5	18.4	42.7	354.6	n/a	363.5

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres^a and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

		North	North	Yorkshire	Enet	West	FA	No. of Persons and Persons	The Later Control of the Later	THE RESERVE OF THE	01 300	44000		-	cu	Thousa	ilu:
		East	West	and the Humber	Midlands	Midlands	East	London	South East	West	England	Wales	Scotland		Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
Vaca	incles at Jobcentres ^b	DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	ВСОМ	
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			
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		7.0	226.5	
1998		11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1				277.0	6.8	283.9	
1999		16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	238.9 256.1	17.9 17.1	31.0 33.0	287.7 306.2	8.9 n/a	296.6 n/a	
1999	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	000.0			
	Nov	23.1	43.2	28.4	27.2	41.7	27.8	39.7	45.2	31.6	307.9		40.5	383.0	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	19.9 18.2	39.8 37.3	367.6 334.8	n/a n/a	n/a	
2000	lan									20.0	275.5	10.2	37.3	334.0	IVa	n/a	
2000	Jan	18.4	35.1	24.2	21.0	31.2	21.5	32.5	35.3	25.6	244.8	17.3	34.5	296.6	n/a	n/a	
	Feb	17.8	35.9	25.2	20.0	30.7	21.4	33.6	36.2	27.4	248.3	17.6	35.2	301.0	n/a	n/a	
	Mar	17.5	36.5	27.0	19.7	32.2	22.1	33.6	37.4	30.4	256.4	18.2	36.3	311.0	n/a	n/a	
	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	25.7	070.0	40.5	070				
	May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2		35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	n/a	n/a	
	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6				42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	n/a	n/a	
	our	10.0	40.5	32.9	22.0	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	n/a	n/a	
	Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	n/a	n/a	
	Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2	n/a	n/a	
	Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1	n/a	n/a	
	Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4	n/a	n/a	
Vaca	ncies at career officesb	DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	BCSK	BOCI	DOOL	DOOL	
1996		0.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.8				BCSL	BCSM	BCSN	
1997		0.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7				11.0	0.2	0.6	11.9	n/a	n/a	
1998		0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5		3.7	2.5	1.3	14.7	0.3	0.9	15.8	n/a	n/a	
1999		0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9		2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	n/a	n/a	
		0.5	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	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	100			
	Feb	0.2	1.6	2.8	0.7	1.5	1.5	2.8	2.7	1.1	14.9			16.6	n/a	n/a	
	Mar	0.4	1.9	2.9	1.0	2.0						0.5	1.2	16.5	n/a	n/a	
		0.4	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.0	1.9	3.3	2.8	1.4	17.6	0.4	1.1	19.1	n/a	n/a	
	Apr	0.3	1.9	1.7	1.0	2.3	1.9	3.2	3.0	1.3	16.6	0.5	1.1	18.1	n/a	n/a	
	May	0.4	2.1	2.3	0.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	3.1	1.4	15.7	0.5	1.4	17.6	n/a	n/a	
	Jun	0.4	2.4	22	1.0	2.0	2.4	3.6	3.4	1.5	18.8	0.6	1.7	21.2	n/a	n/a	
	Jul	0.5	25	2.3	1.1	2.0	2.3	5.4	3.7	1.6	21.5	0.7	1.8	240		-1-	
	Aug	0.4	2.5	2.5	1.1	1.9	2.3	5.4	3.7	1.6				24.0	n/a	n/a	
	Sep	0.4	23	2.4	1.1	1.9	2.2	5.0	3.8	1.7	21.5	0.8	1.6 1.5	23.9	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	
	Oct	0.3	1.8	2.3	0.9	22	20										
	001	0.3	1.0	2.3	0.9	2.2	2.2	5.6	3.8	1.5	20.7	0.7	1.5	22.9	n/a	n/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.

About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.

Note: The publication of the vacancy figures for Northern Ireland has been suspended since March 1999 as a result of a difficulty caused by the introduction of a new computer system for processing vacancies to Training and Employment Agency offices. In the course of correcting for this difficulty, further problems of a procedural nature have also come to light as contributory factors. These further issues have delayed the reinstatement of published figures for Northern Ireland. The Training and Employment Agency expect the problem to be temporary and will reinstate the publication of the vacancy figures as soon as possible. For the purposes of the seasonally adjusted United Kingdom figures it has been assumed provisionally that the Northern Ireland figures have remained constant since February 1999 as follows: 8,900 for the stock of unfilled vacancies, 3,400 for inflows of vacancies notified, 3,400 for outflows, and 2,200 for placings. These are not estimates for Northern Ireland but assumptions for the purpose of the season and the purpose

The vacancy stock figures for Great Britain have been affected by corrections to the data by the Employment Service to make up for the gradual build-up of inaccuracies. The figures were corrected on 8 October 1999 to give a true reflection of the number of open vacancies held by the Employment Service. This had an upward effect of some 10,300 on the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies for Great Britain between September and October 1999 and there was a corresponding downward adjustment to the outflow for October, but not to the placings. There was a similar upward correction to the vacancy stocks (and a downward effect on the outflow) of 9,100 between March and April 1999.

There was minor discontinuity due to a change in the treatment of vacancies by the Employment Service between April and May 2000. As from 7 April both vacancies notified and placings are only counted in the statistics if the vacancy concerned is for eight hours or more in a seven-day period. Previously vacancies of between three and eight hours were included. This change is estimated to have reduced the recorded inflow of notified vacancies by some 4,000 to 5,000 per month since April.

 $Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise \ Ulster \ and \ Action for Community Employment (ACE) \ which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are a valiable back to 1980. For further details, see p.143, \textit{Employment Gazette}, October 1985.$

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

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 41/3 week month.

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

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

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

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes^a Stoppages of work: summary

UNITI	ED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages	M. Marris Co.	Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in a period (thousands)	Il stoppages in progess in
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		203 232 230 206 159 200	205 235 244 216 166 206	107 170 353 129 91 140	107 174 364 130 93 141	278 415 1303 235 282 242	58 66 97 86 34 57
1997	Sep Oct Nov Dec	7 21 16 14	9 25 21 17	1.1 16.1 7.7 12.2	1.2 16.3 12.2 12.5	1.2 18.6 14.0 11.8	0.4 3.7 0.3 1.4
1998	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jun Sep Oct Nov Dec	13 19 19 14 15 24 10 6 8 10	20 25 26 23 23 34 23 16 16 13 13	42 57 144 39 29 312 54 27 1.9 114 42 26	6.4 8.8 15.6 7.1 3.8 32.6 20.3 10.5 3.7 11.8 5.1 3.5	15.9 19.1 32.6 13.7 7.2 69.5 58.9 24.4 5.9 7.1 17.6 10.6	8.9 6.3 1.2 2.9 1.0 2.4 7.3 1.6 1.2 0.2 1.5
999	Jan Feb Mar Apr May	9 19 18 12 20 16	14 22 23 1 22	4.2 14.4 9.4 2.6 32.5	5.2 14.8 10.2 2.7 32.7	8.5 27.0 34.8 4.3 50.2	0.3 10.1 20.2 2.2 1.9
	Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	16 16 12 13 15 36 15	21 21 14 18 23 41 22	8.5 6.1 3.1 13.5 12.5 21.7 11.4	92 6.7 3.1 14.3 15.0 23.0 12.5	16.0 7.6 10.4 22.2 18.8 21.6 20.4	11.1 1.8 1.0 1.1 4.5 2.6 0.5
2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	15 10 19 11 18 7 22 R 16 R	20 13 22 18 23 R 10 26 R 26	5.0 6.3 5.9 R 3.7 7.8 2.1 16.1 R 100.2 R 3.0	6.4 7.1 6.4 4.9 8.9 R 2.9 17.6 R 109.9 88.7	10.8 6.4 16.7 10.3 13.0 R 6.6 35.8 R 113.0 92.8	0.4 0.5 0.9 1.0 2.8 0.4 10.6 R 12.7 3.9

