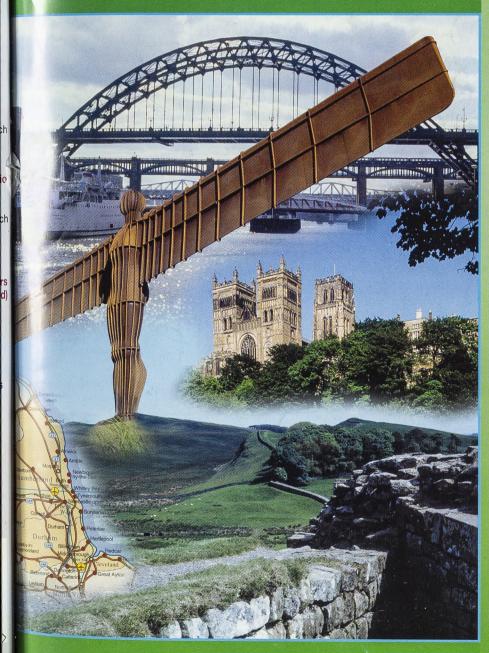




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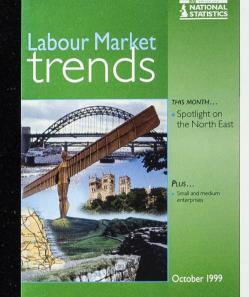


THIS MONTH...Spotlight on the North East

PLUS...
Small and medium enterprises

October 1999

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- **SI-96** The most recent figures for employment, unemployment, economic activity, enquiry points.
- ^{tationery} Office ISBN 0 11 621108 3 ISSN 1361-4819

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October 1999

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Indicators of the Labour Market; ethnic minorities in the labour market; nonstandard employment; older workers in the labour market; and the 'jobs gap' in

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Characteristics of the New Deal target group and labour market characteristics

Robert Walker, Bruce Stafford, Rachael Youngs and Karl Ashworth,

Ken Walsh, John Atkinson and John Barry, Institute for Employment Studies

The impact of the growth in flexible working on employers' and employees'

Andrew Rix, Kyle Davies, Richard Gaunt, Amanda Hare and Sarah

Nigel Tremlett and Debbie Collins, IPSOS-RSL Social Research Ltd

Alan Marsh, Claire Callender, Louise Finlayson, Reuben Ford and

earnings, New Deal, vacancies, labour disputes and retail prices, plus statistical



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Statistical enquiries

A recorded announcement of key headline labour market statistics is available o 020 7533 6176. The ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline is on 020 7533 6094. e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk. A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS96.

Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 15 September 1999 UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

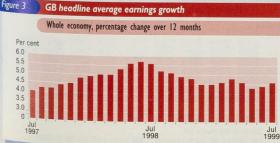
Indlines

- ing employment indicated by May-July 1999 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results confirmed by June 1999 workforce jobs. ling unemployment from May-July 1999 LFS and August claimant count.
- as been a further increase in employment. The ILO unemployment rate and the claimant count have both fallen. There has been a small rise in the whole economy headline earnings growth rate.
- Force Survey data for May-July 1999 show that the working-age employment rate was 74.0 per cent, up slightly on the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that ent grew by 54,000 over the quarter and by 292,000 over the year.
- unemployment rate was 5.9 per cent, down from 6.2 per cent in both the preceding three months and a year ago. The claimant count fell by 22,300 in August. The average The
- fall in the claimant count has been 24,600 over the past 3 months and 16,800 over the past six months.
- The headline rate of growth in average earnings in July was 4.6 per cent, up from 4.4 per cent in June.
- timates from the LFS appear in Table A.2.

this month

- 1999: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;
- ta: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;
- Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes;
- Workforce jobs

Employment rate Sampling variability ±0.3% nt of all aged 16-59/64 May-Ju May-Ju 1999 Seasonally adjusted series Trend (see Table A.2) ILO unemployment rate Sampling variability ±0.2% cent of all economically active May-Jul 1998 May-Ju 1999 onally adjusted series Trend (see Table A 2)



SUMMARY

- Table A ()
- (Table A.I.)
- lower than a year ago (Table A.1).
- per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- down from 21.5 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- (Table A.3)

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All figures are seasonally adjusted and for

Employment rate was 74.0 per cent among people of working age in the May-July 1999 period, up from 73.9 per cent in February-April 1999 and up from 73.5 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).

ILO unemployment rate was 5.9 per cent in the May-July 1999 period, down from 6.2 per cent in February-April 1999 and on a year earlier (Figure 2,

Employment was 27.41 million in May-July 1999, up 292,000 over the year

Workforce jobs rose by 239,000 over the year to 27.75 million in June 1999; this rise comprised 158,000 male jobs and 81,000 female jobs (Table A.3).

ILO unemployment level was 1.73 million in May-July 1999. This is 79.000

Claimant count down 22,300 in month to August to 1.21 million. Claimant count rate in August was 4.2 per cent, down from 4.3 per cent in July (Table A.3).

Economic activity rate was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in May-July 1999, down from 78.9 per cent in February-April 1999 and up from 78.5

Economic inactivity rate was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the May-July 1999 period, up from 21.1 per cent in February -April 1999 and

GB headline rate for average earnings was 4.6 per cent in July compared with a year earlier. This is up 0.2 percentage points from the June rate

New vacancies notified to Jobcentres up 2,700 in August to 229,900

Stock of unfilled vacancies up 5,600 in August to 311,100 (Table G.1).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 45,000 since February-April 1999 to 15.14 million in May-July 1999, and women up 9,000 in the same period to 12.28 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 41,000 since February-April 1999 to 20.59 million in May-July 1999. People in part-time employment up 11,000 over the same period to 6.82 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 154,000 in the three months to July 1999 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.99 million (Table B. 12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 905 million during May-July 1999, up 0.6 per cent from May-July 1998. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.1 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.3 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

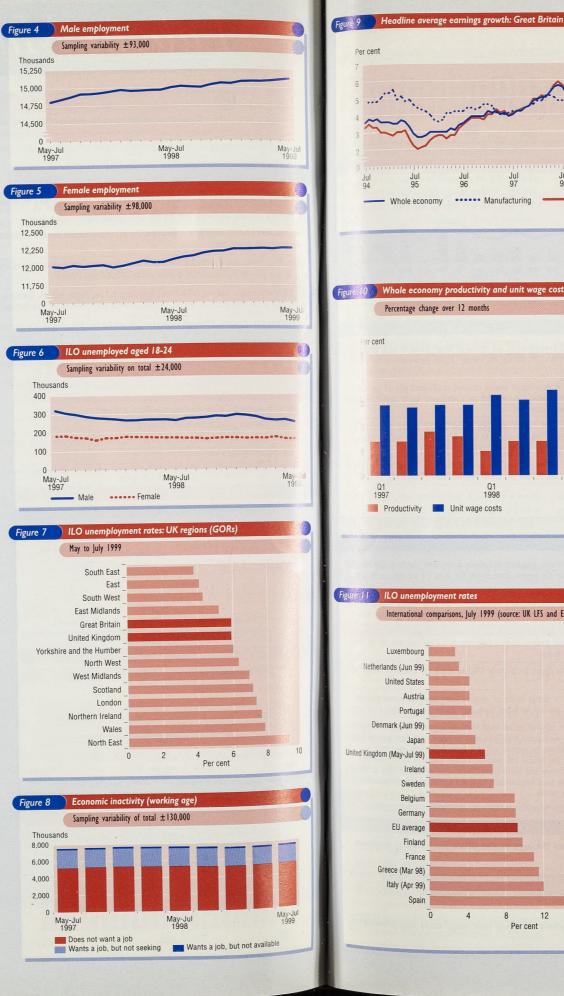
- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months up 11,000 over the year to 259,000 in May-July 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 47,000 in year to stand at 496,000 in May-July 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 22,000 over the year to stand at 414,000 in May-July 1999 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions down in all regions over the year except the East Midlands, North East, Northern Ireland, Wales and West Midlands. Highest rate is in the North East at 9.3 per cent and lowest is in the South East at 3.8 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.4).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 65,100 over the year to 301,700 in August 1999 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 311,900 in August 1999, a fall of 50,500 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 11,500 in August 1999, a fall of 36,700 over the year (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	August 1999	Change on year
18-24, over six months	61,943	down 51,609
25 and over, more than two years	144,143	down 36,997
Total	206,086	down 88,606

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.14 million in May-July 1999. Of this total, 16.20 million were men and 12.94 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.64 million in May-July 1999. Of this total, 5.33 million people did not want a job and 2.09 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 292,000 in the year to May-July 1999. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 79,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 55,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 157,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men was 84.5 per cent of all persons of working age in May-July 1999, down from 84.6 per cent in February-April 1999, while the rate for women was 72.5 per cent for the same period, down from 72.7 per cent (Table D.1).
- D Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.5 per cent in May-July 1999, up from 15.4 per cent in February-April 1999, while the rate for women was 27.5 per cent for the same period, up from 27.3 per cent (Table D.3).





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01 1997 P	Productivity	Unit wage	1998 costs	FS and Eurostat)	
01 1997 P	Productivity	Unit wage	1998 costs	FS and Eurostat)	
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Q1 1997 P P	Productivity	Unit wage	1998 costs	FS and Eurostat)	
Q1 1997 P P	Productivity	Unit wage	1998 costs	FS and Eurostat)	
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Sweden

Belgium

Germany

EU average

Greece (Mar 98)

Italy (Apr 99)

Finland

France

Spain

0

12

Per cent

16

20

- time of the interview (Table C.41, August).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- (Figure 9, Table E.I.)

- (Table E.1)

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- (Table B.32).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- and in Germany by 0.6 per cent.

REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

There were 223,000 people made redundant in spring 1999 (March-May). This compares with 208,000 in spring 1998 (Table C.41, August).

• Results for spring 1999 show that 1.2 per cent of male employees and 0.7 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 43 per cent were back in employment at the

• Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to July 1999 was provisionally estimated to be 4.6 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the June rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).

The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to July 1999 was 4.4 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the June rate (Table E.1).

In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for July was 3.4 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the June rate

The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 3.3 per cent for July, down 0.1 percentage point from the June figure (Table E.1).

In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 5.0 per cent for July, up 0.3 percentage points from the June rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).

• Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for July was 4.7 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.1 percentage points from the June rate

Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for July was 4.6 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.3 percentage points from the June rate (Table E.I).

Manufacturing output was 1.3 per cent lower in the three months ending July 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).

Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 2.9 per cent higher in the three months ending July 1999 compared with a year earlier

Manufacturing unit wage costs were 0.5 per cent higher in the three months ending July 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).

• Whole economy output per filled job was 1.1 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).

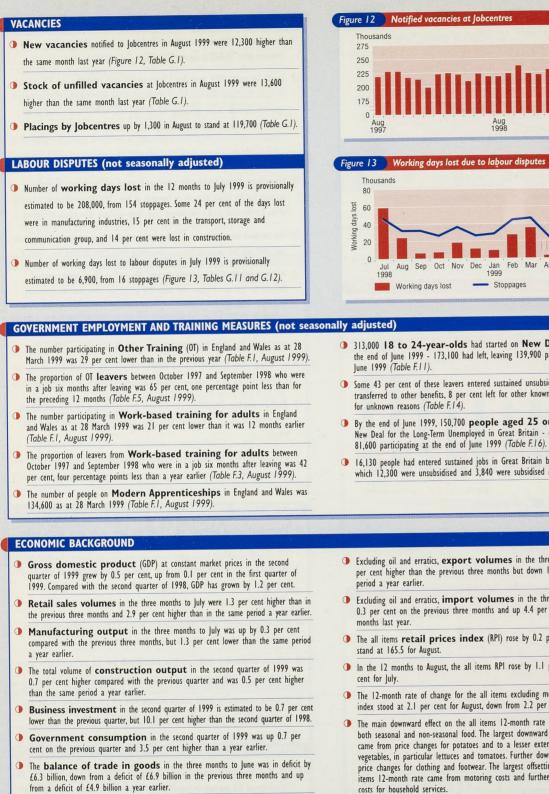
• Whole economy unit wage costs were 4.4 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

• UK ILO unemployment rate in May-July 1999 was 5.9 per cent, below the EU average of 9.3 per cent in July 1999 and lower than in all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.15).

UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.8 per cent in May-July 1999 was lower than in all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany,

In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.1 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to July, compared with 1.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.4 per cent (provisional)





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

Next month

The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the usual monthly labour market statistics, will also include the latest whole economy unit wage costs and productivity and redundancies.

313,000 18 to 24-year-olds had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of lune 1999 - 173,100 had left, leaving 139,900 participants at the end of

Number

40

- Some 43 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 13 per cent transferred to other benefits, 8 per cent left for other known reasons and 35 per cent
- By the end of June 1999, 150,700 people aged 25 or more had started on New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed in Great Britain - 69,100 had left, leaving
- 16.130 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of June 1999, which 12,300 were unsubsidised and 3,840 were subsidised (Table F.19).
- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to June were 3.8 per cent higher than the previous three months but down 1.2 per cent on the same
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to June were up 0.3 per cent on the previous three months and up 4.4 per cent on the same three
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) rose by 0.2 per cent over the month to
- In the 12 months to August, the all items RPI rose by 1.1 per cent, down from 1.3 pe
- The 12-month rate of change for the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index stood at 2.1 per cent for August, down from 2.2 per cent for July.
- The main downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from price changes for both seasonal and non-seasonal food. The largest downward effect, from seasonal food, came from price changes for potatoes and to a lesser extent from other fresh vegetables, in particular lettuces and tomatoes. Further downward effects came from price changes for clothing and footwear. The largest offsetting upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from motoring costs and further upward effects came from

Regional Trends

GIONAL TRENDS 34, the 1999 ion of the annual compendium of key onal statistics, has been published. As previous editions, it presents stics for the regions in tables, charts maps. As well as the labour market, cs covered include population. ation and training, housing and the envionment.

- ne of the latest findings show that:
- 1998, the North East had the highest portion of employers involved in
- onal Vocational Qualifications of any on regions of Yorkshire and the Humber.
- East Midlands, the South East and the th West had the joint lowest rate of king days lost to labour disputes in
- more than one in six cars licensed to membership varied from 41 per cent of

S data on constituencies and TTWAs

Survey data for parliamentary constituencies and travel-to-work areas from the 1996/7 and 1997/8 Local Annual Databases on 18 October 1999.

he data will cover employment. unemployment, economic activity and economic inactivity rates for all aged 16 United Kingdom and for 281 travel-to-work 2468.

plus some limited data on activity for 18 to 24-year-olds. For smaller areas some estimates will be suppressed, as the sample size is too small. Data on economic activity for all aged 16 and over will be available for all parliamentary constituencies in the

addresses in the West Midlands in 1997

• in 1998, London had the highest

proportion of employers who felt their

skill needs were increasing - 75 per cent

The chapter on the labour market covers

a number of aspects, including economic

activity; employment and jobs; self-

employment; earnings; hours of work; and

unemployment. It includes a table on

economic activity of households, which

shows that the proportion of working-age

households where no-one is in work varies

from 11.6 per cent in the South East to 24.1

per cent in the North East. The chapter also

shows that in autumn 1998, trade union

proportion of any region; and

reported such a need.

were company cars, the highest

Key Indicators of the Labour Market

THE FIRST edition of a new report, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, has just been launched by the International Labour Office (ILO). Running to 600 pages, it contains comprehensive information about labour markets worldwide, grouped into 18 key indicators

The key indicators are: labour force participation rate; employment to population ratio; status in employment; employment by sector; part-time workers; hours of work; urban informal sector employment; unemployment; youth unemployment; long-term unemployment; unemployment by educational attainment; time-related underemployment; inactivity

rate: educational attainment and illiteracy: real manufacturing wage indices; hourly compensation costs; labour productivity and unit labour costs; and poverty and income distribution. The new report does not replace the well-established ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics (see most recently p51, Labour Market Trends, February 1999), but supplements it, covering as it does a broader range of information.

The report shows that in 1997 women's part-time employment accounted for almost 41 per cent of total female employment in the UK - a figure only exceeded by the Netherlands and Switzerland among industrialised countries. Between 1990 and 1997 real wages in UK manufacturing rose

News and research

ONS NEWS

employees in Wales to just 22 per cent in the South East. Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in April 1998 varied from £333 in Northern Ireland to £501 in London. The chapter on education and training shows that, for male employees, the North East had the highest rate of job-related training of any region in spring 1998. For female employees, the joint highest rates were in the North West and South East

Regional Trends also includes a chapter giving comparisons with the regions of other European Union member states, and others with key sub-regional figures for the four constituent countries of the United Kingdom.

• Regional Trends 34. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 621158 X. £39.50.

ONS WILL be releasing Labour Force and over and for people of working age, areas in Great Britain. Data for travel-towork areas in Northern Ireland are not available at present.

Tables will be available from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline, e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6094, and from Nomis[®], tel. 0191 374

by 13 per cent, a figure exceeded only by Japan and the Netherlands of industrialised economies. Of industrialised economies, workers in the USA put in the longest hours -2.000 hours a head in 1997, the equivalent of almost two working weeks more than did those in Japan. Labour productivity growth has on average been higher in western Europe than in the USA.

A CD-ROM version of the report will be released in November.

Key Indicators of the Labour Market. International Labour Office. ISBN 92 2110833 3. Available price £59.95 from the ILO London office, Millbank Tower, 21-24 Millbank, London SW1P 4QP.

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Ethnic minorities in the labour market

THE LATEST issue of Employment Observatory Trends, the journal of the European system of Documentation, Evaluation and Monitoring on **Employment Policies**, looks at ethnic minorities and immigrant groups in the labour market across the European Union, as well as the measures that member states have taken to deal with the employment problems of their ethnic minorities.

The introductory section looks at some of the common issues and problems, such as varying use of terminology. For example in some countries, such as Sweden, the term 'ethnic minorities' is reserved for special native groups, and is not used for groups originating through foreign immigration. Also, data are not consistent - many are available only on foreign nationals, not ethnic minorities, and even then for that group as a whole. Generally, the report notes that recent immigrants face worse

labour market problems than people who have been in the country concerned for many years. The second and third generation of ethnic minority communities consistently have better labour market chances than those in the first generation, because of the education and training they have received. This section is followed by reports specific to each of the member states in turn

The report on the UK focuses on ethnic minorities rather than recently arrived immigrants, as the bulk of the UK ethnic minority population has been resident for 30 or more years or were born here. It draws heavily on a recent Labour Market Trends article presenting statistics from the Labour Force Survey (see pp601-15, December 1998), and several tables of data from the LFS appear. It then examines labour market policies, including the New Deal for 18 to 24-year-olds. Ethnic minority

participants are more likely than Whites to remain in the initial Gateway stage of New Deal, and less likely to take one of the employment or training options. The article concludes that the share of the workforce made up by ethnic minorities will increase owing to the age structure of the population and a continuing reduction in the educational differentials between the Whi population and the ethnic minori population will reduce the latter's labor market disadvantage.

• Employment Observatory Trends no. 32, summer 1999. European Commission. Available free of charge from Institute for Applied Socio-Economics, Novalisstrasse 10, D-10115 Berlin, Germany, e-mail eurocontact@ias-berlin.de, tel. +49 30 28 00 85 0, fax +49 30 28 27 37 8.

Non-standard employment

A REPORT from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation into the use of 'nonstandard' employment patterns – such as part-time and fixed-term working - looks at the costs and benefits of these methods of working. It suggests that flexibility and 'family-friendly' working practices are of more benefit to managers and professionals than to lower-skilled workers, who often face greater insecurity. However, structured flexibility provides opportunities for people in some groups who would otherwise be excluded from the labour market.

The report, Whose flexibility?, derives from research carried out between autumn 1997 and spring 1999. Detailed case studies were carried out in 30 establishments across five sectors (hotels and catering; further education; food manufacturing; finance; and telecommunications). These involved interviews with employers, trade union representatives and employees, along with some self-completion employee surveys and telephone follow-up interviews.

The study found that in areas with highly competitive markets where labour formed a substantial component of costs - such as call centres - employers had clearly tried to transfer some of the market risk to their

employees by introducing non-standard contracts. Where there was greater collective employee power exerted by trade unions to protect jobs, such as in food manufacturing or finance, employers had pursued flexibility within permanent contracts, for example by introducing new contracts requiring greater willingness to vary hours of work.

Employers recognised the benefits of building flexibility into the permanent contract of employment because it supplied them with a committed workforce able to adapt to fluctuations in demand. Temporary or very unstructured employment tended to suit firms requiring low-skilled workers. Employers using such arrangements, for example zero-hours contracts, were able to transfer a large part of the risk attached to their businesses to their employees. However, there was evidence that some employers who had developed somewhat tenuous relationships with their employees, but who were seeking to improve their products or services, wanted to make these relationships more concrete again. By and large, the more highly skilled the employees, the more likely employers were to see the costs of non-standard contractual arrangements as outweighing the benefits.

They were therefore more likely to of instead non-standard working arrangements within standard permanent contracts.

Occupation, skill level and labour market power determined whether the costs of nonstandard arrangements outweighed the benefits for employees. Those staff with more control over their hours of work, through flexitime or annual hours systems, appeared happier with the organisation of their working time and the balance between work and home life. In both hotels and food manufacturing there was a trend towards general flexibility from both full-time and part-time staff. Only where management expected changed hours at short notice did employees complain. Highly flexible employment contracts suited those at the margins of the labour market, for example students who worked part-time or weekend shifts which fitted in with their study commitments

Whose flexibility? The costs and benefits of non-standard working arrangements, by Kate Purcell, Terence Hogarth and Claire Simm. Joseph Rowntree Foundation. ISBN 1 902633 37 7. Available, price £13.95 plus £2 postage from York Publishing Services Ltd., 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel. 01904 430033.

Older workers in the labour market

re more likely to show a high degree ommitment to their work, according new report from the Institute for Employment Studies (IES). Many lovers recognise the experience that workers can often offer, but despite der workers continue to experience dvantage within the labour market.

to

e IES report, The Fifties Revival, ats the findings of a study based on an sis of the literature and secondary data e demographic and labour market cteristics of the working population, nterviews with leading employers and -day workshop involving corporate bers of IES. Its objectives were to ine the demographic trends and cteristics of older workers, draw out aplications of this for organisational rcing, and discover the ways vers are already responding.

report suggests that despite an increase number of over-50s in the population, portion of older people participating in our market has been declining. Some is involuntary, as unemployed older ers are likely to remain unemployed for

OF DER workers - those aged 50 or over longer than younger workers. Older experienced, reliable and stable workforce. workers also benefit from fewer training and development opportunities - it cites the Labour Force Survey showing that in 1998 only 17 per cent of employees aged 50 or more received training in the 13 weeks before interview, compared with 29 per cent of those younger than 50.

> The report points out some of the benefits associated with older workers, such as a high degree of commitment to work. For example, it quotes data from the 1996 British Social Attitudes Survey to show that nearly three-fifths of those aged 50 and over claim to do the best they can with their job even if it interferes with the rest of their life, compared with under two-fifths of those aged 18 to 24. The IES research suggested that older workers are likely to benefit more from support in preparing for retirement; training to update their skills; familyfriendly working practices for those with responsibility for caring for elderly relatives; and job and workplace design to take account of their needs, particularly with regard to physical working conditions. The study found that employers feel that

older workers represent a knowledgeable,

he 'jobs gap' in Britain's cities

BRITAIN'S CITIES lack jobs, not skills, concludes a new report from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF). It suggests that there has been a loss of half a million jobs in the 20 largest cities since 1981, compared with a gain of 1.7 million jobs elsewhere. The worst-affected areas have been the core districts of the major conurbations, especially Clydeside, Greater Manchester and Merseyside, where manufacturing job losses have been especially severe.

The report, The jobs gap in Britain's cities, published by the Policy Press for the JRF, draws on ONS data from the Census of Population and the Annual Employment Survey (AES - previously called the Census of Employment) for 1981, 1984, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995 and 1996. Although the strict census definition of urban areas could not be used as it was not consistent with the AES, a list of the major urban areas was built up using census data, combining local authority districts to get an approximation of the mapped urban area. This produced a list of 20 'cities' ranging from Greater London (about 7 million people) to Plymouth (255,000 people).

These were then classified between conurbations such as Clydeside, Greater Manchester and West Midlands and 'free-standing' cities such as Bristol, Edinburgh and Nottingham.

The study found that there had been a considerable shift in employment between urban and rural areas between 1981 and 1991. Jobs in 'inner cores' of conurbations fell by 12 per cent (faster than the loss of population, at only 9 per cent), by 6 per cent in outer areas of conurbations and by 3 per cent in free-standing cities, but increased by 8 per cent in towns and rural areas. Manufacturing jobs in particular were lost at a high rate in the cities: between 1981 and 1991 there was a 43 per cent decline in manufacturing jobs in inner cores of conurbations, compared with only an 18 per cent decline in towns and rural areas. Over the same period there was a 2.8 per cent fall in service jobs in inner core conurbations, compared with 18 per cent growth in towns and rural areas. The pattern of declining job losses in the big cities was not even across the country, however; between 1981 and 1996 the number of jobs fell by 25 per cent in Merseyside but

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They are thoughtful about the business and have good interpersonal and customer service skills. Younger employees are thought to be better able to cope with change and are more physically fit. The study concluded that the Government's code of practice for age diversity in employment appears to be drawing the attention of employers to the issue of age. However, it also found a lack of concern among employers with regard to demographic change, possibly because these changes were too far in the future or taking place too gradually for employers to have considered their implications.

• The Fifties Revival, by J Kodz, B Kersley and P Bates. Institute for Employment Studies report 359. ISBN 1 85184 288 8, £19.95 plus £2 postage. Available from Grantham Book Services Ltd., Isaac



Newton Way, Alma Park Industrial Estate. Grantham NG31 9SD, tel. 01476 541080.

increased by 12 per cent in Nottingham. More recently, between 1993 and 1996 (the end date for the study) there had been an increase in employment in cities. This, however, was linked to the general economic cycle and did not represent a reversal or slowing down of previous trends (except perhaps for London). The cities' share of employment continued to fall during this period

These changes were mirrored by population shifts: the 1991 workforce in inner cores of conurbations was only 71 per cent of what it had been in 1971, while that in towns and rural areas had increased by 17 per cent. The pattern of activity rates, too, was altered: in 1971 activity rates were 80 per cent for inner cores of conurbations and 76 per cent for towns and rural areas, while

by 1991 this pattern had reversed to 76 per cent and 80 per cent respectively.

• The jobs gap in Britain's cities, by Ivan Turok and Nicola Edge. The Policy Press. ISBN 1 86134 160 1 £13.95



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

Job insecurity and work intensification

'JOB INSECURITY is now higher than at any point in the past 30 years'. So say the authors of 'Job insecurity and work intensification: Flexibility and the changing boundaries of work'. In a national survey conducted by the University of Cambridge it was found that more than 60 per cent of employees claim that the pace of work (and the effort they have to put into their jobs) has increased over the past five years. The report explores whether the UK workforce can sustain the high levels of pressure found in rapidly changing organisations and the social costs of such pressures on employees, their families and society. It also examines the relationship between perceived job security and employee motivation and general health and the effects of employee motivation and morale on organisational performance.

It is widely believed that job insecurity has increased greatly in recent years, and to

and redistribution of job insecurity, the authors looked at two surveys. The first, conducted in 1986 (The Social Change and Economic Life Initiative) surveyed 4,000 workers in six UK locations. The second survey in April 1997 (the Skills Survey) asked 2,500 employed and self-employed people the same questions about job security as the first. In the mid-1980s, operatives and craft workers felt much more insecure than those in professional and managerial jobs, but by the 1990s the spread of insecurity had widened to include professional workers. In fact, over this timespan there was a slight reduction in feelings of job insecurity among manual workers. Job insecurity, furthermore, was not just confined to fear of losing their job among employees but also encompassed aspects such as lack of trust of management and reduced promotion prospects: despite the large number of employees reporting an increase in their responsibilities, more than a quarter reported that their promotion prospects had decreased over the past five years. The study found that people were just as worried about the loss of desirable

increasing flexibility in work arrangements

test this theory, and examine the prevalence aspects of their work as they were of losing the job itself.

As well as looking at effects on personal health, the report goes on to examine the impact of job insecurity and workplace stress on worker morale and family relationships. Most of the senior managers who participated in the survey felt that worsening levels of worker morale and motivation would have a negative impact on organisational efficiency. In the long term, the authors suggest, the forces currently driving British industry has worrying implications not just f individual employees and their families, b also for Britain's future growth rates an the health of its 'social environment'.

• Job insecurity and work intensification Flexibility and the changing boundaries work, by Brendan J Burchell, Diana Da Maria Hudson, David Ladipo, Ro Mankelow, Jane P Nolan, Hannah Reed, In C Wichert and Frank Wilkinson. Josef Rowntree Foundation. £13.95. ISBN 902633 41 5. Available from York Publishin Services Ltd., 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorn York YO31 7ZQ, tel. 01904 430033.

Reshaping European employment systems

DESPITE ITS ambititious steps towards a common currency and Central Bank, Europe today is far from unified in terms of employment policies. Vast differences exist among countries in terms of unemployment, labour market regulations, and welfare systems. Working Europe: reshaping European employment systems argues that European societies are facing a structural change in their 'employment systems' (as distinct from the usual concept of the labour market). By this the editors refer to a concept of work that goes beyond the usual definition of paid employment to include various working time arrangements, unpaid forms of work, 'different' forms of work, etc.

The publication was developed from more than 50 papers presented to an international conference of economists and social scientists at Tampere University, Finland in 1996. One of the main themes to emerge is that European societies are facing a structural change in their employment systems, and as a consequence, societal coping mechanisms are changing as well. The authors identify a number of factors responsible for substantial change in the organisation of work such as 'jobless growth', technology, competition from abroad, ageing of the European population,

and self-employment, and globalisation of production. They argue against the theory that United States-style labour market flexibility and deregulation is a suitable model for Europe and outline four reasons why the welfare state is important in shaping employment outcomes. They contend that, although macro-economic policies are coordinated at a global level, responsibility for employment and social policies remains with national and local governments and institutions. Even though European countries are experiencing the same kind of problems, such as unemployment and insufficient demand for labour, they have different resources and infrastructures to overcome these problems. Not all the changes taking place at the European level are inevitable intranationally. For this reason it is important to know whether successful employment policies are determined by structural economic factors or whether lower unemployment rates and more adaptable labour markets are the result of political choices about active labour market policies. Active labour market policy has come to mean that while the social rights of the individual have been extended, new duties have been put on individuals as well, for example in the way the unemployed person has to be available for work. This has guaranteed that labour markets have been relatively active and workers relatively ready for labour market mobility, unlike the

United States model, where labour marked mobility has been based on big incom differences and wage flexibilities, subject to the profitability of individual enterprises.

Several contributors make the claim mat the conventional path through education, work and retirement, with perhaps a period of unemployment, has been replaced by overlapping and intermixed phases of life. Thus, people may experience several periods of alternating education and work; and full retirement is often preceded by a period of 'active retirement' (comprising part-time work and voluntary work) commencing at an age that is rapidly becoming younger. With this greater number of transitions between work, training and unemployment comes, they argue, a need for new social security and tax systems that facilitate these transitions between employment states rather than social policy based on the idea of compensating workers who have fallen on hard times. This book aims to encourage debate about active development of European employment policies by examining employment systems from various perspectives. A very extensive bibliography is included.

• Working Europe: reshaping European employment systems, edited by Jens Christiansen, Pertti Koistinen and Anne Kovalainen. £50.00. ISBN 1 84014 956 6. Available from Ashgate Publishing Ltd., Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot Hampshire GU11 3HR, tel. 01252 331551.

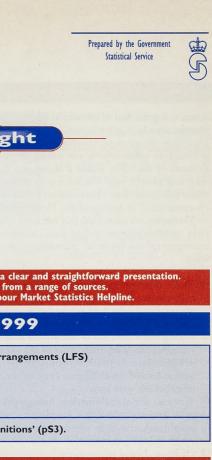
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^a Includes: careers office; jobclub; private employment agency; advertising in newspapers etc; waiting for job

application results; looking for premises or equipment; seeking any permits for jobs; trying to obtain finance; some other method. b Includes some people who did not state their main method of jobsearch. Percentages are based on totals that

exclude this group. Includes some people who did not state how long they had been unemployed.

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.



e LFS is a good source of information on how people mpt to find employment and on whether the method ed varies according to how long they have been employed. However, it is not possible to infer direct sality between methods used and success at finding a as other methods besides the main method may be

ble 1 shows the main method of looking for a job for O unemployed people by sex and duration of employment for the average of the three spring arters of 1997, 1998 and 1999. The use of such an rage provides estimates that are more reliable than se based on one quarter's data.

- Using a Jobcentre was the most common main jobsearch method for men (32 per cent) followed by studying 'situations vacant' (27 per cent). For women, studying situations vacant was the most frequent main jobsearch method (41 per cent) with using a obcentre second (22 per cent).
- Use of Jobcentres as the main method of jobsearch increases with duration of unemployment, especially for men. Some 27 per cent of men unemployed for less than 3 months used a Jobcentre as their main method, compared with 40 per cent of those unemployed for 5 years or more. The figures were 19 per cent and 24 per cent respectively for women.
- Women were more likely to concentrate on studying situations vacant as their unemployment lengthened: 38 per cent of women unemployed for less than 3 months used this as their main method of jobsearch compared with 51 per cent of those unemployed for 5 years or more. The increase for men was less marked.
- Men who had been unemployed for less than 3 months were more likely to apply directly to employers - as their main method of jobsearch - than men who had been unemployed for longer periods (14 per cent compared with 8 to 10 per cent).

2 Employees and self-employed people teleworking in their main job

perceived to be a growth area in the labour market. Questions aimed at identifying people who could be defined as teleworkers are asked in the spring quarters of the LFS. Table 2 shows the number of men and women who did some teleworking in their main job (and their distribution by different job characteristics) in spring 1999. Three different types of teleworker are identified (see red box). Please note that analyses from other sources may define teleworking and types of teleworking in different wavs.

- There were approximately a quarter of a million teleworker homeworkers in spring 1999, of whom just under half worked part-time (67 per cent of the women and 24 per cent of the men).
- Slightly more than half of teleworker homeworkers were women. The other types of teleworkers were predominantly male (around 80 per cent of home-based and 70 per cent of occasional teleworkers were men)
- Whereas female teleworker homeworkers were split evenly between employees and selfemployed, the men were predominantly selfemployed (69 per cent).
- Of home-based teleworkers just over nine out of ten men and six out of ten women were working full-time.
- I Home-based teleworkers were distributed far more evenly across the different occupation groups than the other two types of teleworker.
- Over a quarter of male home-based teleworkers worked in the craft and related occupations group (this group was very small for other teleworker types). Two-thirds of these men were employed in the construction industry, in trades such as plastering, joinery installation and glazing, for whom any teleworking is likely to be only a minor part of their main job.
- Unlike the other teleworking groups, occasional teleworkers were predominantly employees (82 per cent). They were also overwhelmingly fulltime workers (90 per cent).
- Nearly nine out of ten occasional teleworkers were classified in the first three occupation groups listed (managers, professional and technical occupations).

Definitions of teleworkers

The LFS defines as teleworkers people who do some paid or unpaid work in their own home and could not do so without using both a telephone and a computer. Information on teleworkers from the LFS identifies three distinct types:

- **1** Teleworker homeworkers work mainly in their own home in their main job.
- Home-based teleworkers work in various locations in their main job using home as a base.
- Occasional teleworkers do not usually work at home but spent at least one day in the reference week working in their own home or elsewhere, using home as a base for teleworking.

There is a great deal of interest in teleworking, as it is perceived to be a growth area in the labour market. **Employees and self-employed whose work from home**^a required both a telephone and a computer; United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

			Per cent
A: Teleworker homeworkers ^b			
	All	Men	Women
Employees	41	31	50
Self-employed	59	69	50
Full-time	53	76	33
Part-time	47	24	67
Managers and administrators	26	27	25
Professional occupations	15	25	*
Associate professional and technical occupations	26	36	17
Clerical, secretarial occupations	25	*	43
Craft and related occupations	*	*	*
Selling	5	*	*
Other	*	*	*
All who gave a valid response (thousands) (=100%) ^d	244	113	131
All adjusted for non-response (thousands)	255	118	137
B: Home-based teleworkers ^b			

	All	Men	Women
Employees	43	41	49
Self-employed	57	59	51
Full-time	86	93	60
Part-time	14	7	40
Managers and administrators	21	21	23
Professional occupations	19	19	18
Associate professional and technical occupations	18	15	28
Clerical, secretarial occupations	4	2	9
Craft and related occupations	23	28	*
Selling	11	10	14
Other ^c	5	5	*
All who gave a valid response (thousands) (=100%) ^d	654	527	128
All adjusted for non-response (thousands)	693	559	134
C: Operational toloworkars			

	All	Men	Women
Employees	82	81	86
Self-employed	18	19	14
Full-time	90	94	80
Part-time	10	6	20
Managers and administrators	37	40	30
Professional occupations	35	34	36
Associate professional and technical occupations	15	14	17
Clerical, secretarial occupations	5	*	13
Craft and related occupations	3	*	*
Selling	*	*	*
Other	3	*	*
All who gave a valid response (thousands) (=100%) ^d	357	248	109
All adjusted for non-response (thousands)	377	263	115

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
 Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

a In main job. See red box for definitions.

Includes personal and protective occupations, plant and machine operatives and 'other' occupations Percentages are based on those who gave a valid response to the teleworking questions. Estimates of levels adjusted for non-response can be obtained by multiplying the percentages by the total adjusted for non-response

Flexible working arrangements

Percentage of employees with a flexible working arrangement, by type of Table 3 arrangement; United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Men	Women	Women with dependent children	de
ployees with a flexible working arrangement	19.4	15.4	23.8	28.6	
pe of flexible arrangement: ^a					
Flexible working hours	9.5	8.2	11.0	11.4	
Term time working	4.4	1.5	7.5	11.5	
Annualised hours contract	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	
Four and a half day week	1.8	2.4	1.1	0.8	
Job sharing	0.9	0.1	1.7	2.9	
Zero hours contract	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	
Nine day fortnight	0.3	0.4	0.1	*	
oloyees without a flexible work arrangement	80.6	84.6	76.2	71.4	
ployees who gave a valid response (thousands = 100%)	22,307	11,686	10,621	4,141	
se: All employees (thousands) ^b	23,810	12,531	11,280	4,350	

Column totals add to more than 100 per cent because respondents can give more than one type of flexible arrangement. Percentages are based on those people who gave a valid response to the flexible working question. Estimates of levels adjusted for non-

esponse can be obtained by multiplying the percentages by the base

mple size too small for a reliable estimate

lexible working arrangements

he spring and autumn quarters, all persons in employment (excluding those on college-based schemes) are ed if they have a flexible working arrangement, and if so, what type of arrangement. Respondents can give to three answers. The types of arrangement are listed below. Both the nine-day fortnight and four-and-a-If day week working arrangements involve the five-day working week being compressed into fewer full days. ch arrangements refer to full-time working only.

xible working hours ('flexitime') - Employees can vary their daily start and finish times each day over an counting period (usually four weeks or a calendar month). Debit and credit hours can be carried over into other accounting period. Variable start and finish times on their own are not enough for a flexitime system. here must be a formal accounting period.

nualised hours contract - The number of hours an employee has to work are calculated over a full year. For kample, instead of 40 hours a week, employees may be contracted to work 1,900 hours a year (after allowing for leave or other entitlements). Longer hours are worked over certain parts of the year and shorter hours at other periods. Variation in hours are related to seasonal factors or fluctuation in the demand for the companies' goods or services.

Term-time working - Respondents work during the school or college term. Unpaid leave is taken during the school holidays, although their pay may be spread equally over the year.

Job-sharing - A full job is divided, usually between two people. The job sharers typically work at different times, although there may be a change-over period.

Four-and-a-half-day week - Typically involves the normal working week finishing early on Fridays. The short day need not necessarily be Friday but this is the most common day.

Nine-day fortnight - Individual employees have one day off every other week. The actual day off may vary so long as the employee keeps to an alternating pattern of one five day week followed by one four day week.

Zero hours contract - A person is not contracted to work a set number of hours, and is only paid for the number of hours they work.

Per cent
Women without pendent children
20.7
10.8
5.0 2.6
0.9
0.6
79.3
6,480
6,929

The LFS asks respondents whether they have an agreed flexible working arrangement in their main job and respondents can give up to three types of arrangement (see red box).

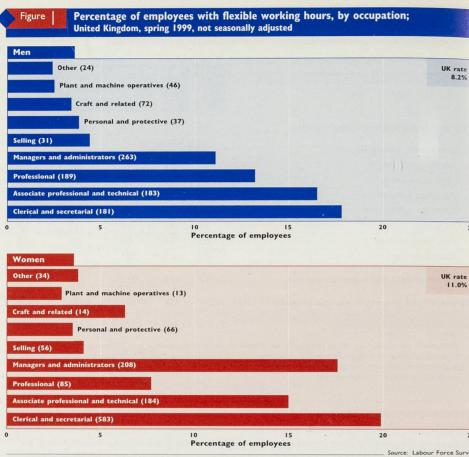
Table 3 gives the percentage of employees in spring 1999 who had each type of flexible working arrangement. Women were more likely to have a flexible working arrangement than men. In spring 1999, around 24 per cent of women had such an arrangement compared with 15 per cent of men.

- For both men and women, the most common type of arrangement was flexible working hours ('flexitime') at around 8 per cent for men and 11 per cent for women.
- Of women, 7.5 per cent gave term-time working as one of their flexible arrangements compared with 1.5 per cent of men. A greater proportion of women with dependent children did term-time working than women without dependent children (11.5 per cent compared with 5.0 per cent). In fact term-time working along with flexitime was the most common type of flexible working arrangement for women with dependent children.
- It is likely that many such women seek out term-time jobs in order to fit in with their childcare responsibilities. Only 34 per cent of female term-time workers with dependent children were actually teaching professionals compared with 46 per cent for female term-time workers without children and 80 per cent for male term-time workers. (continued overleaf)

Flexible working arrangements (continued)

Around 1 per cent of employees had a job-sharing arrangement (only 0.1 per cent of men, and 1.7 per cent of women). Women with dependent children were three times as likely to be jobsharing than women without dependent children.

Figure 1 gives a further breakdown of employees working flexitime in spring 1999, by occupation. For both men and women, the highest proportion of employees working flexitime was in the clerical and secretarial occupations. For women, the next highest rate was among managers and administrators and for men, in associate professional and technical occupations.



() The figures in brackets give the number of employees (in thousands) who had flexible working hours. People who did not answer the flexible working question have been allocated pro-rata according to those who gave a valid response. Percentages are based on those people who gave a valid response to the flexible working question

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Claimant count sought and usual occupations of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (Jun 98)

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people who are looking for a new or additional job (Jun 98) status one year ago (Sep 98, Sep 99) unpaid family workers (Feb 99) working in inner London (May 99) Ethnic groups by economic status (Jun 98, Sep 98, Dec 98, Mar 99, Jun 99, Sep 99)

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- reasons for working fewer hours than usual (Jun 99)

- Job-related training by occupation and industry (Mar 99) by length, site, and payment of fees (Jun 98, Jun 99) by employment status, age and qualification (Sep 98, Sep 99)
- over time, and by region and ethnic origin (Dec 98) Managerial responsibilities by qualification and age (Jun 98)
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- Nationalities employment (lul 98)
- Part-time workers by age and reason (Dec 98) by social class (Sep 99)
- managers (Jan 99) reasons for not wanting a full-time job (lun 99)
- Qualifications highest qualification held by age and sex (Jul 99)
- ILO unemployment rates and average gross weekly earnings (Apr 99)
- method of jobsearch by highest qualification (Jul 99) Second iobs by occupation and industry (Mar 99)
- reasons for looking for another job (Jul 99)
- Self-employment at sub-national level (Sep 98) work location and employees (Aug 98)
- Shiftworking by type of shift, and occupation (Nov 98)
- Sickness absence
- by industry, occupation, and numbers of da (May 98, Aug 98, Nov 98, Feb 99, May 99, tion, and numbers of days

- Teleworkers
- Temporary workers by occupation (Dec 98)
- Travel usual method and time taken to travel to work, by job-type (Jul 98, Mar 99)
- Unemployment by when left last job (Feb 99) length, by reason for leaving last job (Jul 98)
- methods of job search (Jan 99), by duration of unemployment (Oct 99) sought and usual occupations of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (Jun 98)
- Unions membership density by ethnic origin (Mar 99)
- Vacancies Jobcentre vacancies by occupation and industry (Sep 98, Sep 99)
- Women in the labour market (May 98, Aug 98, Nov 98, Feb 99, May 99, Aug 99)
- Young people
- Sep 99) new graduates (Oct 98)
- - Help-Line appeared in April 1998.

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

Spotlight on the North East

This article on the North East is the eighth in the 'Spotlight' series examining the

labour market from a regional perspective.

By Steve Good,

Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

y points

wer the last two years, the seasonally adjusted working-age employment rate in the North East fell from 67.2 per cent to 65.2 per cent, hile the seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate at 9.8 per cent was unchanged.

nography

The population in the North East increased between 1987 and 1993, but decreased in 1997 to a level lower than ten years previously.

bloyment

- The seasonally adjusted employment rate in the North East at winter 1998/9 was 65.9 per cent, lower than in all other regions in the UK. The seasonally adjusted employment rate in the North East at spring 1998 was 67.0 per cent, unchanged compared with the corresponding
- period in 1997. This compares with a rate of 73.4 per cent in Great Britain at spring 1998, a rise of 0.6 percentage points over the year.

embloymen

- The seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate in the North East at winter 1998/9 was 9.8 per cent compared with 6.3 per cent for the UK.
- The seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate at May 1999 was 7.5 per cent in the North East, compared with 4.5 per cent for the UK.

ctivity

The economic activity rate for those of working age in the North East at winter 1998/9 was 73.2 per cent, while the rate for the UK was 79.0 per cent.

nactivity

There were 112,000 economically inactive people who wanted a job but were not seeking one in the North East during the winter months of 1998/9, a decrease of 1 per cent since 1997.

Vacancies

Vacancies notified to lobcentres in the North East over the last ten years have fluctuated and show a rise of nearly 9 per cent compared to the same month ten years ago. This compares with a rise of almost 5 per cent in the total number of vacancies notified in the UK in the same period.

Earnings

• The average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in the North East was £339 in April 1998. This was 12 per cent lower than the average for Great Britain, which was £384.

Qualifications and training

• The breakdown of the economically active population of working age by highest qualification in the North East is similar to that for Great Britain. • Between winter 1992/3 and winter 1998/9, the number of people of working age in the North East receiving job-related training rose by 14 per cent.



membership density by type of employment (May 98)

returners (Sep 98, Sep 99)

economic activity by academic age (May 98, Aug 98, Nov 98, Feb 99, Aug 99) educational status by ethnic origin Sep 98,

The last index for the LFS

by job-type and occupation (May 98, Oct 98, Oct 99)

by reason and age (Aug 99)



Data THE DATA in this article are not seasonally adjusted, unless stated

otherwise. They are taken from a number of sources, and the latest periods covered are as follows: data from the quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) are for winter 1998/9 (December-February); data from the annual LFS database cover the period March 1997 to February 1998; claimant count and vacancy data are for May 1999, employer surveys data are for May 1999; New Earnings Survey (NES) data are for April 1998, and population estimates are for mid-1997.

Introduction

MIDDLESBROUGH HAS the highest population density in the North East, at 27 persons per hectare, followed by Newcastleupon-Tyne with 25 persons and South Tyneside with 24 persons. Four areas in the North East had less than 0.3 persons per hectare, namely Tynedale, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Alnwick and Teesdale (*Figure 1*). The labour market in the North

East has followed a comparable trend to that of the UK. Looking at seasonally adjusted claimant count rates, the pattern in the North East is similar to that of the UK but with the North East showing rates 2.2 to 3.9 percentage points higher than that of the UK since May 1990 (*Figure 9*). The seasonally adjusted ILO (International Labour Organisation) unemployment rate for the North East rose faster than that for the UK as a whole during the second half of 1998 (Figure 8).

The proportion of people working in manufacturing in the North East in March 1999 was 3 per cent greater than that for Great Britain as a whole. In contrast, the proportion of people working in service industries in the North East was four per cent less than that in Great Britain (*Figure 5*). The North East has a lower

proportion of economically active people of working age with higher educational qualifications than Great Britain as a whole (Figure 18); it has higher percentages of people in employment in associate professional and technical, craft and related, personal and protective services, sales, and plant and machine operative occupations than Great Britain (Figure 7).

With the exception of women working as plant and machine operatives, earnings were lower in the North East in each of the occupational groups compared with Great Britain. It was especially so for men in the associate professional and technical group, where earnings in the North East were 20 per cent below the average for Great Britain (Table 5).