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

and the latest designation of	Name and Address of the Owner, where	-		ages in pro	NAME AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.	-	,					Thousands
UNITE	DOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service
SIC 19	92	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	М	N	activities O,P,Q
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999			1 1 2 2 2 -	58 65 97 86 34 57	5 10 8 17 13 49	1 6 5 1 7	110 120 884 36 139 50	7 10 11 23 9 2	11 95 158 29 28 35	70 67 129 28 6 25	5 16 8 7 16 5	11 23 3 5 30 7
1997	Sep Oct Nov Dec		:	0.4 3.7 0.3 1.4	5.3 6.3 2.7	1.4	0.6 1.0 2.6 3.2	0.1 7.4 2.3 4.1	0.1 0.2 0.4 0.2	0.5 0.1	0.1	0.9
1998	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		02	8.9 6.3 1.2 2.9 1.0 2.4 7.3 1.6 1.2 0.2 1.5	1.5 9.4 1.0 0.3 0.1 - - - - 0.1 0.4 0.3	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1.6 1.4 26.9 2.7 0.4 48.8 42.6 6.4 0.3 0.6 4.5 3.1	2.5 0.8 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0.1 2.9 0.9 5.2 7.8 7.4 3.6	12 0.9 0.5 0.2 0.8 1.5 0.4 - 0.1 0.1	0.2 2.9 2.9 1.0 0.2 8.2 0.6 0.3 0.1	02 12 19 1.8 1.1 10.7 0.6 0.8 0.1 5.3 3.7 2.8
1999	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec			03 10.1 2022 222 1.9 11.1 1.8 1.0 1.1 4.5 2.6 0.5	0.1 0.6 0.2 - 25.4 - 3.2 0.5 16.1 0.4 1.1	1.8 1.1 0.4 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.8 0.8 1.1 2.4	22 10.2 0.7 0.8 0.6 1.8 0.5 2.2 3.2 9.6 15.0 3.2	1.3 	0.7 0.3 8.5 0.2 1.2 1.3 1.3 5.4 0.9 3.3 1.1	0.5 - 0.9 20.8 1.0 0.5 - 0.1 0.6 0.9	1.8 2.5 0.1 - - 0.4 - 0.1	3.0 1.6 2.4 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1
2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep		1.0	0.4 0.5 0.9 1.0 2.8 0.4 10.6 R 12.7	0.1 2.5 3.7 4.2 1.0 R 0.2 0.1 12.3 9.7	0.8 0.6 0.7 0.5 0.1 - 10.4 10.4	2.7 0.6 5.0 4.5 8.0 5.4 24.0 18.2 5.8		22 - - 02 14.4 12.9	0.4 0.8 6.3 - 0.6 - 0.2 11.4 11.7	3.2 1.4 - 0.5 0.1 - 24.6 29.5	0.2 - 0.1 0.4 0.6 9.1 8.9

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 month	s to Septemb	per 1999	12 month	s to Septemb	per 2000
SIC1992	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working
Agriculture, hunting,		-	-	-		
Torestry and fishing	-					
Mining and quarrying				1	100	200
Manufacturing of:			*		100	20
food, beverages and						
tobacco;	0	000	000		400	
toxtiles and toxtile	3	200	300	2	100	100
textiles and textile						
products;	-			1	200	400
leather and leather						
products;	-		-	-	-	
wood and wood						
products;	-	-	-	1	*	1,30
pulp, paper and paper						1,00
products; printing				1	100	100
andpublishing	: 2	300	400		100	10
coke,refined petroleur	m	300	400		-	
products, nuclear						
fuels;					4 ====	
	-		-	1	1,500	800
chemicals, chemical						
products and man	1-					
made fibres;			-	-		
rubber and plastics;	-	-	-	1		100
othernon-metallic						
mineral products;	2	200	300			
basic metals and			000			
fabricated metal						
products;	1	100	1,000	3	600	0.400
machinery and		100	1,000	3	000	2,400
equipmentn.e.c;	1	200	100	-	1 000	4 000
electrical and	,	200	100	5	1,000	1,900
	2	000	000			
optical equipment;		200	200	1	700	700
transport equipment;	18	20,600	48,800	19	21,000	33,100
manufacturingn.e.c.	2	200	300	1	300	300
Electricity, gas and						
Watersupply	-		-	1	500	1,000
Construction	16	15,100	46,700	21	18,500	37,100
Wholesale and retail					,	0.,100
trade renairs	-		-	1	100	100
Hotels and restaurants	3	1,200	12,100	3	12,100	27,700
Transport, storage and		.,200	12,100	0	12,100	21,700
Communication	71	26,200	30,500	104	49,400	101 000
Financial intermediation		20,200	30,300	104	49,400	101,900
Real estate, renting and			-	-		
business activities	-	0.000	7.000		40-	
Public administration	5	2,000	7,600	1	100	200
Public administration and	40	m.co-				
defence	12	7,600	19,700	10	37,300	45,400
Education	19	26,900	24,000	17	17,400	33,000
Health and social work	4	500	5,100	9	26,500	59,400
Other community, social a	nd					55,100
personal service						
activities	9	11,900	19,200	6	10,900	19,400
		,000	10,200	0	10,000	10,400
All industries						
andservices	169a	113,000	216 200	2020	100 200	200 100
and sel vices	103	113,000	216,300	202a	198,300	366,100

Stoppages: September 2000			
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	18	88,700	92,800
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	11 7	2,700a 86,000b	6,400 86,400

2,600 directly involved.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on page S3. The figures for 2000 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to September 2000						
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost				
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	69	123,900	271,800				
extra wage and fringe benefits	15	10,200	12,700				
Duration and pattern of hours worked	11	6,300	6,600				
Redundancy questions	14	20,900	20,400				
Trade union matters	3	200	200				
Working conditions and supervision	15	13,600	16,700				
Manning and work allocation	42	11,800	16,600				
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	33	11,400	21,000				
All causes	202	198,300	366,100				

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

R Revised

^{*} Less than 50 workers involved.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people July to September 2000

	-	oury to c	chtein	Del 2000						Tho	usands and pe	rcent, not se	asonally adj
UNITED	M ·	Econom	ically active	9	Tota	l in employ	ment	ILO	unemploye	d	Economically inactive		
KIIIGDO	·M	Total No	t in FTEb	In FTEb	Total No	t in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb
E1510		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All	16-17 18-24 All under 25	877 3,923 4,800	360 3,268 3,628	517 656 1,173	665 3,493 4,157	251 2,905 3,156	414 588 1,001	213 430 643	109 363 471	104 68 172	565 1,025 1,590	84 550 634	481 475 956
Male													
	16-17 18-24 All under 25	451 2,124 2,575	217 1,806 2,023	235 317 552	331 1,883 2,214	152 1,600 1,752	180 282 462	120 241 361	65 206 271	55 35 90	287 399 686	47 155 202	240 244 485
	16-18 18-25 All under 26	426 1,800 2,226	143 1,461 1,605	283 338 621	333 1,610 1,943	99 1,305 1,404	234 305 539	93 190 282	44 157 201	49 33 82	278 626 904	37 395 432	241 231 471
RATES(9	6)c												
	16-17 18-24 All under 25	60.8 79.3 75.1	81.1 85.6 85.1	51.8 58.0 55.1	46.1 70.6 65.1	56.5 76.1 74.1	41.4 52.0 47.0	24.2 11.0 13.4	30.3 11.1 13.0	20.0 10.4 14.6	39.2 20.7 24.9	18.9 14.4 14.9	48.2 42.0 44.9
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	61.1 84.2 79.0	82.2 92.1 90.9	49.4 56.5 53.2	44.9 74.6 67.9	57.6 81.6 78.8	37.8 50.3 44.6	26.6 11.3 14.0	29.9 11.4 13.4	23.4 11.0 16.3	38.9 15.8 21.0	17.8 7.9 9.1	50.6 43.5 46.8
Female	16-17 18-24 All under 25	60.5 74.2 71.1	79.4 78.7 78.8	54.0 59.4 56.8	47.3 66.4 62.1	55.0 70.3 68.9	44.7 53.6 49.4	21.8 10.5 12.7	30.8 10.7 12.5	17.2 9.8 13.2	39.5 25.8 28.9	20.6 21.3 21.2	46.0 40.6 43.2
CHANGE	S ON YEAR												
LEVELS													
All	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-18 8 -9	-21 2 -19	3 7 10	-20 33 13	-20 19 0	0 14 14	2 -25 -22	-1 -17 -18	3 -7 -4	18 23 41	12 14 25	6 10 16
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-5 -11 -16	-5 4 -1	0 -15 -15	-1 18 17	1 26 27	-2 -8 -10	-4 -29 -33	-5 -22 -28	. 2 -7 -5	5 27 32	9 22 31	-4 5 1
Female	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-13 20 7	-16 -2 -18	3 22 25	-19 15 -4	-20 -7 -27	2 22 22 24	6 5 11	4 5 9	2 0	13 -4 9	3 -9 -6	10 5 15
RATES(%						Territo.							13
All	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-1.2 -0.3 -0.5	-3.0 -0.3 -0.6	-0.2 -0.3 -0.2	-1.4 0.2 -0.1	-3.2 02 -0.1	-0.4 0.5 0.1	0.7 -0.7 -0.4	1.3 -0.5 -0.4	0.5 -1.2 -0.5	1.2 0.3 0.5	3.0 0.3 0.6	0.2 0.3 0.2
Male	16-17	-0.7 -1.0											
	18-24 All under 25	-1.0 -0.9	-3.1 -1.0 -1.3	0.4 -1.7 -0.8	-0.2 0.2 0.2	-0.6 0.2 0.1	-0.1 -0.5 -0.4	-0.5 -1.3 -1.2	-1.8 -1.2 -1.4	0.8 -1.7 -0.5	0.7 1.0 0.9	3.1 1.0 1.3	-0.4 1.7 0.8
Female	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-1.9 0.3 -0.1	-3.0 0.3 0.0	-0.8 1.1 0.2	-2.7 0.2 -0.4	-6.8 0.0 -0.5	-0.8 1.4 0.4	2.0 0.2 0.4	5.8 0.3 0.7	0.3 -0.7 -0.3	1.9 -0.3 0.1	3.0 -0.3 0.0	0.8 -1.1 -0.2