Resident population by unitary authority and local authority district; 1987-1997

	Popu	ation (th	ousands)						Population	percentage	Contraction of the local division of the loc
	1987	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1996-1997	1992-1997	1987-1997
Jnited Kingdom	57,009	57,808	58,006	58,191	58,395	58,606	58,801	59,009	0.4	1.7	3.5
North East	2,598	2,603	2,609	2,612	2,610	2,605	2,600	2,594	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2
Darlington	99	100	100	100	101	101	101	101	-0.1	1.0	2.2
Hartlepool	91	91	92	92	92	92	92	92	-0.2	0.0	1.4
Middlesbrough	146	146	146	146	147	148	147	145	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1
Redcar and Cleveland	147	146	146	144	143	141	140	139	-0.6	-4.7	-5.5
Stockton-on-Tees	175	175	177	178	178	178	179	180	0.3	1.6	2.7
County Durham ^b	502	506	507	507	507	507	507	507	0.1	0.1	1.1
Chester-le-Street	53	53	53	54	54	55	56	57	1.5	7.5	7.5
Derwentside	86	87	87	87	87	88	88	87	-0.3	0.3	1.
Durham	86	87	88	88	89	90	90	91	0.8	3.5	5.8
Easington	98	99	99	99	98	97	95	94	-1.1	-5.3	-3.9
Sedgefield	90	92	92	91	91	91	90	90	-0.2	-2.1	0.0
Teesdale	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	1.7	2.1	١.
Wear Valley	64	63	64	64	63	63	63	63	-0.1	-0.6	-1.:
Northumberland	301	307	307	307	308	307	307	309	0.4	0.5	2.!
Alnwick	29	30	30	30	31	31	31	31	0.8	3.5	7.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	27	27	27	27	26	26	27	27	0.2	-0.9	-2.
Blyth Valley	79	80	81	81	81	80	80	80	0.1	-0.6	1.
Castle Morpeth	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	1.3	0.3	-0.
Tynedale	55	57	57	58	58	58	58	58	0.4	1.4	5.
Wansbeck	60	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	0.0	0.3	3.
Tyne and Wear (metropolitan county)	1,138	1,130	1,134	1,138	1,134	1,131	1,127	1,121	-0.5	-1.1	-1.
Gateshead	206	203	203	203	202	202	201	200	-0.4	-1.4	-2
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	284	278	282	285	284	283	282	280	-1.0	-0.8	-1.
North Tyneside	195	195	195	195	194	194	194	193	-0.2	-1.0	-1.
South Tyneside	157	157	157	157	157	156	156	155	-0.4	-1.2	-0.
Sunderland	297	296	297	298	297	296	294	293	-0.4	-1.4	-1.

a Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded data, so may not agree with calculations undertaken on the rounded figures given in the table.

b Excludes unitary authority of Darlington

Less than I 1 - 4.99 5 - 9.99 10 - 24.99 25 and over Unitary authority or local authority district
 13
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne

 14
 North Tyneside

 15
 Redcar and Cleveland

 16
 Sedgefield

 17
 South Tyneside

 18
 Sunderland

 19
 Stockton-on-Tees

 20
 Teesdale

 21
 Tynedale

 22
 Wansbeck

 23
 Wear Valley
 2 Berwick-upon 3 Blyth Valley 4 Castle Morpet 5 Chester-le-Str 6 Darlington 7 Derwentside 8 Durham 9 Easington 10 Gateshead 11 Hartiepool 12 Middlesbrough

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

Population density

Resident population by age and sex; 1997

		North East					
Parcentage aged: ^a	Men	Women	AI				
0 14	20.1	18.3	19.3				
13-19	6.7	6.0	6.:				
22-29	13.7	12.5	13.				
30-39	15.7	15.1	15.4				
4 49	13.8	13.2	13.				
5-59	11.6	11.3	11.4				
6. and over	18.3	23.6	21.				
Anages (=100%) (thousands)	1,270	1,325	2,594				
	United Kingdom						
Percentage aged:a	Men	Women	A				
0	20.1	18.5	19.				
15 9	6.4	5.8	6.				
20 9	14.3	13.2	13.				
30 9	16.3	15.2	15.				
40-19	13.5	13.0	13.				
50-19	11.6	11.3	11.				
60 and over	17.8	23.0	20				
Allages (=100%) (thousands)	28,990	30,019	59,00				

ures may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Population density by unitary authority or local authority district; 1997





Demography

Per cent

THE RESIDENT population of the North East was 2.6 million in mid-1997, representing 4.4 per cent of the total UK population. The population of the North East in 1997 has fallen below the level seen in 1987 (a decrease of 0.2 per cent). This compares with an increase in the UK of 3.5 per cent over the same period.

Resident population The levels of change in population over the last ten years vary considerably across the unitary authorities and local authority districts in the North East. The highest rate of increase was in Alnwick where the population has increased by 7.6 per cent between 1987 and 1997. At the other end of the scale, the population in Redcar and Cleveland decreased by 5.5 per cent during the same period (Table 1).

The age distribution of the population in the North East was very similar to that of the UK in 1997. There was a slightly smaller proportion of people aged 20-39, and similarly a slightly larger proportion of people aged 60 and over. The proportion of women in the North East population was slightly higher than the UK average (0.2 per cent higher) (Table 2).

The most densely populated unitary authority or local authority district in the North East was Middlesbrough, with 27 persons per hectare. The most sparsely populated local authority district was Tynedale, with less than 0.3 people per hectare (Figure 1).

Source: Population Estimates Unit (population); Nomis® (area information)



Employment

THE SEASONALLY adjusted employment rate in the North East at winter 1998/9 was 65.9 per cent, based on the LFS measure of those of working age in employment as a proportion of the working age population. The rate had fallen 1 percentage point over the year and was also the lowest regional employment rate in the

More than one million people aged 16 and over were in employment in the North East at spring 1998 according to the LFS. Of these, 951,000 were employees and 93,000 were self-employed, with the remainder either on TEC/CCTE delivered governmentsupported training or unpaid family workers (Table 3).

Trends

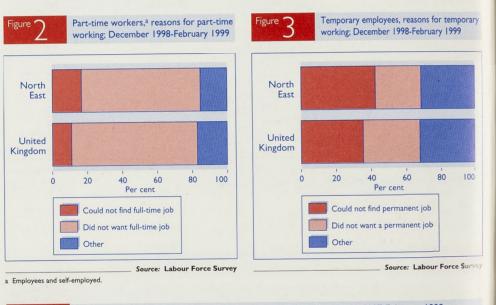
The seasonally adjusted employment rate in the North East at spring 1998 was 67.0 per cent, the same as a year before and a rise of 2.5 percentage points over spring 1994. This compared with a rate of 73.4 per cent in Great Britain at spring 1998, a rise of 0.6 percentage points since spring 1997, and a rise of 2.6 percentage points since spring 1994.

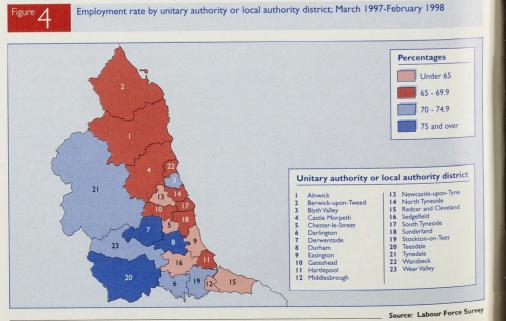
Part-time and temporary employment

One in four of all those employed in the North East at winter 1998/9 was a part-time worker, a similar proportion to that seen in the UK. Of the reasons given for part-time working in the North East at winter 1998/9, 68 per cent said that they preferred not to have a full-time job; this compared with 72 per cent for the UK as a whole (Figure 2).

per cent of employees in the North East were temporary workers at winter 1998/9, compared with just over 6 per cent for the UK. The reasons given for temporary working at winter 1998/9 show that in the North East, compared with the UK as a whole, there was a higher proportion who could not find permanent work (42 per cent compared with 35 per cent) (Figure Employment; spring quarters 1987-1998

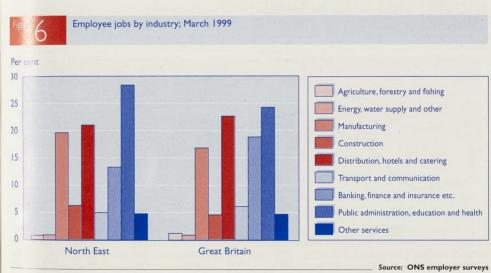
	Thousands										percentage change					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1992- 1998	1992- 1993	1993- 1998	1997- 1998					
All in employment aged 16 and over																
North East	1,065	1,056	1,036	1,032	1,058	1,070	1,063	-0.2	-0.8	0.7	-0.7					
Great Britain	25,206	24,907	25,093	25,350	25,578	26,009	26,272	4.2	-1.2	5.5	1.0					
Employees																
North East	941	936	916	908	950	963	951	1.1	-0.5	1.6	-1.2					
Great Britain	21,520	21,313	21,415	21,675	22,020	22,447	22,843	6.1	-1.0	7.2	1.8					
Self-employed																
North East	86	91	91	98	87	95	93	8.1	5.8	2.2	-2.1					
Great Britain	3,147	3,108	3,216	3,269	3,205	3,247	3,169	0.7	-1.2	2.0	-2.4					
								So	urce: La	bour For	ce Surv					

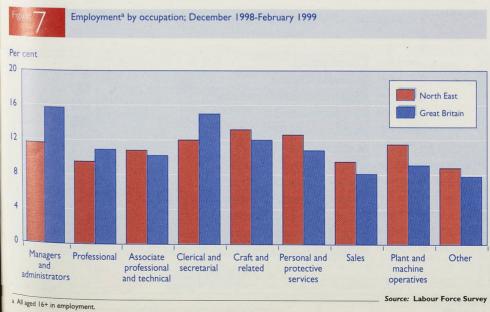


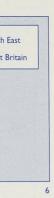




agriculture, hunting, forestry, mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply.







Sub-regional analysis

local employment rates within the North East region were variable. However, a cluster of districts in the North and West of the region all had employment rates of between 65 and 70 per cent (Figure 4).

Data for 1997-98 show that

Employment cont.

The rates were highest and lowest in two neighbouring districts: highest in Durham at 79.2 per cent, and lowest in Easington at 57.9 per cent. These rates compare with 67.5 per cent for the whole of the North East, and 72.9 per cent for Great Britain in the same period.

Industry analysis

Estimates from employer surveys indicate that between March 1998 and March 1999 there was a decrease of almost 6 per cent in the number of employee jobs in manufacturing industries in the North East. This compares with a decrease of less than 4 per cent for Great Britain. Construction industry jobs showed an increase of almost 2 per cent, compared with an increase of less than 1 per cent for Great Britain.

At March 1999, the North East had a higher proportion of jobs in the manufacturing, construction, and public administration, education and health, and other service industries than Great Britain, with a lower proportion particularly noticeable in the banking, finance and insurance industry (Figure 6).

Analysis by occupation

The breakdown of those in employment by major occupation group in the North East showed marked differences compared with that for Great Britain. The main differences were seen in plant and machine operative occupations, which comprised 11.5 per cent of the total in the North East, compared with 9.1 per cent for Great Britain; and managers and administrators (11.6 per cent in the North East, compared with 15.7 per cent for Great Britain). Other areas of interest were clerical and secretarial where there were three percentage points fewer people working in the North East than in Great Britain as a whole; and personal and protective services, with almost two percentage points more people working in the North East than in Great Britain (Figure 7).

Unemployment

THE SEASONALLY adjusted ILO unemployment rate in the North East based on data from the winter 1998/9 LFS was 9.8 per cent, compared with 6.3 per cent for the UK.

The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate for the North East at May 1999 was 7.5 per cent, compared with 4.5 per cent for the UK.

The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits was almost 37 per cent lower than it had been ten years earlier. This was a greater rate of decrease than that for the UK as a whole, which was 29 per cent.

Trends

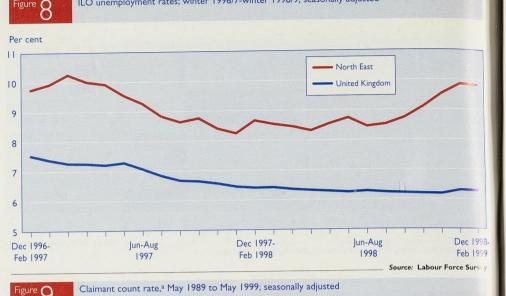
The seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate in the North East was higher than that for the UK, with the rate showing a steady rise over the latter months of 1998. At winter 1996/7, the rate in the North East was 9.8 per cent. It fluctuated over the next two years, reaching a low point in the November 1997 to January 1998 period with a rate of 8.2 per cent, but has since returned to a rate similar to that seen two years ago. The corresponding figure for the UK was 7.5 per cent at winter 1996/7, falling over the next two years by 1.2 percentage points (Figure 8).

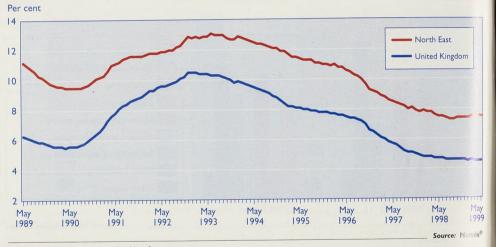
The claimant count rate for the North East has been consistently higher than that for the UK throughout the ten-year period while maintaining a similar pattern. In May 1999, the North East rate was 3 percentage points higher than that of the UK. The North East claimant count rate of 7.3 in both August and September 1998 was the lowest seen throughout the last ten years, but as with the ILO unemployment rate, it has risen slightly since then. The claimant count rate of 4.5 for the UK in May 1999 is the lowest seen throughout the same ten-year period (Figure 9).

Unemployment rates

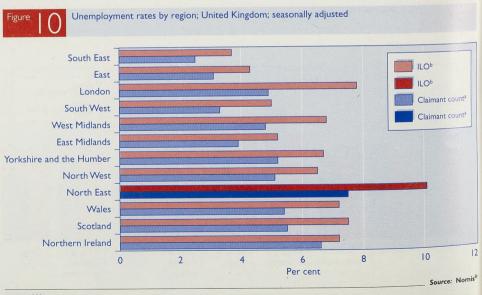
Comparing seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rates with those of other Government Office Regions, the North East had the highest rate at 10.1 per cent. The claimant count rate in the North East, at 7.5 per cent, was also higher than in any other region (Figure 10).





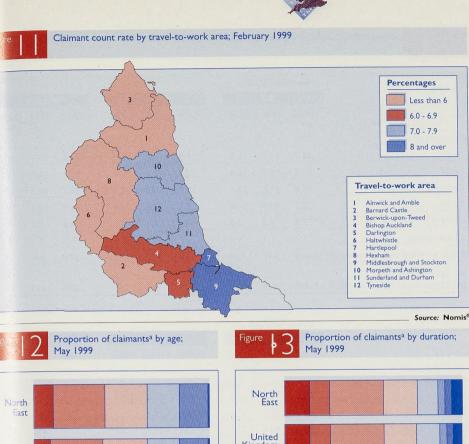


a Those claiming unemployment-related benefits.

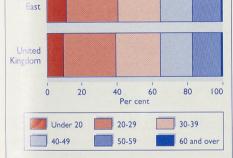


a May 1999. b Spring 1999.

October 1999



Kingdon



omputerised claims are analysed by age on a monthly basis. Ily processed claims, which are excluded from this analysis, dy amount to around 1 per cent of the total claimant count

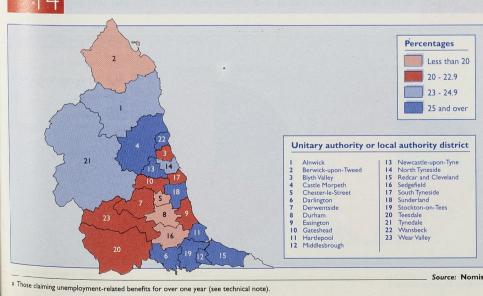
Source: Benefits Agency administrative system

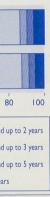
4 weeks or less Over I and up to 2 years Over 2 and up to 3 years Over 4 and up to 8 weeks Over 3 and up to 5 years Over 8 and up to 26 weeks Over 26 weeks and up to I year Over 5 years Source: Benefits Agency administrative system

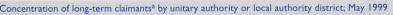
40 e 60

20

Only computerised claims are analysed by duration on a monthly basis. Clerically processed claims, which are excluded from this analysis, currently amount to around 1 per cent of the total claimant count







Unemployment cont

Sub-regional analysis

Seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rates were highest in the south-east of the region and lowest in the north and west of the region. The highest rate was 11.3 per cent in Hartlepool, and the lowest in Hexham at 3.0 per cent (Figure 11).

Analysis by age

The age structure of claimants in the North East was very similar to that of the UK. For ages 40 and over, the structure by age band was almost identical to that for the UK. The largest variation was in the proportion of claimants aged under 20, comprising 11.4 per cent in the North East, compared with 9.6 per cent for the UK (Figure 12).

Analysis by duration

In May 1999, the North East demonstrated a broadly similar structure of long-term claimants to that of the UK as a whole. Some 25 per cent of all claimants in both the North East and the UK had been claiming for more than a year, although the North East had a slightly higher proportion who had been claiming for over 5 years (Figure 13).

Districts in the north and south of the region broadly had higher concentrations of long-term claimants than central areas, based on the number of people who had been claiming unemploymentrelated benefits for over a year at May 1999 (Figure 14).

Approximately 20 per cent or more of all claimants had been claiming for over a year in all local authority districts in the North East except Sedgefield with 14.4 per cent and Berwick-upon-Tweed with 12.8 per cent. The highest proportion was in the local authority district of Wansbeck where the corresponding figure was 30.2 per cent (Figure 14).

Activity

February) was 73.2 per cent, while the rate for the UK was 79.0 per cent The age structure of the labour force in the Northern Region* changed significantly between 1986 and 1996. The proportion in age bands 16-24 and 60-64 fell, while all three bands for ages 25-59

The economic activity rate for

those of working age in the North

East at winter 1998/9 (December-

grew. Projections show that the structure will change again by 2006, with a fall in those aged 25-34 to a proportion lower than that seen in 1986. The proportion of those aged 45 and over is projected to increase to 36 per cent of the population by 2006. A similar change is predicted for the UK as a whole (*Table 4*).

* Labour force projections for the North East GOR are not available. The Northern region is equivalent to the North East GOR plus Cumbria.

Inactivity

IN THE North East, there were 112,000 economically inactive people who wanted a job but were not seeking one during winter 1998/9. This figure has decreased by 1 per cent since the corresponding period in 1997, although those not seeking work because they were long-term sick over the same period increased by 23 per cent. Those who were not seeking work because they were looking after the family or home has fallen by 21 per cent over the same period.

The percentage of those who were inactive because of long-term sickness was 45 per cent in the North East, compared with a UK average of 36 per cent (Figure 15).

Projected labour force by age and sex;^a 1986-2006

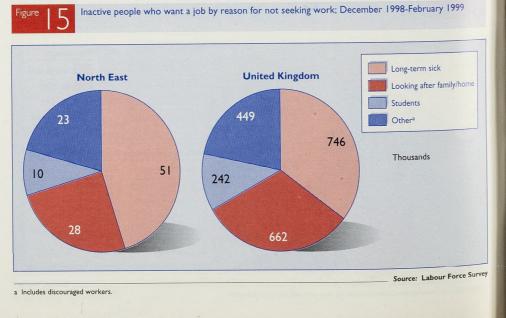
	Northern SSR ^b								
	All				Men		Women		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006
Percentage aged:									
16-24	22.7	17.5	16.8	21.3	17.8	17.2	24.6	17.1	16.2
25-34	23.4	25.9	20.8	24.3	26.7	22.0	22.1	25.0	19.4
35-44	23.8	24.6	26.1	23.3	24.0	25.2	24.5	25.3	27.2
45-59	25.7	27.9	31.6	25.8	27.3	30.9	25.5	28.6	32.4
60-64	3.3	3.1	3.7	4.2	3.3	3.6	2.0	2.9	3.8
65 and over	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0
All of working age ^c (thousands)	1,409	1,394	1,420	829	787	783	580	606	637
All aged 16 and over (=100 per cent) (thousands)	1,439	1,428	1,460	839	796	791	600	632	669

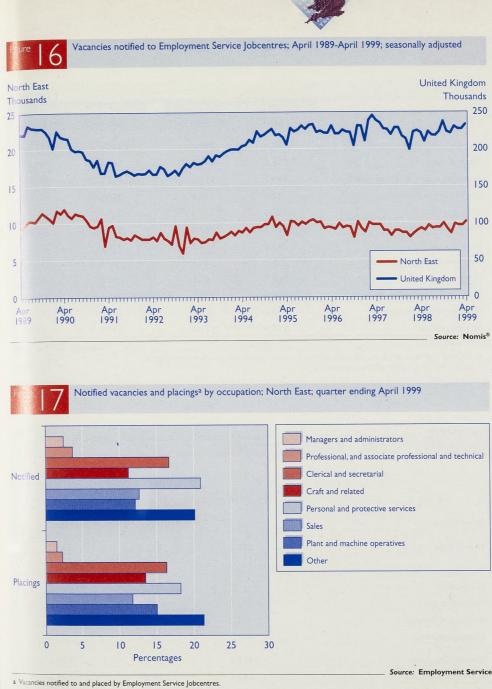
	United Kingdom									
	All				Men			Women		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	
Percentage aged:										
16-24	22.9	16.0	15.0	21.6	15.7	14.8	24.8	16.6	15.3	
25-34	23.1	26.9	21.2	24.0	27.4	21.9	21.9	26.2	20.4	
35-44	23.3	23.6	27.3	22.9	23.3	26.8	23.9	24.1	27.9	
45-59	25.3	28.3	30.7	25.0	27.7	30.2	25.6	29.1	31.4	
60-64	3.9	3.5	4.3	4.9	4.1	4.7	2.6	2.8	3.8	
65 and over	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	
All of working age ^c (thousands)	26,861	27,747	29,154	15,791	15,713	16,109	11,070	12,034	13,045	
All aged 16 and over (=100 per cent) (thousands)	27,566	28,544	30,092	16,055	15,986	16,376	11,511	12,546	13,715	

Source: Labour Force Survey and labour force projection a The projections for 2006 are 1994-based. These will be updated to take account of actual events since 1994 when the next set of sub-national population projections have been prepared.

b Comparable data for North East GOR is not available.

c 16-59 for women and 16-64 for mer







Vacancies

THE NUMBER of vacancies (notified, placings and stock of unfilled vacancies) at Employment Service Jobcentres in the UK gives an indication of the health of the economy. Surveys show that Jobcentre vacancies account for about one-third of all vacancies; however, this may vary from region to region.

Seasonally adjusted trends

The number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in the North East over the last ten years has followed a similar pattern to that in the UK as a whole. Vacancies notified in the North East fluctuated during the period April 1989 to April 1999, with the number of vacancies notified in April 1999 showing a rise of nearly 9 per cent compared to the same month ten years previous. The lowest number of vacancies notified in the North East occurred in December 1992, since when there has been an increase of 71 per cent in the number of vacancies. This compares with a rise of 5 per cent in the number of vacancies notified in the UK between April 1989 and April 1999, and a rise of 42 per cent since June 1991, the low point for the UK (Figure 16).

Analysis by occupation

The individual occupation group with the highest proportion of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in the North East during the three months ending April 1999 was personal and protective service occupations at 20.9 per cent. The group with the highest number of placings was also protective services at 18.2 per cent.



THE APRIL 1998 New Earnings Survey (NES) shows that the average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in the North East was £339. This figure was 12 per cent lower than the average for Great Britain, which was £384.

The NES provides information on the distribution of weekly earnings. In the North East, the bottom ten per cent of full-time adult employees earned less than £169 per week, compared with £182 for Great Britain. The top ten per cent of full-time adult employees in the North East earned more than £537 per week, 13 per cent less than the equivalent Great Britain figure of £618.

Analysis by sex within region

In April 1998, average full-time weekly earnings in the North East were £378 for men and £274 for women. These earnings were 12 per cent lower than those for Great Britain (£427 and £310 respectively).

Average gross weekly earnings for men were lower than in any other region in Great Britain except Wales, where earnings were marginally less than in the North East. The average gross weekly earnings for females were also lower than in all other regions except the East Midlands, where earnings were £2 less than in the North East.

Analysis by occupation within region In each major occupational group the average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees of either sex was less in the North East than in Great Britain, with the exception of women in major group 8: plant and machine operatives. This group earned 6.6 per cent more in the North East than in Great Britain.

Men earned less in all occupational groups in the North East than in Great Britain, with the greatest difference being for major group 3: associate professional and technical occupations. The earnings in this group were £101 or 20 per cent lower than in Great Britain as a whole. Women were comparatively worst off in major group 7: sales occupations. Here, women's earnings were £37 or 16 per cent less than the Great Britain average for this occupation.

Weekly earnings for workers in manual occupations were more in line with the Great Britain average, with men and women earning 3 and 2 per cent less respectively (Table 5)

Average gross weekly earnings^a by sex and occupation; April 1998

				£ per we	
	Nort	h East	Great Britain		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Managers and administrators	540.1	370.4	625.6	435.3	
Professional	531.6	441.8	568.4	458.4	
Associate professional and technical	414.7	332.1	515.9	375.8	
Clerical and secretarial	272.0	225.8	291.9	257.6	
Craft and related	352.6	*	360.4	217.7	
Personal and protective	313.3	207.0	339.5	220.1	
Sales	327.0	193.9	339.6	231.0	
Plant and machine operatives	325.4	243.6	332.9	228.6	
Other	260.5	161.6	280.4	193.3	
All manual occupations	319.1	206.8	328.5	210.8	
All non-manual occupations	442.6	290.2	506.1	330.1	
All occupations	377.5	273.6	427.1	309.6	

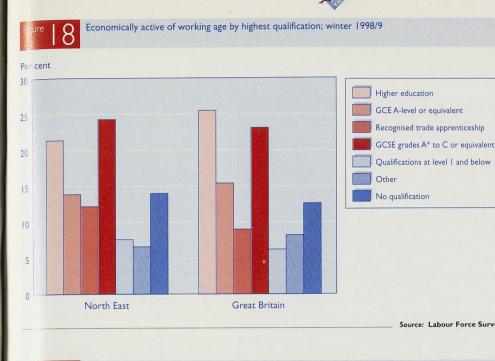
a Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence. Sample size too small for reliable estimat

Average gross weekly earnings^a by sex for unitary authorities and counties; April 1998

			£ per week	
	Men	Women	All	
Great Britain	427.1	309.6	384.5	
North East	377.5	273.6	339.2	
Darlington	359.1	*	319.3	
Hartlepool	*	*	330.6	
Middlesbrough	372.6	265.2	328.7	
Redcar and Cleveland	412.2	*	376.4	
Stockton-on-Tees	407.7	251.4	359.4	
County Durham	377.2	274.0	339.1	
Northumberland	342.5	265.7	309.0	
Tyne and Wear (metropolitan county)	377.8	282.7	342.3	

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

a Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay period was not affected by absence



Persons of working age receiving job-related training;^a winter 1998/9

		Per
	North East	Great Britai
Arreeople of working age	12.7	13.3
/1en	11.7	12.5
Women	13.9	14.2
Encloyees and self-employed	14.5	14.2
in managerial and professional occupations	20.3	. 19.1
in service industries	16.5	15.8
		Source: Labour I

in the four weeks before their interview

Source: New Earnings Survey

Previous Regional Spotlight art	icles
The South West	January 1997, pp
Yorkshire and the Humber	
The West Midlands	
Wales	December 1997, pp49
Scotland	April 1998, pp
The East Midlands	February 1999, pp
London	

Source: Labour Force Survey

ercentages rce: Labour Force Survey

> p15-23 187-96 323-32 99-509 177-87 p63-74 239-50

Earnings cont.

Sub-regional analysis The NES collects data from employers for particular employees based on their place of work. Within the North East GOR, Redcar and Cleveland had the highest average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees at £376. This was £8 or 2 per cent below the Great Britain average of £384.

Please refer to the earnings section in the technical note for comments on earnings comparisons in the regions

Oualifications and training

Oualifications

WINTER 1998/9 LFS results show that the breakdown of the economically active population of working age by highest qualification in the North East is similar to that for Great Britain, in percentage terms. The largest variations were found among those with higher educational qualifications, where the North Êast had 21 per cent and Great Britain 25 per cent. Those with recognised trade apprenticeships, on the other hand, accounted for 12 per cent in the North East, compared with 9 per cent for Great Britain (Figure 18).

Training

LFS estimates also show that just under 13 per cent of people of working age in the North East received job-related training during the four weeks prior to their interview in winter 1998/9. This is similar to the figure for Great Britain.

Between winter 1992/3 and winter 1998/9, the number of people of working age in the North East receiving job-related training rose by 14 per cent, while the number of women receiving such training rose by more than 25 per cent. The comparative figures for Great Britain were 10 per cent and 17 per cent respectively (Table 7).

) Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

Technical note

Boundaries

The final phase of the local government reorganisation in England came into effect in April 1998. Over a period of four years, parts of some two-tier areas (comprising counties and local authority districts) have been replaced by a single-tier unitary authority.

LFS data for unitary authorities

LFS quarterly data are not available for unitary authorities. However, the LFS annual local area database does contain unitary authority information for the period spring 1997 to winter 1997/8 (March 1997-February 1998) – covering the unitary authorities created up to April 1997. This source has been used to produce *Figure 4* and *Figure 11* of this article.

The LFS annual database makes it possible to carry out cross-sectional analyses of local area data from the survey using 14 key variables for each of the 184,000 people on the database at the GB level. It was first released in May 1996, covering the period March 1994-February 1995. An updated version was released at the beginning of 1999, covering March 1997-February 1998. For further details, phone Tricia Williams on 020-7533 6113.

Employment

The series formerly known as 'workforce in employment' (WiE) has been renamed workforce jobs. The 'employees in employment' series that was a component of WiE is now known as employee jobs.

The LFS is considered to be the better source for estimates of overall employment, while the employee jobs series (i.e. the Annual Employment Survey and the Shortterm Employment Survey) is the better source for employment by industry. Details of the two data sources are given in the in the Labour Market Data section, page S2.

Unemployment

ONS produces two measures of unemployment. The first is derived from the quarterly LFS, and is defined on a consistent and internationally recognised basis set out by the ILO. The second is the monthly claimant count, which is based on the Benefits Agency administrative system and includes all people claiming unemployment-related benefits at Employment Service offices on the day of the monthly count.

The LFS unemployment rates are residence-based, measuring the number of ILO unemployed as a proportion of economically active residents. The claimant count rate uses workforce estimates as its denominator, which are based mainly on the employer-based (and hence workplace-based) estimates of employee jobs. Further details of the two sources are given in the Labour Market Data section, page S2.

Jobseeker's Allowance was introduced in October 1996, and between then and April 1997 this had an effect on the claimant count.

Earnings

Earnings comparisons from the NES do not take into account different mixes of occupations or industries between regions and therefore cannot be used to claim that pay for like work is lower. A region could have a lower level of average earnings than another if it has a higher proportion of employees in industries or occupations with relatively lower earnings. Furthermore, earnings comparisons take no account of differing price levels between regions and therefore do not indicate differences in the standard of living.

Further information

Much of the data used in this article was obtained from the Nomis[®] database. For more information on the Nomis[®] database, see page [number].

All of the earnings information in this regional spotlight is extracted from the NES, produced annually and published by ONS Direct. To enquire about the availability of further data or for clarification, please telephone the helpline on 01928 792077/8.

LFS data is available from SPSS MR, see page [number]. *Regional Trends* is an annual publication examining the regions of the UK, covering a wide range of statistics. For enquiries, phone 020-7533 5796.

If you have any comments on this regional profile, please contact Tricia Williams at the Office for National Statistics, on 020-7533 6113.

Small and medium enterprises: their role in the economy

ey points

Enterprises with fewer than 50 ployees are the source of 45 cent of UK non-government ployment (employee jobs plus e-employed).

There were 3.7 million enteres in the UK at the start of 1998, acrease of 1.3 million since 1980.

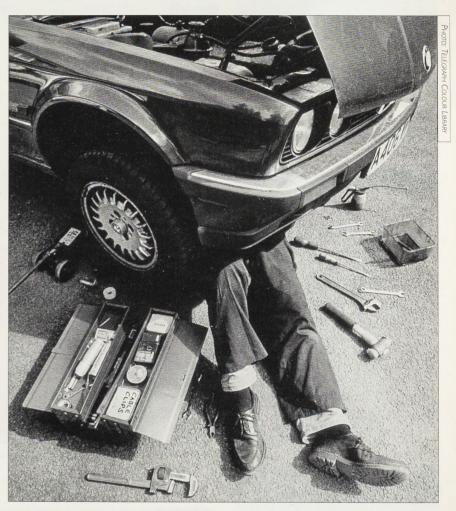
• Four out of every five enterprises aroun by the self-employed.

1ost enterprises are small – only
 31 00 had fifty or more employees

e start of 1998.

• The electricity, gas and water supply; manufacturing; and finance sectors are still relatively dominated by medium and large businesses.

• Small and medium enterprises accounted for over 99 per cent of businesses in all regions.



Small businesses have long been recognised as playing a vital role in the economy – they provide new ideas, products and services and, most significantly, jobs. This article summarises the latest small and medium enterprise statistics produced by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Introduction

THESE ESTIMATES are the fifth in an annual series, based on information from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR), the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes. The *technical note* explains how these three sources have been used to estimate the number of businesses in the UK.

The estimates show the number of small, medium and large enterprises,



By Joanna Selden, Department of Trade and Industry

and their share of employment and turnover (see *technical note* for definitions of these terms), in each sector of the economy. These statistics are used by the Government, businesses and researchers to assess changes in the distribution of enterprises by size within each sector. The estimates rely heavily on the IDBR administered by the ONS.

This article covers the trends in the business population, industry and legal

Small and medium enterprises: their role in the economy

Small and medium enterprises: their role in the economy

Number of

businesses

Start 1997

Change in the number of businesses and employment by size of business; United Kingdom; start 1998

Percentage

change

-7.3

Start 1998

Employment

Start 1997

(000s)

2,866

Start 1998

2,749

Percentage

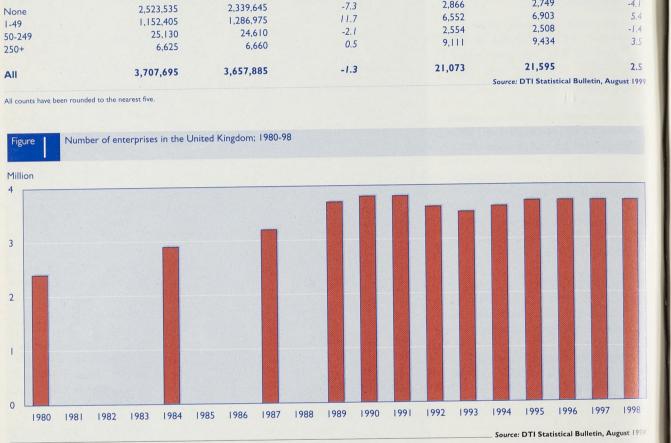
change

-4

Feature

Size (number

of employees)



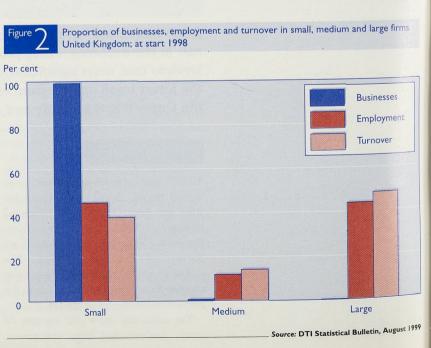
status breakdowns, and broad comparisons with last year's estimates. In addition regional estimates are considered.

Changes over time

There were an estimated 3.7 million active enterprises in the UK at the start of 1998. As Figure 1 shows, the number of enterprises rose throughout the 1980s reaching 3.8 million in 1990. It declined during the recession of the early 1990s and began to rise again in 1994. The number of enterprises is estimated to have risen by over 50 per cent since 1980.

Over the same period there has been a similar increase in the number of self-employed people without employ-

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Industry	All (=100%)	Per cent			
Industry	All (100/0)	Size (number of employees)			
		None	1-49	50-249	250+
All industries ^a	3,657,885	64.0	35.2	0.7	0.2
A.B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	192,840	65.1	34.8	0.1	-
C Mining and quarrying	5,475	68.1	28.5	2.3	1.0
D Manufacturing	332,135	55.4	41.3	2.6	0.8
E Electricity, gas and water supply	340	14.7	64.7	5.9	13.2
F Construction	728,705	82.9	16.9	0.2	_
G Wholesale, retail and repairs	553,715	46.4	52.6	0.8	0.3
H Hotels and restaurants	153,325	27.9	71.0	0.9	0.3
Transport, storage, communication	211,070	76.3	22.9	0.6	0.3
Financial intermediation	65,935	65.1	33.3	1.0	0.5
K Real estate, business activities	736,920	53.5	45.9	0.5	0.
M Education	100,930	90.3	9.3	0.3	0.
N Health and social work	203,245	74.5	24.2	1.0	0.1
O Other social/personal services	373,245	75.4	24.3	0.3	0.
Employment ^b (000s)					
All industries ^c	21,595	12.7	32.0	11.6	43.
A,B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	499	37.7	58.1	*	
C Mining and quarrying	87	5.7	*	*	
D Manufacturing	4,451	5.1	23.8	20.7	50.
E Electricity, gas and water supply	153		*	*	50.
F Construction	1,536	41.7	36.5	7.9	13.
G Wholesale, retail and repairs	4,423	7.4	36.5	9.4	46.
H Hotels and restaurants	1,570	4.6	45.1	8.7	41.
I Transport, storage, communication	1,370	12.3	19.2	8.3	60.
Financial intermediation	1,487	4.8	11.0	0.5 7.1	77.
K Real estate, business activities	2,983	15.4	42.3	12.9	29.
M Education	2,783	41.7	27.1	12.7	27.
N Health and social work		9.3	25.1		
O Other social/personal services	2,063 1,075	9.3 28.7	38.7	8.1 9.3	57. 23.
Turnover ^c (£million)					
All industries ^{a,d}	1,926,987	4.6	33.4	13.8	48.
A,B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28,041	21.9	70.5	*	
C Mining and quarrying	34,876	0.4	*	*	
D Manufacturing	454,388	1.4	18.1	17.3	63.
E Electricity, gas and water supply	52,636	_	*	*	00.
F Construction	115,980	18.0	45.0	12.1	24.
G Wholesale, retail and repairs	705,889	2.8	39.4	14.0	43.
H Hotels and restaurants	50,004	3.1	42.0	8.5	46.
I Transport, storage, communication	50,001	5.1	12.0	0.5	10.

N Health and social work 66.606 44 O Other social/personal services 64,997 13.3 Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, August 1999 Data suppressed to avoid disclosure.

Less than 0.05 per cent.

Financial intermediation

M Education

K Real estate, business activities

The SME statistics exclude public administration, private households, extre-territorial bodies and labour recruitment and provision of onnel (sections L, P, Q and 745 of the Standard Industrial Classification 1992)

2,087,500

214,426

7,422

0.2

6.5

27.9

16.6

51.1

43.7

22.7

35.6

19.4

14.9

*

6.6

11.0

Employee and self-employed jobs.

Turnover excludes VAT

Excluding the finance sector.

All counts have been rounded to the nearest five.

63.8

27.4

66.4

40.1

Feature

ees. This shows that most of the growth has been in one person businesses.

Businesses with and without employees

Of the 3.7 million businesses in 1998, over 2.3 million were 'size class zero' businesses - those made up of sole traders or partners without employees (see Table 1). The number of size class zero businesses has fallen since the start of 1997 mainly due to a fall of 100,000 in the number of workers in the construction sector classified as self-employed. An increase in the number of self-employed people working in partnership, rather than as sole proprietors, also reduced the number of size class zero businesses.

At the start of 1998 1.3 million businesses were employers, an increase from the 1.2 million employers seen in the previous three years, mainly the result of a rise in single employee companies to 220,000. 1997 also saw improved survival rates for businesses, an increase in the number of new business start-ups, and higher self-employment in sectors where the selfemployed tend to employ people, such as retail.

Small, medium and large enterprises

Of the 3.7 million active enterprises at the start of 1998, 2.3 million were run by self-employed people without employees. Of the 1.3 million businesses with employees, the vast majority were small (fewer than 50 employees). Only 25,000 were medium sized (50-249 employees) and less than 7,000 were large (250 or more employees).

Small firms, including those without employees, accounted for over 99 per cent of businesses, 45 per cent of nongovernment employment, and 38 per cent of turnover¹ at the start of 1998. In contrast the 7,000 largest businesses accounted for 44 per cent of employee and self-employed jobs (referred to as 'employment' hereafter) and 48 per cent of turnover (see Figure 2).

October 1999 Labour Market trends 545

Feature

Size class zero enterprises

Size class zero enterprises make a substantial contribution to the output of a number of sectors. They account for around a fifth of turnover in the education, agriculture and construction sectors.

Many size class zero enterprises are 'labour-only subcontractors' - selfemployed people trading in their own skills or professional knowledge. Not all labour-only subcontractors are running a business. Some are part of the organisation they sell their skills to for example people whose employers have simply shifted their job from employee to another form of contract, such as through a personal service company.

It would, however, be difficult to distinguish between the two sorts of labour-only subcontractor within the self-employment statistics. Much depends on the terms and conditions of the engagement and the way in which they work. The small and



le 7	Number of businesses, employment and turnover by size of enterprise and	
51	legal status: United Kingdom: start 1998	

Size (number of employees	Businesses	Employment ^a (000s)	Turnover ^b (£million)
Companies and Public			
Corporations (=100%)	738,325	15,137	1,635,493
None	4.3	-	0.3
1-49	91.9	23.5	29.0
50-249	3.0	15.0	15.7
250+	0.9	61.5	55.
Partnerships (=100%)	684,645	2,922	151,213
None	64.4	30.2	17.
1-49	35.3	59.8	59.
50-249	0.3	*	
250+	-	*	
Sole proprietorships (=100%)	2,234,915	3,536	140,27
None	83.6	52.8	41.
1-49	16.4	45.1	56.
50-249	-	*	
250+	-	*	
		Source: DTI Statistical	Bulletin, August 19

- Less than 0.05 per cent. * Data suppressed to avoid disclosure

a Employee and self-employed jobs.

b Excluding VAT. Finance Sector turnover excluded

All counts have been rounded to the nearest five.



Number of busi	nesses, employme	nt and turnover by	size of l	ousiness ar	nd
	fice Region and co				
ndus try	All (=100%)	Per cent Size (number			
		of employees) None	1-49	50-249	250+
		Ttone			
usinesses					
nited Kingdom	3,657,885	64.0	35.2	0.7	0.2
orth East	99,140	63.2	35.7	0.9	0.2
orth West	298,470	61.7	37.3	0.8	0.2
erseyside	57,720	64.2	34.8	0.8	0.2
rkshire and the Humber	269,950	64.4	34.6	0.8	0.2
st Midlands	229,195	61.4	37.5	0.9	0.2
		61.8	. 37.1	0.9	0.2
est Midlands	286,990				
st	379,165	65.1	34.2	0.6	0.2
ndon	568,155	60.4	38.7	0.7	0.2
uth East	619,630	66.3	32.9	0.6	0.2
uth West	371,260	68.5	30.9	0.5	0.1
gland	3,179,675	63.9	35.2	0.7	0.2
ales	153,345	66.0	33.3	0.6	0.1
otland	247,100	61.4	37.6	0.8	0.2
orthern Ireland	83,355	63.3	35.6	0.9	0.1
mployment ^a (000s)					
nited Kingdom	21,595	12.7	32.0	11.6	43.7
orth East	621	11.8	34.8	14.8	38.6
orth West	1,829	11.7	34.5	13.3	40.4
erseyside	342	12.7	34.1	13.0	40.1
rkshire and the Humber	1,681	12.2	33.1	13.1	41.6
st Midlands	1,766	9.3	28.3	11.7	50.7
est Midlands	1,980	10.4	31.5	12.6	45.5
St	2,051	14.1	32.2	11.4	42.4
ndon	4,326	9.1	23.0	9.1	58.7
uth East	3,167	15.2	31.8	11.7	41.4
uth West	1,652	18.4	37.6	11.1	32.9
gland	19 415	12.2	20.5	11.5	45.7
ales	19,415		30.5	11.5	45.7
	724	17.1	39.9		
otland Orthern Ireland	1,520 438	11.9 15.1	35.8 45.0	13.5 16.4	38.8 23.6
Irnover ^b (£million)					
nited Kingdom	1,926,987	4.6	33.4	13.8	48.2
orth East	44,036	5.3	31.1	15.8	47.7
orth West	137,334	5.1	35.7	15.0	44.
erseyside	26,658	5.4	32.8	14.1	47.7
rkshire and the Humber	128,055	5.2	33.8	15.5	45.5
st Midlands	121,536	4.4	32.9	13.6	49.1
est Midlands	158,313	4.3	31.9	13.8	50.0
st	182,313	5.1	32.7	12.7	49.
ndon	520,661	2.7	33.0	13.2	51.
outh East	317,311	5.1	30.2	13.2	51.
outh West	118,233	5.1 7.6	36.8	13.0	43.9
Igland					
igian0	1,754,449	4.4	32.8	13.6	49.
ales	52,683	7.1	39.8	13.5	39.7
otland	104,090	5.3	36.1	16.8	41.8
orthern Ireland	101,070			10.0	

oloyee and self-employed jobs.

er excludes VAT. Finance sector turnover excluded

ounts have been rounded to the nearest 5 to avoid disclosure.

Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, August 1999

Feature

medium enterprise (SME) statistics therefore include all size class zero enterprises.

Industries

Some industries are dominated by small firms (see Table 2). For example, in the construction sector, small firms provided around four-fifths of employment and two-thirds of turnover. Small firms' share of employment and turnover were also higher than average in the education sector and most service industries.

More detailed industry figures show employment was particularly reliant on small firms in areas as diverse as veterinary services, recycling, motorcycle repairs and salt production. Some industry sectors were still relatively dominated by large businesses: electricity, gas and water supply; financial intermediation; and manufacturing.

Legal status

Almost four out of five enterprises at the start of 1998 were run by the selfemployed. Although only 20 per cent of businesses were companies or public corporations, their employment and turnover shares were 70 and 85 per cent respectively.

Table 3 shows that out of the three million businesses run by the selfemployed, more than three-quarters were run by sole proprietors. Almost 80 per cent of businesses run by the selfemployed were also without employees.

Although over 96 per cent of companies and public corporations had fewer than 50 employees, the 6,500 large businesses had a 61 per cent share of all employment and a 55 per cent share of all turnover in companies and public corporations.

Regions

Small and medium enterprises accounted for over 99 per cent of businesses in all regions. The highest proportion of size class zero enterprises was found in the South West, followed by the South East and Wales (see Table 4). The share of employment in

Technical report

Small and medium enterprises

SMEs was highest among Northern Ireland based businesses and lowest among those based in London. The share of turnover in SMEs was also highest among Northern Ireland based businesses, and was lowest among those based in London and the South East. One way of measuring the level of

entrepreneurship is to look at the number of businesses per head of resident population (see Table 5). London has the most SMEs per head. This is to be expected as many businesses register in London, even if much of the actual trading occurs elsewhere. Furthermore, many people run businesses in London without being resident there, which also inflates London's figures. Outside London, the South East and South West have the highest number of SMEs per head. The rates are lowest in the North East and Merseyside.

UK enterprise population

No single source is able to estimate the total number of businesses in the UK. The IDBR holds records of around 1.8 million businesses, but its coverage is known to be incomplete among the very smallest businesses. Therefore these SME statistics include an estimate of the number of unregistered businesses, their employment and turnover.

The underlying method for estimating the number of unregistered enterprises is well established. There are three steps: to estimate the total number of self-employed people; to estimate how many of them run businesses appearing on the IDBR; and to allocate the remainder to unregistered businesses. Companies not on the IDBR are likely to be inactive (it is unlikely for a company to be operating with an annual turnover of less than £49,000 and no PAYE scheme), so no estimate of unregistered companies is needed.

An important consideration is whom to include in the estimate of the number of self-employed people, based on results from the LFS. Prior to 1994, only self-employed people in their main job were included. However, more recent estimates include those self-employed in their second job. It is clear that some self-employed people

Box I Accuracy of the estimated number of businesses

The smallest size class, which contains an estimate of the number of businesses with no employees, is the greatest potential source of error. This is due both to the assumptions necessary in estimating businesses that do not appear on the official register, and to sampling error within the self-employment data on which the zero size class estimates are based. A further source of uncertainty in the estimates for size class zero is the extent to which the classification of individuals as selfemployed is consistent in the IDBR, the LFS and the SPI.

Number of businesses per 10,000 resident adults, age 16 and over, by size of Table business and government office region and country; start 1998

Sec. Sec. Sec. 1	Size (number of employees)						
	None	1-49	50-249	250+	All	I+ employees	
United Kingdom	541	247	5	1.4	794	254	
North East	303	172	4	1.1	480	177	
North West	427	258	6	1.4	691	264	
Merseyside	332	180	4	1.0	518	185	
Yorkshire and the Humber	435	234	5	1.4	676	24	
East Midlands	425	259	6	1.5	692	267	
West Midlands	422	254	6	1.6	683	261	
East	580	304	5	1.4	891	311	
London	608	389	7	2.3	1,006	398	
South East	646	321	6	1.7	974	328	
South West	643	290	5	1.2	939	296	
England	518	286	6	1.6	811	293	
Wales	435	219	4	0.9	660	224	
Scotland	370	227	5	1.2	602	233	
Northern Ireland	418	235	6	1.0	660	242	
Not them in clarid					Statistical	Bulletin, August 1999	

Further information The Statistical Bulletin Small and Medium

Enterprise Statistics in the UK, 1998

contains a complete size class breakdown

of the number of enterprises, employment and

turnover to three different levels of industry

comparisons with 1997 estimates. In addition,

breakdown are included as well as summary

information for the whole economy, including the

public and not-for-profit sectors.

The Bulletin, price £15, is obtainable from

SME Statistics Unit.

Level 2, St Mary's House,

c/o Moorfoot, Sheffield SI 4PQ,

tel. 0114 259 7538, fax 0114 259 7505.

Please make cheques

payable to the Department of Trade

and Industry.

classification, a breakdown by legal status, and bro

for the first time, regional estimates with an indust

The total may not equal the sum of the data in rows owing to rounding.

run more than one business, and that some employees run businesses in their spare time. The aim of producing these estimates was to have as complete a coverage of the overall business population as possible and so second jobs of self-employed people are included.