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

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

7 October - 3 November 2000

9,078a

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

		Output													
UNITE		GDP 1995 price	es	GDP market pri	ces	Production		Manufacti	ıring	Service		Construction	on	Index of production OECD	on
						industries	b	industries	c	industries		output	on .	Countries	3
		1995=100		£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change o year (%)
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		93.2 97.3 100.0 102.6 106.2 109.0 111.3		ABMI 665.4 694.6 714.0 732.2 757.9 777.9	2.5 4.4 2.8 2.6 3.5 2.6 2.2	93.3 98.3 100.0 101.1 102.1 102.9 103.4	2.2 5.4 1.7 1.1 1.0 0.8 0.5	94.1 98.5 100.0 100.4 101.7 102.2 102.2	1.4 4.7 1.5 0.4 1.3 0.5 0.0	92.5 96.8 100.0 103.3 107.8 112.3 115.6	3.1 4.6 3.3 3.3 4.4 4.2 2.9	97.1 100.8 100.0 101.5 104.7 106.1 106.4	-1.2 3.8 -0.8 1.5 3.2 1.3 0.3	100.0 103.0 108.2 110.2 113.5	3.0 5.0 1.8 3.0
1999	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	109.9 110.81 111.91 112.71	R	196.2R 197.7R 199.7R 201.1R	1.7R 1.8R 2.3 2.9R	102.8	-0.3 -0.6 1.0 1.8	101.1 101.4 102.9 103.3	-1.2 -1.3 0.5 1.9	114.2 115.0 116.1R 117.2	3.1 R 2.6 R 2.8 R 3.4	105.5 106.1 106.6 107.3	-3.2 0.8 1.5 2.1	111.2 112.4 114.4 116.2	0.9 2.3 3.6 5.2
2000	Q1 Q2 Q3	113.2 114.31 115.1	R	202.1 R 204.0 R	3.0 3.2 R	103.6 105.1 R 105.7	1.6 2.2 R 1.3	102.8 103.2 103.8	1.7 1.8 0.9	118.0R 119.0R 119.9	3.3 R 3.5 R 3.3	110.6R 108.7R	4.8 R 2.5 R	117.6 119.7	5.8 6.5
		Income	ahald	Constant		Prices	DDIV							Inventorie	es
		Real hous disposabl £ billion		Gross trad profits of d	ompanies ^d	RPI	RPIX		Producer Pro		Input	Output	Home	Changes year 1995 prices ⁹	on
		1995=100	Change	noillid 2 no	Change on	Change o	n Change or	1	1995=100	Change on	Prices Change on	prices	Sales Change on	£ billion	
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		96.2 97.4 100.0 102.2 106.1 106.3 109.8	3.0 1.2 2.7 2.2 3.8 0.2 3.3	CAED 102.1 117.4 126.3 134.8 146.6 151.6 150.8	9.0 15.0 7.6 6.7 8.8 3.4 -0.5	CZBH 1.6 2.4 3.5 2.4 3.1 3.4 1.5	CDKQ 3.0 2.3 2.9 3.0 2.8 2.6 2.3		PLKW 90.2 91.9 100.0 98.8 90.6 82.5 83.7	4.5 1.9 8.8 -1.2 -8.3 -8.9	3.6 2.6 9.5 -4.2 -6.4 -4.2 -3.3	2.6 2.3 4.1 2.0 0.2 -0.1 -0.4	4.0 2.5 4.1 2.6 1.0 0.6 1.2	0.4 4.8 4.5 1.8 3.8 4.2 -1.4	
1999	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	107.2 110.8 109.4 112.0	0.5 4.9 3.4 4.5	36.9 37.7 38.0 38.1	-2.2 -0.6 -1.0 R 1.9	22 1.4 1.2 1.5	2.5 2.3 2.2 2.2		80.3 81.9 84.6 88.0	-5.9 -1.6 4.3 9.7	-5.1 -4.5 -2.8 0.0	-0.5 -0.6 -0.6 0.3	0.2 1.0 1.4 2.1	0.2R -1.5 -0.6 0.4	
000	Q1 Q2 Q3	112.2 112.0	4.7 1.1	38.4 39.5	4.0 4.6	2.3 3.1 3.2	2.1 2.1 2.1		90.6 91.2 95.0	12.8 11.4 12.3	1.6 3.2 4.3	0.5 0.9 1.2	2.4 2.6 2.6	0.6 0.8	
		Expendit		Retail sale	o volumo	Retail sales		Fixed inve	stments						
		Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Tional Galos Folding				All		Manufactu industries ^f		Service inc	dustries	final cons	
		£billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change or year (%)	1995 price	Change on year (%)	1995 prices		n £ billion	Change or year (%)		995 prices Change year (%
993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		ABJR 420.1 431.5 438.5 454.7 472.7 491.4 512.9	2.5 2.7 1.6 3.7 4.0 4.0 4.4	95.3 98.8 100.0 103.1 108.6 111.7 115.6	3.1 3.7 1.2 3.1 5.3 2.9 3.5	92.0 96.3 100.0 105.4 112.0 116.4 120.3	5.4 4.7 3.8 5.4 6.3 3.9 3.4	NPEL 68.4 70.9 76.4 83.2 93.0 105.9 113.9	-3.1 3.6 7.7 8.8 11.8 13.8 7.6	15.0 17.6 17.8 19.8 20.7	17.3 1.1 11.3 4.4 -14.7	55.9 58.8 65.4 73.2 85.2 96.2	52 112 11.9 16.4 13.0	NMRY 137.0 138.9 141.1 143.5 141.5 143.1 147.8	-0.4 1.4 1.6 1.7 -1.4 1.1 3.3
999	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	126.3 127.6 128.5 130.5	4.0 4.1 4.3 5.1	113.4 114.6 116.0R 117.5	1.6 2.9 R 3.6 R 4.8	110.9 115.0 116.2 139.1	3.7 2.5 3.1 3.8	28.1 28.5 28.5 28.8	9.5 9.1 6.6 5.3	4.6 4.3 4.3 4.5	-14.4 -16.9 -15.7 -11.8	23.5 24.1 24.2 24.4	15.7 15.6 11.9 9.2	37.0 36.9 36.9 37.0	4.9 3.3 2.7 2.6
000	O1 O2 O3	131.3 132.3	4.0 3.7	119.1 119.6 121.2	5.0 4.4 4.4	114.3 118.9 120.2	3.1 3.4 3.4	28.8 28.9	2.6 1.5	4.7 4.5	2.4	24.1 24.4	2.7	36.7 37.5	-0.5 1.7
		Financial in	ndicators						Trade in goo	ds				Balance of	
		Effective es	xchange	Base lending rate ^{a,h}	FTSE All-share		Money sup growth Mo	ply M4	Export volun	ne	Import vol	ume		Trade in goods balance	Current
		1990=100	Change on year (%)	(%)		Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)		noillid2	£billion
		AJHX 88.9 89.2 84.8 86.3 100.6 103.9 103.8	-8.3 0.3 -4.9 1.8 16.6	AMIH 6.01 5.46 6.70 5.96 6.56 7.24 5.34	HSEL 1,682 1,521 1,803 2,014 2,411 2,674 3,242	23.3 -9.6 18.5 11.7 19.7 10.9 21.2	EUAC 4.9 6.4 5.9 6.7 6.2 6.1 7.3	3.5 5.1 7.3 9.9 11.2 9.8 5.4	82.8 91.3 100.0 107.7 116.5 117.9 121.6	3.6 10.3 9.5 7.7 8.2 1.2 3.1	BQKV 90.6 94.6 100.0 109.1 119.0 129.1 138.7	3.8 4.4 5.7 9.1 9.1 8.5 7.4		BOKI -13.3 -11.1 -11.7 -13.1 -11.9 -20.5 -26.8	HBOR -10.6 -1.5 -3.7 -0.6 6.6 -0.1 -11.0
		100.6 103.9 103.8	16.6 3.3 -0.1	5.34	3,242										
993 994 995 996 997 998 999	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	100.6 103.9 103.8 101.1 104.1 103.8 105.9	3.3 -0.1 -4.1 -1.1 -0.6 5.3 72 3.5 2.5	5.34 5.69 5.20 5.06 5.40	2,895 2,946 2,826 3,242	4.1 7.4 20.5 21.2	5.4 6.8 7.6 9.5	7.6 6.6 3.7 3.7	115.0 118.1 127.3 126.1	-2.3 -0.8 7.8 7.9	134.1 134.0 141.9 144.8	7.3 4.1 8.4 9.9		-7.6 -6.2 -5.7 -7.2	-4.1 -2.7 -2.7 -1.5