The greatest uncertainty lies in how many self-employed people operate alone, and how many are in partnership. The more that are assumed to operate alone, the greater the estimate of the total number of businesses. The detailed data cover private sector businesses of Evidence from the Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI) suggests that most very small firms are in fact one-person operations.

Note

I All turnover figures quoted exclude the finance sector, unless stated otherwise

Technical note

The estimates

The SME statistics are a snapshot of the number of usinesses at the start of each calendar year. A count of usinesses on the IDBR that were 'live' at the start of the ear is achieved by referring to each business' recorded start ate and, where appropriate, its closure date.

The IDBR is a business register administered by the ONS. holds records of all businesses registered for VAT and all sinesses operating a PAYE scheme. Careful monitoring of e Register minimises double counting. The IDBR records ch business' employment (and hence size), turnover and ustry, and other business information.

Employment was originally taken from the biennial Census Employment, or an ONS inquiry. From 1995 the main urce is the Annual Employment Survey. The employment ormation currently on the IDBR is drawn mainly from the 97 annual employment survey. Because this does not cover enterprises, estimates from the 1996 and 1995 surveys and m other ONS inquiries have also been used. Where no ployment data are available from these sources, ployment is taken from PAYE returns. ONS also send a a-proving form to newly registered businesses employing ore than twenty people to confirm employment ormation

Turnover also comes from an ONS inquiry, or direct from T returns. Turnover information provided to the ONS for majority of traders is based on VAT returns for a twelveonth period ending in March 1998, according to the porting pattern of the trader. For other records, in rticular member companies of VAT group registrations, mover information may well relate to an earlier period. For aders who have registered more recently, turnover will present the estimate made by traders at the time of gistration. For the small number of records for which there e no data, turnover is imputed from employment (and vice rsa)

PAYE scheme. The threshold for compulsory VAT registration at the start of 1998 was an annual turnover of £49,000. Below that, some businesses will register voluntarily. On the other hand, businesses with a turnover above the threshold are not required to register if they trade exclusively in exempt goods. If a business has no employees, or only low paid (perhaps part-time) employees, then it is unlikely to operate a PAYE scheme.

There are three main types of businesses covered by the estimates: sole proprietorships (run by one self-employed person), partnerships (run by two or more people), and companies or public corporations (in which the working directors are counted as employees). Unregistered businesses are almost certainly made up of the first two. Companies not on the IDBR are likely to be inactive.

An estimate of self-employment for the start of 1998 (in the industries covered by the SME estimates) of 3.6 million was obtained from the autumn 1997 LFS. This is made up of 3.3 million people describing themselves as self-employed in their main job, and 0.3 million (in some cases the same people) who had a second job with self-employed status.

Evidence from the IDBR suggested that at the start of 1998, about 1.6 million self-employed people were running 1.2 million registered businesses (see Table 6). Using evidence from the SPI, the remaining 2 million self-employed were converted into 1.5 million sole proprietors and 0.5 million partners. The results showed that away from the IDBR, sole proprietorships were much more common than partnerships. The fact that people report themselves as self-employed will not necessarily mean that they are treated as self-employed for tax purposes.

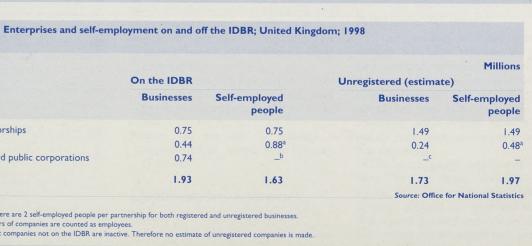
Many businesses are not covered by the IDBR. Excluded e those that are neither registered for VAT nor operate a

	On the IDBR		
	Businesses	Self-employed people	
Sole proprietorships	0.75	0.75	
Partnerships	0.44	0.88ª	
Companies and public corporations	0.74	_b	
Alla	1.93	1.63	

a Assuming that there are 2 self-employed people per partnership for both registered and unregistered businesses

b Working directors of companies are cour c It is assumed that companies not on the IDBR are inactive. Therefore no estimate of unregistered companies is made. Feature

Simply adding the self-employment estimate from the LFS and the IDBR count will lead to over-counting. First, not all self-employed people run businesses by themselves - some are in partnership. Second, some of them run IDBR registered businesses. The LFS does not record whether the selfemployed are in partnership, or whether their businesses are VAT or PAYE registered, so some estimation is needed.



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medium enterpri

Feature

Unregistered businesses are clearly very small. It was assumed that they are all in the smallest size class (no employees). Some may generate employment, but it is likely to be transitory or low paid, otherwise a PAYE scheme would be in operation. Turnover in unregistered businesses will generally be lower than that for registered businesses of the same size, as turnover in the former would usually be below the VAT threshold.

Turnover for unregistered businesses was imputed from turnover per head of size class zero businesses on the IDBR and then scaled down by a factor of a half. In some cases, further scaling had to be carried out as the average turnover for unregistered businesses in some industries was still above the VAT threshold. The resulting addition to turnover (including the finance sector) at the start of 1998 was £48 billion - only | per cent of the overall figure.

For the second time the SME statistics publication includes regional estimates. The methodology used was the same as for the UK estimates. National SPI data were used in the absence of regional figures. This means there are small differences in the results for the zero size class estimates when compared to the UK totals. In addition, the regional data include results for SIC 745 (labour recruitment and provision of personnel) which have been excluded from the national figures.

Where an enterprise has several local units, the location of the enterprise is generally the head office. So, in the publication all the employees are allocated to the region of the head office of the enterprise.

Definitions used in the SME Estimates

Business

There is no single definition of a business, or of a firm or enterprise, which entities are often used to mean the same thing. Generally it means a legal unit, person or group of people producing goods or services under their own control and with their own legal identity. A branch or office of a larger organisation is not in itself a business.

Size of business

This refers to the number of employee jobs. There is no universally accepted definition of a small, medium or large business. The revised European Union definition, used for EU statistical comparisons, defines a small enterprise as one with under 50 employees, and a medium enterprise as one with at least 50 but under 250 employees. Large enterprises have 250 or more employees.

Employment

This refers to the number of employee jobs plus the number of self-employed people that run the business. Individuals with two jobs and self-employed people running two businesses will be counted twice.

The official estimate of 'workforce jobs' at the start of 1998 was around 27 million. The estimate shown in this Bulletin differs in that it excludes employment in central and local government, HM Forces and participants on government training programmes who do not have a contract of employment.

Turnover

This refers to the value of sales, work done and services rendered. It excludes VAT. Turnover data for registered businesses comes from HM Customs and Excise and the IDBR. Where there is a VAT group, turnover for all the VAT businesses within the group will be notified (to HM Customs and Excise) by a reporting or 'representative' unit. If this is not updated from other sources the IDBR record will hold an unusually high turnover for the reporting unit and other enterprises within the VAT group will hold an estimated turnover.

Coverage

The SME statistics cover the market sector. This includes all private sector businesses, even if they sell their products exclusively to the Government. They exclude central and local government, charities and other non-profit organisations

There is no lower bound for inclusion in the SME statistics. Even a small amount of business activity counts. It must be remembered that many size class zero businesses are labour only subcontractors - self-employed people trading in their own skills or professional knowledge. Many are genuine entrepreneurs or at least think of themselves as separate from the organisation they sell their skills to. Others do not for example people whose employers have simply shifted their job from employee to another form of contract.

Young unemployed people: characteristics of the New Deal target group and labour market characteristics and outcomes

By Robert Walker, Bruce Stafford, Rachel Youngs and Karl Ashworth, Centre for Research in Social Policy, Loughborough University

New Deal for Young People was introduced in April 1998 and is targeted on 18 to 24-year-olds un mployed for more than six months. This report is based on an analysis of a national survey of memployed claimants conducted earlier as part of an evaluation of Jobseeker's Allowance.

Doints

oung jobseekers in the New Deal t group had more educational qualitar ins than older claimants, but fewer that 18 to 24-year-olds who had been nefit for less than six months.

ung people meeting the New Deal ia tended to have comparatively litperience of work.

ung jobseekers were just as keen ork as older ones. How-ever, young kers unemployed for more than onths were more pessimistic about work in comparison with those ployed for less than six months.

ung people meeting the New Deal a sought the same sorts of jobs as cri othes, but tended if anything to be most flexible with respect to wages and working conditions.

ome 65 per cent of young people had left benefit within six months of first claiming, leaving 35 per cent who would have qualified for New Deal. Young people who had been employed before claiming benefit were more likely than others to have left benefit within six months

• Young people were more likely to have moved out of unemployment quickly if they had had recent work experience, qualifications, a driving licence, good health, were female and were not a member of an ethnic minority.

• Some 42 per cent of the 79 per cent that had found work during the two-year study period suffered a further spell of unemployment. Some 23 per cent had more than one job.

Introduction

THIS REPORT is based on an analysis of a national survey of unemployed claimants conducted as part of an evaluation of Jobseeker's Allowance. The sample was drawn in July 1995 and respondents were interviewed on three occasions: first between September and October 1995; again between March and June 1996; and finally in July and August 1997. The research was sponsored jointly by the Department for Education and Employment, the Employment Service, the Department of Social Security and the Benefits Agency.

Part A describes the characteristics of the New Deal target group on the basis of information collected in 1995. Part B draws on all three interviews to report the factors associated with long spells of unemployment and the labour market experiences of young people after unemployment.

(A) Characteristics of the New Deal target group

Demographic characteristics

Three out of ten jobseekers were aged 18-24 years; of these 38 per cent - one in ten of all jobseekers - fell within the target group for the New Deal. Those in the target group were predominantly:

- male (66 per cent) indicating that women moved out of unemployment more quickly;
- living at home with their parents (56 per cent) – but this was fewer than for young people newly unemployed (72 per cent);
- white (86 per cent) although a disproportionate number were Pakistani (5 per cent).

Qualifications and work history

Young jobseekers in the New Deal target group had more educational qualifications (79 per cent) than older claimants (68 per

Research brie

cent), but fewer than 18 to 24-year-olds who had been on benefit for less than six months (86 per cent). Some 12 per cent admitted to problems with literacy and 6 per cent with numeracy.

Young people meeting the New Deal criteria tended to have comparatively little experience of work: 43 per cent said they had been 'mainly unemployed'; 28 per cent had never had a job; and only 10 per cent claimed to have 'mainly had steady jobs'.

Where people in the New Deal target group had worked, the characteristics of their last job reflected their age and limited work experience: most (31 per cent) had worked in craft or related occupations; and their wages were lower than for older workers (for example, 28.per cent of the target group had earned less than £100 per week compared with 19 per cent of 25 to 64 year-olds).

Unlike older jobseekers, the majority (79 per cent) qualifying for the New Deal had also been previously employed in one of three industrial sectors: distribution, hotels and restaurants (31 per cent); manufacturing (29 per cent); or construction (19 per cent). They tended to have left their last job because it was only temporary (31 per cent) or as a result of redundancy (22 per cent). Some 12 per cent had resigned and 7 per cent had been dismissed.

Attitudes to work

Young jobseekers were just as keen to work as older ones. However, the longer they remained unemployed the less likely they were to get work. In addition, those young jobseekers who had been unemployed for more than six months were pessimistic about finding work in comparison with those unemployed for less than six months.

The young people interviewed shared many of the same concerns about moving off out-of-work benefit as older jobseekers - although they were less likely to worry about housing costs. More (86 per cent) young people encountered problems moving off out-of-work benefit than did older claimants (66 per cent). The reasons

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for this are not clear, but may have related to young people attaching a higher spending priority to fashion items and to socialising.

Looking for work

Those young people meeting the New Deal criteria sought the same sorts of jobs, although at a lower level. If anything, they were more flexible with respect to wages and working conditions: half would have accepted a wage of under £100 a week.

They used the same main sources as other claimants to find work - local newspapers and vacancies on display at Jobcentres - but were less likely to get jobs through informal contacts. Instead, they relied heavily on the Employment Service. They made as many job applications as older workers (but young people new to benefit submitted more) and were as successful in obtaining interviews.

Studying while claiming was common (24 per cent of the New Deal target group were doing so at any one time); less than 2 per cent worked part-time and about 6 per cent undertook voluntary work.

Young people held the same mixed views as other jobseekers about the effectiveness of the Employment Service. Only a minority recognised the usefulness of the (then) Back to Work Plans. Likewise, 52 per cent of the target group said they did nothing as a result of having a Back to Work advisory interview. Notwithstanding this scepticism, 65 per cent believed that if they did not follow staff instructions then their benefit would be cut.

(B) Labour market characteristics and outcomes

Whereas Part A reports on the characteristics of all young people who were unemployed when the sample was drawn in June 1995, this part of the report concentrates on the experiences of young people who began claiming unemploymentrelated benefits in June 1995. It also explores the factors associated with the length of time that 18 to 24-year-olds spent unemployed.

Moves off benefit

Some 65 per cent of young people had left benefit within six months of first claiming, more than was the case for older claimants, leaving 35 per cent who would have qualified for New Deal. Some 53 per cent of new jobseekers had been employed directly before needing to claim benefit, 12 per cent had been in education and 26 per cent had been otherwise economically inactive. Young people who had been employed before claiming benefit were more likely than the others to have left benefit within six months - 74 per cent had done so compared with 55 per cent who had not been in work. In all, 94 per cent of young jobseekers had ceased unemployment within the two-year study period, of whom

- 56 per cent had moved directly into fulltime paid work;
- 18 per cent had taken up part-time employment;
- 9 per cent had begun or returned to education:
- 8 per cent were on a government programme; and

• 8 per cent had left the labour force. Young people who had left benefit after six months were slightly less likely to have left for employment than those leaving earlier to take up jobs; 16 per cent had joined a government programme.

Young people, like their older peers, were more likely to have moved out of unemployment quickly if they had had recent work experience, qualifications, a driving licence, good health, were female, and were not a member of an ethnic minority.

Those employed immediately before claiming typically had left within two to three months of claiming. Someone returning to unemployment after a spell on a government scheme appeared likely to spend at least another eight months out of work. Although not important in isolation, vocational qualifications seemed to be associated with a more rapid return to work once other factors had been taken into account.

Entering work

Focusing solely on moves off benefit and into employment during the two-year survey period, it was found that women aged 18-24 were 41 per cent more likely to get a job than men (although it was more frequently part-time); a person in good health was 81 per cent more likely than someone not; and a person with a driving licence 77 per cent more likely than someone without. Studying while on benefit appeared to delay the return to work.

Qualifying for New Deal

Similar variables were associated with whether or not a claimant was likely to remain unemployed for long enough to

qualify for New Deal, although recent work experience seemed to be more importan than good qualifications. Qualifications were not good indicators of whether someone would remain on benefit for more than six months once account had been taken of whether a person was employed prior to claiming benefit.

Sustainability of employment

Some 79 per cent of 18 to 24-year-old eventually - sometimes after a period training or in education - found paid wor and ceased claiming sometime during the two-year study period (compared with 72 per cent of older respondents). Some 42 per cent of those that had taken a jo suffered a further spell of unemployment and 23 per cent subsequently secure another job.

Spells of employment were longest when the young person was better educated had a driving licence, a car and a telephor was in good health and perhaps if young person was white. A young person without qualifications might expect to remain in employment for about 14 month someone with basic qualifications 16 months, and someone with a degree to 19 months.

However, because these factors were correlated with one another, most ceased to be important when all were considered simultaneously. The most robust factor was the possession of a driving licence. In addition, young people with a history of unemployment were one-and-a-half times more likely than others to lose their job or otherwise cease employment.

The young people in the sample were no more prone to unstable employment than their older peers. Since this was not true of the caseload as a whole, this must mean that young people who find jobs after long spells of unemployment are especially unlikely to hold them for long.

Young unemployed people: (A) characteristics of the New Deal target group (B) labour market characteristics and outcomes, by Robert Walker, Bruce Stafford, Rachel Youngs and Karl Ashworth. Employment Service report ESR19, July 1999. Available free from Employment Service Research and Development, Level 2, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield S1 4ER.

The New Deal Gateway: a labour market assessment

By Ken Walsh, John Atkinson and John Barry, Institute for Employment Studies

A recent Employment Service report looks at the effects of New Deal for 18 to 24-year-olds in Birningham, and examines the issues behind the coexistence of an apparently strong supply of no fied vacancies there and relatively slow flows into them of young people on New Deal Gateway.

y points

lany New Deal clients in ingham were not attracted to the kind of jobs which they might been able to get, and not jobreally enough to get the kind of job hich they were attracted.

igh client workloads restricted ime which New Deal personal ers could spend on jobsearch, adv ering' a deal and 'selling' clients 'br mployers, despite being in a to position to do so.

the same time, other partnersuppliers of Gateway advice and nce may have lacked both tive and means to do so.

nployers generally showed sore dissatisfaction with the quality volume of New Deal clients and red to them, and were either refe generally motivated by the loyment subsidy (large employerse or were not fully aware of it (small ones).

Introduction

THIS STUDY examines the issues behind the coexistence of an apparently strong supply of notified vacancies in the Birmingham labour market, and relatively slow flows into them of young people on New Deal Gateway there. It asks:

- could New Deal clients on Gateway fill more of the available notified vacancies, particularly unsubsidised ones; and
- what are the barriers to making more successful matches between vacancies and New Deal clients on Gateway?

While it should be noted that the organisation of the New Deal in Birmingham is quite different in some respects from that found elsewhere, the study addresses issues which are likely to be widely observed.

Research methodology

The research was conducted during February and March 1999, and focused on the North Birmingham district, with its seven constituent Jobcentres, including city centre, inner city and suburban locations.

- The research included:
- collection and analysis of local and national New Deal data;
- interviews with Employment Service (ES) staff at district level;
- interviews with New Deal personal advisers (NDPAs);
- interviews with New Deal clients;
- employer interviews;
- discussions with organisations in the Joint Venture Partnership (JVP); and
- interviews with Gateway network contractors/suppliers.

The area

Birmingham is a relatively active labour market, with many occupational groups with low/no skills or qualifications pre-entry requirements that continue to show strong demand. Many such vacancies are in new enterprises and sectors, rather than the traditional, long-established firms, but most are full-time and permanent.

At the same time, the city has a higher

Research brief

than average level of unemployment, with particularly high concentrations among males in the large non-White population in certain inner city wards. Moreover, despite this apparent buoyancy in the labour market, the numbers of New Deal clients moving into unsubsidised jobs in Birmingham has not been as strong as expected.

From the outset, Birmingham adopted an inclusive approach to New Deal delivery, with partnership and a multiplicity of suppliers providing Gateway and option capacity. As a result, the provision of Gateway services in Birmingham is rather complex and may not be typical of provision elsewhere in the country.

Managing job readiness

The study identifies a fundamental mismatch between clients' and ES's perceptions of their job readiness and the level of readiness expected of them in the kind of jobs to which they aspire. The level of job readiness seems to be lower than in planning assumptions because of lower than forecast unemployment, leaving a more difficult client group.

As a result, client attributes made them competitive, mainly for jobs they did not necessarily find attractive. NDPAs had not been as active as they might in sorting out these difficulties. Being keen to retain rapport with clients, they had not generally sought to confront client aversion to less attractive jobs, and in particular had been reluctant to steer clients towards low-quality jobs in which their employment may not be sustainable.

Instead, there had been a tendency for them to try either to compensate for, or to overcome any obvious shortcomings by, for example, issuing New Deal for Young People (NDYP) subsidy vouchers early, or channelling the client to the full-time education and training option as the best way, medium-term, of helping the client become more attractive to employers.

lobsearch in the Gateway

Attention to jobsearch activities for New Deal clients by NDPAs emerged as a rather uneven process, depending on the time

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The New Deal Gateway: a labour market assessment

available and tending to be concentrated into initial meetings with clients. The study observed a problem of insufficient time given by NDPAs to helping NDYP clients to find a job, with responsibility for clients too quickly moved on to Gateway service providers who (a) may have lacked the experience and resources to assist clients in job search, and (b) may have had incentives to push them towards options

The reasons for this lack of time were: (a) the relatively high volume of caseload and a lack of low-maintenance clients, (b) varying quality and experience of NDPAs in dealing with clients, (c) a backlog of very hard-tohelp clients who soak up large amounts of adviser energy.

These difficulties were increased by evident climate ambiguity, where New Deal had started as a client-centred scheme but had not become sufficiently robust as clients decline to move off the Gateway. NDPAs were not sufficiently confident in the speed, simplicity and outcome of the sanctioning process. In contrast, some clients seemed very familiar with the system and using it to advantage.

Marshalling employers and iob opportunities

The study found that there were many vacancies in the local labour market that were potentially suitable for NDYP clients. A high proportion were offering full-time and permanent work, with many not specifying any significant levels of work experience or qualifications. The terms and conditions attached to some of these jobs were less attractive to the clients, however, with modest rates of pay and often unsocial hours.

Employers did not appear to have been positively influenced in their attitude towards these clients by New Deal. Employers showed some dissatisfaction with the quality of New Deal clients that had been referred to them for interview, in terms of their experience, commitment, and likely work disciplines, etc.. In some cases, vacancies had been notified some time ago, yet there had been little or no follow up from the Jobcentre. This was serving to alter the view some employers had of New Deal and may

affect their future involvement in the programme.

For the larger firms involved, the employment subsidy was not considered an incentive to look more favourably at NDYP clients; many were doing it because of national agreements on New Deal involve ment or for more locally-derived altruism There were certainly some smaller firm where the subsidy was an important con sideration in getting involved, although awareness levels of New Deal general among some of the smaller firms contacted was rather low

The New Deal Gateway: a labour market assessment. Employment Service report ESR24, August 1999. Available free from Employment Service Research and Development, Level 2, Rockingham House 123 West Street, Sheffield S1 4ER.

Local ES responses to IES findings

The evaluation report above has informed local ES developments in a number of ways. In terms of managing job readiness, the ES in Birmingham, in conjunction with the JVP and the New Deal Employers Coalition, has developed an improved job readiness assessment tool for advisers. Drawing on the differing perceptions of job readiness highlighted in the evaluation, it is intended that the tool should help to achieve a common understanding of what constitutes 'iob-ready'.

In response to evaluation findings concerning the unevenness of job search activities for New Deal clients, the JVP has

streamlined the number of Gateway suppliers and greater emphasis has been placed on active job search and access to local labour market opportunities.

Looking outwards to local employers and job opportunities, workshops and training sessions have been introduced for ES personal advisers, to increase their level of local labour market awareness. The JVP and Employer Coalition have developed a marketing pack for small and medium enterprises which is being piloted with two business groups, while larger companies are being offered named ES contacts to facilitate an improved level of service for employers.

The training and development of flexible workers

By Andrew Rix, Kyle Davies, Richard Gaunt, Amanda Hare and Sarah Cobbold, CRG Research

A research study commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment looks at training for flexible workers and examines the impact of the growth in flexible working on the wey in which employers' and employees' training and development needs are met.

THERE IS an extensive literature on

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abour Force Survey data suggest 29 per cent of 'traditional' (i.e. fullpermanent) workers had received elated training in the last 13 weeks, pared with 21 per cent of part-time, per cent of self-employed, 24 per of casual, and 19 per cent of agency ers. However, 38 per cent of homeers and 34 per cent of those on contracts had received training. fix

raining practices varied across the study sectors - business services ally recruit from further or higher typ ation and 75 per cent of employees heir current employer had been onsible for giving them the skills to heir job. In contrast, oil and gas overs provide far less training, have on obtaining skilled labour from ing areas of heavy industry and high wages in an international et - only 28 per cent of employees heir employer had given them their

6 Over 80 per cent of employees in retail and hotel and catering sectors that their training opportunities the same as for traditional workbut 50 per cent in business services and 78 per cent in oil and gas thought the reverse.

Training provided for flexible workers is more likely than for traditional workers to be task-specific rather than general or industry-specific (although this partly reflects the lower-skill jobs where many flexible workers are concentrated).

In higher occupational groups, there is a greater expectation among employers that flexible workers (compared with traditional workers) should arrive readyskilled. At managerial levels, those who are, or are prepared to become, fulltime permanent staff seem to get preference for long-term development.

 Training delivery systems often discriminate against flexible workers often their flexible arrangements mean that they are not available for training at particular fixed times. However, employer innovation, coupled with developments in training technology and work processes, is overcoming this difficulty.

flexible labour markets and working arrangements. A number of studies have highlighted the issue of whether a 'new deal' operates between employer and employee whereby, in exchange for the benefits of flexibility, employers confer enhanced employability on flexible workers (who forego job security). Alternatively, a new form of market failure may develop whereby employers provide less (and less transferable) training to employees whom they do not expect to retain for long periods. The Department for Education and Employment commissioned CRG Research to review existing literature and data on training for flexible workers and to examine practices in four case study sectors.

The proportion of workers in the UK economy who have a 'traditional' full-time permanent job has declined as more 'flexible' forms of work such as part-time, temporary, contract and agency working have increased. This study aimed to examine the impact of the growth in flexible working on the way in which employers' and employees' training and development needs are met.

Historically, the highest levels of training and development have been associated with high-skill, full-time jobs and low levels with low-skill, part-time or casual work with poor continuous employment prospects. If this pattern was applied to the growing numbers of flexible workers, the longer-term consequences for competitiveness could be a concern.

Methodology

- The study is based on:
- an extensive review of current literature, Labour Force Survey (LFS) and other data:
- a national perspective based on interviews with representatives of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), the Trades Union Congress (TUC) and the Institute of Personnel Development;

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- a sectoral perspective based on interviews with employers' associations, trade associations, trade unions, national training organisations and recruitment agencies;
- interviews with managers in 21 companies spread across four case study sectors which make significant use of flexible working arrangements - oil and gas, business services, retail, and hotel and catering; and
- interviews with 166 employees of the above companies (70 per cent of which were working flexibly).

Desk research

The literature defined different types of labour market flexibility: numeric, functional, skills, wages, and geographical. Concerns have been expressed by the CBI and TUC that, although there are short-term competitive advantages of a flexible workforce, there is a long-term prospect of a significant and growing proportion of the workforce not having the necessary skills for competitiveness unless training is managed properly.

As the labour force has grown overall, the proportion of flexible workers has grown more rapidly (although over 60 per cent of the workforce are still in traditional employment). In theory, the amount of training provided by employers (and its generalisability) will decrease as employment becomes less permanent because employers will be less able to recoup their investment. A counterproposition is that employers will provide more generalisable training in exchange for the benefits of flexible working - a 'new deal' with employees who forego job security.

Published statistics on training are problematic, in that they count quantity rather than outcomes, tend to focus on formal training and cannot distinguish between task-specific, firm-specific or more generalisable forms of training. However, the available evidence suggests:

• there is a bias in training participation towards traditional workers;

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- there is a trend towards increased training for part-time workers (including in partly-skilled and unskilled occupations);
- agency and contract workers receive less training; and
- people in professional, intermediate and skilled, non-manual occupations get more training than those in lower occupational groups (where much flexible working is concentrated).

The implications are that a relatively small number of specialists and professionals are enhancing their skills and employability but many who are currently in part-time and temporary employment are not.

Case study sectors

Business services

Business services is the fastest growing employment sector in the economy, with part-time and agency working forming a high proportion of this growth. Service delivery has moved to flexible provision – e.g. 24-hour-a-day teleservices which cater for peaks and troughs in demand. The sector has been influenced by increased competition based on quality as well as cost, a tighter regulatory framework to protect customers, and advances in information technology. The sector has higher than average rates of training overall but part-time staff are much less likely than full-time to receive training.

Retailing

Retailing has relatively slow growth in employment, a predominantly female workforce, seasonal demands and daily peaks and troughs. Part-time and variable hours working predominate and there is growing diversification (e.g. supermarkets offering financial services). LFS data suggest low levels of training, with temporary staff faring worse than in other sectors (although casual workers seem to receive more training than other employees).

Oil and gas Oil and gas is a project-based sector with

frequent increases and decreases in staffing. Full-time permanent employees of operators account for only about 30 per cent of the workforce; the rest are employed by subcontractors and most work flexibly. Most jobs have a high technical component and the market for skilled labour is international. There is a strong regulatory framework. Frequent induction to new workplaces and safety requirements probably account for relatively high levels of training reported.

Hotels and catering

The hotel and catering sector has the highest proportion of flexible workers of any – about half the industry is part-time and it has the highest proportion of temporary workers and many seasonal workers. The market is quality-led, but there is also a strong regulatory framework. Part-time and temporary workers are less likely to receive training than those in most other industries.

Fieldwork with employers and employees

The employers interviewed were predominantly large ones, and it is likely that their training and development practices will be better than in small and medium enterprises. However, there were differences between traditional and flexible workers:

- full-time employees reported that they possessed the skills needed to do their current job more frequently than part-time staff (although temporary, contract and seasonal workers suggested this even more frequently, suggesting that prior experience and skills were a prerequisite for them to get jobs);
- flexible workers were more likely than traditional workers to report having acquired their skills with the current employer;
- training for traditional workers was overwhelmingly paid for by the employers, as it was for permanent part-timers but not

for temporary, contract and seasonal workers – i.e. employers were least likely to invest in those where future employment prospects were short-term; and

 permanent, full-time employees receive more general training relevant across industry than do flexible workers who are more likely to receive task-specific training.

Generally, employers have policies f training and developing flexible workers which at least suit their own needs. At lower occupational levels, employers are no looking for different characteristics when recruiting flexible or traditional workers, and the two are not treated differently in terms training and development (although training delivery systems can discriminate against flexible workers - their very flexible arrange ments put restrictions on when and when they can train). This is less the case for higher occupational groups, where there an expectation of employees being more ready-skilled. At the highest skill level individuals are usually able to meet moof their own development needs through training and managing their portfolio experience.

Many of the trends in flexible working, and hence employers' responses in terms of training, are still developing, and it is diffecult to make generalisations. Flexible workers are not necessarily a 'special case' always receiving less training than other workers, but there are some areas of potential difficulty to be address by comprehensive approaches to lifelong learning.

The training and development of flexible workers. ISBN 0 84185 057 8, August 1999. Copies of the full report (RR118) – priced £4.95 – are available by writing to DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ. Cheques should be mode payable to 'DfEE Priced Publications'. Further information about this research can be obtained from John Doherty, Room N608, Department for Education and Employment, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mail john doherty@dfee.gov.uk.

The Temporary Employment Survey

By Nigel Tremlett and Debbie Collins, IPSOS-RSL Social Research Ltd

A survey for the Department for Education and Employment looks at temporary workers, their characteristics and their views on their situation.

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The majority of those in temporary work were female – just under 70 per ce. L Just over half the respondents were 25 49 years old, around 15 per cent were aged between 16-24 years and just under a third were over 50 years old.

emporary workers tended to work in rofessional clerical or secretarial or assiciate professional and technical occupations.

The most common industries mologing temporary workers were under administration, education and each; banking, finance and distribution; molotels and restaurants.

• Of those who worked with permane: staff doing a similar job (around 50 per cent of all respondents), threequarters felt they were treated the same as their permanent counterparts.

Around 70 per cent of respondents that there were benefits to tempoary work. Among those who said there we benefits, two-fifths said that flexibily was the main benefit.

Around 80 per cent of respondents said that there were drawbacks to temporary work. Among those who said there were drawbacks, two-fifths said that job insecurity was the main drawback.

• Two out of three respondents said the main reasons for taking temporary employment were 'wanted to do the job', 'job satisfaction' or 'needed the money'. Only one in ten respondents said that not being able to find a permanent job was the main reason for taking temporary employment.

THE MAIN aims of the Temporary Employment Survey (TES) were to:

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- summarise what is known about the current state and recent history of temporary work in Great Britain; and
- conduct a survey of temporary workers to establish why they took temporary work and its costs and benefits to those employees.

Throughout the research, temporary workers were defined as people aged 16 years and over who were working, or had worked in the 12 months prior to their interviews, in a paid job that was in some way not permanent. A job was not permanent if it was either seasonal, casual or as and when required, under a contract for a fixed period of time or for a fixed task, agency temping, home working or under a zero hours contract.

The research also provides useful insights into an area that till now had hardly been addressed – namely, the views of temporary workers to both temporary and permanent employment. Where appropriate the report includes comparisons between the TES findings and the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Background and literature review

The literature on temporary employment can be grouped under four main headings:

- research which focuses on trends and the use of temporary workers by employers;
- reasons for the emergence and growth of temporary workers in the labour market;
- an examination of the legal and definitional issues surrounding temporary employment; and
- empirical research which focused on the characteristics of those in temporary work.

Those under the first two headings used information from the LFS; most research to date, though, has focused on the use of temporary workers by employers rather than examining the views of temporary workers

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The survey

The main component of the study was a telephone survey of temporary workers. Four group discussions took place before the survey – these explored the reasons why people take temporary work and their attitudes towards it. The findings were incorporated into the design of the questionnaire and they were also used to add qualitative explanations to the survey findings.

The telephone survey involved a screening exercise and interviews. The screening exercise identified people either currently working in a temporary job or who had worked in a temporary job at some point in the past 12 months. It covered both employees and the self-employed but excluded those in full-time education. A total of 5,613 people took part in the screening exercise, which identified 607 temporary workers who were then interviewed about their current or most recent main temporary job.

Findings of the TES

Characteristics of temporary workers

Among both men and women, the most popular type of temporary work was a fixed-term contract – just over 50 per cent of men and 40 per cent of women were employed in this way. Women were more likely to work on a casual or seasonal basis – four in ten women compared with three in ten men. One in three 16 to 24-year-olds were agency workers, where the percentage of around 30 per cent was at least double the proportion in older age groups. For the 25 to 49-year-olds and those over 50, the percentages employed as agency temps were around 15 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

There were differences in occupation by sex – men were more likely than women to work in craft jobs (one in five men compared with one in 20 women), or as plant or machine operatives (one in ten men compared with one in 20 women). In contrast, women were more likely to work in clerical There were also marked sex differences across industrial sectors. Just under half of the women respondents worked in public administration, education and health sector, compared with just under a fifth of men. Men were much more likely than women to work in construction (one in five men compared with one in 100 women) and manufacturing (one in five men compared with one in ten women).

Nature of temporary work

The type of temporary work was found to be correlated with the level of educational attainment. Those without qualifications were more likely to work in seasonal or casual jobs than those with qualifications – just under half compared with just over a quarter of those with university or equivalent qualifications. Those with a university qualification were more likely to be employed on a fixedterm contract (just under 60 per cent) than those with no qualifications (just under 40 per cent).

Those working on a fixed-term contract tended to be in the professional, managerial and associate and technical professions (just under 60 per cent). Those working as agency temps were found predominantly in clerical and secretarial occupations (just under 50 per cent).

Agency temps were in a temporary job for the shortest period of time – half of agency temps had only been in their present or most recent job for less than three months, compared with a fifth of those on fixed-term contracts and a third of those working on a casual or seasonal basis. It was those working on a casual or seasonal basis who had been employed for the longest period – just under 40 per cent for those employed as casual or seasonal staff had been employed for two years or more, compared with just over 30 per cent for those on fixed-term contracts and just under 10 per cent of agency workers.

Comparing findings in the TES with the LFS

In comparison with the LFS, the TES may have slightly under-represented those aged between 16 and 24 years (a fifth and a tenth of respondents respectively) and over-represented those aged 50 years or more (a fifth and a third respectively). Regrossing the TES was considered but rejected, as the difference between the two surveys' age profiles may relate to proxy responses collected by the LFS which tend to be particularly high among the younger age groups.

Focusing on the industry classification and type of occupation of temporary workers, the LFS provided very similar findings to those in the TES. Like the LFS, the TES found that around 20 per cent of temporary workers were employed in professional occupations, around 20 per cent in clerical or secretarial occupations and around 15 per cent in personal or protective services. A further 20 per cent were employed in associate professional and technical or plant and machine operative occupations.

Like the LFS, the TES shows that the type of temporary work also varies significantly by industrial sector and occupation. LFS findings show that around 40 per cent of temporary workers are employed in the public administration, education and health sectors and around 15 per cent in the banking, finance and insurance sector (compared with TES findings of around 35 per cent and around 15 per cent respectively).

Views towards temporary and permanent employment

When all respondents were asked if temporary work had any benefits, there were variations by sex – around 70 per cent of men and women said there were benefits to temporary work. However, men were more likely than women to report benefits relating to pay and financial matters, while women were more likely to mention the benefit of working when they wanted or the convenience of suitable hours.

When all respondents were asked if temporary work had any drawbacks, there was a slight variation by sex – just under 90 per cent of men compared with just over 70 per cent of women said there were drawbacks to temporary work. Among those who felt that there were no drawbacks to temporary work (around 20 per cent of all respondents), two in three worked on a seasonal or casual basis, and three-quarters of the total were women.

There was a clear correlation between age groups on the main reason for taking temporary employment – over two-fifths of those under 25 said they needed the money, compared with a quarter of those aged 25 or over. Also, around 15 per cent of those aged 16-24 said they took the temporary job because they wanted to do the job, compared with a quarter of 25 to 49-yearolds and just over a third of those aged 50 or over.

There was also a clear correlation between age and the likelihood of accepting their temporary job on a permanent basis – it declined with age. Among those aged under 25, 25-49 and 50 or over, the proportion saying that they would accept their temporary job on a permanent basis were two-thirds, a half and two-fifther respectively.

Those on fixed-term contracts were more likely than agency workers or casuaor seasonal workers to say that they would accept their temporary job on a permanenbasis – just over 70 per cent compared with just over 50 per cent and just under 50 per cent for agency workers and casual or seasonal workers respectively.

Among those not looking for permanent work, 75 per cent of respondents said they would prefer permanent work sometime in their working life. When asked what wa the main reason for preferring permanent work, two-thirds of those who would profer permanent work said that greater security was the main reason. Other main reason. sons given for preferring permanent work were: improved pay, better conditions and job satisfaction (all mentioned by one in ten respondents). For the remaining quarter who said that they would prefer not to have a permanent job, the main reasons given were: not wanting to be committed to a permanent job and losing the freedom to pick and choose work (around two-fifths of respondents).

Temporary Employment Survey. ISBN 0 85552 950 0, April 1999. Copies of the full report (RR100) – priced £4.95 – are available by writing to DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ. Cheques should be made payable to "DfEE Priced Publications".

The labour market relevance of TEC/CCTE activities

By John Embleton, John Barry, Alan Gordon, David Parsons and Valerie Rowe, The HOST Consultancy

In July 1998, DfEE commissioned the HOST Consultancy to examine aspects of the labour market relevance of TEC and CCTE activities. The project followed naturally an earlier study of the effectiveness of TEC economic assessments which led to the guide From Economic Assessment to Effective Action.

FROM THEIR inception, a key task for

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Training and Enterprise Councils Cs) have come a long way in terms broadening annual labour market essments into tools for wider local momic analysis and their expertise grown. However, the broadening the assessments has often weakred that content which could conrute to needs-based analysis of local kerequirements.

The audit of economic assessts revealed a wide diversity in roach, focus and content. The engest area was generally coverage the TECs' economic/industrial conln contrast, the weakest intellite related to social deprivation and government context.

• Staff and partner confidence in the utby of quantitative indicators of skel needs is reducing but, so far, few TECs have sought either to increase confidence in the material or use alconative sources.

Most (though not all) TECs feel that there are constraints on labour market relevance in the operating environment, including the terms of their contracts with government. At the time of writing, the authors felt that there was a lack of incentive in the system – and some disincentive – to closely relate activities to labour market needs.

• The extent of integration between research and planning within TECs is highly variable. The relationship tends to be strongest at the level of strate-gic (rather than operational) planning but in most cases there was weak internal communication about research and an undervaluing of trends evidence among operational managers. High rates of staff turnover among those responsible for collating and interpreting economic intelligence often contribute to weak research-operational links.

Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) was seen as making vocational education and training provision more responsive to local labour market needs, as a key contribution to the development of a competitive local economy. Some concern has developed subsequently that provision by TEC/Chambers of Commerce Training and Enterprise (CCTE) – hereafter refered to simply as 'TEC' – is only loosely related to labour market needs, and DfEE has periodically examined the issue.

DfEE commissioned the HOST Consultancy in July 1998 to examine whether/how economic intelligence feeds into TEC planning and decision-making and consider how it influences the subsequent delivery of products and services. The work was carried out in two main phases. The first involved a desk analysis of the latest economic assessment, and the current Corporate and Business Plans, for 24 TECs. The documents were scored against a set of criteria contained in an Audit Framework which provided a means of assessing variations in content, format and styles, and relative strengths and weaknesses in the documents considered. The second stage of the work involved case studies with 10 of the 24 TECs, selected to provide as representative a mix as possible of the TEC network. In-depth interviews were conducted with relevant TEC staff, key partners, providers and Government Offices (GOs).

The diversity of TEC economic intelligence

The 24 economic assessments used in the audit were the most recent for the TECs concerned. 58 per cent had been produced within the past year, 22 per cent in the year prior to that, 15 per cent were three years old and 5 per cent four years old or more (although interim documents had been produced in some cases). Around half the TECs produced economic assessments to an annual cycle, a fifth to a two-year cycle, a quarter to a three-year cycle and the remainder were under review. Research brief

The Audit Framework involved reviewing and scoring against 96 indicators under the following broad headings:

Process and sourcing

This related to the degree of clarity about the rationale for the assessment and the sources used. The scoring range was large – 25 to 96 per cent, but this was generally a high scoring category with only one assessment scoring under 50 per cent. A minority of assessments gave no detail of rationale, focus, goals or audience and did not explain the relevance of the primary and secondary data sources used.

Context setting

This referred to the extent and quality of coverage of the economic and industrial context within which the TEC operates. Again, the standard was generally high, with one TEC scoring 100 per cent and only one scoring below 50 per cent, the median score being 78 per cent. In the main, good use was made of available comparative regional and sub-regional data and most TECs underpinned the data with analysis and comment.

Workforce

This related to coverage of labour supply and demand, qualifications, training, skills and skills mismatch. Standards in this category were much more variable, ranging from 32 to 88 per cent, with a median of 56 per cent. The best documents presented sound analysis of data with numerous charts and discussion points whereas the worst had done little more than reproduce the statistics with little discussion of their meaning and local implications.

Business and enterprise development

This referred to information on small and medium enterprises; infrastructure; inward investment; exporting; research and development; and industrial and occupational trends. Standards were again highly variable – from 26 to 95 per cent, with a median score of 54 per cent. Few TECs made any reference to transport infrastructure or land/premises for inward investment. Exporting was reasonThe labour market relevance of TEC/CCTE activities

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ably well covered by most TECs but there was little on environmental issues, research and development or management skills.

Political and social context

This referred to social issues and problems in the TEC area, particularly disaffection and social exclusion. This was generally the weakest section in the assessments, with scores ranging from 4 to 75 per cent, with a median of 29 per cent. However, the "disaffection" agenda was fairly new for TECs when most of the assessments were being conducted. Few assessments contained any informed comment on local government restructuring.

The Audit Framework was also used to make a document-based assessment of the integration of the economic assessment into TEC planning. Scores ranged from 22 to 89 per cent, with a median of 49 per cent. Only four TECs scored 75 per cent or over and had fully and visibly integrated their planning documents and processes with their published economic assessments.

Identification of local needs

The 10 case study TECs varied in the extent to which they saw economic intelligence as underpinning needs identification, from viewing it as essentially "broad brush" to seeing it as the main platform of their planning. For all, the focus of economic assessments has changed from obligatory labour market assessments to more broadly-based documents which incorporate material from the TECs' own qualitative studies – and this shift has put pressure on some of the labour market material.

The extent of innovation in needs analysis in the TECs depends partly on the resourcing and expertise of the research function, which varied greatly in terms of staffing (from a part-time activity for one person to a team of five) and budget (with annual budgets for externally commissioned work from under £50,000 to over £300,000). Turnover of TEC research staff is often high with negative implications for continuity (both internally and working with local partners), depth of experience, morale and internal credibility.

The TECs were divided on the value of skill shortage predictions. Half supported forecasting models and use of evidence from large employer surveys as objective, replicable and easy to understand. However, half thought that the skills projections were often misleading, took little account of the reasons for shortfalls at organisation level and relied too much on quantifying broad occupational gaps. These TECs tend to be

supplementing traditional analyses with more qualitative approaches. Evaluation, if properly understood and

integrated into the planning process, can become a powerful element of needs identification but the case studies revealed very few examples of review and feedback or systematic, rigorous studies. Many TECs had no way of establishing the efficiency or impact of their interventions.

Translation of needs into action

Discussions revealed that translation of needs identification into planning was not straightforward. In at least five of the TECs, HOST felt that market intelligence was considered too late to have a meaningful impact. In two, the "integration" took place after the plans were drafted and in two others, managers relied on their "professional judgements" admitting to rarely making any information-based changes.

Planners often doubted the validity of survey-based intelligence and there is a lack of appropriate interaction between planners and research staff. In four TECs, planning staff found the information from the economic assessment either too broad in content, too technical to comprehend or insufficiently current on key issues.

The process by which needs assessment can be translated into action was obscure in the case studies. In terms of the main training programmes, half the TECs gave their providers copies of the current economic assessment and one TEC produced specific reports for providers. However, some providers felt that their numerically-based contracts with TECs gave them little scope to use any detailed evidence. In turn, most TECs saw lack of flexibility in their current contract with government as a barrier to responsiveness. In contrast, for discretionary funding, many activities were focused and prioritised by direct reference to local needs and research evidence.

External influences on responsiveness

Most TECs expanded on their view that their contractual relationship with Government hindered the extent to which they could translate needs into plans and actions. Many felt that national programmes were too tightly prescribed and GOs too concerned with enforcing numerical/ budgetary targets. Some TECs arguably gave undue priority to their position in the inter-TEC performance tables which directed attention away from local needs if they were

costly or threatened outputs against the performance indicators. The funding regime was also felt to discriminate against highcost training provision.

GOs argued that contractual constraints on responsiveness could be exaggerated. Two of the case study TECs agreed, feeling that flexibility was possible if the TEC did not distort their activities to achieve a high position in the inter-TEC tables and did not aim to derive such large surpluses from the main training programmes as to unduly restrict provision. (However, even these TECs said that funding more expensive training was a problem.)

Other current/future external influences were felt to be the introduction of Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) with a regional perspective on skills; the Government's increased focus on social exclusion (thought to be timely buresource-intensive); and the establishment of the Training Standards Inspectorate (TSI (which focused on relevance to needs).

Development issues

The authors feel that TECs and key partners face key areas for development, including a need to:

- sustain (and enhance) research capac y and link it more to planning functions within TECs;
- develop better intelligence-based colleporative mechanisms with other loc // regional partners;
- review government's planning and contracting roles and related resource and expertise needs;
- disseminate economic assessment and needs analysis better to TEC and external audiences;
- develop evaluation strategies at GO and TEC levels to cover both dissemination and impact of activities which flow from assessment and analysis;
- position the future roles of organisations such as RDAs and the TSI to support the expectation that TECs should continue to work towards greater labour market relevance.

Copies of the full report (Ref RR129), £4.95, are available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ. Cheques should be made payable to "DfEE Priced Publications". For further information, please contact: John Doherty, N608, DfEE, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mail john.doherty@dfee.gov.uk.

Low-paid work in Britain: baseline surveys from the Earnings Top-Up pilot evaluation

By Alan Marsh, Claire Callender, Louise Finlayson, Reuben Ford and Michael White, Policy Studies Institute, and Anne Green, Institute for Employment Research

A new report, commissioned as part of the evaluation of a new in-work benefit pilot scheme, looks at the circumstances and expectations of some of Britain's low-paid workers.

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As people with children were sceened out of interviews, young people (under 25) and older people (4 plus) were the main age groups reresented in the surveys. These ag groups are likely to form the mon potential customer groups for Ea nings Top-Up (ETU).

ducational levels were low an ong low-paid workers and unemobject people. Among medium-term imployed people, persistent illwas common, reported by a hird of unemployed men and du-fifths of unemployed men and the fifths of unemployed women. Imployed people had a weak competitive position in the jobs taket, having on average spent only third of the previous five years a mployment and the same protion unemployed.

Between half and two-thirds of repondents were potentially eligible for ETU under Scheme A or Scheme B respectively. The majority of unemployed people looked for, or took, wages that would not push them beyond eligibility for ETU; and the majority of low-paid workers had household incomes that would qualify them for the new benefit.

• A small group of unemployed people said that they would work for wages that would have made them worse off in work than on benefits. However a large majority would have been better off in work at their preferred wages even without ETU (over four-fifths).

• The employers' survey suggested scope for ETU to influence recruitment and wage-setting.

• A high level of awareness of social security benefits was found among employers. However, only about a third had any experience of dealing with in-work benefits, or advising employees about them.

IN OCTOBER 1996, the Department of Social Security (DSS) launched a pilot of Earnings Top-Up (ETU), a new in-work benefit for people (singles and couples) without dependent children. Two different rates of benefit have been piloted: lower-rate Scheme A and higher-rate Scheme B.

As part of the evaluation of the pilot, a series of surveys were commissioned from the Policy Studies Institute (PSI), and local labour market studies from the Institute for Employment Research (IER). This report is a baseline study that provides data for comparison with subsequent research over the three years of the ETU pilot. It presents the results of the first surveys of low-paid workers, medium-term unemployed people and employers conducted in 1996; and compares the labour markets of the evaluation areas before the introduction of ETU.

ETU was introduced by the DSS as a three-year pilot in October 1996. ETU is available to people (couples and singles) without dependent children working 16 or more hours per week. The aim of ETU was to improve incentives for people to take up work or stay in work of 16 hours or more. Two different rates of benefit have been piloted - lower-rate Scheme A and higher-rate Scheme B. Each scheme was introduced in four areas, reflecting four types of labour market: major urban areas, large towns, rural and seaside areas. Four other matching areas were selected as control groups. Research has been carried out in all 12 areas, which represent about one tenth of the British labour market. In particular, the effects of ETU upon lowpaid workers, the unemployed, employers, and the labour market are of interest.

The research reported here is a baseline study that provides data for comparison with subsequent research over three years of the pilot. It presents the results of the first surveys of low-paid workers, unemployed people and employers undertaken by PSI in 1996. Comparisons of the labour markets in the evaluation areas prepared by the IER are also reported.