This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997. Full-time education.

Denominator= All persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for ILO unemployment.

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

The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
 Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
 Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including inventory holding gains.
 Total business investment excluding NHS trusts, land and existing buildings and private sector dwellings.
 Excludes private sector dwellings.
 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
 Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.

Note: Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded. For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.

RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

UNITE	ED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		Allitems exclu	ding					
				Mortgage inter payments (RPI		Mortgage inter		Housing		
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months							
1999	Oct Nov Dec	CHAW 166.5 166.7 167.3	1.2 1.4 1.8	CHMK 165.4 165.6 165.9	22 22 22 22	CBZW 158.1 158.3 158.6	CBZX 1.5 1.7 1.8	CHAZ 159.6 159.7 160.1	1.6 1.7 1.6	
2000	Jan Feb Mar	166.6 167.5 168.4	2.0 2.3 2.6	165.2 165.8 166.4	2.1 2.2 2.0	157.9 158.6 159.2	1.8 1.8 2.1	159.1 159.7 160.5	1.5 1.5 1.3	
	Apr May Jun	170.1 170.7 171.1	3.0 3.1 3.3	167.5 168.0 168.4	1.9 2.0 2.2	159.4 160.0 160.4	1.6 1.7 2.0	161.3 161.7 162.0	1.4 1.4 1.8	
	Jul Aug Sep	170.5 170.5 171.7	3.3 3.0 3.3	167.7 167.6 168.9	22 1.9 22	159.7 159.6 160.9	1.9 1.5 2.0	161.2 160.9 162.2	1.6 1.3 1.6	
	Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6	162.0	1.5	

RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for October 17 2000

UNITED KINGDOM		Index	Percentag	e change over			Index Jan 1987	Percentag	ge change over
		Jan 1987 =100	1 month	12 months			=100	1 month	12 months
ALLITEMS	CHAW	171.6	-0.1	3.1	Tobacco	CHBE	277.3	0.1	9.2
					Cigarettes	DOBN	283.2		9
Food and catering	CHBS	157.5	0.2	1.9	Tobacco	DOBO	222.0		8
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	2129	0.1	4.0					
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	178.6	0.1	5.6	Housing	CHBF	219.1	0.2	9.7
Personal expenditure	CHBV	137.7	0.1	-22	Rent	DOBP	240.1		3
Travelandleisure	CHBW	170.6	-0.4	2.1	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	245.2		29
					Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	150.4		11
Consumer durables	CHBY	107.4	-0.6	-3.8	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	189.4		6
oonoanor darabios	0.101	,	-		Waterandotherpayments	DOBS	257.8		-9
Seasonal food	CHBP	124.4	0.0	3.8	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	223.1		8
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	147.3	0.2	0.7	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	155.1		1
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	1728	-0.1	3.0	Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	206.4		4
All items excluding food	CHAY	176.6	-0.1	3.3	Dweilinginsurance and ground rent	DOBV	200.4		4
Air items excluding lood	CHAI	170.0	-0.1	3.3	Fire and Bakk	CURC	1010	0.4	0.0
Otherindian					Fuel and light	CHBG	124.6	0.4	0.0
Otherindices					Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	137.7		2
All items excluding:					Electricity	DOBX	127.7		-3
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	168.7	-0.1	2.0	Gas	DOBY	114.4		-3
Housing	CHAZ	162.0	-0.1	1.5	Oilandotherfuels	DOBZ	189.8		52
Mortgage interest payments and									
Indirecttaxes (RPIY)a	CBZW	160.7	-0.1	1.6	Household goods	СНВН	139.8	-0.9	-0.5
Mortgage interest payments and					Fumiture	DOCA	145.4	0.0	1
counciltax	DQAD	167.9	-0.1	1.9					
	DUAD	107.5	-0.1	1.0	Fumishings	DOCB	145.4		0
Mortgage interest payments and	CHON	1070	04	47	Electrical appliances	DOCC	89.1		-6
depreciation	CHON	167.2	-0.1	1.7	Otherhouseholdequipment	DOCD	140.9		-1
					Householdconsumables	DOCE	163.6		1
Food	CHBA	143.8	0.1	12	Petcare	DOCF	151.5		1
Bread	DOAA	137.3		2					
Cereals	DOAB	137.6		-1	Household services	CHBI	158.3	0.0	2.3
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	158.2		1	Postage	DOCG	157.6	0.0	.3
Beef	DOAD	135.4		2		DOCH	93.7		-4
Lamb	DOAE	146.1		4	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCI	213.7		6
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	151.7		10	Domestic services				
Pork	DOAG	139.0		11	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	199.6		5
Bacon	DOAH	159.8		5					
Poultry	DOAL	106.3		-2	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	1124	-0.1	-4.6
					Men's outerwear	DOCK	111.3		-5
Othermeat	DOAJ	133.3		0	Women's outerwear	DOCL	925		-8
Fish	DOAK	152.1		2	Children's outerwear	DOCM	110.5		-5
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	163.7		6	Otherclothing	DOCN	157.3		0
Butter	DOAM	166.8		0	Footwear	DOCO	116.4		-1
Oil and fats	DOAN	135.4		1	1 Ootwood	5000	110.4		-1
Cheese	DOAO	156.8		0	Davaged sanda and sandage	CHBQ	186.8	0.3	**
Eggs	DOAP	153.4		4	Personal goods and services			0.3	1.1
Milk fresh	DOAQ	152.1		1	Personal articles	DOCP	124.8		0
Milk products	DOAR	1422		2	Chemists goods	DOCQ	190.6		-1
Tea	DOAS	155.8		-5	Personal services	DOCR	270.2		5
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	117.0		-1					
Softdrinks	DOAU	186.8		0	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	180.4	-0.9	2.0
	DOAV			-2	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	123.7		-5
Sugarandpreserves		132.4			Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	2128		4
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	158.8		2	Petrolandoil	DOCU	233.0		8
Potatoes	DOAX	154.3		6	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	256.8		7
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	143.6		21	venicies tax and insurance	DOCV	230.0		/
Vegetables	DOAZ	108.5		0		OUDD	4004		
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	95.8		1	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	186.1	-0.1	3.1
Fruit	DOBB	133.6		-1	Rail fares	DOCW	205.4		1
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	1292		-2	Busandcoachfares	DOCX	206.9		4
Otherfoods	DOBD	151.0		1	Othertravelcosts	DOCY	1625		4
Catering	CHBC	205.7	0.2	3.5	Leisure goods	CHBL	111.0	-0.3	-2.6
Restaurant meals	DOBE	201.6		3	Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	392		-12
Canteenmeals	DOBF	237.9		7	Tapes and discs	DODA	107.0		-5
				3	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	1112		-2
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	1992		3		DODC	201.1		2
Aleste Health Adul		4000			Booksandnewspapers	DODD			
Alcoholicdrink	CHBD	188.5	0.1	1.6	Gardeningproducts	DODD	146.5		4
Beer	DOBH	203.5		2	Vanish and the second				
onsales	DOBI	211.7		3	Leisureservices	СНВМ	212.8	0.5	5.3
offsales	DOBJ	161.8		1	Television licences and rentals	DODE	134.2		1
Wines and spirits	DOBK	168.0		1	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	262.2		4
onsales	DOBL	199.1		3	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	141.0		7
		150.8		-1	UKholidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	126.5		7

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

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.