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The workers-in-work survey

The sample

The sample was selected using National Insurance records from the tax year 1994-95 to identify low-earning employed and self-employed workers. Some 2,400 interviews were achieved in summer 1996, representing a response rate of 79 per cent. Three out of ten of the 'employed' sample, in work in 1994-95, were no longer in work when interviewed in 1996.

Sex

The majority of the low-paid workers were women (56 per cent). Women had persisted longer in their low-earning jobs since 1995: 27 per cent of the men but only 11 per cent of the women in the sample were unemployed at interview in 1996. Among the single-earner couples, women outnumbered men as the breadwinners by two to one. Women were more likely to have partners: nearly half were married or in couples, compared with four in ten men.

Age

The sample comprised working-age people, excluding families with dependent children. This resulted in a bimodal age distribution, with very few aged between 35 and 44 years, while 44 per cent of the workers-in-work were aged 45 plus.

Education

Educational levels were low. More than half the workers-in-work had no educational qualifications and just 10 per cent had qualifications at A-level or above. Women had less education than men: 57 per cent had no qualifications, compared with 48 per cent of men. Overall, younger respondents were more likely to hold qualifications, with striking differences between younger and older women.

Among the older workers, few had any qualifications at all. But even among the young, educational levels were still low by comparison with higher earners: half the under-25s had no more than a few GCSE or

Low-paid work in Britain

CSE equivalents and fewer than one in seven had an A-level or better. There was, however, a group of single, well-educated under-25s for whom current low earnings may have been a temporary phenomenon.

Housing

A narrow majority of low-paid workers had no housing costs, or paid only nominal amounts. As many as three-quarters of the under-25s lived this way, paying small contributions, and most of the rest lived rentfree. Couples were most likely to be owneroccupiers.

Occupational group

Though low-paid, not all the workers had the kind of jobs that are usually thought of as low paid. Six out of ten had jobs that lay at the bottom of the income distribution, dividing evenly into four groups: personal services, sales, plant operatives and 'other unskilled' jobs. Women were concentrated in service and sales sectors, the men in operative and other unskilled jobs. The remaining four out of ten, however, divided evenly into three categories: craft workers, clerical jobs and even 12 per cent who were 'professional and managerial' workers - though many of the latter were likely to be self-employed and said to be earning little or nothing.

lob satisfaction

Broadly, low-paid workers seemed reconciled to the sort of work they did even without the possible advantage of ETU. Most liked their jobs and only a quarter said they were actively looking out for a new one. These jobseekers, however, said they would continue in the same line of work and sought wages only a little higher than their present wage - typically they sought less than £120 a week.

Earnings

Earnings were low by sample design, averaging £100 a week for a 34-hour week. They were rarely supplemented by any other income: an average of £3.00 an hour. Even taking out the relatively few part-time workers, average earnings rose only little. The bestpaid group were women supporting husbands and even they managed only £3.40 an hour.

The survey of unemployed people

The sample

The sample of (claimant) unemployed individuals was drawn from the Departmental Central Index at the DSS. This is a computer database of all DSS customers containing

details of recent benefit status. The sample was defined as medium-term unemployed, with 26-65 weeks of unemployment at the point of sampling. In all, 1,991 interviews were achieved, representing a response rate of 81 per cent among eligible sample members. By the time of the interview, four months after sampling, just 64 per cent of the 'unemployed' sample remained unemployed and seeking work.

Sex

The unemployed and workers-in-work samples differed substantially in their composition by sex. Fewer than one in three of the unemployed sample were women, compared with nearly three in five of the workers-in-work sample.

Age

As expected, only 30 per cent of the sample were aged 25-44. However, the sample was not markedly skewed towards younger people: just under one third of the unemployed sample were under 25. The shift was towards older age bands: 37 per cent of the sample was aged 45 or over. This age distribution may partly account for higher rates of ill-health.

Human capital

Even compared with the lowest-paid workers, the unemployed had a poor accumulation of 'human capital'.1 They were more likely to lack any qualifications (56 per cent) and, among the under-25s, to recall having persistently truanted from school (46 per cent). They had typically spent only one third of the past five years in employment and the same proportion unemployed, indicating a very weak competitive position in the jobs market. Both ETU samples suggested a high level of educational disadvantage among low-paid workers and the unemployed.

Health

Health or ill health can also be considered an aspect of human capital, since it may limit paid work in various ways or be a source of discrimination. Persistent illness was common. A third of unemployed men and four out of ten unemployed women reported persistent illness either currently or in the recent past. This compared with a quarter and a fifth respectively among employed men and women.

Households

The great majority of unemployed men were single. Three out of ten of them had partners, compared with four out of ten employed men. Among women, even fewer of the unemployed (22 per cent) but more of the employed (48 per cent) had partners More importantly, the majority of these partners were themselves unemployed. Whereas 61 per cent of the unemployed sample had no other employed person in their household, the proportion was only 42 per cent for the employed sample.

Housing

More than two-thirds of single unem ployed people lived with their parents. So many lived at home, especially the men and so many of the rest were older, that the housing tenure profile of low-income people without children is very different from those with children. Four out of ten the unemployed and a quarter of the work ers-in-work were tenants of social housing far fewer than low-income families with children

lobsearch activities and networks

There was a relatively low level jobsearch activity among the unemploye sample. Some 26 per cent had not recent been actively seeking paid employme (including 7 per cent who were 'unenployed' but not claiming). In all, 18 per cent were in a job or waiting to take up job by the time of interview, an average four months after sampling. Some 57 pe cent were still claiming benefit and active seeking a job. The inactive proportion was 22 per cent in the case of men but 36 per cent for women. Even after excluding those on disability benefits, there were quite high proportions not seeking work (13 per cen of men and 23 per cent of women).

Of the economically active, there were quite high proportions making only a few job applications or none at all. There were strong indications that the social networks of the unemployed sample contained fewer employed people. If, as might reasonably be assumed, employed friends are more useful for providing information about job vacancies, then the unemployed sample was evidently at a disadvantage since so many of the people they knew were themselves out of work.

Economic activity or inactivity

The extent of economic activity was low compared with other studies of unemployed people. Economic activity was depressed by high rates of ill-health among the unemployed sample. Women were also less active jobseekers, especially those with access to some non-waged income other than partner's earnings. Men's activity was

ncreased by a recent history of temporary work and raised further among those reporting frequent contact with friends.

Entry into employment

minority of the unemployed sample (14 per cent) had found paid employment by the of their interview (2 per cent more were self-employed). Among those free from sickness, the strongest influence on early workenty was recent employment experience, suggesting that employers rely on work histories rather than human capital in judging suit bility for employment. Overall, human capital factors were weak. Only having an Alevel positively influenced job entry chances. Other qualifications, both academic and vocational, were not associated with higher job entry rates. This may have been the result of people who were good at capitalising on their skills no longer being unemployed and claiming benefit.

men who were economically active to obtain work more easily than men, ally if they had a non-working partner. espec This is the opposite effect to that usually found in nationally-based surveys where partners of unemployed people usually have participation rates than partners of employed people.

obsearch intensity

derate job application rates (one to five a week) were associated with younger unemed people and those who had less access n-wage income or lower wage expectations. Higher rates of job applications (more than five a week) were, in turn, influenced by better education, experience of training schemes and more continuous employment, and by age.

Wage expectations

Vages sought in new employment averaged £122 a week overall, higher in fact than the average take-home pay earned by the parallel sample of low-paid workers. Higher wage expectations were associated with better education, people with driving licences, and people in the middle years who of course are relatively few among a sample of people without children. Debt was also important: an overhang of debt forced people to look for higher wages in work than they may be able to find.

Wages and final incomes in work

Even without ETU, most unemployed people (87 per cent) would have been better off in work (all other entitlements considered) at their preferred wages. They would be an average of £44 a week better off. Some 13 per cent would have made a loss from work. The unemployed were prepared to work fulltime hours, on average, for the equivalent of less than half average hourly earnings for their area. They sought a final income gain of around £40 per week if they did not have partners, and about £60 if they did.

The likely impact of ETU

The addition of ETU to preferred earnings would have left almost everyone considerably better off in work than out of work. This offered a wide margin for further reductions in wage expectations. People's preferred total incomes in work could be maintained at an average wage of £80 a week with ETU. Only £20 a week would still see the average jobseeker better off in work if ETU was added to their in-work income. The relative absence of housing costs meant that ETU would not simply replace in-work entitlements to Housing Benefit (HB) or Council Tax Benefit (CTB). This is not to say that, in every case, housing costs would remain absent if they had got a job.

Sources of income when in work

Prior to ETU, four additional sources of income appeared in people's calculations of their total incomes in work: partner's earnings, HB, CTB, and pensions. Expected inwork expenses were high with a median value of £19 a week. Only a quarter of renters expected any HB in work. On average, 87 per cent of their total expected income in work was sought from wages alone.

What difference would expected gains from work make?

Gains from work were expected to be £67 a week, though downwardly adjusted to £49 a week after in-work expenses such as travel. Most people judged accurately the extent to which their expected total incomes in work would leave them better off compared with their current out-of-work incomes.

The survey of employers

The sample

The sample of employers was drawn from the British Telecom 'Connections in Business' database. The study consisted of a telephone survey of 2,400 employers, 200 in each of the 12 ETU pilot areas, representing a 78 per cent response rate from those approached. The survey covered all industrial sectors and large as well as small establish-

Research brief

ments. The reweighting of the data allowed an analysis of the workforce (employment) as well as the employing unit (establishment) to be undertaken

Characteristics of the

employers

The majority of establishments were in the private sector. Public sector employers tended to be much larger on average. Most employers serviced customers locally and only three in ten were part of a national operation. Half formed part of a larger organisation and a tenth of those interviewed were themselves the head office branch.

lob types

The survey concentrated on the employment of three typically low-paid job groups: semi/unskilled; skilled/craft; and clerical/sales. Half the employees in these key categories were women. Women were disproportionately represented in certain occupations. For example, they formed the majority in clerical/sales jobs, while men formed the majority of skilled/craft employees. Most employees worked the familiar 37-38 hour weeks on average. But about one in ten worked less than the ETU threshold of 16 hours per week: these were predominantly clerical/sales or semi/unskilled workers; those in establishments with fewer than five employees; and those in hotels/catering, education or 'other service' industries.

Wage-setting and wage levels

The greatest influence on wage-setting mentioned was the pay for which individuals were willing to work. Three in five establishments mentioned this. Half were also influenced by the pay offers of other local employers. Overall, about a quarter of employers had to follow head office direction in wage-setting.

The average wage offers quoted were much higher than those earned by workers in the employed sample or sought by the unemployed, probably because the sample was not restricted to low-paying industries. Wage offers ranged, on average, from £4.20 an hour for the semi/unskilled to £5.07 for clerical/sales employees and £6.74 for skilled/craft workers. But there were quite wide variations within job groups: half the semi/unskilled employees, three out of ten clerical/sales workers and 14 per cent of the skilled/craft workers were paid less than £4.00 an hour.

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Research brief

Low-paid work in Britain

Recruitment and turnover

Establishments generally had greater autonomy in their recruitment policies than in wage-setting, though still 43 per cent of local branches had to follow procedures laid down by their head office. About a quarter of employers reported difficulties in recruitment over the past 12 months, rising to four out of ten among larger employers. Skilled/craft workers were the hardest to recruit but semi/unskilled workers only a little less so.

Low-paying industries are traditionally associated with high job turnover. There was considerable turnover of unskilled employment, with the majority of firms both recruiting and losing at least some of these staff in the past year. An important factor associated with the turnover rates in all three job types was the proportion of employees paid less than £4 per hour: as the proportion of low-paid employees rose, so did the rate of job termination.

Social security benefits

There was a high level of awareness of in-work benefits among the employers surveyed: about three-quarters of employers knew about them in principle and, when prompted, almost all employers had heard about Family Credit, for example. On the other hand, only about a third of employers had any actual experience of dealing with in-work benefits or advising their employees about them.

Employers' own attitudes towards benefits were particularly interesting. Half had no doubt that benefits for unemployed people created difficulties for recruitment. In contrast, over a third of those who had some experience of in-work benefits thought that they had made it easier to recruit to low-paid grades. But over two out of five thought that in-work benefits made employees unwilling to work overtime and made some want to decrease their hours of work. A quarter of employers with experience of in-work benefits thought that such benefits had helped to keep their wages down. Significantly, nearly half of those with no previous experience of inwork benefits thought they could have this effect. Such views were more common among smaller establishments who were more likely to have local autonomy over wage-setting.

Area comparisons

During the initial phase of the ETU pilot scheme it is likely that most of the recipients would have had their jobs some while. The workers-in-work sample was therefore

compared for differences that may influence the take-up of benefit in different areas or that might distort some of the differences in behaviour seen in the pilot areas compared with the control areas.

In terms of the size of the key ETUrelated categories (working 16 hours or more, over or under 25, singles and couples), the pilot and control areas did not differ at all. Nor were there any differences in key background variables such as housing tenure and educational qualifications, present wages or expected/acceptance wages. The only really significant differences to emerge seemed fairly idiosyncratic and not part of any systematic pattern. For example, control areas together had more people claiming disability benefits and more people working in health-related occupations too. Scheme B areas had more people in catering and more trade union members.

The relative similarity between the Scheme A. Scheme B and control areas. however, concealed wide differences between the 12 individual areas. Some differences were to be expected: they were designed into the study in choosing contrasting urban and rural areas, for example. But others remained and some of them were very puzzling.

Southend was not a typical seaside town, as many people commuted to London or to the large Ford factory at Dagenham. Unemployment in Perth also lagged well behind the average and, together with north Wales, had net gains in employment levels contrasting with net losses in the major urban areas like Newcastle. The urban areas and towns still suffered the greater unemployment overall. Newcastle had much lower unemployment levels than the other urban areas. The greatest relative loss of employment occurred in Southend. Here, though, it was non-employment, especially among older workers, that was the problem. Among those in work in Southend, earnings were higher than elsewhere, like other 'home counties' places, including the southern control area of Southampton. The lowest earnings were in the rural areas.

Both the field survey data and the IER analyses pointed to the same conclusion. No simple or obvious patterns were found across the four area types, the three ETU groups (A, B or control) or the 12 geographical locations. Some differences did exist between major urban areas and large towns on the one hand and seaside areas and rural areas on the other, but these were designed into the pilot in the first place

Conclusions

The baseline surveys were conducted before the introduction of ETU among potential customers of ETU and employ. ers. In summary:

- The samples of low-paid workers and unemployed were young single people. many of them women, or older couples They had low levels of education and uncertain work histories but were often reconciled to their low-paid jobs, if they had one. Those seeking work seemed prepared to settle for wage-rates below half those typical for their areas.
- Many unemployed people were unwell Persistent poor health was found to be barrier to paid work. As medium-teunemployed were sampled, some of the health outcomes were different to the found in surveys of shorter term une ployed people.
- It might be expected to find the greater majority of potential ETU custome living as tenants, although relative few lived in rented households. You and single people often lived with the parents and many had only small hous ing costs. Couples were more likely live independently.
- A large majority of unemployed people would have been better off in work their preferred wages even without ETU. Among workers, most liked their jobs and only a quarter said they were actively looking out for a new one.
- Large numbers of respondents were potentially eligible for ETU. The majority of unemployed people looked for, or took, wages that would not push them out of eligibility for ETU; and the majority of low-paid workers had household incomes that would qualify them for the new benefit.

C.E.

Notes

I Human capital is a term used by economists to describe the skills, capacity and abilities possessed by an individual which permit him or her to earn income

Low-Paid Work in Britain. Department of Social Security research report 95. ISBN 1 84123 120 7, £37. Available from Corporate Document Services, Savile House, Trinity Arcade, Leeds LS1 6QW, tel. 0113 399 4040, fax 0113 399 4205.

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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 guarter 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 1999 should be compared with January to March 1998 or October to December 1998. 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.

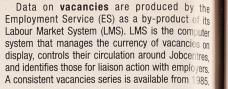
Both the AES and the Short-term Turnover Employer Surveys take a sample of businesses from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR holds details of all businesses that run a PAYE tax system or register for VAT.

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.



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. Th section identifies the source of data that ONS reommends using for different types of analysis three aspects of the labour market: employment unemployment, and earnings.

Employment

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

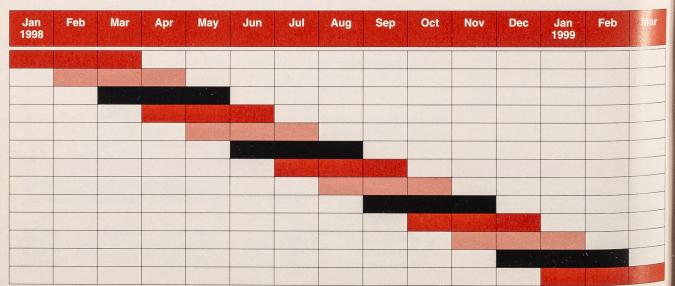
To gain an idea of the extent of work being formed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LF also the only source of detailed information althe characteristics (occupations, homework) work patterns and so on) of people's work - exce for the industry in which people work, where workforce jobs series is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

Unemployment

The LFS provides a more complete measure of unomployment (under the ILO definition) than the claiman count (which measures benefit receipt), especially for women, and is better-suited to international compar isons. 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 Ave age Farnings Index is most suitable. For annual change the New Earnings Survey should be used. F 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 fu time employees, and of the hourly earnings of al 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.



ENPLOYMENT

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

Wo force jobs

mber of jobs is mainly collected through postal er surveys (see notes on sources). This gives the empl of employee jobs (formerly known as ses in employment). The total number of emply ce jobs (formerly known as workforce in work ment) is calculated by summing employee jobs, ployment jobs from the LFS, those in HM Forces vernment-supported trainees. As the main part estimate is the employee jobs total, this ation represents the employers' perception of any jobs there are. It excludes homeworkers and omestic servants.

Sel employed people (LFS)

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

employment jobs

- the total workforce jobs. Includes self-employed n their main job and people who are employees in
- ain job who are self-employed in their second job he | FS)

Government-supported trainees

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

Employment rate

yment rates can be presented for any population as the proportion of that group who are in ment. 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

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

Count of claimants of unemploymentrelated benefits (claimant count)

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

Definitions

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 R revised series revised from indicated entry onwards not elsewhere specified nes 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 F.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 centred average of the annual change in the seasonally-adjusted series over the latest three months, and replaces the underlying rate of change.

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey) Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

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

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

OTHER DEFINITIONS

General index of retail prices

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

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

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

Unit wage costs

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
SUMMARY TABLES Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	A.1
Norkforce: UK	0.2	Workforce jobs	B.11
_abour Force Survey: GB Norkforce: GB	0.3 0.4	P∙gional labour market summary Workforce jobs	A.4 B.11
WORKTORCE: GB Background economic indicators	0.5	Background economic indicators	H.1
MPLOYMENT Vorkforce	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	1.3 1.4	Employee jobs: industry: production industries Employee jobs: by division, class or group	B.13 B.14
All industries: by division, class or group Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region and industry	B.16
Dutput, employment and productivity	1.8 1.9	Output, employment and productivity Employment: selected countries: national definitions	B.32 B.51
Selected countries: national definition Fourism-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	0.1	Olaiment except hu ranian	C.11
Claimant count: UK summary Claimant count: GB summary	2.1 2.2	Claimant count by region Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count by region	2.3	Claimant count by region	C.11 C.21
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas Claimant count by age and duration	2.4 2.5	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas Claimant count by age and duration	C.21 C.12
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by age: time series Claimant count by duration: time series	2.7 2.8	Claimant count by age and duration: regions Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13 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 2.15	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)	C.23 C.2
Claimant count: rates by age Selected countries	2.18	Selected countries	C.51
Claimant count: UK flows	2.19	Claimant count flows	C.31
Claimant count: GB flows by age Claimant count: average duration	2.20 2.21	Discontinued Average duration of claims by age	C.35
Claim history: number of previous claims	2.22	Claimant count: number of previous claims	C.32
Claim history: interval between claims By sought and usual occupation	2.23 2.24	Claim history: interval between claims Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	C.33 C.14
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	2.25	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim	C.34
Redundancies in Great Britain Redundancies by region	2.32 2.33	Redundancies in United Kingdom Redundancies by region	C.41 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 Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.1 3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted	G.1 G.2
Summary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	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 Non-manual employees	5.4 5.5	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group	E.12 E.13
All employees	5.6	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group	E.14
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.8 5.9	Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy Selected countries: index of wages per head	E.21 E.31
RETAIL PRICES	Uno		
Summary of recent movements	6.1	Retail prices: summary of recent movements	H.11
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections Average for selected items	6.2 6.3	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections Average retail prices of selected items	H.12 H.13
General index: time series	6.4	General index of retail prices	H.14
Changes on a year earlier: time series EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.5 6.8	General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	H.15 H.21
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices Selected countries	6.8 6.9	EU COUNTIES: Harmonised indices of Consumer Prices Discontinued	hier
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	7.1	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.2	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.3 B.1
Full-time and part-time workers Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	7.4 7.5	Employment by category Temporarily suspended	B.1
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonly adjusted)	7.6	Temporarily suspended	B.41
Job-related training received by employees Average actual weekly hours by industry sector	7.7 7.8	Job-related training received by employees Actual weekly hours of work	B.41 B.21
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING	24	Network and antervise programmes	E1
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	8.1 8.2	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	F.2
Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	F.3
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers Youth Training: destination of leavers	8.4 8.5	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers Other training: destination of leavers	F.4 F.5
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	8.5 8.6	Other training: destination of leavers Other training: qualifications of leavers	F.6
OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	A1	Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	G.22
Regional selective assistance by region	A2	Regional selective assistance by region	G.31
Regional selective assistance by region and company	A3	Regional selective assistance by region and company	G.32
Total hours worked per week Statistical up		Total hours worked per week	B.33

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

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LAE OUR MARKET STRUCTURE				GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
UK summary	М	Oct 99	A.1	Number of people participating in training and			
Trends	M	Oct 99	A.2	enterprise programmes	Q.	Aug 99	F.1
Other headline indicators	M M	Oct 99 Oct 99	A.3 A.4	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Q	Aug 99	F.2
Regional labour market summary	IVI	00100	A. T	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	Aug 99	F.3
Emil oyment by category	М	Oct 99	B.1	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of		0	
Emp oyment by age	М	Oct 99	B.2	leavers	Q	Aug 99	F.4
Employment by occupation	Q	Aug 99	B.3	Other training: destination of leavers	Q	Aug 99	F.5
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Oct 99	B.11	Other training: qualifications of leavers New Deal 18-24 summary figures	Q M	Aug 99 Oct 99	F.6 F.11
Employee jobs by industry	M	Oct 99 Oct 99	B.12 B.13	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	M	Oct 99	F.12
Employee jobs: production industries: UK Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Oct 99	B.13 B.14	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	M	Oct 99	F.13
Employee jobs: division, class of group: GR Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Oct 99	B.15	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	М	Oct 99	F.14
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Aug 99	B.16	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment			
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Aug 99	B.17	from New Deal	M	Oct 99	F.15
Work prce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Oct 99	B.18	New Deal 25+ summary figures Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	M M	Oct 99 Oct 99	F.16 F.17
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Oct 99	B.21	Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of	141	00199	1.17
Usual weekly hours of work	М	Oct 99	B.22	New Deal 25+	М	Oct 99	F.18
Indices of output, employment and output per	M (Q)	Oct 99	B.32	Number of people into employment from New			
Total ours worked per week	Q	Oct 99	B.33	Deal 25+	М	Oct 99	F.19
Job-clated training	Q.	Sep 99	B.41	TEC/CCTE performance tables	A	Dec 98	635
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Sep 99	B.51				
Annu & Employment Survey	А	Mar 99	137	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	м	Oct 99	G.1
				Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Oct 99	G.2
UNE PLOYMENT		0.100		Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices			
ILO comployment by age and duration	M	Oct 99	C.1	by region	М	Oct 99	G.3
ILO upprovide the states by age ILO upprovide the states by previous occupation	M Q	Oct 99 Aug 99	C.2 C.4	Labour disputes: summary	М	Oct 99	G.11
Claiment count by region	M	Oct 99	C.11	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	М	Oct 99	G.12
Claiment count by age and duration	M	Oct 99	C.12	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 99	299
Clain ant count by age and duration: reasons	М	Oct 99	C.13	International labour disputes Trade union membership	A A	Apr 99 Jul 99	173 343
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	М	Oct 99	C.14	Labour market and educational status of young	~	Jul 99	545
Clairdant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Oct 99	C.21	people	M	Oct 99	G.21
Claiment count: counties/local authorities	M	Oct 99	C.22	Economic activity of young people	Q	Aug 99	399
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Oct 99 Oct 99	C.23 C.24	Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Jun 99	286
Claiment count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Oct 99	C.31	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into			
Clair: ant count: number of previous claims	Q	Aug 99	C.32	employment	M	Oct 99	G.22
Interval between claims	Q	Sep 99	C.33	Ethnic groups: labour market status Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual	Q	Sep 99	451
Destination of leavers from claimant count	М	Oct 99	C.34	report	А	Dec 98	601
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Oct 99	C.35	Women in the labour market	Q	Aug 99	401
Redundancies in UK	Q	Aug 99	C.41	Women in the labour market: annual report	А	Mar 99	103
Redundancies by region Redundancies by industry	Q	Aug 99	C.42	Job-related training	Q	Sep 99	450
Redundancies	A	Aug 99 May 99	C.43 251	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 99	G.31
International comparisons	M	Oct 99	C.51	Regional Selective Assistance by company Sickness absence	Q	Oct 99 Aug 99	G.32 400
				Seasonal adjustment review	A	Jul 99	381
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				Labour force projections	A	Jun 98	281
Economic activity by age	М	Oct 99	D.1	Employment and Employment Appeal			
Economic inactivity	M	Oct 99	D.2	Tribunal statistics	А	Sep 99	493
Economic inactivity by age	М	Oct 99	D.3				
EARMINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS				RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS Background economic indicators	M	Oct 99	H.1
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	М	Oct 99	E.1	Retail prices: summary	M	Oct 99 Oct 99	H.11
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Oct 99	E.2	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Oct 99	H.12
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	М	Oct 99	E.4	Retail prices: selected items	М	Oct 99	H.13
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q.	Aug 99	E.11	Retail prices: general index	М	Oct 99	H.14
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 98	623	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	М	Oct 99	H.15
Average earnings and hours: manual employees Average earnings and hours: non-manual	Q (A)	Aug 99	E.12	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	М	Oct 99	H.21
	Q (A)	Aug 99	E.13	Frequency of publication, with frequency of some	ilation ob a		ote if
Average earnings and hours: all employees Unit wage costs	Q (A)	Aug 99	E.14	Frequency of publication, with frequency of comp different: A – Annual Q – Quarterly M – Monthly	mation sho	WIT IN Drack	etsii
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Oct 99	E.21				
	M	Oct 99	E.31	Discontinued tables may be found in the list oppo	site. Pleas	e reter to Ac	Jril 1998

A.1

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

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%) 8	Economic inactivity rate (%)
All people aged 16 and over	1 MGSL	2 MGSF	3 MGRZ	4 MGSC	5 MGSI	6 MGWG	7 MGSR	MGSX	9 YBTC
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995 1997 1998 1999	44,797 44,978 45,107 45,226 45,310 45,400 45,465 45,574 45,725 45,898 46,056 46,212	28,487 29,038 28,935 28,698 28,564 28,556 28,556 28,556 28,694 28,865 28,865 28,868 29,159	25,969 26,791 27,033 26,490 25,566 25,566 25,577 26,043 26,043 26,072 27,045 27,045	2,518 2,106 2,005 2,445 2,833 2,999 2,799 2,516 2,394 2,093 1,824 1,797	16,310 16,081 16,070 16,6291 16,612 16,836 16,909 17,016 17,031 17,033 17,187 17,053	63.6 64.2 64.4 63.3 62.9 62.8 62.7 62.8 62.9 62.8 62.9 62.8 62.9 62.3 62.3 62.9 62.3 62.3 62.3 62.3 63.1	58.0 59.6 59.9 58.6 57.1 56.3 56.7 57.1 57.5 58.3 58.7 59.2	8.8 7.3 6.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.8 7.3 6.3 6.2	96.4 35.8 36.0 36.7 37.1 37.2 37.3 37.2 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3
3-month averages May-Jul 1997 Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,926 45,939	28,941 28,896	26,834 26,855	2,106 2,041	16,985 17,043	63.0 62.9	58.4 58.5	7.3 7.1	37. 0 37.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,952 45,965 45,978	28,894 28,870 28,874	26,918 26,944 26,956	1,976 1,926 1,918	17,058 17,095 17,104	62.9 62.8 62.8	58.6 58.6 58.6	6.8 6.7 6.6	37.1 37.2 37.2
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	45,991 46,004 46,017	28,871 28,822 28,856	26,976 26,962 27,006	1,895 1,860 1,850	17,120 17,182 17,161	62.8 62.7 62.7	58.7 58.6 58.7	6.6 6.5 6.4	37.2 37.3 37.3
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	46,030 46,043 46,056	28,878 28,899 28,868	27,024 27,062 27,045	1,854 1,837 1,824	17,152 17,144 17,187	62.7 62.8 62.7	58.7 58.8 58.7	6.4 6.4 6.3	37.3 37.2 37.3
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,069 46,081 46,094	28,861 28,928 28,989	27,047 27,121 27,168	1,814 1,807 1,820	17,208 17,154 17,106	62.6 62.8 62.9	58.7 58.9 58.9	6.3 6.2 6.3	37.4 37.2 37.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,108 46,121 46,134	28,983 29,010 29,063	27,175 27,207 27,263	1,807 1,803 1,801	17,125 17,111 17,070	62.9 62.9 63.0	58.9 59.0 59.1	6.2 6.2 6.2	37.1 37.1 37.0
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,147 46,160 46,173	29,087 29,150 29,175	27,289 27,313 27,342	1,799 1,837 1,833	17,060 17,010 16,998	63.0 63.1 63.2	59.1 59.2 59.2	6.2 6.3 6.3	37.0 36.9 36.8
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	46,186 46,199	29,173 29,174 29,172 29,159	27,351 27,358 27,362	1,822 1,814 1,797	17,012 17,027 17,053	63.2 63.1 63.1	59.2 59.2 59.2	6.2 6.2 6.2	36.8 36.9 36.9
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	46,212 46,225 46,239	29,159 29,155 29,140	27,394 27,412	1,760 1,728	17,033 17,071 17,098	63.1 63.0	59.3 59.3	6.0 5.9	36.9 37.0
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	39 0.1	-32 -0.1	54 0.2	-86 -4.7	71 0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1
Over last 12 months Percent	157 0.3	213 0.7	292 1.1	-79 -4.4	-55 -0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1988 1999	34,772 34,908 35,018 35,103 35,174 35,242 35,308 35,407 35,535 35,678 35,807 35,932	27,762 28,061 28,216 28,118 27,785 27,746 27,746 27,906 28,041 28,076 28,327	25,284 26,007 26,246 25,713 25,050 24,793 24,975 25,248 25,531 25,971 26,972 26,549	2,477 2,054 1,970 2,404 2,801 2,966 2,773 2,498 2,375 2,071 1,804 1,778	7,010 6,847 6,802 6,986 7,323 7,484 7,560 7,661 7,629 7,637 7,731 7,606	79.8 80.4 80.6 80.1 79.2 78.8 78.6 78.4 78.4 78.5 78.6 78.4 78.4 78.4	72.7 74.5 75.0 73.3 71.2 70.3 70.7 71.3 71.8 72.8 73.4 73.4 73.9	10.7 10.0 9.0	202 19.6 19.4 19.9 20.8 21.2 21.4 21.5 21.4 21.5 21.5 21.6 21.2
3-month averages May-Jul 1997 Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,701 35,712	28,108 28,067	26,023 26,045	2,085 2,022	7,593 7,645	78.7 78.6	72.9 72.9	7.4 7.2	21. 3 21.4
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,723 35,733 35,744	28,065 28,049 28,058	26,109 26,144 26,161	1,956 1,905 1,898	7,658 7,684 7,685	78.6 78.5 78.5	73.1 73.2 73.2	7.0 6.8 6.8	21.4 21.5 21.5
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	35,754 35,765 35,775	28,071 28,033 28,067	26,194 26,193 26,236	1,877 1,840 1,830	7,683 7,731 7,708	78.5 78.4 78.5	73.3 73.2 73.3	6.6	21.5 21.6 21.5
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	35,786 35,796 35,807	28,087 28,100 28,076	26,254 26,285 26,272	1,833 1,815 1,804	7,698 7,696 7,731	78.5 78.5 78.4	73.4 73.4 73.4	6.5	21.5 21.5 21.6
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,817 35,828 35,838	28,061 28,123 28,191	26,269 26,338 26,393	1,792 1,785 1,798	7,756 7,704 7,647	78.3 78.5 78.7	73.3 73.5 73.6	6.3	21.7 21.5 21.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,849 35,859 35,869	28,196 28,211 28,264	26,410 26,428 26,482	1,787 1,783 1,782	7,652 7,648 7,605	78.7 78.7 78.8	73.7 73.7 73.8	6.3 6.3 6.3	21.3 21.3 21.2
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	35,880 35,890 35,901	28,283 28,346 28,373	26,499 26,525 26,555	1,783 1,820 1,817	7,597 7,545 7,528	78.8 79.0 79.0	73.9 73.9 74.0	6.3 6.4	21.2 21.0 21.0
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	35,911 35,922 35,932	28,364 28,352 28,327	26,560 26,556 26,549	1,804 1,796 1,778	7,547 7,570 7,606	79.0 78.9 78.8	74.0 73.9 73.9	6.4 6.3	21.0 21.1 21.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul	35,943 35,953	28,325 28,317	26,584 26,607	1,741 1,710	7,618 7,636	78.8 78.8	74.0 74.0	6.1	21.2 21.2
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	31 0.1	-35 -0.1	51 0.2	-86 -4.8	67 0.9	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.2
Over last 12 months Per cent	126 0.4	194 0.7	269 1.0	-75 -4.2	-68 -0.9	0.3	0.5	-0.3	-0.3

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

	Labour Force Survey Summary, male, seasonany adjusted 7									Thousand
	ED KINGDOM SONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
SE	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mal	s aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
	(Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990	21,596 21,706	16,378 16,508 16,556	14,885 15,277	1,492 1,231	5,218 5,198	75.8 76.1	68.9 70.4 70.5	9.1 7.5	24.2 23.9
	1990 1991 1992 1993	21,801 21,871 21,924	16,474 16,263	15,376 14,945 14,368	1,180 1,530 1,896 2,017	5,245 5,397 5,661	75.9 75.3 74.2	68.3 65.5 64.0	7.1 9.3 11.7 12.5	24.2 23.9 24.1 24.7 25.8 26.8 27.1 27.4
	1994	21,985 22,050 22,132 22,232	16,097 16,074 16,062	14,081 14,218 14,425 14,501	1,856 1,637 1,575	5,888 5,975 6,070 6,156	73.2 72.9 72.6 72.3	64.0 64.5 65.2 65.2	12.5 11.5 10.2 9.8	20.0 27.1 27.4
	996 997 998	22,232 22,341 22,441 22,542	16,076 16,110 16,086 16,212	14,501 14,779 14,969 15,100	1,331 1,118 1,112	6,231 6,355 6,330	72.1 72.1 71.7 71.9	66.2 66.7 67.0	8.3 6.9 6.9	27.7 27.9 28.3 28.1
	999 3-month averages May-Jul 1997	22,358	16,134	14,810	1,324 1,272	6,224 6,252	72.2 72.0	66.2	8.2 7.9	27.8 28.0
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	22,367 22,375 22,383	16,115 16,109 16,115	14,843 14,878 14,920	1,272 1,230 1,194	6,266 6,269	72.0 72.0 72.0	66.4 66.5 66.7	7.6 7.4	28.0 28.0 28.0
	ug-Oct ep-Nov (Aut) oct-Dec	22,392 22,400	16,113 16,110	14,921 14.933	1,192 1,177	6,278 6,290	72.0 71.9	66.6 66.7	7.4 7.3	28.0 28.1 28.1
	ov 97-Jan 98 ec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,408 22,416	16,101 16,107	14,953 14,974	1,148 1,133	6,307 6,309	71.9 71.9	66.7 66.8	7.1 7.0	28.1 28.1 28.2
	an-Mar 1998 ab-Apr ar-May (Spr)	22,425 22,433 22,441	16,102 16,094 16,086	14,959 14,962 14,969	1,143 1,132 1,118	6,323 6,339 6,355	71.8 71.7 71.7	66.7 66.7 66.7	7.1 7.0 6.9	28.3 28.3
	or-Jun a y-Jul m-Aug (Sum)	22,450 22,458 22,466	16,079 16,107 16,135	14,970 15,003 15,020	1,109 1,104 1,115	6,371 6,351 6,331	71.6 71.7 71.8	66.7 66.8 66.9	6.9 6.9 6.9	28.4 28.3 28.2
	d-Sep aug-Oct ap-Nov (Aut)	22,475 22,483 22,491	16,130 16,121 16,157	15,010 15,003 15,039	1,120 1,117 1,118	6,344 6,362 6,334	71.8 71.7 71.8	66.8 66.7 66.9	6.9 6.9 6.9	28.2 28.3 28.2
	oct-Dec Sov 98-Jan 99 Occ 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,500 22,508 22,516	16,177 16,203 16,222	15,061 15,055 15,084	1,117 1,148 1,138	6,323 6,305 6,294	71.9 72.0 72.0	66.9 66.9 67.0	6.9 7.1 7.0	28.1 28.0 28.0
	an-Mar 1999 ab-Apr ar-May (Spr)	22,525 22,533 22,542	16,215 16,207 16,212	15,089 15,090 15,100	1,126 1,117 1,112	6,310 6,326 6,330	72.0 71.9 71.9	67.0 67.0 67.0	6.9 6.9 6.9	28.0 28.1 28.1
	eor-Jun May-Jul	22,550 22,558	16,209 16,197	15,118 15,135	1,091 1,062	6,341 6,361	71.9 71.8	67.0 67.1	6.7 6.6	28.1 28.2
	hanges Over last 3 months Percent	25 0.1	-10 -0.1	45 0.3	-55 -5.0	35 0.6	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1
	Over last 12 months Percent	100 0.4	91 0.6	133 0.9	-42 -3.8	10 0.2	0.1	0,3	-0.3	-0.1
Ма	aged 16 to 64	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
	(Mar-May) 988 989 980	18,169 18,242 18,312	16,099 16,191 16,249	14,623 14,986 15,085	1,476 1,205 1,164	2,071 2,051 2,063	88.6 88.8 88.7	80.5 82.1 82.4	9.2 7.4 7.2	11.4 11.2 11.3
	1999 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	18,350 18,382 18,414	16,172 15,948 15,830	14,660 14,067 13,826	1,512 1,880 2,004	2,178 2,434 2,584	88.1 86.8 86.0	79.9 76.5 75.1	9.3 11.8 12.7	11.9 13.2 14.0
	1994 1995	18,455 18,511 18,581	15,800 15,766 15,800	13,954 14,137 14,236	1,846 1,629 1,564	2,656 2,745 2,781	85.6 85.2 85.0	75.6 76.4 76.6	11.7 10.3 9.9	14.4 14.8 15.0
	1997 1998 1999	18,660 18,738 18,818	15,830 15,804 15,916	14,510 14,695 14,813	1,320 1,108 1,103	2,831 2,935 2,902	84.8 84.3 84.6	77.8 78.4 78.7	8.3 7.0 6.9	15.2 15.7 15.4
	3-month averages May-Jul 1997 Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,673 18,679	15,846 15,822	14,531 14,560	1,314 1,262	2,827 2,858	84.9 84.7	77.8 77.9	8.3 8.0	15.1 15.3
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,686 18,692 18,699	15,815 15,821 15,824	14,592 14,634 14,640	1,222 1,186 1,183	2,871 2,872 2,875	84.6 84.6 84.6	78.1 78.3 78.3	7.7 7.5 7.5	15.4 15.4 15.4
	Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	18,705 18,712 18,718	15,825 15,818 15,828	14,657 14,679 14,705	1,168 1,139 1,123	2,880 2,894 2,890	84.6 84.5 84.6	78.4 78.4 78.6	7.4 7.2 7.1	15.4 15.5 15.4
	Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	18,725 18,732 18,738	15,825 15,809 15,804	14,692 14,689 14,695	1,133 1,120 1,108	2,900 2,923 2,935	84.5 84.4 84.3	78.5 78.4 78.4	7.2 7.1 7.0	15.5 15.6 15.7
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,745 18,751 18,758	15,790 15,816 15,855	14,693 14,726 14,751	1,097 1,091 1,104	2,955 2,935 2,903	84.2 84.3 84.5	78.4 78.5 78.6	6.9 6.9 7.0	15.8 15.7 15.5
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,765 18,771	15,858 15,853	14,749 14,744	1,109 1,109	2,907 2,919	84.5 84.5	78.6 78.5	7.0 7.0	15.5 15.5
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99	18,778 18,785 18,791	15,887 15.908	14,778 14,799	1,109 1,109 1,139	2,891 2,877 2,864	84.6 84.7 84.8	78.7 78.8 78.7	7.0 7.0 7.2	15.4 15.3 15.2
	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) Jan-Mar 1999	18,798	15,927 15,943 15,927	14,788 14,813 14,810	1,130	2,855	84.8 84.7	78.8	7.1	15.2
	Fe b-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	18,805 18,811 18,818	15,927 15,919 15,916	14,810 14,809 14,813	1,117 1,110 1,103	2,877 2,893 2,902	84.6 84.6	78.8 78.7 78.7	7.0 7.0 6.9	15.3 15.4 15.4
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	18,825 18,831	15,912 15,904	14,830 14,850	1,082 1,054	2,913 2,928	84.5 84.5	78.8 78.9	6.8 6.6	15.5 15.5
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	20 0.1	-15 -0.1	41 0.3	-56 -5.0	35 1.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.2
-	Over last 12 months Percent	80 0.4	87 0.6	124 0.8	-37 -3.4	-8 -0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.1

Thousands

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 pS 12. a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment .

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1



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

A.1

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

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UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989	23,201 23,272	12,109 12,389	11,084 11,514	1,025 875 825	11,092 10,883	52.2 53.2	47.8 49.5 50.0	8.5 7.1 6.6	47.8 46.8 46.4
1990 1991 1992	23,307 23,354 23,386	12,482 12,461 12,435	11,657 11,546 11,498	915 937	10,825 10,893 10,951	53.6 53.4 53.2	49.4 49.2	7.3 7.5 7.9	46.6 46.8
1993 1994	23,415 23,416	12,467 12,482	11,485 11,539	982 943 878	10,948 10,934 10,946	53.2 53.3	49.1 49.3 49.6	7.9 7.6 7.0	46.8 46.7 46.7
1995 1996 1997	23,442 23,493 23,557	12,496 12,618 12,755	11,618 11,799 11,993	819 762	10,874 10,802	53.3 53.7 54.1	50.2 50.9	6.5 6.0 5.5	46.3 45.9
1998 1999	23,614 23,671	12,782 12,947	12,076 12,262	706 685	10,832 10,723	54.1 54.7	51.1 51.8	5.5 5.3	45.9 45.3
3-month averages May-Jul 1997 Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,567 23,572	12,807 12,782	12,025 12,012	782 769	10,761 10,791	54.3 54.2	51.0 51.0	6.1 6.0	45.7 45.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,577 23,582 23,586	12,785 12,756 12,761	12,040 12,024 12,035	746 732 727	10,792 10,826 10,825	54.2 54.1 54.1	51.1 51.0 51.0	5.8 5.7 5.7	45.8 45.9 45.9
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,591 23,596 23,600	12,761 12,721 12,749	12,043 12,010 12,032	718 711 717	10,830 10,874 10,852	54.1 53.9 54.0	51.0 50.9 51.0	5.6 5.6 5.6	45.9 46.1 46.0
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,605 23,610 23,614	12,776 12,805 12,782	12,065 12,099 12,076	711 705 706	10,829 10,805 10,832	54.1 54.2 54.1	51.1 51.2 51.1	5.6 5.5 5.5	45.9 45.8 45.9
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,619 23,624 23,628	12,782 12,821 12,854	12,077 12,118 12,149	705 703 705	10,837 10,802 10,774	54.1 54.3 54.4	51.1 51.3 51.4	5.5 5.5 5.5	45.9 45.7 45.6
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,633 23,638 23,642	12,853 12,889 12,906	12,165 12,203 12,224	. 688 685 682	10,780 10,749 10,736	54.4 54.5 54.6	51.5 51.6 51.7	5.4 5.3 5.3	45.6 45.5 45.4
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,647 23,652 23,657	12,910 12,946 12,953	12,228 12,258 12,258	682 689 695	10,737 10,705 10,704	54.6 54.7 54.8	51.7 51.8 51.8	5.3 5.3 5.4	45.4 45.3 45.2
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,661 23,666 23,671	12,959 12,965 12,947	12,262 1 2,268 12,262	696 697 685	10,702 10,701 10,723	54.8 54.8 54.7	51.8 51.8 51.8	5.4 5.4 5.3	45.2 45.2 45.3
Apr-Jun May-Jul	23,675 23,680	12,946 12,943	12,276 12,277	670 666	10,729 10,737	54.7 54.7	51.9 51.8	5.2 5.1	45.3 45.3
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	14 0.1	-22 -0.2	9 0.1	-30 -4.4	36 0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Over last 12 months Per cent	57 0.2	122 1.0	159 <i>1.3</i>	-37 -5.3	-65 -0.6	0.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.4
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
(Mar-May) 1988 1989	16,602 16,666	11,663 11,870	10,661 11,022	1,001 849	4,939 4,796 4,739	70.2 71.2	64.2 66.1	8.6 7.1	29.8 28.8
1990 1991 1992	16,706 16,754 16,792	11,967 11,946 11,903	11,161 11,053 10,983	806 893 921	4,739 4,808 4,888	71.6 71.3 70.9	66.8 66.0 65.4	6.7 7.5 7.7	28.4 28.7 29.1
1993 1994	16,828 16,853	11,903 11,928 11,949	10,967 11,021	961 928	4,900 4,904	70.9 70.9	65.2 65.4	8.1 7.8	29.1 29.1 29.1 29.1
1995 1996 1997	16,896 16,954 17,018	11,980 12,106 12,212	11,111 11,295 11,461	869 812 751	4,916 4,848 4,807	70.9 71.4 71.8	65.8 66.6 67.3	7.3 6.7 6.1	29.1 28.6 28.2 28.1
1998 1999	17,068 17,114	12,272 12,410	11,577 11,735	696 675	4,796 4,704	71.9 72.5	67.8 68.6	5.7 5.4	28.1 27.5
3-month averages May-Jul 1997 Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,028 17,033	12,263 12,245	11,492 11,486	771 760	4,766 4,788	72.0 71.9	67.5 67.4	6.3 6.2	28 .0 28.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,037 17,041 17,045	12,250 12,228 12,235	11,517 11,510 11,520	734 719 714	4,787 4,813 4,810	71.9 71.8 71.8	67.6 67.5 67.6	5.9	28.1 28.2 28.2
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,049 17,053 17,057	12,246 12,215 12,239	11,537 11,514 11,531	709 701 707	4,803 4,837 4,818	71.8 71.6 71.8	67.7 67.5 67.6	5.8 5.7 5.8	28.2 28.4 28.2
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,060 17,064 17,068	12,262 12,291 12,272	11,562 11,596 11,577	700 695 696	4,798 4,773 4,796	71.9 72.0 71.9	67.8 68.0 67.8	5.7	28.1 28.0 28.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,072 17,076 17,080	12,271 12,307 12,337	11,576 11,612 11,642	695 694 694	4,801 4,769 4,743	71.9 72.1 72.2	67.8 68.0 68.2	5.6	28.1 27.9 27.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,084 17,088 17,091	12,338 12,358 12,377	11,661 11,684 11,704	677 674 673	4,745 4,730 4,714	72.2 72.3 72.4	68.3 68.4 68.5	5.5 5.4	27.8 27.7 27.6
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,095 17,099 17,103	12,375 12,418 12,430	11,701 11,737 11,742	674 681 688	4,720 4,681 4,673	72.4 72.6 72.7	68.4 68.6 68.7	5.5	27.6 27.4 27.3
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,107 17,110 17,114	12,436 12,433 12,410	11,750 11,747 11,735	687 687 675	4,670 4,677 4,704	72.7 72.7 72.5	68.7 68.7 68.6	5.5 5.4	27.3 27.3 27.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul	17,118 17,122	12,413 12,413	11,753 11,757	660 656	4,705 4,709	72.5 72.5	68.7 68.7	5.3 5.3	27.5 27.5
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	11 0.1	-20 -0.2	10 0.1	-30 -4.4	32 0.7	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2
Over last 12 months Percent	46 0.3	107 0.9	145 1.2	-38 -5.5	-61 -1.3	0.4	0.7	-0.4	-0.4

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

Thousands

	Constitution of the second	and the second	and the second second	and the second	and a second second	an a	and the second	and the second second	and the second second second	Thousand
NOT	ED KINGDOM SEASONALLY STED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
_	ople aged 16 and over Spring quarters Mar-May)	MGTY	2 MGTS	<u>3</u> MGTM	4 	5 5 	6	7 MGUE	8 MGUK	9
	Mar-May) 988 989 990 991 992 992 992 994 994 995 996 996 997 998 999	44,797 44,978 45,107 45,226 45,310 45,465 45,574 45,725 45,574 45,725 45,898 46,056 46,212	28,345 28,764 28,909 28,813 28,582 28,447 28,433 28,426 28,552 28,713 28,992	25,860 26,839 26,935 26,400 25,812 25,511 25,973 26,973 26,219 26,682 26,947 27,251	2,485 2,075 1,974 2,414 2,769 2,936 2,736 2,454 2,334 2,034 1,766 1,741	16,453 16,214 16,198 16,413 16,729 16,954 17,033 17,148 17,712 17,182 17,343 17,220	63.3 64.0 64.1 63.7 63.1 62.7 62.5 62.4 62.4 62.6 62.3 62.3 62.7	57.7 59.3 59.7 58.4 57.0 56.2 56.5 57.0 57.3 58.1 58.5 59.0	8.8 7.2 6.8 8.4 9.7 10.3 9.6 8.6 8.2 7.1 6.0	36.7 36.0 35.9 36.3 37.3 37.5 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.3
	month averages ay-Jul 1997 an-Aug (Sum)	45,926 45,939	28,990 29,111	26,847 26,980	2,143 2,131	16,935 16,829	63.1 63.4	58.5 58.7	7.4 7.3	36.9 36.6
	col-Sep arg-Oct	45,952 45,965	29,121 29,017	27,054 27,053 27,024	2,067 1,964 1,919	16,831 16,948 17,035	63.4 63.1 62.9	58.9 58.9 58.8	7.1 6.8 6.6	36.6 36.9 37.1
	Cop-Nov (Aut) Cot-Dec Cov 97-Jan 98 Co 97-Feb 98 (Win)	45,978 45,991 46,004 46,017	28,943 28,870 28,763 28,723	27,024 27,032 26,965 26,912	1,838 1,798 1,811	17,121 17,241 17,294	62.8 62.5 62.4	58.8 58.6 58.5	6.4 6.2 6.3	37.2 37.5 37.6
	Mar 1998 Fso-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	46,030 46,043 46,056	28,735 28,767 28,713	26,887 26,945 26,947	1,849 1,822 1,766	17,295 17,275 17,343	62.4 62.5 62.3	58.4 58.5 58.5	6.4 6.3 6.1	37.6 37.5 37.7
	/Jun le y- Jul dan-Aug (Sum)	46,069 46,081 46,094	28,776 28,977 29,204	26,983 27,132 27,291	1,792 1,846 1,913	17,293 17,104 16,891	62.5 62.9 63.4	58.6 58.9 59.2	6.2 6.4 6.6	37.5 37.1 36.6
	Sep A g-Oct S p-Nov (Aut)	46,108 46,121 46,134	29,206 29,155 29,135	27,309 27,315 27,333	1,898 1,840 1,802	16,901 16,966 16,999	63.3 63.2 63.2	59.2 59.2 59.2	6.5 6.3 6.2	36.7 36.8 36.8
	Ort-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,147 46,160 46,173	29,087 29,092 29,046	27,347 27,317 27,253	1,740 1,775 1,793	17,060 17,068 17,127	63.0 63.0 62.9	59.3 59.2 59.0	6.0 6.1 6.2	37.0 37.0 37.1
	-Mar 1999 Fo- Apr May (Spr)	46,186 46,199 46,212	29,032 29,040 28,992	27,217 27,242 27,251	1,815 1,798 1,741	17,154 17,160 17,220	62.9 62.9 62.7	58.9 59.0 59.0	6.3 6.2 6.0	37.1 37.1 37.3
	Anr-Jun May-Jul	46,225 46,239	29,055 29,184	27,316 27,419	1,739 1,765	17,170 17,054	62.9 63. 1	59.1 59.3	6.0 6.0	37.1 36.9
	Changes Cher last 3 months For cent	39 0.1	144 0.5	178 0.7	-33 -1.8	-105 -0.6	0.3	0.3 *	-0.1	-0.3
	Coer last 12 months Percent	157 0.3	207 0.7	287 1.1	-81 -4.4	-50 -0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
All	people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Coring quarters Char-May)		YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
	8 	34,772 34,908 35,108 35,103 35,174 35,242 35,308 35,407 35,535 35,678 35,807 35,932	27,619 27,928 28,087 27,995 27,734 27,640 27,625 27,614 27,764 27,764 27,764 27,764 27,782 27,920 28,159	25,174 25,905 26,149 25,662 24,997 24,738 24,915 25,178 25,450 25,880 26,175 26,437	2,445 2,022 1,939 2,373 2,738 2,902 2,710 2,436 2,314 2,314 2,012 1,746 1,722	7,152 6,980 6,931 7,108 7,440 7,602 7,683 7,783 7,771 7,787 7,886 7,773	79.4 80.0 79.8 78.8 78.4 78.2 78.0 78.1 78.2 78.0 78.1 78.2 78.0 78.4	72.4 74.2 74.7 73.0 70.2 70.6 71.1 71.6 72.5 73.1 73.1	8.9 7.2 6.9 8.5 9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 7.2 6.3 6.1	20.6 20.0 19.8 20.2 21.6 21.8 22.0 21.9 21.8 22.0 21.9 21.6
	3-month averages May-Jul 1997 Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,701 35,712	28,158 28,281	26,036 26,170	2,122 2,112	7,543 7,431	78.9 79.2	72.9 73.3	7.5 7.5	21.1 20.8
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,723 35,733 35,744	28,292 28,196 28,127	26,245 26,253 26,229	2,047 1,943 1,898	7,431 7,537 7,617	79.2 78.9 78.7	73.5 73.5 73.4	7.2 6.9 6.7	20.8 21.1 21.3
	Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	35,754 35,765 35,775	28,070 27,974 27,934	26,251 26,196 26,143	1,819 1,778 1,791	7,684 7,791 7,841	78.5 78.2 78.1	73.4 73.2 73.1	6.5 6.4 6.4	21.5 21.8 21.9
	Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	35,786 35,796 35,807	27,945 27,969 27,920	26,117 26,168 26,175	1,828 1,801 1,746	7,841 7,827 7,886	78.1 78.1 78.0	73.0 73.1 73.1	6.5 6.4 6.3	21.9 21.9 22.0
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,817 35,828 35,838	27,976 28,173 28,407	26,205 26,349 26,516	1,770 1,824 1,891	7,841 7,655 7,431	78.1 78.6 79.3	73.2 73.5 74.0	6.3 6.5 6.7	21.9 21.4 20.7
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,849 35,859 35,869	28,420 28,356 28,335	26,543 26,536 26,552	1,877 1,820 1,783	7,429 7,503 7,534	79.3 79.1 79.0	74.0 74.0 74.0	6.6 6.4 6.3	20.7 20.9 21.0
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	35,880 35,890 35,901	28,282 28,288 28,243	26,558 26,529 26,466	1,724 1,759 1,778	7,598 7,603 7,658	78.8 78.8 78.7	74.0 73.9 73.7	6.1 6.2 6.3	21.2 21.2 21.3
	Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	35,911 35,922 35,932	28,222 28,220 28,159	26,426 26,439 26,437	1,796 1,781 1,722	7,689 7,702 7,773	78.6 78.6 78.4	73.6 73.6 73.6	6.3	21.4 21.4 21.6
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	35,943 35,953	28,226 28,361	26,505 26,613	1,720 1,747	7,717 7,592	78.5 78.9	73.7 74.0	6.1 6.2	21.5 21.1
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	31 0.1	141 0.5	175 0.7	-33 -1.9	-110 -1.4	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.3
-	Over last 12 months Percent	126 0.4	188 0.7	264 1.0	-76 -4.2	-62 -0.8	0.2	0.5	-0.3	-0.2

Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1. a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment .

 $\label{eq:relationship} \begin{array}{l} \mbox{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. \end{array}$



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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1 Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

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

omically inactive

MGTX

11,155 10,942 10,880 10,942 10,992 10,989 10,979 10,997 10,932 10,865 10,898 10,798

10,750 10,726

10,718 10,769 10,773

10,813 10,888 10,903

10,882 10,859 10,898

10,877 **10,791** 10,709

10,708 10,692 10,682

10,719 10,718 10,754

10,755 **10,754** 10,798

10,781 10,727

-27 -0.2

-63 -0.6

YBTB

5,002 4,855 4,794 4,857 4,929 4,941 4,949 4,968 4,906 4,870 4,862 4,779

4,754 4,723

4,713 4,755 4,758

4,786 4,851 4,869

4,851 4,827 4,862

4,841 **4,758** 4,678

4,673 4,673 4,660

4,702 4,694 4,723

4,723 **4,730** 4,779

4,757 **4,699**

-31 -0.7

-**59** -1.2

5

Ec

Eco

Total mically active

MGTU

 $\begin{array}{c} 12,046\\ 12,330\\ 12,427\\ 12,412\\ 12,395\\ 12,426\\ 12,436\\ 12,445\\ 12,560\\ 12,692\\ 12,692\\ 12,716\\ 12,872 \end{array}$

12,818 12,847

12,859 12,813 12,813

12,778 12,708 12,698

12,723 12,750 12,716

12,742 **12,833** 12,919

12,925 12,946 12,961

12,928 12,933 12,902

12,907 **12,912** 12,872

12,894 12,953

41 0.3

120 0.9

YBSY

11,600 11,811 11,912 11,897 11,863 11,887 11,904 11,904 12,048 12,149 12,206 12,335

12,274 12,310

12,324 12,286 12,287

12,263 12,202 12,188

12,210 12,237 12,206

12,231 **12,318** 12,402

12,411 12,415 12,431

12,393 12,405 12,379

12,384 **12,380** 12,335

12,361 12,423

43 0.3

105 0.8

2

econ

All

MGUA

23,201 23,272 23,307 23,354 23,386 23,415 23,416 23,442 23,493 23,557 23,614 23,671

23,567 23,572

23,577 23,582 23,586

23,591 23,596 23,600

23,605 23,610 23,614

23,619 23,624 23,628

23,633 23,638 23,642

23,647 23,652 23,657

23,661 23,666 23,671

23,675 23,680

14 0.1

57 0.2

16,602 16,666 16,706 16,754 16,792 16,828 16,853 16,853 16,854 17,018 17,068 17,114

17,028 17,033

17,037 17,041 17,045

17,049 17,053 17,057

17,060 17,064 17,068

17,072 17,076 17,080

17,084 17,088 17,091

17,095 17,099 17,103

17,107 17,110 17,114

17,118 17,122

11 0.1

46 0.3

Total in employment^a

3

MGTO

11,036 11,470 11,617 11,512 11,491 11,476 11,526 11,599 11,773 11,962 12,042 12,219

12,019 12,038

12,069 12,054 12,069

12,084 12,031 12,008

12,017 12,059 12,042

12,048 **12,111** 12,173

12,194 12,235 12,261

12,271 12,279 12,233

12,215 **12,230** 12,219

12,236

37 0.3

156 1.3

YBSS

10,613 10,978 11,122 11,020 10,975 10,958 11,098 11,091 11,268 11,429 11,542 11,693

11,486 11,511

11,546 11,540 11,555

11,578 11,535 11,507

11,514 11,556 11,542

11,547 **11,605** 11,667

11,690 11,716 11,741

11,743 11,758 11,718

11,702 11,708 11,693

11,713 11,747

39 0.3

141

ILO unemployed

4

MGTR

799 808

790 759 744

694 677 690

707 692 674

694 **722** 746

731 711 700

658 654 669

692 682 653

658 686

4 0.6

-36 -5.0

YBSV

788 799

778 745 732

685 666 681

696 681 664

684 **713** 735

720 699 691

650 647 662

682 673 643

648 676

4 0.6

-37 -5.2

and the second								Service States	Thousands	
UNTIED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	INITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY NJUSTED
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	<u> </u>	2 MGTT	3 MGTN	4 MGTQ	5 MGTW	6_	7 MGUF	8_ MGUL	9	Nomen aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	75.5	68.6	9.0	24.5	1999
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3	1990
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4	1991
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0	1992
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2	1993
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1	1994
1994 1995 1996	22,050 22,132 22,232 22,341	15,996 15,981 15,992	14,171 14,374 14,446	1,825 1,607 1,546	6,053 6,151 6,240	72.5 72.2 71.9	64.3 64.9 65.0	11.4 10.1 9.7	25.0 26.2 27.1 27.5 27.8 28.1 28.3 28.3 28.7	1925 1926 1997
1997	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	71.7	65.9	8.1	28.3	199
1998	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.3	66.4	6.8	28.7	199
1999	22,542	16,120	15,031	1,088	6,422	71.5	66.7	6.8	28.5	3-conth averages
3-month averages May-Jul 1997 Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,358 22,367	16,172 16,264	14,828 14,941	1,344 1,323	6,186 6,103	72.3 72.7	66.3 66.8	8.3 8.1	27 .7 27.3	M y-Jul 1997 Jon Aug (Sum) Ju-Sep
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,375 22,383 22,392	16,262 16,204 16,129	14,985 14,999 14,955	1,277 1,205 1,174	6,113 6,179 6,262	72.7 72.4 72.0	67.0 67.0 66.8	7.9 7.4 7.3	27.5 27.6 28.0	Aug-Oct Sec-Nov (Aut)
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,092	14,949	1,143	6,308	71.8	66.7	7.1	28.2	Oct Dec
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,055	14,935	1,121	6,353	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4	Nov 97-Jan 98
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,026	14,905	1,121	6,391	71.5	66.5	7.0	28.5	Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,012	14,870	1,142	6,413	71.4	66.3	7.1	28.6	Jan-Mar 1998
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,017	14,886	1,131	6,416	71.4	66.4	7.1	28.6	Fel-Apr
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.3	66.4	6.8	28.7	Mar May (Spr)
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,034	14,935	1,098	6,416	71.4	66.5	6.9	28.6	An Jun
May-Jul	22,458	16,145	15,021	1,123	6,313	71.9	66.9	7.0	28.1	Ma Jul
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,284	15,117	1,167	6,182	72.5	67.3	7.2	27.5	Ju Aug (Sum)
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,281	15,114	1,167	6,193	72.4	67.3	7.2	27.6	Jus Sep
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,209	15,080	1,129	6,274	72.1	67.1	7.0	27.9	Aug Oct
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,491	16,174	15,072	1,102	6,317	71.9	67.0	6.8	28.1	Sel Nov (Aut)
Oct-Dec	22,500	16,159	15,077	1,082	6,341	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.2	Oct Dec
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,508	16,158	15,037	1,121	6,350	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2	No. 98-Jan 99
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,516	16,144	15,020	1,124	6,373	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)
Jan-Mar 1999	22,525	16,125	15,002	1,123	6,399	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4	Mar 1999
Feb-Apr	22,533	16,128	15,012	1,116	6,406	71.6	66.6	6.9	28.4	Apr
Mar-May (Spr)	22,542	16,120	15,031	1,088	6,422	71.5	66.7	6.8	28.5	May (Spr)
Apr-Jun May-Jul	22,550 22,558	16,161 16,231	15,080 15,152	1,081 1,079	6,389 6,327	71.7 72.0	66.9 67.2	6.7 6.6	28. 28.	s Ac-Jun 927-Jul Changes
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	25 0.1	103 <i>0.6</i>	140 0.9	-37 -3.3	-78 -1.2	0.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.4	Coar last 3 months
Over last 12 months Percent	100 0.4	87 0.5	131 0.9	-45 -4.0	14 0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.	Ever last 12 months
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)		YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI			Wo aged 16 to 59 Scing quarters Mr-May)
1988 1989 1990	18,169 18,242 18,312	16,020 16,117 16,175	14,561 14,927 15,027	1,458 1,189 1,148	2,150 2,126 2,136 2,251 2,511	88.2 88.3 88.3	80.1 81.8 82.1	9.1 7.4 7.1	11.8 11.7 11.7	1916 1919 1930
1991 1992 1993	18,350 18,382 18,414	16,099 15,871 15,754 15,722	14,603 14,021 13,780	1,496 1,850 1,974	2.661	87.7 86.3 85.6	- 79.6 76.3 74.8	9.3 11.7 12.5	12.3 13.7 14.4	1691 1692 1933
1994 1995 1996	18,455 18,511 18,581	15.686	13,907 14,086 14,181	1,815 1,599 1,535 1,292	2,734 2,825 2,864 2,917	85.2 84.7 84.6	75.4 76.1 76.3	11.5 10.2 9.8	14.3 15.3 15.4	1994 1995 1996 1997 1998
1997 1998 1999	18,660 18,738 18,818	15,716 15,743 15,715 15,824	14,451 14,633 14,745	1,292 1,082 1,079	2,917 3,024 2,994	84.4 83.9 84.1	77.4 78.1 78.4	8.2 6.9 6.8	15.6 16.1 15.9	1998 1998 1999
3-month averages May-Jul 1997 Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,673 18,679	15,884 15,971	14,550 14,658	1,334 1,313	2,789 2,708	85.1 85.5	77.9 78.5	8.4 8.2	14.9 14.5	S-month averages May-Jul 1997 Jun-Aug (Sum)
Jul-Sep	18,686	15,968	14,699	1,269	2,718	85.5	78.7	7.9	14.5	Jul-Sep
Aug-Oct	18,692	15,911	14,713	1,197	2,782	85.1	78.7	7.5	14.9	Aug-Oct
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,699	15,840	14,674	1,166	2,859	84.7	78.5	7.4	15.3	Sep-Nov (Aut)
Oct-Dec	18,705	15,807	14,673	1,134	2,898	84.5	78.4	7.2	15.5	Oct-Dec
Nov 97-Jan 98	18,712	15,772	14,661	1,111	2,940	84.3	78.4	7.0	15.7	Nev 97-Jan 99
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	18,718	15,747	14,636	1,111	2,972	84.1	78.2	7.1	15.9	Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)
Jan-Mar 1998	18,725	15,735	14,603	1,132	2,990	84.0	78.0	7.2	16.0	Jan-Mar 1998
Feb-Apr	18,732	15,732	14,612	1,119	3,000	84.0	78.0	7.1	16.0	Feb-Apr
Mar-May (Spr)	18,738	15,715	14,633	1,082	3,024	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1	Mar-May (Spr)
Apr-Jun	18,745	15,745	14,658	1,086	3,000	84.0	78.2	6.9	16.0	Apr-Jun
May-Jui	18,751	15,854	14,744	1,110	2,897	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5	May -Jul
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,758	16,004	14,849	1,156	2,754	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7	Jun-Aug (Sum)
Jul-Sep	18,765	16,009	14,852	1,157	2,756	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7	Jul-Sep
Aug-Oct	18,771	15,941	14,821	1,121	2,830	84.9	79.0	7.0	15.1	Aug-Oct
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,778	15,904	14,811	1,093	2,874	84.7	78.9	6.9	15.3	Sep-Nov (Aut)
Oct-Dec	18,785	15,889	14,815	1,074	2,896	84.6	78.9	6.8	15.4	Oct-Dec
Nov 98-Jan 99	18,791	15,882	14,771	1,112	2,909	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5	Nov 98-Jan 99
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,798	15,864	14,748	1,116	2,934	84.4	78.5	7.0	15.6	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)
Jan-Mar 1999	18,805	15,838	14,723	1,115	2,967	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8	Jan-Mar 1999
Feb-Apr	18,811	15,839	14,731	1,108	2,972	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8	Feb-Apr
Mar-May (Spr)	18,818	15,824	14,745	1,079	2,994	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9	Mar-May (Spr)
Apr-Jun	18,825	15,864	14,792	1,072	2,960	84.3	78.6	6.8	15.7	Apr-Jun
May-Jul	18,831	15,938	14,867	1,071	2,894	84.6	78.9	6.7	15.4	May-Jul
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	20 0.1	99 0.6	136 0.9	-37 -3.3	- 79 -2.6	0.4	0.6	-0.3	-0.4	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent
Over last 12 months Percent	80 0.4	84 0.5	123 0.8	-39 -3.5	- 4 -0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.1	Over last 12 months Percent

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

^{ionship}between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1;7=3/1;8=4/2;9=5/1. ^{Ice} spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment



			Thousand
onomic activity ate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
6	7 MGUG	8 	9
51.9 53.0 53.3 53.1 53.0 53.1 53.1 53.1 53.5 53.9 53.8 54.4	47.6 49.3 49.8 49.3 49.1 49.0 49.2 49.5 50.1 50.8 51.0 51.6	8.4 7.0 6.5 7.3 7.6 7.3 6.8 6.3 5.8 5.3 5.1	48.1 47.0 46.9 47.0 46.9 46.9 46.9 46.9 46.5 46.1 46.2 45.6
54.4	51.0	6.2	45.6
54.5	51.1	6.3	45.5
54.5	51.2	6.1	45.5
54.3	51.1	5.9	45.7
54.3	51.2	5.8	45.7
54.2	51.2	5.4	45.8
53.9	51.0	5.3	46.1
53.8	50.9	5.4	46.2
53.9	50.9	5.6	46.1
54.0	51.1	5.4	46.0
53.8	51.0	5.3	46.2
53.9	51.0	5.4	46.1
54.3	51.3	5.6	45.7
54.7	51.5	5.8	45.3
54.7	51.6	5.7	45.3
54.8	51.8	5.5	45.2
54.8	51.9	5.4	45.2
54.7 54.7 54.5	51.9 51.9 51.9 51.7	5.1 5.1 5.2	45.3 45.3 45.5
54.5	51.6	5.4	45.5
54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4
54.4	51.6	5.1	45.6
54.4 54.5 54.7	51.7 51.8	5.1 5.3	45.5 45.3
0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
0.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.4
MGUD	MGUJ		
69.9 70.9 71.3 71.0 70.6 70.6 70.6 70.6 71.1 71.4 71.5 72.1	63.9 65.9 66.6 65.8 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.5 67.2 67.5 67.2 67.6 68.3	8.5 7.1 6.6 7.4 7.5 7.8 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.4 5.2	30.1 29.1 28.7 29.0 29.4 29.4 29.4 29.4 29.4 28.9 28.6 28.5 27.9
72.1	67.5	6.4	27.9
72.3	67.6	6.5	27.7
72.3	67.8	6.3	27.7
72.1	67.7	6.1	27.9
72.1	67.8	6.0	27.9
71.9	67.9	5.6	28.1
71.6	67.6	5.5	28.4
71.5	67.5	5.6	28.5
71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
71.7	67.7	5.6	28.3
71.5	67.6	5.4	28.5
71.6	67.6	5.6	28.4
72.1	68.0	5.8	27.9
72.6	68.3	5.9	27.4
72.6	68.4	5.8	27.4
72.7	68.6	5.6	27.3
72.7	68.7	5.6	27.3
72.5	68.7	5.2	27.5
72.6	68.8	5.2	27.4
72.4	68.5	5.3	27.6
72.4	68.4	5.5	27.6
72.4	68.4	5.4	27.6
72.1	68.3	5.2	27.9
72.2	68.4	5.2	27.8
72.6	68.6	5.4	27.4
0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2
0.4	0.6	-0.3	-0.4

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

October 1999

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

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

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level (000s)	Sample variability	Change on quarter	Sample variability	Change on year	Sample variability
In employment	27,412	±157	54	±113	292	±201
Employment rate	74.0%	<u>+</u> 0.3%	0.1%	<u>+</u> 0.3%	0.5%	<u>+</u> 0.4%
ILO unemployment	1,728	<u>+</u> 54	-86	±56	-79	<u>+</u> 75
ILO unemployment rate	5.9%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.3%
Economically active	29,140	<u>+</u> 154	-32	±111	213	±197
Economic activity rate	78.8%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.2%	0.3%	±0.4%

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

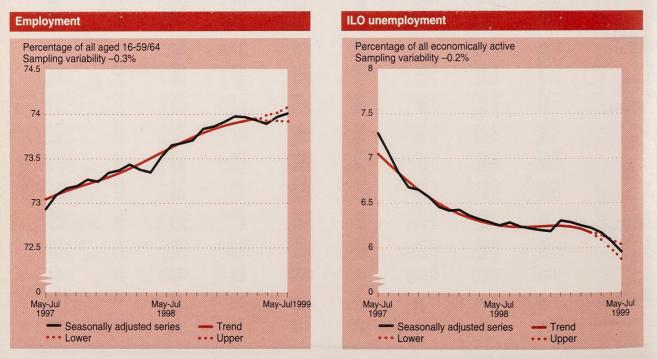
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY 2 Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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

Estimates of the trends at the end of the series are subject to revision when new data become available. The graphs below give an indication of the likely extent of these revisions. They have been constructed by making statistical estimates of the range of values within which the next data per 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 Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOMa	Employmen	tþ	ILO unemploy	ment ^c
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages Mar-May 1992 Apri-lun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jun-Aug Juh-Gep Aur-Oct Ser-Nov Oct-Dec Oct-Dec Oct-Dec Dec 22-Feb 93	25,821 25,803 25,778 25,770 25,720 25,688 25,665 25,665 25,624 25,597 25,576	71.1 71.0 71.0 70.9 70.8 70.7 70.6 70.6 70.6 70.5 70.4	2,818 2,829 2,844 2,863 2,885 2,910 2,937 2,954 2,966 3,003	9.9 9.9 9.9 10.0 10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4 10.5 10.5
Jaco Mar 1993 Jaco Apr Mar May Apo Jun Mar Jul Jur Aug Jul Jap Auc Oct Sec Nov Co Liec No: 43-Jan 94 Dec -3-Feb 94	25,561 25,555 25,555 25,565 25,572 25,596 25,596 25,614 25,614 25,633 25,663 25,676	70.4 70.3 70.3 70.3 70.3 70.3 70.4 70.4 70.4 70.5 70.5 70.6	3,011 3,010 3,003 2,992 2,979 2,967 2,956 2,945 2,945 2,945 2,933 2,919 2,902 2,882	10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.3 10.3 10.2 10.2 10.1
Jan Sar 1994 Feb of Mac ay Apr an Max sul Jum Sg Jum Sg Jum Sg Jum Sg Jum Sg Jum Sg Jum Sg Sg Sg Sg Sg Sg Sg Sg Sg Sg Sg Sg Sg S	25,701 25,727 25,753 25,779 25,803 25,800 25,870 25,870 25,870 25,870 25,870 25,870 25,870 25,870 25,976	70.6 70.7 70.8 70.9 70.9 71.0 71.0 71.0 71.1 71.1	2,859 2,834 2,807 2,778 2,778 2,748 2,748 2,748 2,748 2,648 2,648 2,648 2,645 2,563 2,563 2,564	10.0 9.9 9.8 9.7 9.6 9.5 9.4 9.3 9.2 9.1 9.0 8.9
Janwar1995 Feb-eor Marulay Aprilin Marvelg Juneso Avento Santov Creveo C	25,981 26,040 26,071 26,103 26,134 26,164 26,191 26,214 26,224 26,250 26,263	712 713 714 714 715 716 716 716 717 717 717 717 718 718 718	2,530 2,519 2,509 2,499 2,489 2,480 2,470 2,470 2,470 2,450 2,450 2,440 2,4429 2,417	8.9 8.8 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5
Jans Far 1996 Free Apr Ange Van Ange Va	26,274 26,286 26,300 26,318 26,341 26,370 26,445 26,446 26,446 26,442 26,544 26,544 26,544 26,544	718 719 719 719 719 720 721 721 721 722 723 725 725 726	2,405 2,391 2,377 2,362 2,348 2,333 2,317 2,299 2,278 2,253 2,224 2,224 2,193	84 83 82 82 81 81 81 80 79 78 77 78 77 76
Jan Mar 1997 Fec Apr Mar-Bay Aps.tun Mar-Jul Jun-Aug Juh-Sep Jun-Aug Juh-Sep Aux-Oct Ser-Nov Oct Dec Nov97-Jan 98 Dec 197-Feb 98	26,696 26,743 26,787 26,826 26,869 26,889 26,914 26,934 26,952 26,952 26,968 26,984 26,984 26,984	727 728 729 730 730 731 731 731 732 732 732 733 733 733	2,161 2,130 2,098 2,068 2,038 2,007 1,977 1,948 1,921 1,896 1,875 1,856	75 74 73 72 7.1 69 68 67 67 66 65 64
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun Jun-Aug Jun-Aug Jun-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99	27,021 27,044 27,098 27,128 27,159 27,159 27,150 27,221 27,2250 27,278 27,278 27,303 27,326	73.3 73.4 73.4 73.5 73.6 73.6 73.7 73.7 73.7 73.8 73.8 73.8 73.8 73.9 73.9	1,841 1,829 1,813 1,813 1,809 1,808 1,809 1,816 1,816 1,816 1,820 1,811 1,819	64 63 63 63 63 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62
Jan-Mar1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Notes:	27,346 27,364 27,382 27,401 27,420	73.9 74.0 74.0 74.0 74.0 74.0	1,811 1,799 1,782 1,761 1,761 1,739	62 62 61 60 60

Trend estimates prior to Dec 95-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 and rates are for those aged 16 and over. Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.3 Other headline indicators

housand	is, seasonally	y ad	juster
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UNITED	KINGDOM	Charles and the second second	Workforce jobs	and the second second second second
			Levels	
		Total	Males	Females
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1996	June	26,728	14,378	12,350
1990	September	27,592	14,456	12,422
	December	27,592	14,551	12,437
997	March	27,592	14,637	12,417
551	June	27,592	14,735	12,504
	September	27,592	14,778	12,566
	December	27,481	14,847	12,634
	December	27,101		
998	March R	27,592	14,882	12,710
990	June R	27,508	14,847	12,661
	September R	27,622	14,871	12,751
	DecemberR	27,650	14,922	12,728
	Decembern	27,000	14,022	12,720
1999	March R	27,643	14,947	12,696
999	June	27,747	15,006	12,742
	Julie	21,141	10,000	,
Change	on quarter	104	58	46
Percent	onquarter	0.4	0.4	0.4
orooni				
Change	onvear	239	158	81
Percent	,	0.9	1.1	0.6

UNITED	KINGDOM			Claimant	counta		Zithe Weber by the
			Levels			Rates (%)b	
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	CALLS AND DO	BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1998	August ^d	1,316.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4	2.4
	September	1,312.6	1.007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4	2.4
	October	1,323.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4	24 24
	Novemberd	1,324.8	1,012.9	311.9	4.6	6.4	24 24
	December	1,311.0	999.9	311.1	4.6	6.3	2.4
999	January ^d	1,306.7	996.3	310.4	4.5	6.3	2.4
000	February	1,312.4	1,002.6	309.8	4.6	6.3	2.4
	March	1,308.1	999.8	308.3	4.5	6.3	24 23 23 23 22 21
	April	1,291.7	987.0	304.7	4.5	6.2	2.3
	May ^d	1,285.3	982.5	302.8	4.5	6.2	2.3
	June	1,269.2	972.0	297.2	4.4	6.1	2.3
	July R	1.233.8	949.4	284.4	4.3	6.0	22
	August ^d P	1,211.5	933.9	277.6	4.2	5.9	2.1
hange	on period	-22.3	-15.5	-6.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Percent		-1.8	-1.6	-2.4			
Change	on vear	-105.2	-76.1	-29.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2
Percent		-8.0	-7.5	-9.5			

GREAT	BRITAIN	Whole economy ear	nings	UNITED KINGDOM	N	otified vacancies
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^c		- L	evel
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW
1998	July August September October November December	1138 114.0 114.4 114.8 115.2 115.6	5.6 5.2 5.2R 4.9 4.8 4.5	1998	August September October November December	217.6 223.0 236.8 222.7 220.6
1999	January February March April May June July P	1164 1172 1172 1178 1172 1178 1190 1189	45 4.6 4.8 4.6 4.3 4.4 4.4 4.6	1999	January February March April May June July R August P	229.8 226.4 226.3 231.6 216.4 224.0 227.2 229.9
hange	on month	-0.1	0.2		Change on mor	nth 2.7
hange	on year	5.1	-1.0		Change on year	12.3

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207533

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-1998 for 1998 and 1999 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years. The headline rate is the average of the annual change in the seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months. Months where are 5 weeks between count dates. All the rest are 4 week periods.

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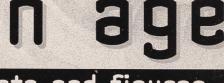
Information about the Office for National Statistics, its services and data, is available on the Internet. ONS's website can be found at:

(incorporating the former ONS SESAG website)

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

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

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



http://www.ons.gov.uk

labour.marketCons.gov.uk

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

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

A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	Total aged 16 and over		Econom	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment	in the			IL	O unemp	oloyment	<u></u>	
Government	Total	То	tal	Male	Female	Тс	otal	Ma	ale	Ferr	nale	Тс	tal	Ma	ale	Fe	male
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	2,047	1,173	73.0	642	531	1,065	66.2	576	69.3	488	62.8	109	9.3	66	10.2	43	8.1
North West	5,380	3,268	76.2	1,830	1,438	3,062	71.3	1,689	75.8	1,372	66.4	206	6.3	141	7.7	65	4.6
orkshire and the Humber	3,966	2,450	78.1	1,376	1,074	2,303	73.3	1,281	77.6	1,022	68.5	147	6.0	95	6.9	52	4.9
East Midlands		2.122	80.5	1,178	944	2,011	76.2	1,110	80.9	901	71.1	110	5.2	67	5.7	. 43	4.5
Vest Midlands		2,643	79.5	1,470	1,173	2,461	73.9	1,363	78.6	1,098	68.7	182	6.9	107	7.3	75	6.4
East	4,220	2,751	81.7	1,538	1,212	2,637	78.2	1,473	84.3	1,164	71.6	114	4.1	66	4.3	48	3.9
ondon	5,508	3,577	77.6	1,988	1,588	3,317	71.9	1,830	77.7	1,487	65.6	259	7.3	159	8.0	101	6.
South East	6,201	4,125	83.0	2,305	1,820	3,970	79.8	2,225	86.0	1,745	73.0	155	3.8	80	3.5	75	4.
South West	3,893	2,479	82.0	1,369	1,109	2,371	78.4	1,306	83.1	1,065	73.0	107	4.3	63	4.6	44	4.0
England	38,667	24,586	79.4	13,696	10,890	23,197	74.8	12,853	79.9	10,343	69.2	1,389	5.7	843	6.2	546	5.0
Wales	2,309	1,333	74.4	737	595	1,229	68.4	672	72.0	557	64.5	104	7.8	66	8.9	38	6.4
Scotland	4,025	2,478	77.1	1,348	1,130	2,301	71.5	1,231	74.4	1,070	68.4	177	7.1	117	8.7	60	5.
Great Britain	45,001	28,397	78.9	15,782	12,616	26,727	74.2	14,757	79.1	11,971	68.9	1,670	5.9	1,025	6.5	645	5.
Northern Irelar	ndº 1,238	742	72.3	415	327	685	66.6	379	71.9	306	61.1	56	7.6	36	8.6	21	6.
Jnited Kingd	om 46.239	29,140	78.8	16,197	12,943	27,412	74.0	15,135	78.9	12,277	68.7	1,728	5.9	1,062	6.6	666	5.

Change on quarter^d

	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
Government		To	tal	Male	Female	Тс	otal	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	То	tal	Ma	ale	Fe	male
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
North East	0	6	0.4	-6	12	15	1.0	1	0.7	13	1.4	-9	-0.8	-7	-1.0	-1	-0.5
North West	3	16	0.3	26	-10	34	0.7	33	1.2	1	0.1	-18	-0.6	-6	-0.5	-11	-0.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	-11	-0.4	-16	5	17	0.5	6	0.2	11	0.8	-28	-1.1	-22	-1.5	-6	-0.6
East Midlands		-4	-0.4	3	-7	-3	-0.4	1	-0.2	-5	-0.6	-1	0.0	1	0.1	-2	-0.2
West Midland		5	0.0	1	4	8	0.1	6	0.2	2	-0.1	-3	-0.1	-5	-0.3	2	0.1
East	13	5	0.0	-8	13	10	0.1	-3	-0.1	14	0.4	-5	-0.2	-4	-0.2	-1	-0.1
London	4	-21	-0.5	-10	-11	-1	-0.1	2	0.1	-3	-0.2	-20	-0.5	-12	-0.6	-8	-0.5
South East	0	-8	-0.2	14	-22	-12	-0.2	16	0.0	-27	-0.6	4	0.1	-2	-0.1	5	0.3
South West	6	-23	-0.9	-11	-12	-5	-0.3	0	0.0	-5	-0.5	-18	-0.7	-11	-0.8	-7	-0.6
England	36	-35	-0.2	-6	-29	63	0.1	62	0.3	1	0.0	-98	-0.4	-68	-0.5	-30	-0.3
Wales	2	11	0.4	2	9	0	-0.3	-2	-0.5	2	0.0	11	0.8	4	0.5	7	1.2
Scotland	0	-9	-0.2	-7	-2	-7	-0.1	-15	-0.6	8	0.5	-3	-0.1	7	0.6	-10	-0.9
Great Britain	37	-33	-0.2	-12	-22	56	0.1	. 45	0.1	10	0.0	-89	-0.3	-57	-0.4	-32	-0.2
Northern Irela	ndc																
United Kinge		-32	-0.2	-10	-22	54	0.1	45	0.1	9	0.0	-86	-0.3	-55	-0.3	-30	-0.2

Change on year

Te 16	otal aged		Econor	nically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment			ILO unemployment					
Government	Total	То	tal	Male	Female	Тс	otal	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	то	otal	Ма	ale	Fe	male
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(%)
North East	10	13	0.2	-13	26	6	-0.1	-10	-1.1	16	1.0	7	0.5	-3	-0.2	10	1.5
North West	5	39	1.0	37	2	52	1.3	43	1.8	9	0.6	-13	-0.5	-5	-0.5	-8	-0.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	17	0.6	9	7	54	1.8	36	1.9	17	1.6	-37	-1.6	-27	-2.0	-10	-1.0
East Midlands	18	-8	-0.8	-10	1	-13	-1.0	-17	-1.7	4	-0.2	5	0.3	8	0.7	-3	-0.3
West Midlands	9	15	Ó.2	-15	30	-12	-0.6	-27	-1.8	15	0.6	27	1.0	12	0.9	16	1.2
East	30	-3	-0.2	-15	12	12	0.3	-11	-0.1	23	0.8	-15	-0.5	-4	-0.2	-10	-0.9
London	14	50	0.6	35	15	77	1.2	47	1.6	30	0.8	-27	-0.9	-12	-0.8	-15	-1.0
South East	· 22	32	0.0	40	-8	53	0.4	57	0.8	-3	-0.1	-21	-0.5	-16	-0.8	-5	-0.3
South West	24	19	0.1	8	11	27	0.4	12	0.2	15	0.6	-8	-0.3	-4	-0.3	-4	-0.4
England	143	175	0.2	78	97	256	0.5	130	0.4	126	0.6	-81	-0.4	-52	-0.4	-29	-0.3
Wales	8	36	1.9	22	14	26	1.3	14	1.3	12	1.2	10	0.6	8	0.9	2	02
Scotland	-1	-5	-0.1	-6	1	6	0.2	-6	-0.3	12	0.8	-10	-0.4	1	0.1	-11	-1.0
Great Britain	150	206		94	112	288	0.5	137	0.4	150	0.7	-81	-0.3	-43	-0.3	-38	-0.4
Northern Ireland		6		-3	9	4	-0.7	-5	-2.0	9	0.6	2	0.2	1	0.4	1	0.1
United Kingdo		213		91	122	292	0.5	133	0.3	159	0.7	-79	-0.3	-42	-0.3	-37	-0.3

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.
 Source: Labour Force Survey.
 Labour Market Statistics Helpline

 a
 Denominator = all persons of working age.
 Denominator = total economically active.

 b
 Denominates 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 variablility 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. Data shown in this table are now seasonally adjusted. See technical report in the July issue of Labour Market Trends, pp381-387.

An error occurred on this table in the August issue - please see p443.

	Em	ployer survey	/s		Bene	efits Agency ac	Iministratives	ystem		Employment	t Service admi	nistrative system	
		kforce jobs (M sonally adjus				Claimant cour	nt (August 199	9)		Jobcentre vacanciese (August 1999)			
	Total	Male	Female	Tota	L	Men	W. Ballin	Wome	n				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies	
The second of the	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
North East	1,011	534	477	78.9	7.1	63.4	10.4	15.5	3.1	11.9	18.4	9.6	
North West	2,980	1,592	1,388	149.9	4.8	118.3	6.9	31.6	2.3	27.5	34.5	27.6	
Yorkshire and the Humbe	r 2,272	1,222	1,050	118.7	4.9	93.0	7.1	25.7	2.3	19.1	23.5	18.4	
Est Midlands	1,901	1,021	880	74.5	3.7	57.0	5.2	17.5	1.9	15.1	21.6	14.5	
WestMidlands	2,441	1,328	1,113	118.0	4.6	90.5	6.2	27.5	2.5	22.6	33.5	23.2	
East	2,468	1,356	1,112	74.2	2.9	55.8	4.0	18.4	1.6	18.5	24.0	17.9	
Lorison	4,063	2,189	1,873	197.1	4.6	146.0	6.3	51.1	2.7	24.9	32.2	24.4	
SectiEast	3,793	2,037	1,757	91.9	2.3	70.4	3.3	21.5	1.2	26.0	38.1	25.3	
SoundWest	2,305	1,241	1,063	72.8	3.0	54.3	4.1	18.5	1.7	22.5	28.5	21.5	
England	23,235	12,521	10,714	975.8	4.0	748.6	5.6	227.2	2.1	188.3	254.3	182.2	
Wakes	1,153	617	536	61.5	5.0	47.9	7.1	13.6	2.4	13.7	16.2	13.8	
Scole nd	2,270	1,189	1,082	126.1	5.2	99.7	7.6	26.4	2.3	24.6	31.7	24.7	
Gree Britain	26,659	14,326	12,332	1,163.3	4.2	896.2	5.8	267.1	2.1	226.5	302.2	220.7	
No/form Ireland	712	383	328	48.2	6.2	37.7	8.6	10.5	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	
United Kingdom	27,370	14,710	12,660	1,211.5	42	933.9	5.9	277.6	2.1	229.9	311.1	224.1	

Changes on period (period specified below)

1 Acres 1	Em	ployer survey	ys		Bene	fits Agency ad	dministrative s	ystem		Employment	Service admin	istrative system
	Civilian worl December 1998	kforce jobs (C); not seasona			Clain	nant count (C	hange on July	/ 1999)			centre vacanci nge on July 19	
	Total	Male	Female	Tota	I	Men		Wome	n			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
NomEast	-10	-6	-4	-1.3	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.9	2.1	-0.4
Nom West	-29	-14	-15	-2.4	-0.1	-1.6	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	. 0.6	0.0	0.1
Versihire & the Humb	er -17	3	-20	-2.6	-0.1	-1.6	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5
FristMidlands	-3	1	-4	-0.9	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1
WestMidlands	-32	-26	-6	-1.5	-0.1	-1.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.2
Eas	-3	. 8	-12	-1.6	-0.1	-1.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.1
London	-52	-26	-26	-3.2	-0.1	-2.2	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.5	-0.4
South East	-33	-9	-24	-1.9	0.0	-1.3	-0.1	-0.6	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2
South West	-15	-4	-11	-2.0	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9
England	-194	-74	-121	-17.5	-0.1	-11.8	-0.1	-5.7	-0.1	3.5	5.7	1.2
Wates	-5	4	-9	-1.8	-0.1	-1.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.1
Scotland	-22	-16	-5	-1.5	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.6
Great Britain	-221	-86	-135	-20.8	-0.1	-14.3	-0.1	-6.5	-0.1	2.7	5.6	1.7
Northern Ireland	-6	-3	-3	-1.5	-0.2	-1.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	-227	-89	-138	-22.3	-0.1	-15.5	-0.1	-6.8	-0.1	2.7	5.6	1.7

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

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March and the figures between March and April for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1998 for 1998 and 1999 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY-May 1999 to July 1999

	Employment level(000s)	ILO unemployment level(000s)	Economically active level (000s)	Working age economically inactive level (000s)	Employment rate (%)	unemployn rate
North East	± 34	± 14	± 33	± 34	±1.8%	±1
North West	± 56	± 18	± 55	± 55	±1.1%	±0
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 46	± 16	± 45	± 44	±1.2%	±C
EastMidlands	± 42	±14	± 41	± 39	±1.3%	±C
WestMidlands	± 46	± 17	± 44	± 43	±1.1%	±C
East	± 47	± 14	±46	± 43	±1.1%	±C
London	± 56	± 22	± 55	±54	±1.0%	±C
South East	± 57	± 17	± 55	±51	±0.9%	±C
South West Wales	± 46	± 13	± 45	± 42	±1.2%	±C
	± 36	± 14	± 36	± 37	±1.7%	±1
Scotland	± 44	± 17	± 43	± 43	±1.1%	±C

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary A.4

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207 533 6094.

0.6%

ILO Some data in this release are based on statistical samples, and as such, are subject to samples variability. If many samples were drawn, each different result. The ranges shown 1.2% for the LFS data in the table opposite represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. It is expected $^{10,00\%}$ '95 per cent confidence intervals'. It is expected that in 95 per cent of the samples the range would to 7% contain the true value. The ranges are approxicontain the true value. The ranges are approxi- $^{\pm 0.7\%}_{\pm 0.6\%}$ 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 Relases.*

October 1999 Labour Market trends S17

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

Totalb

YCCU

5,699 5,793 5,956 6,051 6,316 6,490 6,564 6,651

6,561 6,559

6,555 6,592 6,637

6,653 6,681 6,665

6,661 **6,656** 6,651

6,649 **6,673**

17 0.3

113 1.7

YCCV

839 879 950 1,035 1,127 1,237 1,259 1,292

1,265 1,250

1,262 1,261 1,272

1,282 1,298 1,305

1,293 **1,289** 1,292

1,309 1,310

21 1.7

45 3.5

YCCW

4,860 4,913 5,005 5,015 5,190 5,253 5,304 5,359

5,295 5,309

5,293 5,330 5,365

5,370 5,383 5,360

5,368 **5,367** 5,359

5,340 **5,363**

-4 -0.1

68 1.3

20

Could not find full-time

YCCX

754 739

745 748 742

727 723 721

709 **699** 691

710 **723**

24 3.4

-31 -4.1

YCCY

296 296

290 292 291

293 286 280

274 **274** 277

282 295

21 7.7

-1 -0.3

YCCZ

459 443

455 456 451

434 438 440

435 **426** 415

428 **429**

3 0.7

-30 -6.5

Y

job

21

n

Hada

18

YCCO

102 100

101 97 99

102 101 100

103 109 114

111 112

3 2.6

11 10.5

YCCP

36446555666

57 59

61 59 61

62 61 59

58 62 67

66 68

7 10.9

11 19.4

853888444

44 41

40 37 38

39 40 41

45 **48** 47

45 44

-4 -8.0

0 -0.9

YCCQ

Some other reason

YCCR

471 474

470 464 478

479 470 455

460 **456** 454

436 **436**

-21 -4.5

-35 -7.5

207 207

209 206 211

207 207 209

212 **210** 206

189 **180**

-30 -14.5

-28 -13.4

усст

263 266

261 257 267

272 263 245

248 **246** 248

247 256

10 3.9

-7 -2.8

YCCS

19

contract

with period of training

Did not want permanent job

YCCL

553 559

564 569 574

579 582 590

569 557 542

530 524

-33 -5.9

-28 -5.1

YCCM

204 209

209 215 222

226 223 226

221 **219** 219

216 208

-11 -4.9

4 2.0

349 350

355 354 352

353 360 364

347 338 324

314 **316**

-22 -6.5

-33 -9.3

YCCN

17

	All in employment					Total workers Employees			Self-employed			
	Total workers ^a	Employeesa	Self- employed ^a	family	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Workers with second jobs
	1	2 MGRN	3 MGRQ	4 MGRT	5 	6 YCBE	7 YCBH	8 YCBK	9 YCBN	10 YCBQ	11 YCBT	12 YCBW
All Spring quarters Mar-May) 1992 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998	MGRZ 25,866 25,566 25,757 26,043 26,300 26,772 27,045 27,362	22,079 21,873 21,972 22,260 22,632 23,090 23,500 23,500 23,916	3,228 3,186 3,302 3,358 3,291 3,341 3,265 3,185	181 151 146 140 127 118 101 100	377 356 337 285 250 223 179 161	19,842 19,467 19,500 19,744 19,778 20,101 20,330 20,557	6,016 6,093 6,248 6,295 6,520 6,665 6,710 6,799	16,929 16,663 16,624 16,837 16,961 17,286 17,645 17,944	5,147 5,208 5,342 5,421 5,671 5,802 5,851 5,969	2,684 2,607 2,694 2,732 2,648 2,654 2,551 2,498	544 577 607 625 643 685 713 685	972 1,041 1,149 1,295 1,297 1,260 1,196 1,283
3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,121 27,168	23,627 23,704	3,220 3,187	107 106	167 170	20,407 20,455	6,706 6,704	17,750 17,815	5,872 5,885	2,526 2,514	693 671	1,221 1,229
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,175 27,207 27,263	23,716 23,753 23,809	3,184 3,183 3,194	109 103 102	166 168 158	20,469 20,466 20,487	6,700 6,735 6,772	17,835 17,836 17,858	5,879 5,914 5,949	2,513 2,511 2,512	670 671 681	1,215 1,232 1,256
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,289 27,313	23,840 23,858 23,881	3,204 3,211 3,218	97 101 98	148 143 146	20,501 20,490 20,531	6,782 6,819 6,809	17,880 17,876 17,913	5,956 5,978 5,966	2,508 2,513 2,514	695 698 704	1,233 1,221 1,210
lan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	27,351 27,358 27,362	23,901 23,910 23,916	3,198 3,188 3,185	101 102 100	152 159 161	20,540 20,547 20,557	6,810 6,809 6,799	17,925 17,927 17,944	5,975 5,981 5,969	2,508 2,506 2,498	689 681 685	1,246 1,259 1,283
Apr-Jun May-Jul	27,394 27,412	23,931 23,928	3,203 3,222	97 94	162 168	20,585 20,588	6,803 6,820	17,959 17,949	5,969 5,977	2,512 2,519	690 700	1,311 1,290
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	54 0.2	18 0.1	34 1.1	-7 -7.3	9 5.9	41 0.2	11 0.2	22 0.1	-3 -0.1	13 0.5	19 2.8	31 2.5
Over last 12 months Percent Male	s 292 1.1 MGSA	301 1.3 MGRO	1 0.0 MGRR	-12 -11.6 MGRU	1 0.7 MGRX	181 0.9 YCBF	114 1.7 YCBI	199 1.1 YCBL	105 1.8 YCBO	-7 -0.3 YCBR	7 1.0 YCBU	69 5.6 YCBX
Male (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998	14,368 14,081 14,218 14,425 14,501 14,779 14,969 15,100	11,624 11,416 11,464 11,647 11,833 12,120 12,421 12,593	2,443 2,389 2,485 2,551 2,470 2,484 2,404 2,365	55 43 49 43 41 37 28 35	246 232 220 184 157 138 116 107	13,368 13,053 13,113 13,267 13,271 13,464 13,645 13,735	995 1,025 1,102 1,156 1,229 1,310 1,322 1,361	10,963 10,738 10,727 10,843 10,943 11,135 11,430 11,553	659 678 736 803 889 984 989 1,038	2,264 2,189 2,272 2,320 2,234 2,231 2,134 2,108	178 199 212 230 236 251 269 256	445 472 512 547 551 557 529 547
<mark>3-month averages May-Jul 1998</mark> Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,003 15,020	12,491 12,528	2,370 2,349	35 35	107 107	13,673 13,703	1,326 1,312	11,480 11,523	1,009 1,004	2,110 2,102	259 246	530 529
lul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,010 15,003 15,039	12,535 12,534 12,566	2,339 2,334 2,338	34 32 35	103 103 100	13,691 13,681 13,712	1,315 1,317 1,325	11,519 11,514 11,538	1,015 1,019 1,027	2,097 2,095 2,095	241 239 243	527 526 528
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win	15,061 15,055) 15,084	12,582 12,567 12,593	2,349 2,362 2,366	35 35 32	95 91 93	13,719 13,698 13,718	1,340 1,355 1,366	11,546 11,522 11,547	1,034 1,043 1,046	2,098 2,108 2,106	252 253 260	522 518 520
lan-Mar 1999 F eb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	15,089 15,090 15,100	12,598 12,585 12,593	2,358 2,365 2,365	36 34 35	97 105 107	13,730 13,733 13,735	1,357 1,355 1,361	11,557 11,541 11,553	1,040 1,042 1,038	2,105 2,115 2,108	253 250 256	530 542 547
Apr-Jun //ay-Jul	15,118 15,135	12,607 12,607	2,369 2,384	33 34	108 111	13,733 13,749	1,382 1,384	11,552 11,563	1,053 1,044	2,109 2,113	259 269	564 547
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	45 0.3	22 0.2	18 0.8	0 -0.8	5 5.0	16 0.1	29 2.1	21 0.2	1 0.1	- 3 -0.1	20 7.8	6 1.0
Over last 12 month: Percent Female Spring quarters	s 133 0.9 MGSB	117 0.9 MGRP	13 0.6 MGRS	-1 -3.8 MGRV	4 3.6 MGRY	76 0.6 YCBG	59 4.4 YCBJ	83 0.7 YCBM	35 3.5 YCBP	2 0.1 YCBS	3.9	17 3.3 YCBY
Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1997 1998	11,498 11,485 11,539 11,618 11,799 11,993 12,076 12,262	10,455 10,457 10,509 10,613 10,799 10,970 11,079 11,323	785 797 817 807 821 858 858 861 820	126 108 97 97 85 80 74 65	131 124 116 101 93 85 63 54	6,473 6,414 6,387 6,477 6,507 6,637 6,685 6,822	5,021 5,068 5,146 5,139 5,291 5,355 5,388 5,438	5,966 5,926 5,897 5,994 6,017 6,151 6,215 6,391	4,488 4,530 4,607 4,618 4,782 4,819 4,862 4,931	420 418 422 412 414 423 417 391	378 *395 395 407	526 569 638 748 746 702 668 736
<mark>3-month averages</mark> May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,118 12,149	11,136 11,176	850 838	72 71	60 63	6,734 6,753	5,380 5,393	6,270 6,292	4,864 4,882	415 413		69 1 700
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,165 12,203 12,224	11,181 11,218 11,243	845 849 855	75 71 68	63 65 58	6,778 6,784 6,775	5,385 5,417 5,447	6,316 6,322 6,320	4,864 4,895 4,922	415 417 417	432	688 707 727
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win	12,228 12,258) 12,258	11,258 11,291 11,287	855 849 852	62 65 66	53 52 53	6,782 6,792 6,813	5,443 5,463 5,444	6,334 6,355 6,366	4,922 4,935 4,921	410 404 407	445	711 703 690
an-Mar 1999 F eb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,262 12,268 12,262	11,303 11,325 11,323	840 823 820	65 68 65	54 53 54	6,809 6,814 6,822	5,453 5,453 5,438	6,368 6,386 6,391	4,935 4,938 4,931	404 391 391	436 432 429	716 717 736
Apr-Jun May-Jul	12,276 12,277	11,324 11,321	834 838	64 61	54 57	6,852 6,839	5,422 5,436	6,407 6,386	4,915 4,934	403 406		747 742
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	9 0.1	-4 0.0	16 1.9	-7 -10.5	4 7.7	25 0.4	-17 -0.3	0 0.0	-5 -0.1	15 4.0	-0.2	25 3.5
Over last 12 month Per cent	s 159 1.3	185 1.7	-12 -1.4	-11 -15.4	-3 -4.3	105 <i>1.6</i>	56 1.0	116 <i>1.9</i>	70 1.4	-9 -2.2		51 7.4

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

SI8 Labour Market trends October 1999

Includes people who did not state their reason for temporary/part-time working.

Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working) % tha

could not find

16

YCCI

35.9 41.9 42.0 43.1 40.8 38.2 36.1 34.9

34.6 34.8

34.9 34.9 34.2

34.0 34.4 34.5

34.7 **34.8** 34.9

36.0 **36.0**

1.1

1.4

YCCJ

42.7 48.4 48.1 50.0 47.3 43.6 42.3 40.3

41.3 40.8

41.2 40.8 39.8

39.6 40.2 40.2

40.7 **41.1** 40.3

41.1 **41.9**

0.9

0.6

YCCK

30.8 36.7 37.1 35.5 33.6 31.0 29.8

28.9 29.6

29.4 29.7 29.2

29.1 29.4 29.4

29.1 **29.1** 29.8

31.4 **30.7**

1.7

1.8

permanent job

Could not find

YCCF

598 606

610 605 598

596 601 604

601 602 597

608 605

3 0.5

8 1.3

YCCG

329 329

337 333 327

326 327 333

337 **341** 332

329 330

-11 -3.3

1 0.4

269 277

274 272 271

270 274 271

264 **261** 265

279 275

14 5.4

7 2.5

уссн

15

permanent job

Total as % of all

YCCC

5.9 6.2 6.8 7.3 7.4 7.7 7.4 7.2

7.3 7.4

7.4 7.3 7.3

7.3 7.3 7.3

7.3 **7.2** 7.2

7.1 7.0

-0.2

-0.3

YCCD

4.8 5.3 5.8 6.6 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.5

6.4 6.5

6.5 6.5 6.5

6.5 6.5 6.6

6.6 **6.6** 6.5

6.3 6.2

-0.4

-0.1

YCCE

7.1 7.2 7.9 8.2 8.5 8.7 8.6 7.8

8.3 8.4

8.3 8.2 8.2

8.2 8.3 8.2

8.0 **7.9** 7.8

7.9 **7.9**

0.0

-0.4

-44 -5.3

-9

YCCB

930 935

931 917 926

928 934 923

906 **898** 889

890 895

-3 -0.3

-34 -3.7

14

employees

Totalt

YCBZ

1,787

YCC

13

EMPLOYMENT B

Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)

22 23 34 25 CDA YCDD YCDG YCDJ All Symp quarters (http://www.spints/spintspints/spintspints/spints/spintspints/spintspintspintspints/spints	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	lll or disabled	Student or at school	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 113 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140					All
117 4.625 106 989 1999 115 4.711 116 987 3-month averages 113 4.730 116 989 1999 114 4.730 116 992 S-month averages 113 4.730 116 992 Sep-Nov (Aut) 113 4.730 117 1004 Oct-Dec 113 4.730 117 1004 Nov 88-Jan 99 10.6 4.811 120 1001 Jan-Mar 1999 10.6 4.829 114 973 Apr-Jun 10.4 4.829 114 973 Apr-Jun 10.4 4.829 114 973 Apr-Jun 10.7 4.829 114 973 Apr-Jun 10.7 4.829 114 973 Apr-Jun 10.7 4.829 114 976 Mar-May (Spr) 10.7 3.3 -9 -24 Over last 12 months 227 52 26 266 1983 331 10.7 4.2	13.9		89 87	618 595	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993
117 4.625 106 989 1999 115 4.711 116 987 3-month averages 113 4.730 116 989 1999 114 4.730 116 992 S-month averages 113 4.730 116 992 Sep-Nov (Aut) 113 4.730 117 1004 Oct-Dec 113 4.730 117 1004 Nov 88-Jan 99 10.6 4.811 120 1001 Jan-Mar 1999 10.6 4.829 114 973 Apr-Jun 10.4 4.829 114 973 Apr-Jun 10.4 4.829 114 973 Apr-Jun 10.7 4.829 114 973 Apr-Jun 10.7 4.829 114 973 Apr-Jun 10.7 4.829 114 976 Mar-May (Spr) 10.7 3.3 -9 -24 Over last 12 months 227 52 26 266 1983 331 10.7 4.2	13.7 12.8	4,327 4,372 4,543	91	736	1995
11.5 4.711 116 967 May-Jul 1998 11.3 4.730 115 960 Jun-Aug (Sum) 11.4 4.711 114 970 Jul-Sep 11.2 4.768 116 992 Sep-Nov (Aut) 11.2 4.768 116 992 Sep-Nov (Aut) 11.3 4.795 121 1006 Cot Dec 10.8 4.807 111 1001 Jan-Mar 1999 10.6 4.811 120 1000 Feb-Apr 10.4 4.829 116 989 Mar-May (Spr) 10.7 4.829 114 973 Apr-Jun 10.8 4.857 111 966 May-Jul 1998 0.3 0.7 -7.2 2.25 Over last 3 months 77.7 324 2.9 246 Mar-May (Spr) 10.7 4.4857 111 996 1985 27.7 324 2.9 245 1982 28.7 4.946 4.22 1989 1985 21.4 544	12.5 11.7	4,696	90 109	942 967	1997 1998
11.13 4.722 117 986 Aug-Oct 11.12 4.768 116 92 Sep-Nov (Aut) 10.9 4.765 116 1015 Nov 98-Jan 99 10.6 4.811 117 1001 Jan-Mar 1999 10.6 4.824 120 990 Feb-Apr 10.7 4.829 114 976 Mar-May (Spr) 10.7 4.829 114 976 Mar-May (Spr) 10.7 4.829 114 976 Mar-May (Spr) 0.3 0.7 -7.2 2.5 Percent -0.7 146 -5 -1 Over last 12 months 27.7 324 23 246 1993 27.7 348 23 286 1993 21.4 544 39 426 1993 21.4 544 39 426 1993 21.4 544 39 426 1999 23.4 495 46 427 Jun-Aug (Sum) 23.1 495 46 427 </td <td>11.5 11.3</td> <td>4,711 4,730</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>May-Jul 1998</td>	11.5 11.3	4,711 4,730			May-Jul 1998
10.8 4.80/ 4.80 118 121 1.015 100 Nov 98-Jan 99 bes Feb 99 (Win) 10.6 4.824 120 4.823 116 990 989 Jan-Mar 1999 Mar-May (Spr) 10.7 4.829 114 973 989 Apr-Jun 10.8 4.857 111 966 May-Jul 0.3 0.3 -9 -24 Changes Over last 12 months -0.7 146 -5 -1 Over last 12 months -0.7 3.1 -4.2 -0.1 Percent 7CDB YCDE YCDH YCDK Male 22.7 322 25 266 1992 23.1 421 1933 31996 1933 27.5 386 31 301 1994 23.1 424 426 1993 1993 23.1 491 47 447 10.89 Sep-Nov (Aut) 23.1 491 47 447 10.89 Sep-Nov (Aut) 23.1 491 47 447 10.89 Nov 98-Jan 99 21.2 533	11.3	4,722	117	986	Aug-Oct
10.5 4.824 120 990 Feb-Apr MarWay (Spr) 10.7 4.829 114 973 Apr-Jun 10.8 4.829 114 973 Apr-Jun 0.3 0.7 -7.2 -2.5 Percent -0.7 146 -5 -1 Over last 3 months 22.7 352 25 266 1992 30.1 344 29 246 1993 27.7 344 29 246 1993 27.7 344 29 246 1993 27.7 346 31 301 1994 22.7 348 31 301 1994 22.7 346 425 May-Jul 1996 23.4 496 48 425 May-Jul 1996 23.1 495 46 427 Jul-Sep 23.1 495 46 427 Jul-Sep 23.1 495 47 4447 Nov 98-Jan 9	10.8	4,788 4,807 4,795	118	1,015	Nov 98-Jan 99
10.8 4,857 111 966 May-Jui 0.3 33 -9 -24 Over last 3 months Percent 0.7 146 -5 -1 Over last 3 months Percent 0.7 3.1 -4.2 -1 Percent 22.7 352 25 266 1992 23.1 334 29 246 1993 27.7 348 31 301 1994 23.5 490 44 423 1995 24.3 474 41 411 1997 21.4 544 39 426 1999 22.4 496 48 425 Amoth averages May-Jui Aug (Sum) 23.1 491 47 444 Oct-Dec 22.9 512 47 444 Oct-Dec 22.9 512 47 444 Oct-Dec 21.5 521 49 426 Mar-May (Spr) 21.6 544 429	10.5	4,824	120	990	Feb-Apr
0.7 -7.2 -2.5 Percent -0.7 146 -5 -1 Overlast 12 months /CDB YCDE YCDH YCDK Male Spring quarters (Mar.May) 22.7 352 25 266 1992 21.1 334 29 266 1992 27.7 346 33 301 1994 25.7 448 31 1997 396 21.4 544 39 426 1999 23.4 496 48 425 Mar.Jul 1996 23.1 491 47 417 Jul-Sep 23.1 491 47 422 Aug-Oct 22.9 498 47 444 Oct-Dec 22.0 512 47 444 Oct-Dec 21.2 533 46 429 Feb-Apr 21.4 544 39 426 Mar-May (Spr) 21.5 521 49 424 May-J					Apr-Jun
3.1 -4.2 -0.1 Percent VCDB YCDE YCDH YCDK Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 22.7 352 25 266 1993 30.1 334 29 246 1993 27.7 348 31 301 1994 27.5 386 32 329 1995 23.4 444 411 1997 23.5 490 44 39426 1999 23.4 496 48 425 Mar-Jul 1998 23.1 491 47 417 Jun-Aug (Sum) 23.0 495 47 444 Oct-Dec 22.9 512 49 443 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) 21.5 521 49 426 Mar-May (Spr) 21.6 546 41 434 Apr-Jun 21.6 546 41 434 Apr-Jun 21.6 546 429 Feb-Apr	0.3				Changes Over last 3 months Percent
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 22.7 352 25 266 1983 27.7 348 31 301 1994 27.5 366 32 329 1995 25.7 418 28 333 1996 21.4 544 414 411 1997 23.5 490 44 423 1998 21.4 544 39 426 1999 23.4 496 48 425 Amorth averages 32.0 495 46 427 Jul-Sep 22.0 512 47 444 Oct-Dec 22.9 512 47 444 Oct-Dec 21.2 533 46 429 Jan-Mar 1999 21.2 534 45 429 Jan-Mar 1999 21.2 534 45 429 Jan-Mar 1999 21.4 546 41 424 Apr-Jun 22.5 549	-0.7				
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27.5 386 32 329 1985 24.3 474 41 411 1997 23.5 484 39 426 1999 23.7 491 47 423 1988 23.1 495 46 427 Jul-Sep 23.1 491 47 444 Oct-Dec 22.9 498 47 444 Oct-Dec 22.9 498 47 444 Oct-Dec 22.9 498 47 444 Oct-Dec 22.0 512 47 444 Oct-Dec 22.5 549 39 424 May-Jul 21.2 533 46 429 Jan-Mar 1999 21.2 534 45 429 Feb-Apr 21.4 544 39 426 May-Jul 22.5 549 39 424 May-Jul 22.5 549 39 424 May-Jul 22.6 77 -1.0 Percent Percent 70.0	30.1 27.7	334	29	246	1992 1993
22.5 490 44 423 1998 22.4 496 48 425 May-Jul 1999 23.7 491 47 417 Jul-Aug (Sum) 23.0 495 46 427 Jul-Sap 22.9 493 46 439 Sep-Nov (Aut) 22.9 493 46 439 Sep-Nov (Aut) 22.9 512 47 447 Nov 98-Jan 99 21.5 521 49 443 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) 21.2 533 46 429 Jan-Mar 1999 21.6 546 41 434 Apr-Jun 22.5 549 39 424 May-Jul 21.6 546 41 434 Apr-Jun 22.5 549 39 424 May-Jul 21.6 546 41 434 Apr-Jun 22.6 549 39 426 May-Jul 21.6 546 41 434 Apr-Jun 30.8 64 352 1992 10.6 <td>27.5 25.7</td> <td>386 418</td> <td>32 28</td> <td>329 383</td> <td>1995 1996</td>	27.5 25.7	386 418	32 28	329 383	1995 1996
23.4 496 48 425 May-Jul 1998 23.7 491 47 417 Jun-Aug (Sum) 23.0 495 46 427 Jun-Aug (Sum) 22.9 493 46 429 Aug-Oct 22.9 498 47 444 Oct-Dec 22.0 512 47 447 Nov 98-Jan 99 21.2 533 46 429 Jan-Mar 1999 21.2 534 45 429 Jan-Mar 1999 21.4 544 39 426 Mar-May (Spr) 21.6 546 41 434 Apr-Jun 22.5 549 39 424 May-Jul 21.6 546 41 434 Apr-Jun 22.5 549 39 424 May-Jul 21.6 546 41 434 Apr-Jun 22.5 549 39 424 May-Jul 21.6 546 41 434 Apr-Jun 21.7 712.0 7.0 7.0 Percent </td <td>23.5</td> <td>490</td> <td>44</td> <td>411 423 426</td> <td>1998 1999</td>	23.5	490	44	411 423 426	1998 1999
22.9 493 46 439 Sep-Nov (Aut) 22.9 498 47 444 Oct-Dec 22.0 512 47 444 Oct-Dec 21.5 521 49 443 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) 21.2 533 46 429 Jan-Mar 1999 21.2 534 45 429 Feb-Apr 21.4 544 39 426 Mar-May (Spr) 21.6 546 41 434 Apr-Jun 22.5 549 39 424 May-Jul Changes 1.3 15 -5 -4 Over last 3months 2.7 -12.0 -1.0 Percent Percent 70.9 53 -8 -1 Over last 3months 70.0 10.6 -17.7 -0.2 Percent 70.9 3.984 64 352 1992 11.0 3.965 58 349 1993 11.4 3.978 58 371 1994 10.8	23.7			425 417	3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)
22.0 512 47 447 Nov 98-Jan 99 21.5 521 49 443 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) 21.2 533 46 429 Jan-Mar 1999 21.2 534 45 429 Jan-Mar 1999 21.4 544 39 426 Mar-May (Spr) 21.6 549 39 424 Mar-Jun 22.5 549 39 424 Mar-Jun 21.6 546 41 434 Apr-Jun 21.6 549 39 424 Mar-Jun 22.5 549 39 424 Mar-Jun 21.6 546 41 434 Apr-Jun 21.6 7 -12.0 -1.0 Over last 12 months 7 -10.6 -17.7.4 -0.2 Percent 70.6 YCDF YCDL Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) 10.3 3965 58 349 1993 11.4 3.978 53 349 1995 9.7 4.125 55	23.0 23.1 22.9	491	47	432	Aug-Oct
21.2 534 39 429 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 21.6 544 39 426 Mar-May (Spr) 21.6 546 41 434 Apr-Jun 22.5 549 39 424 May-Jul Changes 1.3 15 -5 -4 Over last 3months -0.9 53 -8 -1 Over last 12 months -0.9 53 -8 -1 Over last 12 months Percent YCDL YCDL Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 9.3 3,984 64 352 1997 11.0 3,965 58 371 1994 11.0 3,965 58 371 1994 11.4 3,978 58 371 1994 10.8 3,996 60 406 1995 9.7 4,145 49 502 1997 8.7 4,206 66 544 1999 8.7 4,216 68 543 Jun-Aug (Sum) <	22.0	512	47	447	Nov 98-Jan 99
22.5 549 39 424 May-Jul Changes 1.3 15 -5 -4 Over last 3months Percent -0.9 53 -8 -1 Over last 3months Percent 70.9 53 -8 -1 Over last 12 months Percent 70.9 3.984 64 352 1992 9.3 3.984 64 352 1992 9.3 3.984 64 352 1992 11.0 3.965 58 349 1993 11.4 3.978 50 406 1995 9.9 4.125 55 474 1996 9.7 4.145 49 532 1997 8.7 4.205 77 564 1998 7.7 4.285 77 564 1999 8.7 4.216 68 541 May-Jul 1998 8.3 4.239 68 543 Jul-Sep 8.4 4.276 70	21.2	534	45	429	Feb-Apr
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-0.9 53 10.6 -8 -17.4 -1 -0.2 Over last 12 months Percent /CDC YCDF YCDI YCDL Spring quarters (Mar-May) Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) 9.3 3,984 64 352 1992 11.4 3,978 58 349 1993 11.4 3,978 58 371 1994 10.8 3,986 60 408 1995 9.9 4,125 55 474 1996 9.7 4,125 55 474 1998 7.7 4,285 77 564 1999 8.7 4,215 68 541 May-Jul 1998 8.3 4,239 68 543 Jun-Aug (Sum) 8.6 4,216 68 543 Jun-Sep 8.6 4,2216 70 552 Sep-Nov (Aut) 8.1 4,290 70 560 Oct-Dec 8.1 4,295 72 568 Nov 98-Jan 99	1.3				Over last 3months
YCDC YCDF YCDI YCDL Spring quarters (Mar-May) Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) 9.3 3.984 64 352 1992 11.0 3.965 58 349 1993 11.4 3.978 58 371 1994 10.8 3.986 60 406 1995 9.7 4.145 49 532 1997 8.9 4.206 66 544 1998 7.7 4.285 77 564 1999 8.7 4.215 68 541 May-Jul 1998 8.3 4.239 68 543 Jun-Aug (Sum) 8.6 4.216 68 543 Jun-Sep 8.6 4.2216 70 552 Aug-Oct 8.1 4.290 70 560 Oct-Dec 8.1 4.278 71 573 Jan-Mar 1999 7.7 4.289 75 562 Feb-Apr 7.7 542	-0.9	53	-8	-1	Over last 12 months
9.3 3.984 64 352 1992 11.0 3.965 58 349 1993 11.4 3.978 58 371 1994 10.8 3.986 60 4.08 1995 9.9 4.125 55 474 1996 9.7 4.145 49 532 1997 8.9 4.206 66 544 1999 8.7 4.215 68 543 Jun-Aug (Sum) 8.7 4.215 68 543 Jun-Aug (Sum) 8.3 4.239 68 543 Jun-Sug (Sum) 8.6 4.216 68 543 Jul-Sept 8.6 4.216 70 555 Aug-Oct (Aut) 8.1 4.290 70 550 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) 8.1 4.278 71 555 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) 8.1 4.278 71 554 Mar-Mar (Spr) 7.7 4.285 77 564 Mar-May (Spr) 8.0 4.308 72 539	CDC				Female
10.8 3.986 60 408 1995 9.9 4.125 55 474 1996 9.7 4.145 49 532 1997 8.9 4.206 66 544 1998 7.7 4.285 77 564 1999 8.7 4.215 68 541 1999 8.3 4.239 68 543 Jun-Aug (Sum) 8.6 4.231 70 555 Aug-Oct 8.4 4.276 70 552 Sep-Nov (Aut) 8.1 4.295 72 568 Nov 98-Jan 99 8.2 4.274 72 565 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) 8.1 4.278 71 573 Jan-Mar 1999 7.7 4.285 77 564 Mar-May (Spr) 8.0 4.283 73 539 Apr-Jun 8.0 4.283 73 539 Apr-Jun 8.0 4.283 73 539 Apr-Jun 8.0 4.283 73 539 Apr-Jun <td>9.3</td> <td>3,984</td> <td></td> <td>352</td> <td>(Mar-May) 1992</td>	9.3	3,984		352	(Mar-May) 1992
9.9 4,125 55 474 1996 9.7 4,145 49 532 1997 8.9 4,206 66 544 1998 7.7 4,285 77 564 1997 8.7 4,215 68 541 May-Jul 1998 8.7 4,215 68 543 Jun-Aug (Sum) 8.6 4,216 68 543 Jul-Sep 8.6 4,216 68 543 Jul-Sep 8.4 4,276 70 552 Sep-Nov (Aut) 8.1 4,290 70 560 Oct-Dec 8.1 4,295 72 568 Nov 98-Jan 99 8.2 4,274 72 565 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) 8.1 4,283 73 539 Apr-Jun 8.0 4,308 72 542 May-Jul 8.0 4,308 72 542 May-Jul 0.1 18 -3 -20 Over last 3 months 0.4 -4.4 -3.6 Percent <t< td=""><td>11.4 10.8</td><td>3,965 3,978 3,986</td><td>58</td><td>371</td><td>1994</td></t<>	11.4 10.8	3,965 3,978 3,986	58	371	1994
8.7 4.215 68 541 3-month averages May-Jul 1998 8.3 4.239 68 543 Jun-Aug (Sum) 8.6 4.231 70 555 Aug-Oct 8.4 4.276 70 555 Aug-Oct 8.1 4.290 70 560 Oct-Dec 8.1 4.299 72 568 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) 8.1 4.299 75 562 Feb-Apr 8.1 4.298 71 573 Jan-Mar 1999 8.2 4.278 71 564 Mar-May (Spr) 8.1 4.285 77 564 Mar-May (Spr) 8.0 4.283 73 539 Apr-Jun 8.0 4.308 72 542 May-Jul 0.1 18 -3 -20 Over last 3 months 0.4 -4.4 -3.6 Percent Percent	9.9 9.7 8.9	4,125 4,145 4,206	49	532	1997
8.3 4,239 68 543 Juñ-Aug (Sum) 8.6 4,231 70 555 Aug-Oct 8.6 4,231 70 555 Aug-Oct 8.4 4,276 70 560 Oct-Dec 8.1 4,295 72 568 Nov 98-Jan 99 8.2 4,274 72 565 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) 8.1 4,278 71 573 Jan-Mar 1999 7.9 4,285 77 564 Mar-May (Spr) 8.0 4,283 73 539 Apr-Jun 8.0 4,306 72 542 May-Jul 0.1 18 -3 -20 Over last 3 months 0.4 -4.4 -3.6 Percent Percent	7.7		77	564	1999 3-month averages
8.4 4,276 70 552 Sep-Nov (Aut) 8.1 4,290 70 560 Oct-Dec 8.1 4,295 72 568 Nov 98-Jan 99 8.2 4,274 72 565 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) 8.1 4,278 71 573 Jan-Mar 1999 7.9 4,289 75 562 Feb-Apr 7.7 4,285 77 564 May-Jul 8.0 4,308 72 542 May-Jul 0.1 18 -3 -20 Over last 3 months 0.4 -4.4 -3.6 Percent Percent	8.3	4,239	68	543	Jun-Aug (Sum)
8.1 4.295 72 568 Nov 98-Jan 99 8.2 4.274 72 565 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) 8.1 4.278 71 573 Jan-Mar 1999 7.9 4.289 75 562 Feb-Apr 7.7 4.285 77 564 Mar-May (Spr) 8.0 4.283 73 539 Apr-Jun 8.0 4.308 72 542 May-Jul 0.1 18 -3 -20 Over last 3 months 0.4 -4.4 -3.6 Percent Percent	8.6 8.4	4,276	70 70	555 552	Aug-Oct
7.9 4.289 75 562 Feb-Apr 7.7 4.285 77 564 Mar-May (Spr) 8.0 4.283 73 539 Apr-Jun 8.0 4.308 72 542 May-Jul 0.1 18 -3 -20 Over last 3 months 0.4 -4.4 -3.6 Percent -0.7 98 3 0 Over last 12 months 2.2 4.9 0.0 Percent Percent	8.1	4,295	72	568	Nov 98-Jan 99
8.0 4,308 72 542 May-Jul 0.1 18 -3 -20 Over last 3 months 0.4 -4.4 -3.6 Percent -0.7 93 3 0 Over last 12 months 2.2 4.9 0.0 Percent	7.9	4,289	75	562	Feb-Apr
0.1 18 -3 -20 Over last 3 months 0.4 -4.4 -3.6 Percent -0.7 93 3 0 Over last 12 months 2.2 4.9 0.0 Percent					May-Jul
2.2 4.9 0.0 Percent	0.1				Over last 3 months
E O LL E		2.2	4.9	0.0	Percent

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

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

		and the second second						seasonally adjusted
UNITED KINGDOM	Allaged over16	16-59/64	<u> </u>	18-24	<u>25-34</u> 5	<u>35-49</u> 6	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F) 7	65+ (M) 60+ (F) 8
In employment	MGRZ	YBSE	УВТО	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
All	monie							
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	25,866	25,050 24,793	674	3,870	6,720 6,809	9,161 9,203	4,632 4,576	816 773
1993 1994	25,566 25,757 26,043	24,793 24,975 25,248	577 588 613	3,634 3,490 3,388	6,915 7,005	9,307 9,453	4,682 4,794	7782 795
1995 1996 1997	26,300 26,772	25,531 25,971	666 707	3,339 3,289	7,017 7,150	9,618 9,687	4,894 5,140	769 802
1998 1999	27,045 27,362	26,272 26,549	702 685	3,262 3,269	7,104 7,032	9,822 9,988	5,383 5,575	773 814
3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,121 27,168	26,338 26,393	699 701	3,293 3,300	7,090 7,062	9,836 9,873	5,428 5,457	783 775
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,175 27,207 27,263	26,410 26,428 26,482	702 701 702	3,298 3,283 3,271	7,065 7,060 7,064	9,872 9,889 9,911	5,470 5,498 5,527	766 779 781
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,289 27,313 27,342	26,499 26,525 26,555	702 699 694	3,264 3,274 3,285	7,061 7,066 7,071	9,926 9,935 9,939	5,544 5,549 5,565	789 788 787
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	27,351 27,358 27,362	26,560 26,556 26,549	689 684 685	3,289 3,284 3,269	7,054 7,036 7,032	9,958 9,974 9,988	5,573 5,569 5,575	792 803 814
Apr-Jun May-Jul	27,394 27,412	26,584 26,607	674 665	3,272 3,279	7,021 7,022	10,024 10,048	5,597 5,602	811 806
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	54 0.2	51 0.2	-19 <i>-2.8</i>	-5 -0.2	-14 -0.2	74 0.7	33 0.6	3 0.4
Over last 12 months Percent	292 1.1	269 1.0	- 34 -4.9	-15 -0.4	-68 -1.0	212 22	174 3.2	23 2.9
Male Spring quarters	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
(Mar-May) 1992	14,368	14,067	346	2,031	3,847	4,977	2,867	300
1993 1994 1995	14,081 14,218 14,425	13,826 13,954 14,137	291 301 310	1,913 1,857 1,814	3,861 3,925 3,980	4,972 5,037 5,143	2,792 2,836 2,892	255 264 288
1995 1996 1997	14,501 14,779	14,236 14,510	339 348	1,772 1,770	3,972 4,029	5,192 5,245	2,962 3,118	265 269
1998 1999	14,969 15,100	14,695 14,813	351 340	1,757 1,756	4,021 3,956	5,330 5,415	3,235 3,347	273 287
3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,003 15,020	14,726 14,751	351 348	1,778 1,776	4,013 4,004	5,330 5,353	3,261 3,271	277 269
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,010 15,003 15,039	14,749 14,744 14,778	349 346 349	1,770 1,754 1,742	3,998 3,991 3,993	5,350 5,358 5,368	3,283 3,300 3,318	262 259 261
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,061 15,055 15,084	14,799 14,788 14,813	351 349 349	1,738 1,735 1,743	3,988 3,983 3,983	5,386 5,393 5,396	3,329 3,327 3,344	262 267 272
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	15,089 15,090 15,100	14,810 14,809 14,813	341 340 340	1,753 1,763 1,756	3,976 3,961 3,956	5,398 5,399 5,415	3,342 3,343 3,347	279 281 287
Apr-Jun May-Jul	15,118 15,135	14,830 14,850	335 331	1,766 1,772	3,944 3,938	5,434 5,445	3,356 3,369	288 286
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	45 0.3	41 0.3	-9 -2.5	10 0.5	-23 -0.6	46 0.8	27 0.8	5 1.7
Over last 12 months	133	124	-20	-6	-74	115	108	9
Percent	0.9	0.8	-5.7 YBTQ	-0.3 YBTT	-1.9 YBTW	22 YBTZ	3.3 MGUY	3.1 MGVB
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	YBSG	TBIQ	IDII				
1992 1993	11,498 11,485	10,983 10,967	327 287	1,838 1,722	2,873 2,948 2,990	4,184 4,232 4,270	1,765 1,784	515 518 518
1994 1995 1996	11,539 11,618 11,799	11,021 11,111 11,295	287 303 328	1,633 1,575 1,567	3,025 3,045	4,270 4,310 4,426	1,845 1,902 1,932	507
1997 1998 1999	11,993 12,076 12,262	11,461 11,577 11,735	359 351 346	1,567 1,520 1,504 1,513	3,121 3,082 3,076	4,441 4,492 4,573	2,022 2,148 2,228	504 533 500 527
3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,118 12,149	11,612 11,642	348 352	1,515 1,524	3,078 3,058	4,506 4,521	2,167 2,186	5 05 506
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,165 12,203 12,224	11,661 11,684 11,704	353 356 353	1,528 1,530 1,530	3,067 3,069 3,071	4,522 4,531 4,543	2,187 2,198 2,209	504 519 520
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,228 12,258 12,258	11,701 11,737 11,742	351 350 345	1,526 1,539 1,542	3,073 3,083 3,088	4,540 4,543 4,543	2,215 2,222 2,221	528 521 515
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,262 12,268 12,262	11,750 11,747 11,735	348 345 346	1,536 1,521 1,513	3,078 3,075 3,076	4,560 4,575 4,573	2,231 2,227 2,228	513 522 527
Apr-Jun May-Jul	12,276 12,277	11,753 11,757	339 334	1,506 1,506	3,076 3,084	4,590 4,603	2,241 2,233	523 520
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	9 0.1	10 0.1	-10 -3.0	-15 -1.0	9 0.3	28 0.6	6 0.3	-2 -0.3
Over last 12 months	159	145	-14	-9	6	97	66	15 2.9

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

TED	Allaged	10 50 50	16.17	10.04	0F 34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M)
GDOM	over16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	6	50-59 (F) 7	60+ (F) 8
oyment rates (%) ^a								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
1992	57.1 56.3	71.2 70.3	48.8 43.5	65.9 64.0	74.0 74.1	79.6 79.0	63.2 61.9	8.0 7.6
1993 1994 1995	56.7 57.1	70.7 71.3	45.1 45.4	63.7 64.3	74.7 75.6	79.1 79.4	62.4 63.0	7.6 7.7 7.8
1995 1996 1997	57.5 58.3	71.8 72.8	46.7 48.2	65.9 66.6	75.8 77.8	79.7 80.0	63.5 64.5	7.5 7.8
1997 1998 1999	58.7 59.2	73.4 73.9	48.0 47.3	66.7 66.8	78.5 79.5	80.7 81.1	65.4 66.2	7.8 7.5 7.8 7.5 7.9
3- month averages Ma y-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	58.9 58.9	73.5 73.6	48.0 48.1	67.4 67.5	78.6 78.4	80.7 80.9	65.6 65.8	7.6 • 7.6
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	58.9 59.0	73.7 73.7	48.3 48.3	67.4 67.1	78.6 78.7	80.8 80.9	65.9 66.1	7.5 7.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.1 59.1	73.8 73.9	48.4 48.3	66.9 66.7	78.9 79.0	81.0 81.0	66.3 66.4	7.6
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	59.2 59.2	73.9 74.0	48.1 47.8	67.0 67.2	79.2 79.4	81.0 80.9	66.3 66.4	7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	59.2 59.2	74.0 73.9	47.6 47.3	67.3 67.2	79.4 79.4 79.5	81.0 81.1 81.1	66.4 66.2 66.2	7.7 7.8 7.9
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	59.2 59.3	73.9 74.0	47.3 46.5	66.8 66.9	79.5 79.6	81.3	66.3 66.2	7.9
May-Jul Changes	59.3	74.0	46.0	66.9	79.8	81.4		7.8
Over last 3 months	0.1 0.4	0.1 0.5	-1.3 -2.0	-0.2 -0.4	0.4 1.1	0.3 0.7	0.0 0.6	0.0 0.2
	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Spring quarters Mar-May)	65.5	76.5	48.9	67.8	83.6	86.6	66.3	8.5
993	64.0 64.5	75.1 75.6	42.7 44.9	66.0 66.2	83.0 83.6	85.4 85.6	64.1 64.4	7.1
992 993 994 995 996 997	65.2	76.4	44.8	67.2	84.5 84.4	86.4 85.9	65.0 65.8	7.1 7.4 7.9 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.7
1996 1997	65.2 66.2	76.6 77.8	46.2 46.3	68.2 69.9	86.2	86.4	67.3	7.3
1998 1999	66.7 67.0	78.4 78.7	46.9 45.7	70.2 70.1	87.3 87.8	87.3 87.5	67.8 -68.6	7.4 7.7
3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	66.8 66.9	78.5 78.6	47.1 46.6	71.0 71.0	87.4 87.4	87.1 87.4	68.1 68.1	7.5 7.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	66.8 66.7	78.6 78.5	46.9 46.5	70.7 70.1	87.4 87.4	87.3 87.3	68.2 68.5	7.1 7.0
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	66.9 66.9	78.7 78.8	46.9 47.2	69.6 69.4	87.6 87.6	87.4 87.6	68.7 68.8	7.0 7.0
Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	66.9 67.0	78.7 78.8	46.9 46.9	69.3 69.7	87.7 87.8	87.6 87.5	68.7 68.9	7.2 7.3
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	67.0 67.0	78.8 78.7 78.7	45.9 45.7	70.0 70.4 70.1	87.9 87.7	87.5 87.4 87.5	68.7 68.6 68.6	7.5 7.6 7.7
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	67.0 67.0	78.7 78.8	45.7 45.2 44.7	70.1 70.5	87.8 87.7	87.5 87.7	68.7	7.7
May-Jul Changes	67.1	78.9	44.7	70.7	87.8	87.8	\$68.8	7.7
Over last 3 months Over last 12 months	0.1 0.3	0.1 0.3	-1.1 -2.4	0.3 -0.3	0.1 0.4	0.4 0.7	0.2 0.8	0.1 0.2
male	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	49.2	65.4	48.7	63.9	64.1	727	58.8	7.8
1992 1993 1994 1995	49.2 49.1 49.3	65.2 65.4	44.5 45.3	63.9 61.9 61.0	65.0 65.6	72.7 72.6 72.6	58.8 58.7 59.6	7.9 79
1995 1996	49.6 50.2	65.8 66.6	46.1 47.1	61.2 63.4	66.3 66.9	72.5 73.5	60.3 60.2	7.8 7.9 7.9 7.7 7.7
1997 1998	50.9	67.3	50.1	63.2	69.1	73.5	60.6	8.1
1999	51.1 51.8	67.8 68.6	49.3 49.0	63.1 63.4	. 69.4 70.9	74.0 74.6	62.1 62.8	7.6 8.0
3- month averages Ma y-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	51.3 51.4	68.0 68.2	48.9 49.6	63.5 63.8	69.5 69.2	74.2 74.4	62.3 62.7	7.7 7.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	51.5 51.6 51.7	68.3 68.4 68.5	49.8 50.2 49.9	64.0 64.1 64.1	69.5 69.7 69.9	74.3 74.4 74.5	62.6 62.8 63.0	7.7 7.9 7.9
Oct-Dec	51.7	68.4	49.6	63.9	70.0	74.4	63.0	7.9 8.1 7.9
Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	51.8 51.8	68.6 68.7	49.5 48.8	64.5 64.6	70.4 70.7	74.4 74.3	63.1 63.0	7.9
Jan-Mar 1999 Fe b-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	51.8 51.8 51.8	68.7 68.7 68.6	49.3 48.9 49.0	64.3 63.7 63.4	70.5 70.7 70.9	74.5 74.7 74.6	63.1 62.9 62.8	7.8 8.0 8.0
Apr-Jun Ma y-Jul	51.9 51.8	68.7 68.7	48.0 47.4	63.0 63.0	71.1 71.4	74.8 74.9	63.1 62.7	8.0 7.9
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-1.5	-0.7	0.7	0.2	-0.2	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.5	0.7	-1.5	-0.5	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.2

Note: Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sums of age series will not necessarily equal the totals.
a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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E	D	-	6	/
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EMPLOYMENT Employment by age Per cent, seaso

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

B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

		Employeejobs	5				Self- employment	HM Forces ^b	Government- supported	Workforce jobse
		Male		Female		All	employment jobs (with or without employees) °		supported trainees ^d	1000
		All	Part-time ^f	All	Part-time ^f				the second	
Unad	ED KINGDOM justed for seasona			BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DYCH	DYDA
1995		11,360 11,425	1,259 1,319	11,079 11,252	5,043 5,204	22,439 22,677	3,646 3,588	228 226	222 227	26,534 26,718
1996	Mar	11,280	1,305	11,190	5,198	22,470	3,581	225	214	26,491
	Jun	11,369	1,335	11,337	5,298	22,706	3,599	221	181	26,708
	Sep	11,481	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,850	3,665	218	189	26,922
	Dec	11,601	1,402	11,464	5,352	23,065	3,625	216	190	27,098
1997	Mar	11,625	1,369	11,327	5,195	22,952	3,606	214	175	26,947
	Jun	11,802	1,433	11,451	5,238	23,253	3,587	210	159	27,210
	Sep	11,907	1,426	11,486	5,204	23,394	3,620	210	171	27,395
	Dec R	12,039	1,525	11,651	5,369	23,690	3,532	211	163	27,595
1998	Mar R	11,977	1,487	11,603	5,329	23,580	3,539	211	153	27,483
	Jun R	12,040	1,490	11,646	5,315	23,687	3,462	210	112	27,471
	Sep R	12,143	1,507	11,707	5,340	23,850	3,475	209	121	27,655
	Dec R	12,221	1,573	11,775	5,439	23,996	3,455	210	113	27,774
1999	Mar R	12,137	1,586	11,660	5,401	23,797	3,440	209	109	27,555
	Jun	12,185	1,610	11,728	5,433	23,913	3,488	208	100	27 ,710
	ED KINGDOM sted for seasonal va Sep Dec	ariation BCHI 11,323 11,386	1,268 1,298	BCHJ 11,106 11,186	5,087 5,149	BCAJ 22,429 22,572	DYZN 3,612 3,602	BCAH 228 226	LOJU 222 217	DYDC 26,491 26,617
1996	Mar	11,337	1,316	11,242	5,222	22,579	3,583	225	211	26,513
	Jun	11,380	1,337	11,322	5,289	22,702	3,609	221	195	26,713
	Sep	11,446	1,363	11,391	5,327	22,837	3,636	218	188	26,819
	Dec	11,557	1,379	11,398	5,297	22,955	3,636	216	181	26,938
1997	Mar	11,684	1,380	11,378	5,217	23,062	3,607	214	172	27,0:4
	Jun	11,815	1,436	11,442	5,234	23,257	3,598	210	173	27,2:9
	Sep	11,870	1,436	11,505	5,240	23,375	3,590	210	169	27,5:4
	Dec R	11,989	1,499	11,585	5,315	23,574	3,542	211	154	27,43
1998	Mar R	12,039	1,499	11,653	5,349	23,692	3,539	211	150	27,32
	Jun R	12,057	1,495	11,642	5,314	23,699	3,475	210	124	27,08
	Sep R	12,124	1,526	11,728	5,373	23,851	3,445	209	117	27,22
	Dec R	12,161	1,539	11,706	5,379	23,868	3,465	210	107	27,65)
1999	Mar R	12,182	1,588	11,701	5,414	23,883	3,444	209	107	27 543
	Jun	12,199	1,617	11,731	5,440	23,929	3,497	208	112	27 747
	T BRITAIN usted for seasonal va	ariation BYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF
1995	Sep	11,074	1,217	10,792	4,914	21,866	3,553	228	205	25 352
	Dec	11,139	1,275	10,957	5,068	22,096	3,495	226	210	26 026
1996	Mar	10,995	1,261	10,897	5,063	21,892	3,488	225	197	25 803
	Jun	11,084	1,292	11,044	5,164	22,128	3,515	221	165	26 030
	Sep	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,580	218	170	26 237
	Dec	11,310	1,356	11,164	5,211	22,474	3,541	216	171	26 402
1997	Mar	11,336	1,323	11,029	5,056	22,364	3,521	214	158	26.257
	Jun	11,506	1,386	11,151	5,099	22,657	3,497	210	145	28,509
	Sep	11,608	1,379	11,185	5,064	22,793	3,529	210	154	23,686
	Dec	11,737	1,476	11,344	5,223	23,081	3,441	211	146	25,879
1998	Mar	11,676	1,438	11,299	5,184	22,975	3,449	211	137	28,771
	Jun	11,740	1,440	11,341	5,169	23,080	3,376	210	98	26,764
	Sep	11,841	1,458	11,401	5,196	23,242	3,389	209	106	28,945
	Dec R	11,916	1,522	11,464	5,291	23,380	3,369	210	99	27,057
1999	Mar R	11,834	1,536	11,351	5,254	23,185	3,354	209	96	26,844
	Jun	11,880	1,560	11,419	5,286	23,299	3,402	208	88	26, 998
	T BRITAIN ted for seasonal va Sep Dec	ariation DYCF 11,038 11,101	1,226 1,254	DYGG 10,817 10,894	4,958 5,013	DYCN 21,855 21,995	DYZO 3,519 3,509	DYCU 228 226	206 200	DYDH 25,808 25,930
1996	Mar	11,050	1,272	10,949	5,087	21,999	3,491	225	193	25,909
	Jun	11,095	1,293	11,029	5,154	22,123	3,524	221	179	26,048
	Sep	11,159	1,318	11,095	5,192	22,254	3,551	218	169	26,192
	Dec	11,267	1,333	11,100	5,157	22,368	3,551	216	162	26,297
1997	Mar	11,393	1,335	11,079	5,078	22,472	3,522	214	155	26,363
	Jun	11,519	1,389	11,141	5,095	22,660	3,508	210	159	26,537
	Sep	11,571	1,389	11,201	5,100	22,772	3,500	210	152	26,634
	Dec	11,689	1,450	11,281	5,169	22,970	3,451	211	137	26,770
1998	Mar	11,738	1,450	11,348	5,205	23,086	3,448	211	134	26,879
	Jun	11,756	1,445	11,335	5,169	23,091	3,389	210	110	26,799
	Sep	11,821	1,477	11,420	5,229	23,241	3,359	209	102	26,911
	Dec R	11,858	1,488	11,398	5,231	23,256	3,379	210	93	26,938
1999	Mar R	11,878	1,538	11,391	5,267	23,269	3,358	209	94	26,930
	Jun	11,894	1,567	11,420	5,293	23,314	3,411	208	100	27, 034

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 Note:
 Definitions of terms used will be found on pS3.
 Source:
 Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helphum

 a
 Workforce jobs (formerly workforce in employment) are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
 b
 HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 C

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

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

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

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



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B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	All industries and A-Q	Iservices	Manufacturing in D	dustries	Production indus C-E	stries	Production and c industries C-F	construction
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1994 Jun 1994 Jun	21,385 21,582 22,256 22,265 22,918 22,918 22,918 21,929 21,611 21,698 22,025	YEHT 21,375 21,574 22,253 22,658 22,907 22,248 21,902 21,586 21,586 21,661 21,985	4,867 4,799 4,839 4,828 4,709 4,239 4,084 3,996 3,996 3,923 4,021	YEHW 4,881 4,815 4,858 4,851 4,733 4,319 4,096 3,913 3,913 3,913 3,928 4,026	5.375 5.268 5.283 5.254 5.113 4.678 4.425 4.203 4.185 4.259	5,390 5,285 5,305 5,279 5,139 4,700 4,440 4,213 4,192 4,266	6,402 6,317 6,374 6,383 6,286 5,731 5,376 5,078 5,049 5,049 5,097	6,419 6,335 6,498 6,408 6,285 5,756 5,396 5,082 5,060 5,108
1996 Jun ^a	22,706	22,702	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,216	5,227
1997 Apr May Jun	23,253	23,257	4,132 4,140 4,162	4,152 4,159 4,166	4,360 4,367 4,390	4,380 4,386 4,394	5,357	5,369
Jul Aug Sep	23,394	23,375	4,173 4,170 4,168	4,164 4,156 4,156	4,396 4,394 4,389	4,389 4,380 4,377	5,405	5,393
Oct Nov Dec R	23,690	23,574	4,182 4,189 4,175	4,169 4,172 4,156	4,402 4,408 4,394	4,389 4,391 4,375	5,476	5,442
1998 Jan Feb Mar	23,580	23,692	4,170 4,170 4,160	4,182 4,185 4,174	4,388 4,388 4,378	4,400 4,402 4,392	5,462	5,483
Apr May R Jun R	23,687	23,699	4,152 4,140 4,140	4,171 4,158 4,144	4,370 4,358 4,357	4,389 4,376 4,361	5,451	5,464
Jul Aug Sep	23,850	23,851	4,141 4,140 4,135	4,133 4,127 4,123	4,358 4,357 4,351	4,350 4,344 4,339	5,466	5,457
Oct R Nov R Dec R	23,996	23,868	4,117 4,107 4,078	4,100 4,089 4,065	4,333 4,323 4,295	4,317 4,305 4,281	5,428	5,398
1999 Jan R Feb R Mar R	23,797	23,883	4,051 4,031 4,010	4,063 4,047 4,026	4,269 4,248 4,226	4,280 4,263 4,242	5,319	5,345
Apr R May R Jun	23,913	23,929	3,990 3,980 3,984	4,012 4,003 3,991	4,205 4,196 4,199	4,228 4,218 4,206	5,292	5,306
Jul P			3,985	3,978	4,199	4,193		

UNITED KINGDOM	Rubber and plastic products DH	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products DI/DJ	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment DL	Transport equipment DM	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
subsection, group	25	26-28	DK 29	30-33	34-35	DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
96 Jun 97 Jun 38 Jun 90 Jun 91 Jun 92 Jun 92 Jun 93 Jun 94 Jun	208 213 223 227 221 195 190 194 203 225	875 852 863 879 865 774 731 689 699 700	487 481 492 495 495 494 429 387 387 384 398	602 594 593 589 588 496 454 454 432 447 486	521 499 496 488 483 483 411 365 339 359	226 229 240 241 212 206 206 210 210 223	1,029 1,050 1,091 1,129 1,145 1,056 955 869 867 842	3,355 3,360 3,465 3,603 3,673 3,670 3,670 3,670 3,670 3,670 3,680 3,580 3,666 3,718	1,004 1,009 1,085 1,176 1,236 1,209 1,196 1,162 1,168 1,230
196 Jun ^a	231	713	403	510	388	228	889	3,829	1,250
97 Apr May Jun	240 241 242	713 713 714	401 401 402	516 520 519	389 388 389	241 241 244	975	3,947	1,277
Jul Aug Sep	242 243 243	712 706 707	405 403 403	521 521 523	390 390 390	241 241 240	1,016	3,967	1,287
Oct R Nov Dec	244 243 241	706 705 704	404 404 403	528 531 527	391 393 395	239 240 239	1,067	4,008	1,317
10.6 Jan Feb Mar	243 244 242	709 709 707	402 402 401	536 538 537	396 396 394	240 240 239	1,091	4,022	1,319
Apr May R Jun	243 242 242	705 702 697	399 397 397	537 535 532	398 398 397	238 237 235	1,103	4,039	1,287
Jul Aug Sep	241 241 242	696 696 697	395 395 394	532 531 528	397 397 396	235 235 235	1,118	4,114	1,302
Oct Nov Dec	241 241 240	688 687 680	390 391 389	524 523 517	396 394 391	233 233 234	1,117	4,121	1,308
1998) Jan Feb Mar R	240 239 238	678 675 672	388 386 384	523 522 517	390 389 385	236 235 234	1,103	4,109	1,314
Apr R May R Jun R	237 237 236	668 669 670	382 381 379	515 514 510	384 383 381	236 236 235	1,100	4,103	1,307
Jul P	234	667	376	509	380	236		.,	.,

 Section, group	Transport and storage	Post and telecomm- unications	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L ^b 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Q ^c 90-93
1296 Jun 1567 Jun 1568 Jun 1959 Jun 1950 Jun 1950 Jun 1962 Jun 1962 Jun 1893 Jun	857 844 861 891 923 910 900 886 880 871	443 444 462 471 470 463 454 454 430 430	893 933 1,009 1,051 1,060 1,038 1,006 973 980 999	159 167 178 185 192 188 207 239 252 263	1,795 1,865 1,984 2,104 2,226 2,184 2,235 2,236 2,376	1,474 1,492 1,476 1,388 1,440 1,461 1,464 1,464 1,464 1,461 1,407	1,675 1,736 1,799 1,841 1,863 1,850 1,850 1,832 1,811 1,833 1,843	2,087 2,172 2,307 2,300 2,320 2,375 2,444 2,455 2,470 2,513	- 30-33 862 874 897 908 904 890 920 920 944 944 955
1995 Juna 1997 Apr	875	444	971	270	2,717	1,409	1,870	2,514	1,042
May Jun	895	446	995	287	2,896	1,361	1,879	2,539	1,068
Jul Aug Sep	900	439	995	279	2,945	1,344	1,867	2,547	1,084
Oct Nov Dec	906	449	1,001	286	2,985	1,342	1,871	2,544	1,099
1998 Jan Feb Mar	922	458	1,021	283	2,996	1,333	1,880	2,553	1,108
Apr May Jun	933	460	1,026	281	3,028	1,334	1,882	2,552	1,104
Jul Aug Sep R	942	469	1,030	293	3,059	1,331	1.905	2,540	1,109
Oct Nov Dec R	946	481	1,031	294	3,096	1,330	1,910	2,536	1,127
1999 Jan Feb Mar R	960	483	1,029	293	3,113	1,329	1,922		
Apr May Jun	973	484	1,034	230				2,543	1,141
Jul	510	101	1,004	232	3,134	1,331	1,942	2,547	1,158

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 Adjiscontinuity in the series is shown from September 1995. This is due to the incorporation of revised data from the Annual Employment Survey (AES) which took into account more Small businesses which register for VAT but do not run PAYE schemes. For more information, please see the technical report in *Labour Market Trends*, July 1998, pp387-97. Excludes private domestic service.