See general notes under Table H.13.

December 2000

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.

Average prices on October 17 2000

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the price ranges in the final column below. These show the range within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

Item		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed, per kg	-			The second	Cheese, per kg				
Best beef mince Topside	CZPI	583 516	425 639	218-596	Cheddartype	CZNW	178	508	319-649
Rumpsteaka	CZPF	550	873	547-767 705-1179	Eggs				
Stewing steak	CZPE	537	469	299-758	Eggs Size 2(65-70g), perdozen	CZNV	147	400	
		-	400	200 700	Size 4(55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	159	169 140	125-238
Lamb: home-killed, per kg					0.20 1(00 009)) por dozon	OLIVO	155	140	112-210
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	492	865	593-1199	Milk				
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	353	306	225-415	Pasteurised, perpint ^b	CZNT	213	35	26-34
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg									
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	100	500	005.050	Tea				
Leg (with bone)	CZCZ	108 122	529 403	335-658	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	191	81	62-99
Log (Will Dolle)	0202	122	403	335-465	Teabags, per250g	CZNQ	212	143	97-179
Pork: home-killed, per kg					Coffee				
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	566	464	368-584	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	223	400	
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	392	312	196-392	Ground(filter line), 227g	CZNO	190	188 180	158-230
					Ground(internite),227g	OZIVO	130	100	129-239
Bacon, per kg					Sugar				
Streakya	CZOB	505	431	340-827	Granulated, perkg	CZNN	176	55	45-75
Gammon ^a Back ^a	CZOU	561	561	416-716					10 10
DdCK*	DOIF	626	607	437-997	Fresh vegetables				
Ham					Potatoes, old loose, per kg ^c	CZNM	424	76	40-99
Ham (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR	681	87	53-129	Potatoes, new loose, per kg ^c	CZNK	460	60	35-139
, and the same of	OLOIT	001	O/	55-129	Tomatoes, per kg ^c Cabbage, hearted, per kg ^c	CZNJ	553 459	159	108-174
Sausages, per kg ^c					Cabbage, nearted, per kg	CZNH	526	54	35-75
Pork	CZOQ	599	310	218-395	Brussel sprouts, per kgc	CZNG	367	51 122	39-69
				2.0 000	Carrots, per kg ^c	CZNE	553	43	68-179 37-55
Canned meats					Onions, perkg ^c	CZND	556	55	39-68
Corned beef, 340g	CZOO	206	98	79-119	Mushrooms, perkg ^c	CZNC	549	258	216-336
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, pe	-le-				Cucumber, each	CZNB	527	54	44-70
Frozen	CZON	455	405	440 400	Lettuce-iceberg, each	CZNA	527	51	45-60
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	155 505	165 221	118-199	Leeks, perkg ^c	DOHJ	469	140	108-174
Troot of chined	OZOWI	3.0	221	176-276	Broccoli, per kg	SDHY	451	123	94-195
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg					Fresh fruit				
Codfillets	CZOL	366	859	659-1102	Apples, cooking, perkg ^c	CZMZ	519	106	00 100
Rainbowtrout	CZOK	299	478	339-650	Apples, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMY	555	106	86-129 83-129
					Pears, dessert, per kgc	CZMX	543	112	77-139
Bread					Oranges, each	CZMW	565	23	17-28
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	211	52	35-86	Bananas, perkg ^c	CZMV	582	99	77-109
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOG	171	72	59-92	Grapes, per kg ^c	CZMU	520	282	197-329
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOE	170	52	35-69	Avocado pear, each	DOHT	321	70	48-99
brown roal, unsided, body	C20D	135	74	59-96	Grapefruit, each	DOHN	519	28	20-35
Flour					Managathan than food				
Selfraising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	210	57	38-85	Items other than food	CZLIT	500		
			O,	00-00	Draught bitter, per pint Draught lager, per pint	CZMT	536	179	151-210
Butter					Whisky per nip	CZMS	536	202	180-230
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	216	82	69-90	Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	538 678	143 401	120-170
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	207	88	79-99	Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	113	764	345-438 637-1025
Manager					Smokeless fuel, per 50kg	CZMN	110	995	850-1386
Margarine					Lead replacement petrol, per litred	CZMM	515	86	83-88
Margarine/Lowfatspread per 500g	DOIB	040	70	04.455	Low sulphur diesel, per litre	CZML	530	82	80-85
persony	DOID	219	79	34-109	Unleaded petrol ord., per litre	CZMK	528	80	78-82

Or Scottish equivalent.

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

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

From February 2000, 4-star petrol and derv were replaced with leaded replacement petrol and ultra low sulphur diesel respectively.

General notes - retail prices

The responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in July 1989 from the Employment Department to the Office for National Statistics (formerly Central Statistical Office). The RPI is now published in full in the ONS *Business Monitor MM23*.

Structure

With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published components was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct comparison of the new component with the old is possible. The relationship between the old and the new index structure is shown in *Employment Gazette*, p379, September 1986.

Definitions

Seasonal food: items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These are fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh fish, eggs and home-killed lamb.

Consumer durables: Furniture, furnishings, electrical appliances and other household equipment, men's, women's and children's outerwear and footwear, audio-visual equipment, records and tapes, toys, photographic and sports goods.

H.14 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	ALL	All items except	All items except	All items except	All items except	National- ised	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic
		food	seasonal fooda	housing	mortgage interest	industriesb		All	Seasonal ^a	Non- seasonala		
Veights	CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY		CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	СΖНВ	CZHC	CZHD
987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
989	1,000		977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	. 49	83
990	1,000	842	976	815	925		132	158	24	134	47	77
991	1,000	849	976	808	924		128	151	24	127	47	77
992	1,000	848	978	828	936		127	152	22	130	47	80
993	1,000	856	979	836	952		127	144	21	123	45	78
994	1,000	858	980	842	956		127	142	20	122	45	76
995	1,000	861	978	813	958		123	139	22	117	45	77
996	1,000	857	978	810	958		116	143	22	121	48	78
997	1,000	864	981	814	961		122	136	19	117	49	80
998	1,000	870	982	803	955		121	130	18	112	48	71
999	1,000	872	980	807	958		127	128	20	108	51	69
000	1,000	882	982	805	960		126	118	18	100	52	65
nnual averages	CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	СНМК		CHBY	СНВА	CHBP	СНВВ	CHBC	СНВ
987	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	-	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.
991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3		114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.
992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.
993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.
994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.
995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9		116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.
996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.
997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5		117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.
998	162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6		115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.3	179.
999	165.4	169.4	166.5	158.9	164.3		112.3	143.8	124.3	147.4	196.6	184.
987 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.
988 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.
989 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.
990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.
991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0		110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.
992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1		113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4		112.8	128.8	1122	131.7	151.7	151.0
994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3		113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.
995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2		113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.
996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3		113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9		114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.
998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7		113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.
200 0-100	1015	400.0	4055	457.4	404.0		445.0		400.0	4475	404.7	404
998 Oct 20	164.5	168.3	165.5	157.1	161.9		115.6	144.4	126.6	147.5	191.7	181.
Nov17 Dec15	164.4 164.4	168.2 168.0	165.4 165.2	157.1 157.6	162.0 162.4		116.7 118.0	144.1 145.2	127.4 135.2	147.0 146.8	192.3 192.8	181. 181.
50010	104.4	100.0	1002	107.0	102.4		110.0		100.2	140.0	102.0	101.
999 Jan 19 Feb 16	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8 162.3		110.6	145.8 146.0	133.1	147.9	193.2	182.
Mar 16	163.7 164.1	167.0 167.7	164.5 165.0	157.4 158.4	163.2		112,3 114.2	145.1	133.4 129.6	148.1 147.9	193.8 194.2	183 183
mar 10	10	107.7	100.0	100.1	100.2			140.1	120.0	147.0	1012	100
Apr20	165.2	169.1	166.3	159.0	164.3		113.1	144.2	125.1	147.7	195.5	183
May 18	165.6	169.5	166.5	159.4	164.7		114.0	144.9	130.0	147.5	196.2	184.
Jun 15	165.6	169.6	166.6	159.2	164.7		113.1	144.2	124.5	147.8	196.5	185.
Jul 20	165.1	169.1	166.3	158.6	164.1		109.6	143.3	117.6	148.1	197.2	185.
Aug 17	165.5	169.7	166.8	158.9	164.5	-	110.5	142.6	116.2	147.6	197.8	185
Sep 14	166.2	170.6	167.4	159.6	165.2		112.7	142.4	117.1	147.2	198.1	185.
Oct 19	166.5	171.0	167.7	159.6	165.4		111.6	142.1	119.8	146.3	198.7	185
Nov16	166.7	171.0	167.8	159.6	165.6		112.3	142.7	122.2	146.5	198.7	185.
Dec 14	167.3	171.8	168.4	160.1	165.9		113.2	142.9	122.4	146.7	199.3	184.
000 Jan 18 -	166.6	171.0	167.8	159.1	165.2	-	106.3	142.9	122.4	146.7	200.1	185.
Feb15 Mar14	167.5 168.4	172.0 173.2	168.7 169.7	159.7 160.5	165.8 166.4		108.4 109.6	142.9 142.0	121.2 117.6	146.9 146.6	200.9 201.3	185. 186.
Wai 14	100.4	173.2	109.7	100.5	100.4	LECENE	100.0	142.0	117.0	140.0	201.3	100.
Apr11	170.1	175.3	171.5	161.3	167.5	-	110.0	141.8	117.5	146.4	201.9	186
May 16	170.7	175.7	171.9	161.7	168.0	- 11	110.1	143.1	121.8	147.0	203.1	187.
Jun 13	171.1	176.1	172.3	162.0	168.4		109.3	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.4	187.
Jul 18	170.5	175.2	171.5	161.2	167.7		104.5	144.6	130.1	147.1	204.1	187.
Aug 15	170.5	175.4	171.7	160.9	167.6		105.6	143.4	123.3	147.0	204.6	187.
Sep 12	171.7	176.8	172.9	162.2	168.9	On the state of	108.0	143.6	124.4	147.0	205.3	188.
OOP IL	171.3	170.0	112.0	TOELE	100.3		100.0	1-10.0	12.1.1	147.0	200.0	100
Oct17	171.6	176.6	172.8	162.0	168.7		107.4	143.8	124.4	147.3	205.7	188.

For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.

b The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989.

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

General index of retail prices H.14

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Faresand other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	
CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZHJ	CZHK	CZHL	CZHM	CZHN	CZHQ	Weights
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
35 35	164 158	46 45	79	47 47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993
34	187	45	76 77	47	58 54	37 39	142 125	20	48	71	1994
35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	19 17	46 45	66	1995
34	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	65 59	1996 1997
34	197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	61	1998
31	193	34	74	57	55	40	139	21	47	61	1999
30	195	32	72	56	58	43	146	21	46	66	2000
CHBE	CHBF	CHBG	СНВН	CHBI	CHBJ	CHBQ	СНВК	CHBR	CHBL	СНВМ	Annual averages
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.1	108.1	1988
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
129.9 144.2	160.8	125:1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
156.4	159.6 151.0	127.8 126.2	126.5	137.0 141.9	118.8 119.8	142.2 147.9	138.7	143.9	120.8 122.5	150.0	1992
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0			144.7	151.4		156.7	1993
179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.4 120.6	153.3 158.2	149.7 152.4	155.4 159.3	121.8 121.7	162.5 167.7	1994 1995
191.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1996
205.6	179.6	130.6	139.1	144.3	120.6	170.0	165.3	169.6	123.9	182.3	1997
223.3	195.4	125.0	140.8	148.1	119.9	178.0	170.5	173.3	121.1	190.3	1998
248.9	196.9	124.4	141.5	152.4	116.7	183.6	174.6	178.7	116.2	198.1	1999
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987 Jan 13
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988 Jan 12
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989 Jan 17
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990 Jan 16
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991 Jan 15
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992 Jan 14
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993 Jan 12
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994 Jan 18
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995 Jan 17
188.1 -	166.4 172.1	134.9 133.2	133.3 135.6	141.6 142.7	116.3	159.9	154.0	161.1	122.4	171.0	1996 Jan 16
218.9	187.3	125.5	136.9	146.5	116.3 115.3	166.7 172.2	162.9 168.6	166.6 171.8	123.7 122.7	177.8 186.8	1997 Jan 14 1998 Jan 13
224.2	me	1015	140 5	150.4	101.1	100.5	470.0	4707			
224.5	200.6 199.8	124.5 124.4	140.5 142.2	150.4 150.4	121.4 122.1	180.5 180.8	170.6 169.6	173.7	119.7	193.2	1998 Oct 20
231.2	197.5	124.2	145.7	150.5	121.4	181.3	168.0	174.0 174.2	119.7 119.7	193.3 193.4	Nov17 Dec15
000.4	1051	4010	400.0								
236.4 236.5	195.1 194.2	124.3 124.2	138.8 140.6	150.6 150.8	113.1 115.7	181.2 182.2	169.6 169.4	175.7 176.1	119.1 118.6	193.6 193.8	1999 Jan 19 Feb 16
245.0	191.6	124.5	143.3	151.1	117.8	181.7	172.4	176.1	118.2	194.1	Mar 16
248.5	195.6	124.2	141.4	151.5	117.9	183.0	175.8	177.2	1177	100.0	Anx 20
248.5	195.7	124.0	142.9	151.4	117.9	183.1	175.6	178.4	117.7 117.5	196.0 196.8	Apr20 May 18
249.1	196.3	123.9	141.8	151.5	118.4	183.7	175.0	179.4	116.8	197.7	Jun 15
253.3	196.6	124.2	139.5	1517	4407	100.0	1700	170.0		100.0	
253.9	197.4	124.2	140.6	151.7 152.1	112.7 114.4	183.9	176.0 176.7	179.8	115.5	198.3	Jul 20
254.0	198.2	124.5	141.6	153.5	118.8	184.6 185.0	176.2	180.1 180.2	114.8 114.3	199.0 200.6	Aug 17 Sep 14
253.9	199.8	124.6	140.5	154.8	117.8	184.8	176.8	180.5	114.0	202.0	Oct 19
254.0	200.6	124.9	142.0	154.9	118.1	185.0	175.8	180.6	113.7	202.5	Nov 16
254.0	202.3	125.5	144.8	155.4	117.1	184.8	176.3	180.5	113.7	202.3	Dec 14
254.2	203.8	125.4	137.8	156.5	109.1	183.8	177.9	181.5	113.5	202.6	2000 Jan 18
256.7	205.5	125.4	138.9	156.5	112.8	184.0	177.9	181.8	113.5	203.3	Feb15
256.9	207.4	125.5	140.5	156.7	114.5	184.7	180.6	181.9	112.9	204.1	Mar 14
272.9	213.9	123.8	140.6	156.4	115.6	184.5	182.3	183.7	112.9	205.1	Apr11
273.1	214.9	122.9	140.9	156.1	115.5	185.4	182.4	184.4	113.0	206.1	May 16
273.6	216.1	122.4	140.5	156.4	114.8	184.8	184.4	185.1	112.2	207.3	Jun 13
273.7	216.9	122.5	138.3	157.2	106.7	185.1	184.1	185.3	111.2	2004	bitto
275.3	217.7	122.5	139.0	156.4	108.5	185.9	181.2	186.5	111.6	208.1 209.0	Jul 18
277.1	218.6	124.1	141.1	158.3	112.5	186.2	182.1	186.3	111.3	209.0	Aug15 Sep12
277.3	219.1	124.6	139.8	158.3	112.4	186.8	180.4	186.1	111.0	212.8	Oct 17

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

		All	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure
		СΖВН	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
988	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
989	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	22	8.2
990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	72	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
991	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
992	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
993	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	42
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
998	Oct20	3.1	1.5	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.4	0.9	2.9	-1.1	5.2	1.7	1.5	-3.0	3.8
	Nov 17	3.0	1.8	4.0	3.4	7.6	7.7	-2.1	1.1	2.8	-1.5	4.9	1.4	1.9	-2.9	3.8
	Dec 15	2.8	2.5	4.2	3.8	8.5	5.7	-1.8	2.2	2.9	-1.7	4.9	0.5	22	-3.0	3.1
999	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.
	Feb16	2.1	2.9	4.0	3.1	7.9	3.4	-1.4	1.1	2.8	-1.9	3.9	0.2	2.4	-3.6	3.
	Mar 16	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.6	11.8	1.9	-1.3	1.1	2.9	-2.2	3.4	22	2.4	-3.5	3.
	Apr20	1.6	1.5	4.2	2.8	11.6	0.4	-1.6	0.9	2.7	-2.6	3.6	2.1	2.8	-3.5	3.
	May 18	1.3	0.6	4.1	2.6	11.2	-0.1	-1.1	0.8	2.6	-3.2	3.3	1.9	2.9	-3.5	3.0
	Jun 15	1.3	0.5	4.0	3.1	11.4	0.1	-0.6	0.6	2.6	-3.0	3.1	1.7	3.2	-3.6	3.
	Jul 20	1.3	0.1	4.0	2.4	13.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	-1.7	3.1	2.5	3.3	-4.3	4.
	Aug 17	1.1	-1.4	3.8	2.4	13.2	-0.9	0.0	0.3	3.3	-2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	-4.6	4.
-	Sep14	1.1	-1.2	3.7	2.3	13.3	-0.9	0.2	0.2	3.1	-3.0	2.9	2.7	3.4	-4.7	42
	Oct 19	1.2	-1.6	3.7	2.1	13.1	-0.4	0.1	0.0	2.9	-3.0	2.4	3.6	3.9	-4.8	4.
	Nov16	1.4	-1.0	3.4	22.	13.1	0.4	0.4	-0.1	3.0	-3.3	2.3	3.7	3.8	-5.0	4.
	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.
000	Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7	4.
	Feb15	2.3	-2.1	3.7	1.4	8.5	5.8	1.0	-1.2	3.8	-2.5	1.0	5.0	3.2	-4.3	4.
	Mar 14	2.6	-2.1	3.7	1.6	4.9	8.2	0.8	-2.0	3.7	-2.8	1.7	4.8	3.3	-4.5	5.
	Apr11	3.0	-1.7	3.3	1.6	9.8	9.4	-0.3	-0.6	3.2	-2.0	0.8	3.7	3.7	-4.1	4.
	May 16	3.1	-1.2	3.5	1.6	9.9	9.8	-0.9	-1.4	3.1	-2.5	1.3	3.9	3.4	-3.8	4.
	Jun 13	3.3	-0.6	3.5	1.3	9.8	10.1	-1.2	-0.9	3.2	-3.0	0.6	5.4	3.2	-3.9	4.
	Jul 18	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.4	8.1	10.3	-1.4	-0.9	3.6	-5.3	0.7	4.6	3.1	-3.7	4.
	Aug 15	3.0	0.6	3.4	1.4	8.4	10.3	-1.4	-1.1	2.8	-5.2	0.7	2.5	3.6	-2.8	5.
	Sep 12	3.3	0.8	3.6	1.6	9.1	10.3	-0.3	-0.4	3.1	-5.3	0.6	3.3	3.4	-2.6	. 5.
	Oct 17	3.1	1.2	3.5	1.6	9.2	9.7	0.0	-0.5	2.3	-4.6	1.1	2.0	3.1	-2.6	5.

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

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

1996=100	European Union (15)°	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	
nnualaverages	CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA	
996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
997	101.7	101.8	101.2	101.5	101.9	101.2	101.3	101.5	
998	103.0	103.4	102.0	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.1	
999	104.3	104.8	102.5	103.6	105.4	103.9	102.5	102.8	
lonthly									
999 Jan	103.2	103.7	102.1	102.8	103.6	102.4	101.6	101.9	
Feb	103.4	103.9	102.3	103.0	104.1	102.8	102.0	102.1	
Mar	103.8	104.4	102.4	103.1	104.7	103.0	102.3	102.3	
Apr	104.2	104.9	102.4	103.1	105.0	103.9	102.6	102.7	
May Jun	104.3 104.3	105.2 105.1	102.5	103.7 103.5	105.4 105.7	104.2 104.2	102.6 102.6	102.7	
Jul	104.3	104.4	102.2	103.7	105.4	103.9	102.3	103.3	
Aug	104.4	104.8	102.4	103.5	105.7	104.0	102.5	103.3	
Sep	104.6	105.2	102.3	103.8	106.1	104.5	102.7	103.0	
Oct	104.6	105.1	102.7	103.9	106.2	104.6	102.8	102.9	
Nov	104.8	105.3	103.0	104.1	106.4	104.6	102.9	103.0	
Dec	105.1	105.5	103.9	104.5	106.6	104.6	103.4	103.4	
000 Jan	105.0	104.5	103.5	104.7	106.5	104.8	103.3	103.8	
Feb	105.4	104.9	104.3	105.2	107.0	105.6	103.5	104.2	
Mar	105.8	105.1	104.4	105.7	107.8	106.3	104.0	104.4	
Apr	106.0	105.5	104.2	105.9	108.0	106.5	104.0	104.3	
- May	106.1	105.7	104.1	106.2	108.4	107.0	104.2	104.2	
Jun	106.5	105.9	104.5	106.6	108.8	107.4	104.5	104.9	
Jul	106.5	105.4	104.2	106.9	108.3	106.9	104.3	105.4	
Aug	106.5	105.4	104.3	107.0	108.0	107.0	104.5	105.2	
Sep	107.2P	106.2	104.6 P	107.9	109.0	108.1	105.1 P	105.7	
ercentage change on								Per cent	
nnualaverages	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ	
996	2.4E	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.2	
997	1.7E	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	
998	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6	
999	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.6	
lonthly							0.0	0.0	
99 Jan	1.0	1.6	0.3	1.0	12	0.5	0.3	0.2	
Feb	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	
Mar	1.1	1.7	0.2	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	
Apr	1.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.8	
May	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	
Jun	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.4	
Jul	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.6	
Aug	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.7	
Sep	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.8	
Oct	1.3	12	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.9	
Nov	1.4	13	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.0	1.0	
Dec	1.7	12	1.7	2.1	3.1	22	1.4	1.4	
000 Jan	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.9	
Feb	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.5	2.1	
Mar	1.9	0.7	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.2	1.7	2.1	
Apr	1.7	0.6	1.8	2.3	29	2.5	1.4	1.6	
May	1.7	0.5	1.6	2.4	28	2.7	1.6	1.5	
Jun	2.1	0.8	2.4	3.0	29	3.1	1.9	2.0	
Jul	22 20 2.5 P	1.0	2.0	3.1 3.4	2.8 2.2 2.7	2.9 2.9 3.4	2.0 2.0 2.3 P	2.0 1.8	

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. Figures for Insh Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis. Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a H.21

1996	Sweden	Spain	Portugal	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Italyc	Irish Republic ^b	Greece
	CLNI	CLNH	CLNG	CLNF	CLNE	CLND	CLNC	CLNB
Annual avera	1000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996 1997	100.0 101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.2	105.4
1998	102.9	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.4	103.9	103.4	110.2
1999	103.4	106.0	106.4	105.8	103.4	105.7	106.0	112.6
Mon								
	102.5	104.7	105.3	104.1	100.8	104.6	103.6	110.6
1999 Jan	102.6	104.8	105.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	104.3	109.8
Feb Mar	103.2	105.2	105.7	105.9	102.8	105.0	104.6	112.5
				4000	400.0	405.0	105.0	1100
Apr	103.4	105.6	106.4	106.2 106.2	103.3 103.6	105.2 105.9	105.2 105.9	113.9 113.6
May	103.7 103.6	105.6 105.6	106.5 106.7	105.7	103.5	105.5	106.2	113.4
Jun	100.0	100.0	100.7					
Jul	103.1	106.1	106.7	105.1	102.2	105.8	105.7	111.0
Aug	103.1	106.6	106.5	105.8	103.9	105.8	106.4	110.9
Sep	104.0	106.8	106.4	106.3	104.1	106.1	106.9	113.1
Oct	104.2	106.7	106.6	106.4	104.4	106.3	107.0	113.5
Nov	103.8	106.9	107.3	106.6	104.5	106.5	107.2	113.7
Dec	104.1	107.3	107.5	106.1	104.9	106.7	108.5	114.7
	103.5	107.7	107.3	105.8	104.3	106.9	108.2	113.2
2000 Jan	103.5	107.7	107.0	106.4	105.4	107.3	109.1	112.7
Feb Mar	104.6	108.4	107.2	107.6	105.9	107.7	109.8	115.6
Mai				4000	4000	,		1100
Apr	104.4	108.8	108.4	108.0	106.6	107.7	110.5	116.3
May	105.0	109.0	109.1	108.3 108.3	106.6 108.1	108.1 108.4	111.3 111.9	116.6 115.9
Jun	105.0	109.3	109.7	100.5	100.1	100.4	111.5	110.0
Jul	104.4	110.0	110.2	108.0	107.0	108.6	111.9	113.9
Aug	104.5	110.4	110.3	108.4	107.7	108.6	112.5	114.1
Sep	105.4	110.8	110.2	109.4P	108.5	108.9	112.8	116.5
Percentage change on a year ear								Per cent
Annual avera	CLOA	CLNZ	CLNY	CLNW	CLNV	CLNU	CLNT	CLNR
	0.8	3.6	2.9	1.4	1.2	4.0	22	7.9
1996 1997	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.9	12	5.4
1998	1.0	1.8	1.9 2.2	1.8	1.0	2.0	2.1	4.5
1999	0.6	22	22	2.0	1.0	1.7	2.5	2.1
Mon								
	0.0	1.5	2.5	21	-1.4	1.5	21	3.3
1000 Jan	0.2	1.8	2.7	2.0	0.6	1.4	2.3	3.1
1999 Jan		2.1	2.8	2.0	0.6	1.4	2.0	3.0
Feb	0.5						2.0	2.6
Feb Mar					40	40		2.0
Feb Mar Apr	0.3	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.3	1.3		
Feb Mar Apr May	0.3 0.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.0
Feb Mar Apr	0.3		27 21 21			1.3 1.5 1.4		1.5
Feb Mar Apr May Jun	0.3 0.3 0.4	2.1 2.1 2.1	2.1 2.1 1.9	2.1 2.1 1.8	1.3 1.2 -0.3	1.5 1.4 1.7	2.3 2.1 1.9	1.5
Feb Mar Apr May Jun	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.8	21 21 21 23	2.1 2.1 1.9 1.8	2.1 2.1 1.8 2.5	1.3 1.2 -0.3 1.4	1.5 1.4 1.7 1.6	23 21 1.9 2.4	1.5 1.6 1.4
Feb Mar Apr May Jun	0.3 0.3 0.4	2.1 2.1 2.1	2.1 2.1 1.9	2.1 2.1 1.8	1.3 1.2 -0.3	1.5 1.4 1.7	2.3 2.1 1.9	1.5
Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.8 1.1	2.1 2.1 2.1 2.3 2.5	2.1 2.1 1.9 1.8 1.9	2.1 2.1 1.8 2.5 2.0	1.3 1.2 -0.3 1.4 1.6	1.5 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.9	23 21 1.9 2.4 2.6	1.5 1.6 1.4 1.3
Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.8	21 21 21 23	2.1 2.1 1.9 1.8	2.1 2.1 1.8 2.5	1.3 1.2 -0.3 1.4	1.5 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.9 1.9	23 21 1.9 2.4 2.6 28 3.0	1.5 1.6 1.4 1.3 1.7 2.0
Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.8 1.1	2.1 2.1 2.1 2.3 2.5	2.1 2.1 1.9 1.8 1.9	2.1 2.1 1.8 2.5 2.0	1.3 1.2 -0.3 1.4 1.6	1.5 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.9	23 21 1.9 2.4 2.6	1.5 1.6 1.4 1.3
Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.8 1.1 1.0 0.8 1.2	21 21 21 23 25 24 27 28	2.1 2.1 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.9	21 21 1.8 2.5 2.0 1.8 2.0 1.9	1.3 1.2 -0.3 1.4 1.6 1.9 1.9 2.3	1.5 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.9 1.9 2.0 2.1	23 21 1.9 24 26 28 3.0 3.9	1.5 1.6 1.4 1.3 1.7 2.0 2.3
Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.8 1.1 1.0 0.8 1.2	2.1 2.1 2.3 2.5 2.4 2.7 2.8	2.1 2.1 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.7	21 21 1.8 2.5 2.0 1.8 2.0 1.9	1.3 1.2 -0.3 1.4 1.6 1.9 1.9 2.3	1.5 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.9 1.9 2.0 2.1	23 21 1.9 2.4 2.6 2.8 3.0 3.9	1.5 1.6 1.4 1.3 1.7 2.0 2.3 2.4
Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2000 Jan Feb	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.8 1.1 1.0 0.8 1.2	21 21 21 23 25 24 27 28 29 3.0	2.1 2.1 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.7	21 21 1.8 2.5 2.0 1.8 2.0 1.9	1.3 1.2 -0.3 1.4 1.6 1.9 2.3 3.5 2.6	1.5 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.9 1.9 2.0 2.1	23 21 1.9 2.4 2.6 2.8 3.0 3.9 4.4 4.6	1.5 1.6 1.4 1.3 1.7 2.0 2.3
Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.8 1.1 1.0 0.8 1.2 1.0 1.4	21 21 23 25 24 27 28 29 30 30	2.1 2.1 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.7 1.9 1.6 1.4	21 21 18 25 20 18 20 19 1.6 1.5	1.3 1.2 -0.3 1.4 1.6 1.9 1.9 2.3 3.5 2.6 3.0	1.5 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.6	23 21 1.9 2.4 2.6 2.8 3.0 3.9 4.4 4.6 5.0	1.5 1.6 1.4 1.3 1.7 2.0 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.8
Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2000 Jan Feb	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.8 1.1 1.0 0.8 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.4	21 21 23 25 24 27 28 29 30 30	2.1 2.1 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.9 1.6 1.4	21 21 18 25 20 18 20 19 1.6 1.5 1.6	1.3 1.2 -0.3 1.4 1.6 1.9 1.9 2.3 3.5 2.6 3.0	1.5 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.6	23 21 1.9 2.4 2.6 2.8 3.0 3.9 4.4 4.6 5.0	1.5 1.6 1.4 1.3 1.7 2.0 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.8
Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2000 Jan Feb Mar	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.8 1.1 1.0 0.8 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.0 1.3	21 21 21 23 25 24 27 28 29 30 30 30 32	2.1 2.1 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.9 1.6 1.4	21 21 18 25 20 18 20 19 16 15 16	1.3 1.2 -0.3 1.4 1.6 1.9 1.9 2.3 3.5 2.6 3.0	1.5 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.9 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.4 2.5	23 21 19 24 26 28 30 39 4.4 4.6 50 5.0	1.5 1.6 1.4 1.3 1.7 2.0 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.8 2.1 2.6
Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2000 Jan Feb Mar Apr	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.8 1.1 1.0 0.8 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.4	21 21 23 25 24 27 28 29 30 30	2.1 2.1 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.7 1.9 1.6 1.4	21 21 18 25 20 18 20 19 1.6 1.5 1.6	1.3 1.2 -0.3 1.4 1.6 1.9 1.9 2.3 3.5 2.6 3.0	1.5 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.6	23 21 1.9 2.4 2.6 2.8 3.0 3.9 4.4 4.6 5.0	1.5 1.6 1.4 1.3 1.7 2.0 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.8
Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2000 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.8 1.1 1.0 0.8 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.0 1.3 1.4	21 21 21 23 25 24 27 28 29 30 30 30 32 35	2.1 2.1 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.9 1.6 1.4 1.9 2.4 2.8	21 21 18 25 20 18 20 19 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.7 20 2.5	1.3 1.2 -0.3 1.4 1.6 1.9 1.9 2.3 3.5 2.6 3.0 3.2 2.9 4.4	1.5 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.4 2.5 2.7	23 21 1.9 24 26 28 3.0 3.9 4.4 4.6 5.0 5.0 5.1 5.4	1.5 1.6 1.4 1.3 1.7 2.0 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.8 2.1 2.6 2.2
Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2000 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.8 1.1 1.0 0.8 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.0 1.3	21 21 21 23 25 24 27 28 29 30 30 30 32	2.1 2.1 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.9 1.6 1.4	21 21 18 25 20 18 20 19 16 15 16	1.3 1.2 -0.3 1.4 1.6 1.9 1.9 2.3 3.5 2.6 3.0	1.5 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.9 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.4 2.5	23 21 19 24 26 28 30 39 4.4 4.6 50 5.0	1.5 1.6 1.4 1.3 1.7 2.0 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.8 2.1 2.6

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