UNITED	ED KINGDOM			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
		Service industri G-Q	es	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	Mining and quarrying, supply of	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and	Chemicals, chemical products and	
SIC 1992 Section subsect	2 ion, group	Allemployees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	recording media DE 21-22	man-made fibres DG 24	
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	14,640 14,930 15,555 15,962 16,350 16,243 16,243 16,248 16,218 16,352 16,658	14,605 14,896 15,523 15,929 16,308 16,186 16,186 16,189 16,180 16,304 16,606	351 343 334 321 314 306 308 308 324 297 271	509 470 446 428 407 381 381 381 381 381 285 240	529 524 516 505 499 501 475 462 452 451	586 574 578 547 504 431 413 406 398 383	85 88 95 94 83 81 87 89 80	453 459 462 472 473 473 462 453 445 465 465	316 309 314 320 308 279 279 272 259 248 248 256	
1996	Juna	17,213	17,192	283	229	449	377	84	474	254	
1997	Apr May Jun	17,604	17,590	299	228 227 228	466 472 474	375 372 369	86 87 86	474 475 473	251 252 253	
	Jul Aug Sep	17,643	17,656	325	225 224 221	474 477 479	365 363 359	85 86 85	474 472 473	254 254 254	
	Oct Nov Dec R	17,883	17,805	328	220 219 218	483 482 484	358 357 353	86 86 85	475 477 474	254 253 252	
1998	Jan Feb Mar	17,818	17,896	313	217 217 218	484 486 489	354 352 350	86 87 86	478 478 475	253 253 254	
	Apr May Jun R	17,938	17,928	307	218 218 217	487 486 487	349 347 343	85 86 85	476 477 478	253 252 252	
	Jul Aug Sep	18,065	18,096	298	218 217 216	484 483 484	340 337 335	84 85 86	477 475 476	252 251 251	
	Oct Nov Dec R	18,271	18,177	293	216 217 217	482 482 482	333 329 324	86 85 84	476 474 473	252 251 251	
1999	Jan Feb Mar R	18,178	18,238	301	217 216 216	481 481 479	321 317 312	84 83 82	470 470 471	251 250 250	
	Apr R May R Jun R	18,304	18,306	317	215 215 215	479 478 478	308 306 302	81 82 84	472 469 467	250 249 248	
	Jul P				215	477	299	83	469	247	

EMPLOYMENT B.12



EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted B.13

INITED KINGDOM	Section,	June 1998	R		June 1999	R		1999					
	sub- section	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Feb R	Mar R	Apr R	May R	Jun R	Jul P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES		3,117.3	1,239.4	4,356.7	3,036.7	1,162.6	4,199.4	4,248.4	4,226.2	4,205.3	4,195.5	4,199.4	4,198.
AINING AND QUARRYING	с	66.6	9.0	75.6	63.8	7.9	71.7	73.6	73.3	72.6	721	71.7	71.
Aining and quarrying of energy Producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.8	6.0	43.7	35.3	5.3	40.6	42.0	42.3	41.6	41.3	40.6	40.
fining and quarrying except of nergy producing materials	CB(13/14)	28.8	3.1	31.9	28.5	2.6	31.1	31.6	31.0	31.1	30.8	31.1	31.
IANUFACTURING	D	2,946.7	1,193.3	4,140.0	2,868.9	1,115.4	3,984.3	4,030.9	4,009.6	3,990.0	3,980.4	3,984.3	3,984
lanufacture of food products, everages and tobacco	DA	292.5	191.4	483.9	294.7	180.8	475.5	475.7	472.8	472.6	472.6	475.5	478
Nanufacture of textiles and extile products of textiles	DB 17	131.6 99.6	182.0 72.9	313.6 172.4	121.7 90.9	153.7 66.5	275.5 157.4	287.4 161.4	283.9 160.4	279.8 159.2	277.0 158.0	275.5 157.4	273. 156.
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	32.1	109.1	141.2	30.8	87.2	118.0	125.9	123.5	120.6	119.0	118.0	116
Manufacture of leather and eather products including footwear	DC	15.6	14.1	29.7	14.3	12.4	26.7	28.3	27.3	27.0	27.0	26.7	26
Nanufacture of wood and wood roducts	DD (20)	68.7	16.5	85.2	69.3	14.7	84.0	81.6	81.5	81.0	82.8	84.0	84
lanufacture of pulp, paper and paper roducts; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	297.7 84.8	180.3 29.4	478.0 114.1	293.3 79.9	173.7 26.9	467.0 106.8	470.3 109.2	470.3 109.0	470.1 108.4	466.6 107.5	467.0 106.8	469 106
ublishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	212.9	150.9	363.9	213.4	146.8	360.2	361.1	361.3	361.8	359.0	360.2	362
lanufacture of coke, refined etroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.5	4.3	26.9	22.3	4.1	26.5	26.8	27.1	26.6	26.5	26.5	26
lanufacture of chemicals, chemical roducts and man-made fibres	DG (24)	174.5	78.1	252.7	172.8	75.8	248.7	248.6	249.0	249.5	249.0	248.7	248
Manufacture of rubber and lastic products	DH (25)	177.8	63.9	241.7	173.5	61.8	235.3	238.6	237.8	236.4	234.8	235.3	233
Nanufacture of other non-metallic nineral products	DI (26)	116.1	. 31.3	147.3	112.7	28.6	141.3	142.7	141.8	141.7	141.2	141.3	140
Manufacture of basic metals and abricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	460.7 113.1	90.6 13.4	551.2 126.5	442.5 105.0	86.8 12.7	529.3 117.6	529.9 121.1	528.4 119.9	523.5 118.0	526.2 117.7	529.3 117.6	529 117
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	347.5	77.2	424.7	337.5	74.1	411.7	408.8	408.5	405.6	408.5	411.7	411
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	325.5	69.9	395.4	311.8	65.1	376.9	385.1	382.2	379.7	377.5	376.9	375
Nanufacture of electrical ind optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL 30	365.1 35.1	166.7 14.3	531.7 49.4	354.4 33.5	155.0 .13.9	509.4 47.4	519.5 48.0	516.1 47.9	511.3 47.9	510.7 47.7	509.4 47.4	500 4
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	126.6	56.3	182.9	119.8	50.7	170.5	175.5	173.7	172.0	171.0	170.5	17
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	85.8	46.5	132.3	83.5	43.2	126.7	130.4	129.9	126.6	126.9	126.7	12
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	117.5	49.6	167.1	117.6	47.2	164.9	165.6	164.6	164.8	165.1	164.9	16
lanufacture of transport quipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM 34 35	353.3 206.7 146.7	43.1 25.2 17.9	396.5 231.9 164.6	338.1 193.2 144.9	42.7 26.1 16.7	380.8 219.3 161.5	389.4 223.9 165.5	385.2 221.9 163.2	383.0 221.2 161.7	381.6 220.3 161.3	380.8 219.3 161.5	37 21 16
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	145.1	61.2	206.3	147.4	60.0	207.4	206.9	206.3	207.7	206.9	207.4	20
ELECTRICITY.GAS	E	104.0	37.1	141.1	104.0	39.3	143.3	143.8	143,4	142.7	143.0	143.3	14

P Provisional R Revised

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928722563.

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Em	nloy	Vee	jobs:	lina
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-	KINGDOM	Section	June 199	8 R				Marah 10	00 P		lunators			Т	housands
UNITES	KINGDOM	sub- section	Male	0 H	Female	140	All	March 19 Male		A.II.	June 1999		Famala		
		group or class	Full-time	Part-time		Part-time	All	wate	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 199	CTIONS	A-Q	10,550.9	1,489.5	6,331.6	5,314.6	23,686.7	12,137.3	11,660.2	23,797.4	10,575.0	Part-time 1,610.0	6,294.7	Part-time 5,433.2	23,912.9
AGRIC	ILTURE, HUNTING RESTRY	A	176.0	44.5	49.2	21.3	291.0	233.6	000		100.7				
Annoust	re, hunting and related activities	01	168.9	43.4	47.3	19.8	279.4	233.0	60.6 57.1	294.1 282.5	192.7 185.7	49.4 48.2	42.9 41.0	25.3 23.8	310.3 298.7
FISHIN		в	3.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.7	4.1	2.5	6.7	3.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.7
MINING	AND QUARRYING	с	66.1	0.5	7.4	1.6	75.6	65.0	8.3	73.3	63.4	0.4	6.6	1.3	71.7
Mining a produce	nd quarrying of energy gmaterials nd quarrying except of	CA (10-12)	37.4	0.4	5.0	1.0	43.7	36.6	5.7	42.3	35.0	0.3	4.6	0.7	40.6
Mining energy (oducing materials	CB(13/14)	28.7	0.1	2.4	0.6	31.9	28.4	2.6	31.0	28.4	0.1	2.1	0.5	31.1
ENERO	AND WATER	C,E	168.6	2.1	37.4	8.7	216.7	169.4	472	216.6	165.5	2.4	38.5	8.8	215.1
MANUE	ACTURING	D	2,878.7	68.0	964.2	229.2	4,140.0	2,878.4	1,131.2	4,009.6	2,800.2	68.7	904.8	210.5	3,984.3
Manufa/ beverag	aure of food products; and tobacco aure of textiles and	DA	271.7	20.8	131.9	59.5	483.9	291.9	180.8	472.8	271.8	22.9	124.0	56.8	475.5
Manufai textile pa ofter	ducts	DB 17	126.4 96.5	5.3 3.1	148.8 62.0	33.3 10.9	313.6 172.4	125.1 92.5	158.8 67.9	283.9 160.4	117.6 88.4	4.1 2.5	125.7 56.7	28.1 9.8	275.5 157.4
ofwanufa	ring apparel; dressing of fur	18	29.9	2.2	86.8	22.4	141.2	32.6	90.9	123.5	292	1.6	69.0	18.3	118.0
leather p Manufa	ducts including footwear re of wood and wood products	DC DD (20)	152 67.9	0.4 0.8	122 9.7	1.8 6.8	29.7 852	15.1 66.7	122 14.8	27.3 81.5	14.0 67.6	0.2 1.7	10.7 8.3	1.7 6.5	26.7 84.0
Manufac	of pulp, paper and paper blishing and printing paper and paper products	DE 21	287.4 84.3	10.3 0.5	144.1 25.4	36.1	478.0	293.5	176.8	470.3	285.7	7.6	140.5	332	467.0
Publishi reco	printing and reproduction of	22	203.1	9.8	118.7	3.9 322	114.1 363.9	82.0 211.5	26.9 149.8	109.0 361.3	79.5 206.2	0.4 7.2	23.7 116.8	3.2 30.0	106.8 360.2
Manufa	ore of coke, refined	DF (23)	21.2	1.3	3.7	0.7	26.9	22.8	4.4	27.1	20.0	2.3	3.4	0.8	26.5
Manufac	dure of chemicals, chemical	DG (24)	173.1	1.5	68.1	10.0	252.7	172.6	76.3	249.0	171.2	1.6	67.0	8.9	248.7
Manufa: plastic p	are of rubber and oducts are of other non-metallic	DH (25)	174.8	2.9	47.5	16.4	241.7	173.9	63.9	237.8	170.9	2.6	46.9	14.9	235.3
Manufa mineral Manufa	moducts	DI (26)	114.9	1.1	26.5	4.8	147.3	112.1	29.7	141.8	111.8	1.0	24.4	4.2	141.3
fabricate of be	emetal products	DJ 27	452.5 112.7	8.1 0.4	77.8 11.8	128 1.6	551.2 126.5	442.8 106.9	85.6 13.0	528.4 119.9	434.0 104.3	8.6 0.7	73.6 11.0	132 1.6	529.3 117.6
offai	Cated metal products,	28	339.9	7.7	66.0	112	424.7	335.9	72.6	408.5	329.7	7.9	62.5	11.6	411.7
Manufax Manufax	of electrical	DK (29)	322.9	2.5	59.3	10.6	395.4	315.9	66.3	382.2	309.6	2.2	54.8	10.3	376.9
and optic of of of elu	a equipment comachinery and computers concal machinery n.e.c.	DL 30	359.8 34.8 124.6	5.3 0.3 2.0	145.9 12.3 49.1	20.7 2.0 7.2	531.7 49.4 182.9	359.4 34.0 121.9	156.7 13.9 51.8	516.1 47.9 173.7	349.0 33.2	5.4 0.3	136.9 12.1	18.1 1.8	509.4 47.4
ofra	TV and communication eqpt.	31 32	84.4	1.4	42.5	4.0	132.3	85.5	44.4	129.9	118.4 82.1	1.4 1.4	44.1 39.5	6.6 3.7	170.5 126.7
Manufac	of transport equipment	33 DM	116.0 350.5	1.5 2.8	42.0 38.7	7.6 4.5	167.1 396.5	117.9 341.6	46.7 43.5	164.6 385.2	115.3 335.6	2.3 2.5	41.3 38.9	5.9 3.8	164.9 380.8
of m of of		34 35	205.2 145.3	1.5 1.3	22.7 15.9	2.5 2.0	231.9 164.6	195.7 145.9	26.3 17.3	221.9 163.2	191.7 143.9	1.5 1.0	23.8 15.1	2.3 1.5 102	219.3 161.5
Manufac FLEC77	Asingn.e.c. NCITY, GAS	DN	140.3	4.8	50.1	11.1	206.3	144.8	61.5	206.3	141.4	6.0	49.7	102	207.4
	TER SUPPLY	E	102.5	1.6	30.0	7.1	141.1	104.4	39.0	143.4	102.1	1.9	31.8	7.5	143.3
	AUCTION	F	893.1	28.1	119.5	54.0	1,094.7	929.3	163.3	1,092.6	900.6	28.1	109.7	54.0	1,092.4
WHOLE	SALE AND RETAIL TRADE:	G-Q	6,431.4	1,345.9	5,159.9	5,000.4	17,937.6	7,922.5	10,255.3	18,177.8	6,512.8	1,460.5	5,197.4	5,133.5	18,304.2
REPAIR	OF MOTOR VEHICLES,														
PERSO Sale, ma	AAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,641.9	340.5	860.3	1,182.4	4,025.0	2,015.7	2,064.1	4,079.8	1,671.2	348.9	869.6	1,196.3	4,085.9
vehicles Wholess	retail sale of automotive fuel	50	418.4	232	78.1	33.0	552.7	447.3	111.0	558.3	419.2	26.0	75.9	33.9	555.0
(exc) Retailtra	aptmotor vehicles)	51	726.1	37.6	247.9	92.9	1,104.4	784.2	342.8	1,127.0	749.0	41.9	243.5	100.6	1,135.0
motorcy	de, except motor vehicles and des, repair of personal goods	52	497.4	279.7	534.3	1,056.5	2,367.9	784.2	1,610.3	2,394.5	503.0	281.0	550.1	1,061.8	2,395.9
	AND RESTAURANTS	н	277.2	198.5	295.5	537.5	1,308.7	472.3	814.8	1,287.1	280.6	207.5	303.8	533.7	1,325.6
AND CO	PORT, STORAGE	1	943.9	65.8	291.2	96.0	1,398.9	1,035.6	404.6	1,440.1	978.0	722	305.5	106.4	1,462.1
La la la	isport; transport via pipelines	60 61	379.5 14.7	23.9 0.3	572 4.8	21.5 0.6	482.1 20.4	412.6 14.7	78.7 . 5.2	491.3 19.8	393.9 15.9	24.6 0.8	57.1 5.1	22.3 0.9	498.0 22.6
Supporti	ng and auxiliary transport	62 63	40.7 195.3	1.0	28.8	7.2	77.6	429	372	80.2	42.9	1.1	30.6	7.9	82.5
Postand	telecommunications	64	313.7	12.1 28.5	116.9 83.4	33.6 35.2	358.0 460.8	209.9 355.4	155.5 128.0	365.4 483.4	201.4 323.9	13.4 32.3	122.7 89.9	36.9 38.4	374.4 484.6
I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	IAL INTERMEDIATION	J	445.3	13.3	432.0	137.1	1,027.7	458.3	572.7	1,031.1	444.5	13.8	436.2	141.4	1,035.9
rsuranc	eand pension funding eand pension funding, except	65	222.6	6.2	253.0	106.1	587.8	232.7	360.4	593.1	226.4	7.1	254.8	109.4	597.7
Auxiliary	ory social security to financial intermediation	66 67	113.0 109.8	3.5 3.6	99.1 79.9	17.6 13.4	233.2 206.6	113.9 111.8	118.3 94.0	232.2 205.7	110.1 108.1	3.4 3.3	99.6 81.8	19.8 12.2	232.8 205.5
	STATE, RENTING ISINESS ACTIVITIES	к	1,298.1	299.0	962.2	940.2	2 200 7	1 6477	17000	0.004 5	10510				
Renting	ale activities	70	109.6	15.6	863.3 98.8	840.3 58.3	3,300.7 282.3	1,647.7 151.2	1,743.8 141.2	3,391.5 292.4	1,351.6 127.3	300.2 22.4	867.9 87.1	894.7 56.4	3,414.5 293.1
Compute	er and related activities	71 72	792 2642	11.8 8.3	25.9 94.6	14.1 20.5	130.9 387.6	93.4 283.5	42.6 128.8	136.0 412.3	83.7 287.0	13.1 8.4	29.3 104.0	14.6 28.1	140.7 427.5
Otherbu	siness activities	73 74	54.0 791.0	1.4 261.8	31.3 612.8	5.3 742.1	92.0 2,407.8	582 1,061.3	35.6	93.7 2,457.0	56.4 797.3	0.9 255.4	302 617.2	4.6 791.1	427.5 92.1 2,461.1
PUBLIC	ADMINISTRATION AND DEFEN	CE;	651.0	40.0	100.5	170.0									
EDUCA	SOUND SECONITY	M	651.0 392.3	40.8 141.9	462.5 617.0	176.6 735.1	1,331.0 1,886.2	687.8	642.1	1,330.0	642.7	44.2	459.6	182.4	1,328.9
HEALTI	HAND SOCIAL WORK	N	396.2	119.5	1,028.1	1,006.7	2,550.5	566.4 520.5	1,380.9 2,023.7	1,947.3 2,544.2	362.0 392.5	203.2 126.5	602.6 1,029.2	777.7 996.0	1,945.6 2,544.2
OTHER	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PER	SONAL							-,020.1	LOTAL	0020	120.3	1,0292	590.0	2,044.2
Servs of	and refuse disposal	90 90	385.4 62.6	126.6	310.1 9.9	286.8 4.1	1,109.0 782	518.2 59.9	608.6 14.6	1,126.8 74.5	389.6 60.1	144.0 1.9	322.9 9.9	304.8 4.9	1,161.4 76.8
Mecreati Othe	onal, cultural and sporting servs. Prservice activities n.e.c.	91 92 93/95/99	59.4 206.3 57.0	36.9 74.7 13.5	58.6 148.7	65.5 158.5	220.5 588.2	97.6 288.3	123.6 311.9	221.2 600.2	61.1 209.7	34.7 91.2	65.7 150.9	592 175.7	220.7 627.5
			57.0	13.5	92.9	58.7	222.1	72.4	158.4	230.8	58.8	162	96.4	65.0	236.4

Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies. Provisional Revised Wennestz

EMPLOYMENT B.14

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563.

Labour Market trends

S27

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 1999 **B.15**

		1					March 199	9 B		June 1999	Store -			nousands
GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub- section	June 1998 Male	K	Female	12010	All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female	100	All
010 1000	group or class	The seal	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time				Section 24	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
SIC 1992 ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	10,299.4	1,440.2	6,171.5	5,169.2	23,080.2	11,833.8	11,351.0	23,184.7	10,320.7	1,559.7	6,132.3	5,286.2	23,299.0
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	172.9	33.7	48.9	19.7	275.2	219.7	58.6	278.3	189.7	38.5	42.5	23.7	29 4,5
Agriculture, Hunting and related	01	166.2	32.6	47.0	18.3	264.0	211.9	55.3	267.2	183.0	37.4	40.6	222	283.3
	в	3.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.5	4.0	2.5	6.5	3.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.5
MINING AND QUARRYING Mining and quarrying of energy	с	64.4	0.4	7.3	1.6	73.7	63.3	8.1	71.5	61.7	0.4	6.5 4.5	1.2 0.7	6 9.9 40.4
producing materials Oil natural gas extraction	CA (10-12) 11	372 23.5	0.3 0.1	5.0 4.4	1.0 0.7	43.5 28.7	36.4 22.5	5.6 4.8	42.1 27.3	34.8 21.4	0.3 0.1	4.0	0.4	25.9
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB(13/14)	272	0.1	2.3	0.6	30.2	26.9	2.5	29.4	26.9	0.1	2.0	0.5	29.5
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	163.2	2.0	36.9	8.6	210.7	164.2	46.6	210.8	160.2	2.3	37.9	8.7	209.1
MANUFACTURING	D	2,806.9	65.6	936.3	224.2	4,033.0	2,804.0	1,099.6	3,903.6	2,727.7	66.5	878.4	205.7	3,878.4
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco of food of beverages tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16	259.8 220.9 38.9	19.8 19.1 0.7	127.2 110.2 17.0	57.6 54.7 2.9	464.4 405.0 59.4	279.1 238.4 40.7	1742 157.1 17.1	453.3 395.5 57.8	260.0 220.2 39.7	21.9 20.9 1.1	119.3 104.5 14.8	54.9 52.2 2.6	456.0 397.8 58.3
Manufacture of textiles textile products	DB	117.8	4.8	136.7	32.1 10.2	291.4 162.1	117.0 86.8	146.9 64.4	264.0 151.2	110.0 83.0	3.7 2.2	115.3 53.9	27.0 9.2	256.0 148.3
of textiles of made-up textile articles	17 17.4 Rest of 17	90.4 12.8 77.6	2.7 1.2 1.5	58.8 162 42.6	102 2.9 7.2	33.1 129.0	127 74.1	18.9 45.5	31.6 119.6	11.1 71.9	1.1 1.0	53.9 15.3 38.6	3.2 6.0	30.7 117.6
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing of fur Manufacture of leather	18	27.4	2.1	77.9	21.9	129.4	30.3	82.5	112.8	26.9 13.8	1.6 0.2	61.3 10.5	17.9 1.7	107.7 262
leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC 19.1/19.2	15.0 6.0	0.4	120 3.9 8.1	1.8 0.9 1.0	29.3 10.8 18.4	14.9 6.1 8.8	120 4.0 7.9	26.9 10.1 16.7	13.8 5.8 8.0	0.1 0.1	3.2 7.3	0.9 0.8	10.0 16.2
of footwear Manufacture of wood wood products Manufacture of pulp, paper paper	19.3 DD (20)	9.1 652	0.3 0.7	9.4	6.7	82.1	64.0	14.5	78.5	65.1	1.6	8.0	6.4	81.1
of pulp, paper paper products of corrugated paper paperboard,	DE 21	283.2 82.5	102 0.5	142.2 24.8	35.7 3.8	471.2 111.7	289.1 80.3	174.4 26.3	463.5 106.6	281.4 77.8	7.4 0.4	138.5 23.1	32.7 3.1	460.1 104.4
sacks bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and	21.21	31.9	0.2	10.7	1.7	44.6	31.9	11.9	43.7	30.8	0.1	10.5	1.7	43.1
paper products n.e.c. Publishing, printing reproduction of	Rest of 21	50.6	0.3	142	2.1	67.1	48.4	14.4	62.9 356.9	46.9 203.6	0.3 7.1	12.7 115.4	1.4 29.6	61.3 355.7
recorded media printing service activities related	22	200.6	9.7 4.4	117.3 56.0	31.8 12.4	359.5 204.2	208.8 136.0	148.1 67.2	203.3	135.8	22	53.8	10.0	201.8
to printing publishing reproduction of recorded media	222 Restof 22	131.4 69.2	4.4 5.3	61.3	19.4	155.3	72.8	80.9	153.6	67.8	4.8	61.6	19.6	153.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products nuclear fuel	DF (23)	21.2	1.3	3.7	0.7	26.9	227	4.4 2.1	27.1 15.3	20.0 10.5	2.3 2.3	3.4 1.4	0.8 0.5	26 .4 14.7
of refined petroleum products Manufacture of chemicals, chemical	232	11.5	1.3 1.4	1.6 67.1	0.4 10.0	14.7 248.6	13.1 169.1	752	244.3	167.6	1.6	65.9	8.8	243.9
products man-made fibres Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DG (24) DH (25)	170.0 169.4	2.6	46.6	16.1	234.7	168.1	62.7	230.8	165.2	2.4	46.0	14.7	228
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	110.9	1.0	26.0	4.7	142.7	107.8	29.0	136.8	107.4	0.9	23.9	4.0	136.2
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ 27	447.5 112.3	8.1 0.4	77.3 11.8	127 1.6	545.5 126.1	437.6 106.5	84.9 12.9	522.5 119.5	428.7 103.9	8.5 0.7	73.0 11.0	13.1 1.6	523 117
of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	335.2	7.6	65.5	11.1	419.4	331.0	71.9	403.0	324.8	7.8	62.0 54.1	11.5 10.1	406. 370
Manufacture of machinery eqpt. n.e.c. Manufacture of electrical	DK (29)	317.3	2.5	58.5 142.3	10.4 20.5	388.7 520.5	310.2 352.1	65.3 152.9	375.5 505.0	304.0 341.8	2.2 5.4	133.4	17.8	496 -
optical equipment of office machinery computers of electrical machinery n.e.c.	DL 30 31	352.6 33.2 122.4	5.2 0.3 2.0	142.3 11.9 48.7	205 2.0 7.2	47.5 180.3	32.4 119.5	13.5 51.3	45.9 170.8	31.6 116.1	0.3 1.4	11.7 43.6	1.8 6.6	45,4 167,8
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt,	31.1-31.3	71.1	1.3	28.3	4.1	104.8	70.6	29.9	100.5 70.3	68.6 47.5	0.7	26.3 17.4	3.5 3.1	991
electrical eqpt. n.e.c. of radio, TV communication eqpt.	31.4-31.6 32 32.1	51.3 81.9 30.9	0.7 1.3 0.4	20.4 40.1 15.4	3.1 3.8 1.5	75.5 127.1 482	48.9 832 31.2	21.5 42.0 15.5	125.2 46.8	79.7 29.5	1.3 0.4	372 13.7	3.6 1.1	121.8 44.7
of electronic components of radio, TV telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32.2-32.3	51.0	0.4	24.8	2.3	78.9	52.0	26.5	78.4	50.2	0.9	23.5	2.4	77.1
of medical, precision optical equipment and watches	33 DM	1152	1.5	41.5	7.5	165.7 384.2	117.0 330.5	46.1 42.5	163.1 373.0	114.4 324.3	2.3	40.8 38.0	5.9 3.7	163.4 368.4
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers	DM 34 35	339.4 201.7 137.7	2.8 1.5 1.3	37.6 22.3 15.4	4.4 2.4 2.0	227.9 156.4	192.1 138.5	25.8 16.7	217.8 155.2	188.1 136.3	2.4 1.5 0.9 0.2	23.4 14.6	5.9 3.7 2.2 1.5 1.2	2152 1533
of other transport eqpt. of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except	35.3	862	0.6	10.8	1.1	98.7	87.5	112	98.7	87.9	0.2 0.7	10.1 4.5	1.2	99,4 53 ,9
aircraft spacecraft Manufacturing n.e.c. of furniture	Restof 35 DN 36.1	51.5 137.5 84.5	0.8 4.7 2.5	4.5 49.6 28.8	0.8 10.9 5.9	57.7 202.7 121.8	51.0 141.7 83.8	5.5 60.8 37.1	56.5 202.5 120.9	48.4 138.4 81.8	0.7 5.9 3.6	4.5 492 30.1	10.0 5.7	203.5 121.3
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY Electricity,gas,steam hot water supply	E 40	98.8 73.5	1.6 0.8	29.6 20.3	7.0 4.4	137.0 99.0	100.8 74.7	38.5 26.0	139.4 100.7	98.5 73.7	1.9 1.0	31.4 21.8	7.5 4.7	13 9.3 101.1
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	25.3	0.8	9.3	2.6	38.0	26.1	12.5	38.6	24.8	0.9	9.7	2.8	382
CONSTRUCTION	F	868.2	27.4	117.7	53.0	1,066.3	903.4	160.5	1,063.9	875.0	27.4	107.8	53.0 4.994.0	1,063.2 17,847.3
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	6,285.1	1,310.5	5,030.4	4,862.5	17,488.5	7,738.5	9,983.1	17,721.6	6,365.1	1,423.9	5,064.3	4,994.0	11,0110
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND														3,988.8
PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS Sale, maintenance repair of motor		1,606.3	330.3	840.0	1,151.8	3,928.3	1,969.7	2,012.4		1,635.9 411.2	338.6 24.7	849.0 74.0	1,165.4 32.0	541.9
vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles,	50	410.2 244.5	21.8 13.4	76.1 49.4	31.1 18.4	539.2 325.7	437.7 257.5	107.0 66.9		242.2	14.0	47.3	18.7	322.2
fuel; motorcycle repair Maintenance repair of motor vehicles	50.1/50.3/5 50.2	133.5	5.4	19.4	7.3	165.6	143.6	28.0	171.6	136.9	7.0	20.8		172.3 47.3
Sale of automotive fuel Wholesale Commission Trade	50.5	322	3.0	7.3	5.4	47.9	36.6	121	48.8	321	3.6 41.0	5.8 239.3		1,113.6
(except motor vehicles) on fee or contract basis of agricultural materials animals	51 51.1 512	711.2 29.5 15.6	36.8 3.1 0.9	243.7 9.7 6.1	91.4 6.1 2.0	1,083.0 48.3 24.7	768.1 37.3 15.7	337.0 16.0 8.3	53.3	734.2 35.8 15.4	41.0 3.6 0.5	10.6	7.7	57.8 24.2

Thousands

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. Members of HM Forces are excluded. # Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies. Provisional R Revised

See note on pS17.

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 1999

AT BRITAIN	Section	June 1998	BR	Service and	-		March 19	99 R	for the second	June 1999				housa
	sub- section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	Ali	Male		Female		All
992	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		-		- Section of the	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ffood, beverages and tobacco fhousehold goods	51.3 51.4	122.8 145.2	8.8 11.1	41.5 642	19.6 25.5	192.7 246.0	130.9 160.7	55.9 90.2	186.9 250.9	123.0 149.7	8.8 10.9	37.1 63.0	18.4 27.8	187 251
f non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap f machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.5 51.6	170.3 169.7	4.9 5.5	43.5 54.5	15.6 14.7	234.2 244.4	179.3 176.6	63.0 69.9	242.3 246.5	176.1 170.3	4.8 6.7	44.7 54.6	18.1 15.5	24
herwholesale I trade, except motor vehicles	51.7	58.0	2.6	24.1	8.0	92.7	67.6	33.8	101.4	64.0	5.7	23.1	9.6	247 102
rcycles, repair of personal goods lon-specialised stores selling	52	485.0	271.7	520.2	1,029.3	2,306.2	763.9	1,568.3	2,332.2	490.5	272.9	535.8	1,034.2	2,33
mainly food, drink tobacco other non-specialised stores	52.11 52.12 52.21-52.24,	137.6 39.3	117.1 21.9	124.0 57.4	367.5 110.8	746.1 229.4	266.3 66.1	509.1 180.5	775.3 246.6	140.6 42.1	120.7 23.1	136.0 60.9	376.0 117.1	77. 24
ale of fruit veg., meat and meat products, fish bread, cakes, etc Beverages and tobacco products harmaceutical goods and toiletries extiles, furniture, lighting eqpt.,	52.27 52.25-52.26 52.3	31.9 12.9 19.3	9.1 8.9 10.5	38.7 14.3 40.3	58.7 30.6 66.3	138.3 66.6 136.4	35.6 21.3 27.8	882 41.0 116.8	123.8 62.3 144.5	28.1 12.7 18.7	9.2 8.4 8.8	32.4 13.3 46.8	57.9 25.8 68.3	12 6 14
electrical household appliances, radio TV, paints, glass, hardware and household goods n.e.c. Nothing, footwear and leather goods	52.41,52.44- 52.46 52.42-52.43	80.4 32.2	33.0 17.8	59.3 57.6	90.4 136.4	263.1 243.9	113.7 482	148.0 184.3	261.8 232.5	802 322	320 17.9	58.3 55.6	89.8 131.3	26 23
other specialised retail shops	52.47-52.48	922	39.7	90.6	125.4	347.8	132.6	216.5	349.1	96.7	39.3	94.9	123.6	35
Second hand stores sales not in stores Repair of personal household goods	52.5-52.6 52.7	31.7 7.5	122 1.6	33.6 4.6	40.8 2.3	118.3 16.1	42.3 10.0	75.1 8.8	117.4 18.9	31.5 7.8	11.3 2.2	32.6 5.0	40.9 3.5	11 1
ELS AND RESTAURANTS	н	270.9	192.1	288.8	524.6	1,276.4	459.1	795.1	1,254.2	274.2	200.7	297.2	520.7	1,29
otels ampsites, short-stay accom. estaurants	55.1 552 55.3	722 13.3 69.7	34.1 4.4 63.8	68.3 10.7 76.3	74.8 12.1 148.0	249.4 40.5 357.8	104.1 15.0 131.1	136.6 22.4 224.0	240.6 37.4 355.0	74.0 15.7 65.7	33.8 6.8 662	68.9 14.4 78.0	71.1 21.3 147.9	24
ars anteens and catering	55.4 55.5	81.1 34.6	75.1 14.7	782 55.4	194.8 94.9	429.2 199.6	159.3 49.7	263.5 148.6	422.8 198.3	85.0 33.8	77.3 16.6	79.5 56.5	187.0 93.3	44
SPORT, STORAGE		928.1	63.9	287.0	96.1	10751	10170	000.4			-	001.0		
transport; transport via pipelines ransport via railways	60 60.1	371.5 28.4	23.1 0.6	56.4 4.4	20.8 1.0	1,375.1 471.9 34.4	1,017.3 403.5 26.7	398.1 77.1 5.2	1,415.4 480.6 31.9	961.6 385.5 26.1	70.1 23.6 0.6	301.0 56.3 4.3	104.3 21.6 0.9	1,4
Other land tranport, via pipelines	60.2/60.3 61	343.1 14.5	225 0.2	520 4.7	19.9 0.5	437.5 19.9	376.8 14.4	71.9 5.0	448.7 19.3	359.4 15.6	23.1 0.7	52.0 4.9	20.7 0.8	4
ansport orting auxiliary transport des;activities of travel agencies	62 63	40.4 193.0	1.0 11.8	28.5	7.1 332	77.0 353.4	42.7 207.2	36.8 153.5	79.4 360.7	42.6 199.1	1.1 13.0	302 121.1	7.8 36.5	3
ravel agencies and tour operators upporting auxiliary transport act.	63.3 Restof 63	32.1 160.9	3.1 8.7	52.3 63.1	17.1 16.1	104.7 248.7	36.9 170.3	732 80.3	110.1 250.6	35.0 164.1	4.0 9.0	55.9 65.2	19.3 17.2	1 2
and telecommunications lational post activities ourier activities	64 64.11 64.12	308.7 149.9 28.3	27.8 202	82.1 26.0 9.8	34.4 16.8 5.5	452.9 212.9 48.6	349.6 177.5	125.7 44.1 17.5	475.3 221.7	318.8 152.8	31.6 24.0	88.5 26.3	37.6 17.0	42
elecommunications	64.20	130.4	5.0 2.6	46.3	12.1	191.4	33.6 138.4	64.1	51.1 202.5	28.0 138.0	4.9 2.6	11.3 51.0	5.1 15.5	2
CIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	440.3	132	425.1	135.0	1,013.5	453.1	563.5	1,016.6	439.5	13.7	429.1	139.1	1,0
ance and pension funding Central banking and other banks Fuilding societies	65 65.1 65.122	219.5 169.7 8.4	6.1 4.4 0.3	248.4 199.0 16.2	104.5 89.2 8.0	578.5 462.4 32.9	229.5 176.3 9.3	354.2 292.0 26.7	583.7 468.3 36.0	223.4 171.9 9.4	7.0 5.1 0.6	250.2 199.3 18.6	107.7 94.0 9.7	5
Interfinancial intermediation ance and pension funding, except	65.2	49.8	1.7	49.4	15.3	116.1	53.2	622	115.4	51.4	1.9	50.9	9.7 13.7	1
ary to financial intermediation except insurance pension funding two to insurance pension funding	66 67 67.1 672	111.8 109.0 36.9 72.1	3.5 3.5 0.9 2.6	98.1 78.6 25.2 53.4	17.4 13.1 3.6 9.5	230.8 204.2 66.7 137.5	112.7 110.9 37.4 73.6	117.1 92.3 28.9 63.4	229.7 203.2 66.3 136.9	108.9 107.3 36.7 70.6	3.4 3.3 0.8 2.5	98.5 80.4 25.9 54.4	19.6 11.8 4.2 7.7	20
L ESTATE, RENTING BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	к	1,282.8	296.2	852.4	830.8	3,262.2	1,628.4	1,721.8	3,350.2	1,334.8	297.4	855.7	884.9	3,37
estate activities etting of own property	70 70.1-70.2	108.5 57.1	15.5 8.0	97.9 53.4	57.9 35.4	279.7 153.9	149.8 69.4	139.7 89.8	289.5 159.2	126.0 59.3	222 8.3	86.1 54.8	55.9 37.1	2
inctivities on a fee/contract basis ing of machinery equipment without ator of personal household goods	70.3 71	51.4 782	7.4 11.7	44.5 25.4	22.5 13.9	125.8 129.2	80.4 92.2	49.9 41.9	130.3 134.1	66.8 82.6	13.9	31.3	18.8	• 1:
Construction/civil engineering eqpt	71.32 Rest of 71	29.4 48.8	2.2 9.5	6.4 19.0	2.8 11.1	40.8 88.4	32.3 59.8	8.9 33.0	412	302 524	12.9 2.6 10.3	28.9 5.6 23.3	14.4 2.9 11.4	1
puter and related activities earch and development rbusiness activities	72 73 74	262.5 53.0 780.6	8.3 1.4	93.9 30.9 604.2	20.4 5.2	385.1 90.6	281.7 57.1	127.9 35.1	409.6 92.2	285.1 55.3	8.4 0.9	103.3 29.8	28.0 4.5	4
egal activities ccounting, auditing; tax consultancy	74.11 74.12	59.1 48.2	259.4 19.8 10.8	920 452	733.4 52.2 45.6	2,377.6 223.1 149.7	1,047.6 78.3 61.6	1,377.1 148.5 101.2	2,424.7 226.8 162.8	785.7 64.4 50.8	253.0 - 12.5 - 8.2	607.6 97.9 45.8	782.2 55.6 55.6	2,4 2 1
larket research, consultancy servs.	74.13-74.14	60.9	21.1	40.8	66.1	188.9	78.0	104.0	182.1	61.4	16.9	421	62.5	i
fholding companies whitectural engineering service related technical consultancy	74.15 74.2-74.3	26.6 139.8	8.1 29.8	25.6 60.5	21.5 80.3	81.9 310.4	36.7 170.5	51.9 146.2	88.7 316.7	29.7 131.1	6.8 36.7	27.7 60.1	25.8 89.9	3
dvertising abour recruitment provision of	74.4	26.7	8.3	23.3	26.6	84.9	41.1	52.8	93.9	30.2	8.5	25.7	31.0	3
personnel ivestigation security activities idustrial cleaning	74.5 74.6 74.7	174.4 69.7 76.7	58.6 9.5 49.9	163.1 15.6 67.4	117.5 12.9 206.8	513.6 107.7 400.8	229.8 - 80.9 126.6	283.0 29.8 279.4	512.8 110.7	174.0 72.4	59.6 7.5	156.1 16.5	127.9 13.6	5
iscellaneous business activities n.e.c.	74.8	98.6	43.4	70.7	104.0	316.7	144.3	180.1	406.0 324.3	69.6 102.1	55.5 40.9	60.8 74.9	216.0 104.3	43
LIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFE	L L	618.9	38.2	443.3	171.8	1,272.2	653.2	617.8	1,270.9	611.0	41.7	440.1	177.3	1,2
CATION	м	378.4	138.3	595.7	709.7	1,822.1	548.9	1,333.4	1,882.4	348.4	199.2	581.5	751.5	1,8
LTH AND SOCIAL WORK Juman health veterinary services ocial work activities	N 85.1/85.2 85.3	383.5 245.4 138.1	116.4 73.0 43.5	994.1 633.5	963.4 598.9	2,457.4	504.8 323.6	1,946.0 1,236.1 710.0	2,450.8 1,559.6	379.9 244.6	123.4 772	994.0 637.2	953.3 601.7	2,4
with accommodation without accommodation	85.31 85.32	138.1 60.9 77.2	43.5 19.6 23.9	360.6 168.0 192.5	364.5 166.7 197.8	906.6 415.1 491.5	181.2 80.2 101.0	710.0 319.9 390.1	891.2 400.1 491.1	135.3 60.3 75.0	46.3 20.4 25.8	356.9 163.0 193.8	351.6 157.8 193.8	89 40 48
ER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PE	RSONAL													
age refuse disposal	O,P,Q 90 91	376.0 60.5 56.9	121.9 1.4 34.8	304.0 9.7 57.3	279.4 4.0 62.9	1,081.3 75.7 211.9	504.0 57.7 93.0	595.1 14.4 119.5	1,099.1 72.1 212.4	379.9 57.9	139.2 1.9	316.6 9.7	297.5 4.8	1,1
otion picture video production	92 92.11	2022 9.1	722 0.7	146.0 4.0	154.8 2.9	575.2 16.7	281.7 9.4	305.8 3.9	587.6 13.3	58.4 205.4 9.4	32.7 88.6 0.0	64.3 148.1 1.9	56.6 172.2 2.7	26
Autor picture video distribution, motion picture projection Radio, TV News agency activities	92.12-92.13	4.8	5.2	3.9	6.0	19.9	11.0	10.0	21.0	5.8	5.0	4.4	5.5 7.5	:
ibrary, museums cultural services	92.2/92.4 92.3 92.5	31.4 25.4 22.1	3.2 9.3 6.7	21.9 20.3 24.1	6.5 18.5 31.7	63.0 73.4 84.7	32.3 39.2	29.9 42.9	622 822	28.8 27.1	4.1 19.6	22.7 21.3	26.4	
ther service activities p.e.c.	92.6-92.7 93/95/99	109.3 56.3	472 13.4	24.1 71.8 91.0	31.7 89.3 57.7	84.7 317.6 218.5	28.1 161.7 71.6	52.6 166.5 155.4	80.7 328.2 227.0	22.3 112.0 58.1	7.0 53.0 16.1	24.9 73.1 94.4	30.4 99.8 64.0	32
leaning of textile fur products lairdressing, other beauty treatment and well-being activities	93.01	10.6	1.9	15.9	10.1	38.5	13.6	252	38.7	11.8	1.9	182	8.1	
	93.02/93.04	16.4	3.2	35.6	20.5	75.7	15.5	60.9	76.4	11.6	2.3	34.8	24.5	-



Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563.

EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted **B.18**

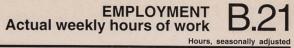
		All jobs A-Q	Agriculture and fishing A,B	Energy and water C,E	Manu- facturing D	Con- struction F	Distribution, hotels and restaurants G-H	Transport and com- munications I	Finance and business services J-K	Public admin education and health L-N	Other services O-Q	Total services G-Q
Alljobs	sections s Dec	DYDC 25,749	LOLI	LOLL 289	LOLO 4,263	LOLR 1,741	LOLU 5,735	LOLX 1,521	LOMA 4,009	LOMD 6,319	LOMG 1,287	LOMJ 18,871
1994	Mar Jun Sep Dec	25,754 25,776 25,933 26,007	595 600 589 572	281 272 261 255	4,263 4,277 4,286 4,311	1,717 1,723 1,720 1,719	5,680 5,684 5,718 5,748	1,494 1,508 1,518 1,505	4,040 4,034 4,146 4,170	6,356 6,354 6,369 6,374	1,327 1,324 1,326 1,352	18,897 18,903 19,077 19,150
	Mar	26,020 26,063	568 564	249 245	4,324 4,335	1,711 1,707	5,764 5,766	1,515 1,512	4,188 4,217	6,358 6,359	1,343 1,357	19,168 19,211
	Jun Sep ^b Dec	26,491 26,618	560 559	244 249	4,387 4,460	1,777 1,744	5,758 5,771	1,527 1,520	4,508 4,559	6,329 6,351	1,401 1,405	19,524 19,606
	Mar Jun Sep	26,598 26,728 26,879 26,988	569 560 562 602	239 238 237 233	4,455 4,430 4,451 4,467	1,733 1,741 1,743 1,736	5,756 5,818 5,827 5,857	1,506 1,523 1,545 1,559	4,534 4,574 4,585 4,638	6,379 6,391 6,432 6,399	1,427 1,451 1,496 1,497	19,602 19,758 19,885 19,949
1997	Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec R	27,054 27,239 27,344 27,481	575 564 586 585	236 238 232 230	4,449 4,473 4,459 4,469	1,744 1,736 1,761 1,792	5,930 5,975 6,019 6,066	1,584 1,579 1,561 1,565	4,716 4,804 4,861 4,911	6,341 6,357 6,347 6,325	1,478 1,514 1,519 1,540	20,049 20,229 20,307 20,406
1998	Mar R Jun R Sep R	27,592 27,508 27,622 27,650	556 551 530 516	228 226 227 226	4,496 4,465 4,431 4,367	1,801 1,805 1,793 1,799	6,078 6,039 6,110 6,097	1,588 1,596 1,624 1,661	4,946 4,969 5,022 5,073	6,336 6,332 6,343 6,360	1,562 1,524 1,542 1,550	20,511 20,460 20,640 20,742
1999	Dec R Mar R	27,643	527 531	223 222	4,308 4,282	1,800 1,798	6,098 6,103	1,664 1,679	5,092 5,134	6,374 6,400	1,556 1,598	20,785 20,914
	Jun e on quarter	27,747 104	4	-1 -0.5	-26 -0.6	-2 -0.1	5 0.1	15 0.9	42 0.8	26 0.4	41 2.6	129 0.6
	e on year	0.4 239	0.8 -19	-5	-183 -4.1	-8 -0.4	64 1.1	82 5.2	165 3.3	69 1.1	74 4.8	454 22
Percen Malejo		0.9 LOLA	-3.5 LOLJ	-2.1 LOLM	LOLP	LOLS 1,562	LOLV 2,773	LOLT 1,158	LOMB 2,113	LOME 2,111	LOMH 595	LOMK 8,750
1993 1994	Dec Mar Jun Sep	13,979 13,977 14,000 14,094	453 464 470 462	232 224 216 207 203	2,980 2,982 3,001 3,005 3,030	1,541 1,541 1,542 1,542 1,541	2,743 2,748 2,758 2,779	1,137 1,150 1,161 1,153	2,124 2,107 2,177 2,170	2,127 2,128 2,136 2,133	636 640 645 669	8,766 8,773 8,877 8,905
1995	Dec Mar	14,133 14,139	454 450	. 200	3,051	1,537 1,538	2,793 2,797	1,162 1,164	2,163 2,174	2,121 2,109	661 665	8,902 8,910
	Jun Sep ^b	14,163 14,360	447	198 197 201	3,069 3,108 3,172	1,583 1,553	2,763 2,739	1,172 1,164	2,313 2,346	2,099 2,109	679 675	9,026 9,032
1996	Dec Mar Jun Sep	14,399 14,328 14,378 14,456	441 449 442 443 479	201 194 193 192 189	3,169 3,157 3,176 3,184	1,540 1,551 1,559 1,550	2,740 2,755 2,762 2,826	1,151 1,163 1,179 1,190	2,309 2,327 2,311 2,315	2,103 2,112 2,136 2,124	673 678 698 694	8,976 9,034 9,086 9,150
1997	Dec Mar Jun Sep	14,551 14,637 14,735 14,778	449 442 449 450	190 190 185 183	3,172 3,189 3,170 3,184	1,554 1,546 1,559 1,585	2,883 2,918 2,949 2,957	1,199 1,188 1,171 1,170	2,395 2,447 2,484 2,505	2,101 2,105 2,086 2,078	695 711 725 734	9,273 9,368 9,415 9,444
1998	Dec R Mar R Jun R Sep R	14,847 14,882 14,847 14,871 14,922	430 432 417 409	182 179 178 177	3,200 3,177 3,161 3,122	1,598 1,602 1,583 1,610	2,945 2,931 2,963 2,950	1,188 1,188 1,204 1,232	2,521 2,530 2,557 2,597	2,077 2,077 2,078 2,088	743 731 731 738	9,473 9,458 9,532 9,605
1999	Dec R Mar R	14,947 15,006	419 425	174 173	3,090 3,081	1,609 1,606	2,968 2,981	1,231 1,243	2,600 2,611	2,110 2,122	746 762	9,655 9,72 0
	Jun je on quarter	58 0.4	6 1.4	0 -0.1	-9 -0.3	-3 -0.2	13 0.4	12 1.0	12 0.5	13 0.6	16 2.1	65 0.7
	je on year	158	-6 -1.5	-5 -3.0	-96 -3.0	4 0.2	49 1.7	55 4.7	81 3.2	45 22	31 4.3	262 2.8
Percer Female	e Jobs	1.1 LOLB	-7.5 LOLK 132	LOLN 57	LOLQ 1,283	LOLT 178	LOLW 2,962	LOLZ 363	LOMC 1,897	LOMF 4,207	LOMI 691	LOML 10,121
1993 1994	Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,771 11,776 11,775 11,839 11,874	132 131 130 127 118	57 56 53 52	1,283 1,281 1,277 1,281 1,281	176 182 178 177	2,937 2,937 2,960 2,968	358 357 357 353	1,916 1,927 1,968 2,000	4,229 4,226 4,233 4,241	691 683 681 683	10,131 10,130 10,200 10,245
1995	Dec Mar	11,882	118	49 47	1,273 1,266	174 169	2,970 2,968	353 348	2,025 2,043	4,237 4,250	682 692	10,266 10,301
	Jun Sep ^b Dec	11,901 12,131 12,219	117 114 118	47 47 48	1,200 1,279 1,289	193 191	2,996 3,032	355 356	2,195 2,213	4,229 4,242	722 731	10,498 10,574
1996	Mar Jun Sep Dec	12,270 12,350 12,422 12,437	120 118 119 123	45 44 45 45	1,286 1,273 1,275 1,283	193 190 184 187	3,016 3,064 3,065 3,031	355 360 366 369	2,225 2,247 2,274 2,323	4,276 4,279 4,296 4,275	754 774 798 803	10,626 10,724 10,800 10,800
1997	Mar Jun Sep Dec R	12,417 12,504 12,566 12,634	126 122 137 134	47 48 47 47	1,278 1,284 1,289 1,284	191 190 202 207	3,048 3,057 3,070 3,109	385 391 391 395	2,321 2,357 2,376 2,406	4,239 4,252 4,261 4,247	783 804 794 806	10,776 10,861 10,892 10,962
1998	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,710 12,661 12,751 12,728	126 119 114 107	47 48 48 49	1,296 1,288 1,270 1,245	203 203 210 189	3,134 3,108 3,147 3,147	401 409 421 429	2,425 2,439 2,465 2,476	4,259 4,254 4,265 4,273	819 793 811 812	11,038 11,003 11,109 11,137
1999	Mar R	12,696 12,742	108 106	49 48	1,218 1,201	191 192	3,130 3,123	432 436	2,493 2,523	4,265 4,278	810 835	11,130 11,19 4
Chan Perce	Jun ge on quarter	46 0.4	-2 -1.6	-1 -1.7	-17 -1.4	1 0.5	-8 -0.2	3 0.8	30 1.2	13 0.3	25 3.1	64 0.6
	ige on year	81	-13 -10.8	0 1.0	-87	-11 -5.5	15 0.5	27 6.6	84 3.4	24 0.6	42 5.3	192 1.7

Thousands

 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 is escients the additional jobs. The self-employment jobs series is cludes second self-employment jobs (where the main job is as an employee). A discontinuity in the series is shown from September 1995. This is due to the incorporation of revised data from the Annual Employment Survey (AES) which took into account more small businesses which register for VAT but do not run PAYE schemes. For more information, please see the technical report in *Labour Market Trends*, July 1998, pp387-97.
 а b

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ITED IGDOM	Total weekly hours	Strate Strate	and the second		
	(millions) ^a	All workersb	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Secondjobs
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
1992	850 840	33.0	38.0	14.7	10.6
1993 1994	840 853	33.0 33.3	38.1 38.4	14.7 15.0	9.9 9.2
1995	870	33.5	38.8	15.1	9.2
1996 1997	874 888	33.3 33.2	38.7 38.6	15.0 15.2	8.9 9.4
1998 1999	896 901	33.1 33.0	38.5 38.3	15.2 15.3	9.1 9.0
-month averages	900	22.0	20.5	15.0	
May- Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	902	33.2 33.3	38.5 38.6	15.3 15.3	9.1 9.1
Jui-Sep	902	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	901 901	33.1 33.1	38.5 38.5	15.2 15.2	9.0 9.0
Oct-Dec Nov 38-Jan 99	899 901	33.0 33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
0ec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	901	33.0	38.3 38.3	15.3 15.3	9.3 9.1
Jan-Mar 1999	902 899	33.0 32.9	38.3	15.4	9.1
eb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	901	33.0	38.2 38.3	15.3 15.3	8.9 9.0
Apr-Con May-Sul	904 905	33.1 33.1	38.3 38.3	15.4 15.4	9.0 9.3
Changes Over last 3 months	6	0.2			
Percent	0.7	0.2	02 0.4	0.1 0.7	0.4 4.3
Overlast 12 months Percent	6 0.6	-0.1 -0.3	-0.2 -0.5	0.1 0.9	0.1 1.5
	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Spring quarters Mar-May)					
1992 1993	550 541	38.5 38.7	39.8 40.0	14.3 14.3	11.9 10.8
994 995	551 564	38.9	40.5	14.9	9.8
996	564	39.2 39.0	40.9 40.8	14.6 14.8	10.0 9.7
997 998	571 577	38.8 38.7	40.6 40.5	14.8 15.0	10.6 9.7
	576	38.2	40.5	15.0	9.7 9.5
ay-Jul 1998	578	38.6	40.5	15.0	9.5
un-Aug (Sum)	581 580	38.7	40.6	14.8	9.5
ug-Oct	578	38.7 38.6	40.6 40.5	14.9 14.9	9.4 9.4
ep-Nov (Aut)	578	38.5	40.4	14.9	9.6
lov 98-Jan 99	577 577	38.3 38.4	40.2 40.3	15.1 15.1	9.8 10.1
000 98-Feb 99 (Win)	577	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.8
an-Mar 1999 eb-Apr	577 575	38.4 38.2	40.2 40.0	15.1 15.1	9.6 9.3
far-thay (Spr)	576	38.2	40.2	15.1	9.5
ipr-Jun lay-Jul	578 579	38.3 38.3	40.2 40.3	15.2 15.3	9.6 10.1
Changes Over last 3 months	4	0.2	0.2		
Percent	0.7	0.4	0.3 0.6	0.2 1.4	0.7 7.8
Over last 12 months Percent	1 0.1	-0.3 -0.7	-0.3 -0.6	0.3 2.1	0.6 6.2
ale	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	ÝBVD	62 YBVG
pring q uarters Mar-May) 992					
993	300 299	26.2 26.1	34.2 34.2	14.8 14.8	9.3
994 995	302	26.3	34.5	15.0	9.0 8.6
996	307 311	26.5 26.4	34.4 34.6	15.2 15.2	8.6 8.4
997 998	317 318	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.5
999	318 325	26.4 26.5	34.5 34.5	15.2 15.4	8.6 8.7
-month averages May-Jul 1998	321	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.9
un-Aug (Sum) Iul-Sep	322	26.5	34.8	15.5	8.8
Aug-Oct	322 322	26.5 26.5	34.2 34.5	15.3 15.3	8.8 8.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	322	26.4	34.5	15.3	8.7 8.6
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98 Feb 20 (111)	323 324	26.4 26.4	34.4 34.5	15.3 15.3	8.4 8.6
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) Jan-Mar 1999	324	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.6
rep-Anr	324 324	26.5 26.5	34.5 34.4	15.4 15.3	8.7 8.6
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	325	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.0 8.7
May-Jul	326 326	26.6 26.6	34.5 34.5	15.4 15.5	8.5 8.7
Changes Over last 3 months					
or cent	2 0.7	0.1 <i>0.6</i>	0.1 0.3	0.1 0.9	0.1 1.4
Over last 12 months Percent	5 1.6	0.1 0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.2
	16		-0.1	0.9	-1.9

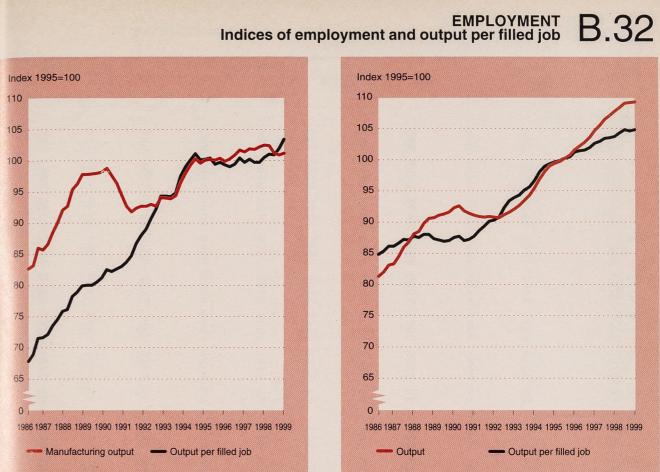


Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

S31

R 22 EMPLOYMENT

NITED KINGDOM	Less th	an 6 hours	6 up to	15 hours	16 up to	30 hours	31 up to	45 hours	ousands, seas Over 4	5 hours
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
II Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996 1997 1998	479 520 500 526 532 495 491 479	1.9 2.1 2.0 2.0 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.8	2,056 2,019 2,087 2,071 2,111 2,112 2,124 2,124 2,110	8.1 8.0 8.2 8.0 8.1 8.1 8.0 7.8	3,417 3,516 3,603 3,639 3,853 3,998 4,089 4,210	13.4 13.9 14.2 14.1 14.8 15.1 15.3 15.6	13,304 12,981 12,795 12,864 12,701 12,879 13,100 13,550	52.3 51.4 50.3 49.9 48.9 48.7 49.1 50.3	6,178 6,197 6,444 6,666 6,801 6,917 6,894 6,591	24.3 24.6 25.3 25.9 26.2 26.2 25.8 24.5
1999 3-month averages May-Jul 1998	489	1.8	2,099	7.8	4,112 4,149	15.4 15.5	13,182 13,224	49.2 49.3	6,900 6,871	25.8 25.6
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	500 498 499	1.9 1.9 1.9	2,064 2,069 2,116	7.7 7.7 7.9	4,148 4,127	15.5 15.4	13,259 13,303 13,364	49.5 49.6 49.7	6,828 6,799 6,748	25.5 25.3 25.1
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	499 495 498	1.9 1.8 1.8	2,158 2,157 2,161	8.0 8.0 8.0	4,117 4,149 4,165	15.3 15.4 15.5	13,415 13,464	49.8 50.0	6,711 6,662	24.9 24.7
Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) Jan-Mar 1999	493 496	1.8 1.8	2,129 2,125	7.9 7.9	4,168 4,175 4,188	15.5 15.5 15.5	13,505 13,521 13,555	50.1 50.2 50.3	6,657 6,635 6,594	24.7 24.6 24.5
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	477 479 484	1.8 1.8 1.8	2,129 2,110 2.091	7.9 7.8 7.8	4,100 4,210 4,227	15.6 15.7	13,550 13,566	50.3 50.3	6,591 6,587	24.5 24.4
Apr-Jun May-Jul Changes	487	1.8	2,085	7.7	4,235	15.7	13,564	50.3	6,591 -3	24.4
Over last 3 months Per cent	10 21		-45 -2.1 -14		47 1.1 123		0.1 382		0.0 -309	
Over last 12 months Percent	-2 -0.4		-14 -0.7		3.0		2.9		-4.5	
fale Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1997 1997 1998 1999	108 112 139 133 129 128 115 126	0.8 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.9	335 347 381 404 421 458	2.4 2.5 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.1 3.1 3.1	569 600 635 658 726 787 800 872	4.0 4.3 4.5 4.6 5.1 5.4 5.4 5.9	7,905 7,625 7,535 7,488 7,408 7,506 7,692 8,019	56.2 55.1 53.8 52.6 51.8 51.6 52.2 54.1	5,149 5,167 5,330 5,544 5,615 5,669 5,667 5,348	36.6 37.3 38.1 39.0 39.3 39.0 38.5 36.1
3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	125 125	0.8 0.8	458 448	3.1 3.0	800 807	5.4 5.5	7,718 7,742	52.3 52.4	5,669 5,647	38.4 38.2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	126 130 137	0.9 0.9 0.9	448 445 451	3.0 3.0 3.1	816 822 813	5.5 5.6 5.5	7,771 7,794 7,852	52.6 52.8 53.1	5,604 5,568 5,521	38.0 37.7 37.4
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99	136 139 129	0.9 0.9 0.9	454 453 460	3.1 3.1 3.1	838 854 845	5.7 5.8 5.7	7,891 7,919 7,944	53.3 53.5 53.6	5,488 5,446 5,445	37.1 36.8 36.7
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	127 121	0.9 0.8	455 458	3.1 3.1 3.1	844 848 872	5.7 5.7 5.9	7,972 8,013 8,019	53.8 54.1 54.1	5,419 5,369 5,348	36.6 36.3 36.1
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	126 124 124	0.9 0.8 0.8	458 467 469	3.2 3.2	880 871	5.9 5.9	7,998 7,987	53.9 53.8	5,362 5,384	36.2 36.3
Changes Over last 3 months	2 1.9		11 2.4		23 27		-26 -0.3		15 0.3	
Per cent Over last 12 months Per cent	-1 -0.7		11 2.4		70 8.8		269 3.5		-284 -5.0	
Female Spring quarters										
(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997 1998 1999	371 408 382 393 403 367 376 353	3.3 3.6 3.3 3.4 3.4 3.1 3.1 2.9	1,721 1,673 1,706 1,667 1,690 1,688 1,663 1,652	15.1 14.7 14.9 14.4 14.4 14.2 13.9 13.6	2,848 2,915 2,968 2,982 3,127 3,211 3,290 3,338	25.1 25.6 26.0 25.8 26.7 27.0 27.5 27.5	5,399 5,356 5,260 5,374 5,294 5,374 5,408 5,532	47.5 47.1 46.0 46.6 45.2 45.2 45.2 45.2 45.6	1,030 1,030 1,115 1,122 1,186 1,248 1,227 1,244	9.1 9.1 9.8 9.7 10.1 10.5 10.3
3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	364 375	3.0 3.1	1,641 1,616	13.7 13.4	3,312 3,342	27.6 27.8	5,465 5,482	45.5 45.5	1,231 1,224	10.3 10.2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	373 369	3.1 3.1	1,621 1,671	13.5 13.8 14.1	3,332 3,304 3,304	27.7 27.3 27.3	5,488 5,509 5,512	45.6 45.6 45.5	1,223 1,231 1,226	10.2 10.2 10.1
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99	362 359 359	3.0 3.0 3.0	1,706 1,702 1,707	14.0 14.1	3,312 3,311	27.3 27.3	5,523 5,544	45.6 45.7	1,223 1,216	10.1 10.0 10.0
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) Jan-Mar 1999	364 369	3.0 3.0 2.9	1,669 1,671 1,671	13.8 13.8 13.8	3,324 3,331 3,341	27.4 27.4 27.5	5,561 5,549 5,541	45.8 45.7 45.7	1,212 1,217 1,225	10.0 10.1
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	356 353 360	2.9 3,0	1,652 1,624	13.6 13.4	3,338 3,347	27.5 27.6	5,532 5,568	45.6 45.9	1,244	10.3 10.1 9.9
May-Jul Changes	363	3.0	1,616	13.3	3,365	27.7	5,578		1,207 -18	
Over last 3 month Percent	8 2.1 -1		-56 -3.3 -25		0.7 53		0.7 113		-1.5 -25	
Over last 12 months Percent	-0.3		-25 -1.5		1.6		21		-2.0	



ED KINGDOM	Whole econo	my		Production inc	dustries		Manufacturing	gindustries	
01992	Output ^a	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job
021 352 554 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 5	90.9 91.1 93.2 97.4 100.0 102.5 106.0 108.6	LNNM 102.2 99.3 98.4 99.1 100.0 101.0 101.0 102.8 104.1	LNNN 88.9 91.7 96.2 100.0 101.5 103.1 104.4	94.5 94.0 94.9 98.3 100.0 101.1 102.1 102.8	LNOJ 112.2 105.3 100.8 99.7 100.0 100.8 101.1 100.8	LNNW 84.3 89.2 94.2 98.6 100.0 100.4 100.9 102.0	92.8 92.8 94.1 98.5 100.0 100.4 101.7 102.1	LNOK 109.9 103.1 99.7 99.1 100.0 101.1 101.7 101.6	LNNX 84.5 90.0 94.4 99.4 100.0 99.3 100.0 100.5
871 Q1	91.1	103.8	87.7	95.9	116.0	82.6	94.5	113.8	83.0
Q2	90.9	102.7	88.6	94.6	113.1	83.6	92.7	110.8	83.7
Q3	90.8	101.7	89.3	93.5	110.8	84.4	91.8	108.3	84.7
Q4	90.9	100.8	90.1	94.2	109.0	86.4	92.4	106.5	86.7
892 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	90.8 90.7 91.2 91.6	100.5 99.9 98.8 98.1	90.3 90.8 92.3 93.4	94.0 93.5 94.2 94.1	107.7 106.4 104.6 102.5	87.3 87.9 90.0 91.8	92.7 92.7 93.0 92.7	105.3 104.1 102.5 100.6	88.0 89.0 90.7 92.2
393 Q1	92.1	98.1	93.9	94.6	101.5	93.2	94.1	99.8	94.3
Q2	92.7	98.3	94.3	94.4	101.1	93.4	94.0	99.6	94.3
Q3	93.5	98.4	95.1	95.1	100.6	94.5	93.9	99.7	94.2
Q4	94.3	98.7	95.6	95.7	100.2	95.5	94.4	99.5	94.8
994 Q1	95.5	98.8	96.6	96.3	99.9	96.5	96.5	99.0	97.5
Q2	96.9	98.9	98.0	98.1	99.7	98.4	98.0	99.0	99.0
Q3	98.1	99.3	98.8	98.9	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.2	100.1
Q4	99.0	99.7	99.3	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.3	99.3	101.1
995 Q1	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.5	100.1
Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	99.9	100.2
Q3	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.2	99.8	100.4	100.2	99.9	100.4
Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.5	99.7	100.1	100.7	99.4
996 Q1	101.6	100.4	101.2	101.0	100.9	100.1	100.4	100.7	99.7
Q2	102.1	100.7	101.4	100.8	100.5	100.3	99.9	100.7	99.3
Q3	102.8	101.2	101.5	101.2	100.7	100.5	100.3	101.4	99.0
Q4	103.6	101.7	101.9	101.5	100.9	100.5	100.9	101.5	99.4
997 Q1	104.7	102.0	102.6	102.0	100.9	101.0	101.7	101.3	100.4
Q2	105.5	102.6	102.9	101.9	101.2	100.6	101.4	101.6	99.7
Q3	106.5	103.0	103.4	102.6	101.3	101.3	101.9	101.7	100.2
Q4	107.1	103.5	103.5	102.0	101.2	100.8	101.8	102.1	99.7
998 Q1	107.8	104.0	103.7	102.2	101.6	100.6	102.2	102.5	99.7
Q2	108.4	103.9	104.3	103.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.0	100.5
Q3	109.1	104.1	104.8	103.4	100.8	102.6	102.4	101.4	101.0
Q4	109.2	104.3	104.7	102.5	99.7	102.8	101.2	100.3	100.9
999 Q1	109.3	104.3	104.8	101.8	98.4	103.5	100.9	99.1	101.9
Q2	N/A	N/A	N/A	102.5	97.4	105.2	101.2	97.9	103.4

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

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 calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

he 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.

S32 Labour Market trends October 1999

B.33 EMPLOYMENT Total hours worked per week

UNITED	Employees					Self-emplo	yed		HMF GSTEP	Total	
KINGDOM	Male	and had	Female		All				UPFWa		
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time		Male	Female	AII			
Unadjusted for seas	sonal variation										
1992 Jun	417	14	269	70	686	107	25	132	24	842	
Sep	405	14	260	67	665	107	25	132	24	821	
Dec	421	15	274	73	695	106	24	130	24	849	
1993 Mar	394	14	262	69	656	96	21	117	23	796	
Jun	412	14	271	71	683	104	24	128	22	833	
Sep	399	15	259	68	658	106	23	129	22	808	
Dec	416	15	275	74	691	108	23	131	21	844	
1994 Mar	393	15	264	71	657	100	22	123	21	800	
Jun	414	15	275	73	689	109	24	134	20	843	
Sep	404	16	260	68	664	111	23	134	20	819	
Dec	424	16	281	75	704	114	24	139	20	864	
1995 Mar	401	15	268	71	669	104	22	126	19	814	
Jun	423	16	278	74	701	113	24	137	18	857	
Sep	414	18	269	70	683	111	23	134	18	835	
Dec	439	19	289	78	728	113	24	137	18	883	
1996 Mar	409	17	274	74	683	100	22	122	18	823	
Jun	431	18	288	78	720	108	24	132	17	869	
Sep	419	19	279	75	698	111	24	135	16	849	
Dec	446	20	300	82	746	113	25	137	17	900	
1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	417 441 434 469	19 20 21 23	279 291 284 310	75 77 75 84	696 731 718 778	100 108 106 109	21 21 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	123 133 131 135	16 16 16 16	835 880 865 929	
1998 Mar	430	21	287	78	717	97	23	121	14	852	
Jun	451	21	297	79	748	102	24	126	14	888	
Sep	449	22	293	79	742	99	23	122	15	880	
Dec	468	23	309	84	777	101	24	125	14	916	
1999 Mar	432	22	292	80	724	92	21	113	14	851	
Jun	454	23	303	82	757	100	22	122	14	893	
Adjusted for seaso											
1992 Jun	410	14	264	69	674	106	24	130	24	828	
Sep	412	14	268	70	680	105	25	130	24	834	
Dec	408	14	265	70	674	103	23	126	24	824	
1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec	407 404 405 404	14 14 15 15	267 266 268 267	70 70 71 71	673 671 673 670	103 103 104 104	23 23 23 23 23	125 126 127 127	23 22 22 21	822 819 821 819	
1994 Mar	406	15	268	72	675	107	24	131	21	826	
Jun	407	15	270	72	677	108	24	132	21	829	
Sep	411	15	268	71	679	109	23	133	20	832	
Dec	411	16	272	72	683	111	24	135	20	838	
1995 Mar Jun Sep Dec	414 416 421 423	16 16 18 18	273 273 277 278	72 73 73 73 75	687 689 698 701	111 112 109 109	23 24 23 23	134 135 132 132	19 19 18 18	840 843 849 851	
1996 Mar Jun Sep Dec	424 426 426 429	18 18 19 19	280 285 287 288	76 77 78 78	704 711 713 718	107 107 109 109	23 24 24 24 24	130 131 133 133	18 17 16 16	852 859 862 867	
1997 Mar	432	19	286	77	718	107	24	131	16	865	
Jun	436	20	288	77	724	107	24	131	16	871	
Sep	440	21	290	78	731	105	25	130	16	877	
Dec	451	22	298	80	748	105	24	130	15	893	
1998 Mar Jun Sep Dec	446 447 455 450	21 21 22 22 22	294 294 300 297	80 79 81 80	741 741 755 747	104 101 98 97	25 24 23 23	129 124 121 120	14 16 14 13	883 881 890 880	
1999 Mar	449	23	300	82	749	98	22	121	14	. 883	
Jun	450	23	301	82	751	99	22	121	16	888	
Changes Latest quarter Year	1 3	0 2	1 7	0 3	2 10	0 -2	-1 -2	0 -3	3 1	5 7	

a HMF - Her Majesty's Forces; GSTEP - Government-supported training and employment programmes; UPFW - unpaid family workers.

Note: This is a provisional series consistent with National Accounts definitions. Estimates of employee and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers hours are obtained wholly from the LFS and estimates for HM Forces from MOD. Forfurther information please see p467, Labour Market Trends, December 1995.

EMPLOYMENT Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by region and by industry group

tandard Statistical	Region	addressed	and the second s	SIC 92			- South		Millions
Inadjusted for seas				Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and social work	Additivity adjustments ^a
	Male	Female	<u>All</u>	<u>A/B</u>	<u>C-E</u>	F	G-K/O-P	L-N	
outh East 998 Sec Doc	186.3 194.0	111.5 115.1	297.8 309.1	3.5 3.2	38.8 39.5	22.7 23.1	183.9 188.8	49.5 55.0	-0.6 -0.6
999 Mer Jun	180.5 188.8	108.8 113.0	289.3 301.8	3.0 3.7	35.9 37.3	20.5 22.4	179.2 186.0	51.5 53.1	-0.7 -0.7
ast Anglia 998 Sep Doc	21.8 22.0	11.3 11.8	33.1 33.8	1.6 1.5	6.6 6.5	2.5 2.6	17.1 16.9	5.3 6.1	0.2 0.1
999 Mar 301	19.9 22.1	11.2 11.7	31.0 33.8	1.4 1.4	5.9 6.2	22 26	15.8 17.1	5.6 6.2	0.1 0.4
outh West 998 550 Dec	45.8 47.4	25.3 26.6	71.1 74.1	3.9 3.1	13.3 13.8	6.2 6.7	34.8 35.7	13.1 14.8	-0.3 -0.1
999 1 ⁴ 37 129	44.0 47.5	24.5 26.2	68.5 73.7	2.8 3.0	12.1 13.3	6.2 6.6	33.5 35.8	13.9 14.9	0.0 0.0
Vest Malands 198 Sec Dec	51.3 52.3	27.0 28.7	78.3 81.0	1.9 1.8	21.4 22.0	6.6 6.5	34.9 35.8	13.2 14.6	0.4 0.3
999 Mar Jun	47.3 49.4	26.5 27.7	73.8 77.1	1.6 1.7	19.4 20.3	5.3 5.9	33.5 35.0	13.7 13.8	0.3 0.4
ast Michands 998 Sco Dia	38.8 40.2	21.7 22.9	60.5 63.1	2.2 1.9	16.8 17.4	4.9 4.8	26.8 27.4	9.9 11.5	-0.2 0.1
999 Mar Jun	36.5 38.4	21.7 22.5	58.2 60.9	1.6 1.7	15.3 16.0	42 42	26.4 27.8	10.9 11.3	-0.2 -0.2
orksis and Humb 998 Sector	erside 45.0 46.5	24.9 27.5	69.8 74.1	2.0 1.8	17.0 17.5	5.5 5.7	33.5 34.9	12.0 14.6	-0.1 -0.3
999 Mar Jur	43.2 45.5	25.5 25.9	68.6 71.4	1.5 1.7	15.2 16.7	5.2 5.5	33.1 33.6	14.0 14.2	-0.3 -0.2
orth West 998 Sco Dec	55.1 56.7	32.4 33.8	87.5 90.5	1.2 1.1	18.9 19.4	6.4 6.5	43.9 44.6	16.9 18.6	0.2 0.2
999 Marian	51.6 55.4	31.7 33.6	83.3 89.0	0.9 1.3	17.3 19.0	5.5 6.2	41.3 43.6	18.0 18.6	0.2 0.3
orth 196 Silo Dao	24.4 24.7	13.8 13.9	38.1 38.6	1.2 1.0	8.4 8.7	3.6 3.7	16.7 16.2	8.0 8.7	0.3 0.2
96 Miar Jan	22.7 24.0	13.6 13.9	36.3 37.8	0.9 1.2	8.1 8.5	3.1 3.2	15.5 16.0	8.6 8.8	0.1 0.2
lales 198 Sep Dec	23.1 24.1	13.7 14.5	36.8 38.6	2.5 2.4	8.6 8.8	3.0 3.2	15.3 15.4	7.5 9.0	-0.1 -0.2
99 Mar .kn	22.1 23.2	13.4 13.8	35.6 37.0	2.0 2.5	7.8 8.0	2.9 3.3	14.6 14.5	8.2 8.7	0.0 0.0
cotland 98 Sec Dec	43.4 46.1	26.8 29.0	70.2 75.0	2.5 2.5	13.0 13.9	6.2 6.6	33.8 35.1	14.5 16.7	0.1 0.2
999 Mar Jun	42.4 44.8	27.3 28.0	69.7 72.9	2.1 2.7	12.3 13.1	5.7 6.3	33.0 34.3	16.3 16.5	0.2 0.0
reat Britain 198 Sep Dec	534.9 554.1	308.3 323.7	843.2 877.8	22.6 20.4	162.7 167.4	.67.5 69.5	440.6 450.9	149.8 169.7	-0.1 0.0
999 Mar Jun	510.1 539.0	304.2 316.3	814.3 855.4	17.7 21.0	149.2 158.3	60.8 66.3	425.8 443.7	160.9 166.1	0.0 0.0
998 Sep Dec	13.8 15.2	7.8 9.1	21.5 24.3	1.9 2.1	4.2 4.7	1.6 1.7	8.1 8.8	5.6 6.9	0.1 0.0
999 Mar Jun	14.2 14.9	8.5 8.9	22.8 23.8	1.9 2.1	4.2 4.4	1.5 1.8	8.5 8.9	6.6 6.6	0.0 0.0

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563.

he sum of total hours by industry may not be equal to the regional total. The additivity adjustment shows the difference. For an explanation see the technical note in Labour Market Trends, December 95, pp475-6. Stimates of self-employed in Northern Ireland are taken from the Labour Force Survey, and not those which contribute to Table B.11.

s a provisional series consistent with National Accounts definitions. Estimates of employee and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of s and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers hours are obtained wholly from the LFS and estimates for HM Forces from MOD. For further in please see p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.



B.33

EMPLOYMENT Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by industry

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

All Rate

Y

8

YBSH

2,801 2,966 2,773 2,498 2,375 2,071 1,804 1,778

1,785 1,798

1,787 1,783 1,782

1,783 1,820 1,817

1,804 **1,796** 1,778

1,741 1,710

-86 -4.8

-75 -4.2

YBSI

1,880 2,004 1,846 1,629 1,564 1,320 1,108 1,103

1,091 1,104

1,109 1,109 1,109

1,109 1,139 1,130

1,117 **1,110** 1,103

1,082 1,054

-56 -5.0

-37 -3.4

YBSJ

694 694

677 674 673

674 681 688

687 687 675

660 **656**

-**30** -4.4

-38 -5.5

YF

All aged 16 and over

4

YBWG

249 273

272 273 270

266 271 279

269 **280** 269

273 259

-21 -7.5

11 4.4

MGYM

152 167

172 176 176

173 181 181

168 171 166

172 165

-5 -3.2

14 9.0

MGYN

97 105

100 97 93

93 89 98

101 **110** 103

101 94

-16 -14.2

-3 -2.8

670 666

-**30** -4.4

-37 -5.3

Apr-Jun May-Jul

Changes Over last 3 months Percent

Over last 12 months Percent

5.2 5.1

-0.2

-0.3

441 441

-6 -1.3

-12 -2.7

All over 12 months

YBWH

543 538

538 529 519

510 514 509

504 **515** 515

501 **496**

-18 -3.5

-47 -8.6

MGYO

390 391

393 384 371

363 367 363

359 **374** 377

373 366

-24 -6.3

MGYP

153 147

145 145 147

146 147 146

145 141 138

129 131

-10 -7.1

-22 -14.5

5

Per cent over 12 months

6

YBWI

35.1 42.1 44.6 42.7 38.8 37.6 31.9 28.6

30.0 29.6

29.8 29.4 28.8

28.3 28.0 27.8

27.7 **28.4** 28.6

28.5 28.7

0.4

-1.3

YBWJ

39.0 46.5 50.5 48.8 45.1 44.0 37.5 33.9

35.4 35.1

35.1 34.4 33.2

32.5 32.0 31.9

31.9 **33.5** 33.9

34.2 34.5

1.0

-0.9

YBWK

27.1 32.9 33.0 31.3 26.9 26.4 23.0 20.1

21.7 20.8

21.0 21.2 21.6

21.5 21.4 21.0

20.8 **20.2** 20.1

19.2 **19.6**

-0.6

-2.1

All over 24 months

7

YBWL

346 339

333 331 322

315 318 315

313 **314** 309

301 295

-**51** -14.8

265 262

258 256 247

241 240 239

237 240 235

230 225

-**41** -15.4

81 78

75 74 75

75 78 76

76 74 73

71 71

-10 -12.6

YBWN

YBWM

Over 6 and up to 12 months

UNITED KINGDOM	Section	June 1999	9				March 19	99		June 1998	1			Millions			and the	
	sub- section	Male	Sherner M	Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		Åll	UNITED			
	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		KINGDOM	All	Rate (%)b	Up to 6 months
Adjusted for seasonal variation	-													_		1	2	3
Adjusted for seasonal variation															All Spring quarters	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	520.9	27.9	234.4	88.1	871.3	547.2	322.2	869.4	520.7	26.7	232.4	85.3	865.0	(star-May)	2,833	9.9	1.249
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	18.7	1.2	2.4	0.5	22.8	19.2	3.0	22.1	18.6	1.3	2.8	0.6	23.2	92 133 94	2,999 2,799	10.5 9.8	1,156
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	122.2	1.5	32.5	4.3	160.4	125.1	37.0	162.1	127.7	1.6	34.7	4.5	168.5	95 96 97	2,516 2,394 2,093	8.8 8.3 7.3	1,035 1,058 992
Construction	F	62.4	0.9	3.5	0.7	67.5	63.2	4.3	67.5	62.2	1.1	3.9	0.7	68.0	- 198 - 199	1,824 1,797	6.3 6.2	992 1,025
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants transport, financial, real estate and other services, employed persons in private household	0-P		18.8	121.8	51.4	450.5	275.9	173.0	448.9	254.4	18.2	119.1	49.9	441.7	emonth averages ey-Jul 1998 em-Aug (Sum)	1,807 1,820	6.2 6.3	1,001 1,004
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L - N	59.0	5.7	74.3	31.2	170.1	63.9	104.9	168.8	57.8	4.5	71.8	29.6	163.7	-Sep g-Oct p-Nov (Aut)	1,807 1,803 1,801	6.2 6.2 6.2	1,002 1,008 1,011
Unadjusted for seasonal variation															-Dec	1,799	6.2	1,020
All sections (excluding Q)	A - P	526.1	27.8	237.1	88.2	879.2	524.3	312.8	837.1	526.3	26.5	235.2	85.5	873.5	98-Jan 99 98-Feb 99 (Win	1,837) 1,833	6.3 6.3	1,047 1,048
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	18.8	1.2	2.5	0.6	23.1	17.0	2.6	19.6	18.6	1.3	3.0	0.6	23.4	-Mar 1999	1,822	6.2 6.2	1,040 1,024
Mining and quarrying	С	2.8	•	0.3	•	3.1	2.8	0.3	3.0	2.8	•	0.3	•	3.1	-Apr May (Spr)	1,814 1,797	6.2	1,025
Manufacturing	D	117.6	1.4	31.5	4.1	154.6	112.3	33.4	145.7	122.9	1.5	33.7	4.3	62.4	Lor-Jun	1,760 1,728	6.0 5.9	992 961
Manufacture of: food products, beverages and tobacco textiles and textile products	DA DB	11.5 4.6	0.4	4.4 4.4	1.1 0.7	17.3 9.9	11.1 4.5	5.3 4.8	16.5 9.2 1.0	11.7 5.2 0.7	0.4	4.9 5.4 0.4	1.1 0.8	18.1 11.5	anges er last 3 months	-86	-0.3	-62
leather and leather products wood and wood products	DC DD	0.6 3.2	÷	0.4 0.3	•	1.0 3.7	0.6 3.1	0.4 0.4	3.6	3.2	•	0.4	•	1.1 3.7	Percent	-4.7		-6.1
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	11.8	0.2	5.0	0.6	17.6	11.3	5.2	16.5	12.0	0.2	4.9	0.6	17.8	er last 12 month	s -79 -4.4	-0.3	-39 -3.9
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	0.9	•	•	•	1.1	0.9	•	1.1	0.8	•	•	•	1.0	Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	6.9	:	2.3	02 02	9.4 9.0	6.5 6.7	2.3 1.8	8.8 8.6	6.8 7.3	:	2.4 1.7	0.2 0.3	9.4 9.3	ar-May)	4 000		75
rubber and plastic products other non-metallic mineral products	DH	7.1 4.8		1.6 0.8		5.7	4.5 17.6	0.9	5.3 19.9	5.2 20.1	• 0.2	0.9 2.5	0.2	6.3		1,896 2,017	11.7 12.5	755 702
basic metals machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DJ	18.6 13.0	0.2	2.4 1.8	0.2 0.2	21.3 15.1	12.1	2.3 2.0	14.1	13.7	*	2.0 5.0	0.2 0.3	23.0 15.9	.4 735	1,856 1,637	11.5 10.2	616 580
electrical and optical equipment transport equipment	DL DM	14.4 13.4	:	4.7 1.3	0.3	19.6 14.9	14.0 13.0	4.6 1.4	18.7 14.4	15.1 14.3	•	5.0 1.3	0.3	20.6 15.7	1996 1997	1,575 1,331	9.8 8.3	606 554
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	6.9	•	1.8	0.2	9.1	6.4	1.7	8.2	6.9	•	1.7	0.3	9.1	1999	1,118 1,112	6.9 6.9	537 580
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	3.8	•	1.1	0.2	5.1	3.6	1.1	4.8	4.2	•	1.0	•	. 5.4	v-Jul 1998	1,104	6.9	548
Construction	F	62.8	0.9	3.6	0.7	68.0	58.3	4.0	62.3	62.7	1.1	4.0	0.8	68.5	Aug (Sum)	1,115	6.9	551
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehic motorcycles and personal and household goods	les, G	83.1	5.5	33.5	18.8	140.9	85.5	51.7	137.2	82.0	5.3	32.8	18.5	138.7	Gar-Sep Gar-Oct Gar-Nov (Aut)	1,120 1,117 1,118	6.9 6.9 6.9	559 565 570
Hotels and restaurants	н	15.2	3.0	12.6	7.0	37.8	17.1	18.8	35.9	16.9	2.9	13.3	7.0	40.1	Oct-Dec Hov 98-Jan 99	1,117 1,148	6.9 7.1	577 596
Transport, storage and communication	1	47.6	1.7	10.9	1.9	62.2	48.1	12.0	60.1	47.2	1.6	10.3	1.8	60.9	Cec 98-Feb 99 (Win		7.0	596
Financial intermediation	J	18.2	0.3	14.8	2.4	35.7	18.0	16.7	34.7	18.4	0.3	14.4	2.4	35.5	an-Mar 1999	1,126 1,117	6.9 6.9	591 577
Real estate, renting and business activities	к	74.3	5.5	37.0	15.3	132.1	75.7	49.4	125.1	70.3	5.7	35.1	14.1	125.3	lar-May (Spr)	1,112	6.9	580
Public administration and defence; compulso social security	ry L	23.7	0.6	15.3	3.1	42.7	23.3	17.3	40.6	23.1	0.5	14.7	2.9	41.2	Apr-Jun May -Jul	1,091 1,062	6.7 6.6	552 521
Education	М	17.4	3.0	22.6	10.4	53.4	18.9	31.6	50.4	16.9	1.9	21.3	9.3	49.4	Changes Over last 3 months	-55	-0.3	-56
Health and social work	N	18.7	2.1	37.7	18.1	76.6	20.9	55.5	76.4	18.6	2.1	37.1	18.0	75.8	Percent	-5.0		-9.8
Other community, social and personal servic activities; employed persons in private				10.0		40.0		10.4	41.3	21.7	22	14.1	5.6	43.6	Over last 12 month Percent	-3.8	-0.3	-27 -4.9
households	0-P		2.6	13.8	5.5	43.9	the second as	and the second second		And a straight of the		C		00 702563	Spring quarters	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL
* Estimates of less than 150,000 hours a Note: This is a provisional series consistent we employees and trainees included in the work information please see <i>PdF7</i> , <i>Labour Market</i> n.e.c. = Not elsewhere classified.	vith Nation	nal Account series. Est	imales for se	. Estimates alf-employed	of employee d and unpaid	and gover	nmont-sunr	norted train	o hours are	roductivity Di the product the LFS and	of IES aver	ane weekly	hours and the	28 /92563 number of For further	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	937 982 943 878 819 762 706 685	7.5 7.9 7.6 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.3	494 454 464 455 453 438 454 454
															3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	703 705	5.5 5.5	440 453 453
															Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	688 685	5.4 5.3	443 444
															Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99	682 682 689	5.3 5.3 5.3	440 443 451
															Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win Jan-Mar 1999) 695 696	5.4 5.4	451 450
															Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	697 685	5.4 5.3	447 445

C Thousands, seasonally adjusted^a

	All	aged 16-59/		1541105, 5645	onany adjuste
(%) ^b	Up to 6 months	over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over12 months	All over24 months
9	10	11	12	13	14
BTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWV	YBWX	YBXA
0.1 0.7	1,240 1,144	579 570	975 1,246	34.8 42.0	452 640
0.0 9.0	1,074	462 397	1,246 1,232 1,064	44.4 42.6	727 665
8.5 7.4	1,051 984	397 310	921 774	38.8 37.4 31.7	581 491
6.4 6.3	984 1,017	250 266	572 507	31.7 28.5	360 303
6.3 6.4	992 994	246 271	533 527	29.9 29.3	340 334
6.3 6.3 6.3	993 999 1,003	271 272 268	527 520 509	29.5 29.2 28.6	328 326 316
6.3 6.4 6.4	1,014 1,042 1,041	264 269 277	501 505 502	28.1 27.8 27.6	311 312 309
6.4 6.3	1,033 1,015 1,017	266 279 266	496 507 507	27.5 28.2 28.5	305 308 303
6.3 6.1	983 953	200 270 256	494 490	28.4 28.7	297
6.0 -0.3	-62	-22	-17	0.4	291 -17
-0.3	-6.1 -39	-8.1 11	-3.4 -43	-1.2	-5.6 -49
BSI	-3.9 YBTJ	4.3 YBWS	-8.0 YBWV	YBWY	-14.5 YBXB
1.8	752	396	729	38.8	351
2.7	698	372 300	932 930	46.5 50.4	495
10.3 9.9	614 577 603	255 255	794 704	48.7 45.0	571 517 470
8.3 7.0 6.9	552 534 576	189 163 165	577 414 373	43.7 37.3 33.8	384 277 232
6.9 7.0	542 546	151 167	383 385	35.1 34.9	261 258
7.0 7.0 7.0	555 562 567	172 175 175	387 380 366	34.9 34.3 33.0	255 254 244
7.0 7.2	575 594	172 180	359 362	32.3 31.7	238 236
7.1 7.0 7.0	594 588 573	180 167 170	359 354 371	31.8 31.7 33.4	235 232 237
6.9 6.8	576 547	165 170	373 370	33.8 34.2	232
6.6	517	163	364	34.5	222
-0.3	-56 -9.8	-7 -4.1	-7 -2.0	1.1	-15 -6.1
-0.3	-25 -4.6	12 <i>8.0</i>	-20 -5.2	-0.7	-39 -14.8
тк	YBWQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWZ	YBXC
7.7	488 446	183 198	246 314	26.7 32.6	100 145
8.1 7.8 7.3	460 454	162 142	314 303 270	32.6 31.1	155 148
7.3 6.7 6.1 5.7	449 432	142 121	217 197	26.8 26.3	111 107
5.7 5.4	450 441	87 101	158 134	22.7 19.9	83 71
5.6 5.6	449 448	95 104	150 142	21.6 20.4	79 76
5.5 5.5 5.4	438 437 435	99 97 93	140 140 143	20.7 20.8 21.2	74 72 72
5.4 5.5 5.5	439 448 448	93 89 97	143 144 143	21.2 21.1 20.8	73 76 74
5.5 5.5 5.4	445 442 441	100 109 101	141 137 134	20.6 19.9 19.9	73 71 71
5.3 5.3	436 436	100 93	124 127	18.8 19.3	69 69
-0.2	-6 -1.4	-16 -14.3	-10 -7.1	-0.6	-3 -3.9
-0.4	-1.4 -14 -3.1	-14.3 -2 -1.6	-7.1 -23 -15.2	-2.2	-3.9 -11 -13.5
1 miles	-0.1	-1.0	10.2	Constant and the	-10.0

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

All Rate

8 YBVT YB

279 278

273 273 273

272 279 281

287 **289** 289

282 273

-17 -5.7

-7 -2.3 YBVU Y

193 200

196 194 189

192 199 196

197 **198** 204

195 **187**

-10 -5.2

-6 -3.2 YBVV

86 79

77 79 84

80 81 85

90 92 85

87 85

-6.8

0 -0.4

All over24 months

7

206 202

203 200 195

193 189 185

186 **185** 176

171 171

-14 -7.4

-35 -17.0

156 154

155 154 149

146 140 140

141 **141** 131

127 129

-12 -8.5

-27 -17.2

50 48

48 47 45

46 48 45

45 44 45

44 42

-**8** -16.2

				en faitest	1. 1. 1.		dalighterin		0333366	and shares		an an Arrente	The	ousands, sea	asonally adjusted	-								-
UNITI	=D				16-17 Over6 and	All	Percent	All				18-24 Over 6 and	All	Percent	All	UNITED				Up to 6	25-49 Over 6 and up to 12	All over 12	Percent over 12	
KING		All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	over12 months	over 12 months	over24 months	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	over 12 months	over 12 months	over24 months	KINGD			Rate (%) ^b	months	months	months	months	1
AII	Spring quarters	1 YBVH	2 YBVK	3 YBXD	4 YBXG	5 YBXJ	6 YBXM	7 YBXP	YBVN	9 YBVQ	10 YBXS	11 YBXV	12 YBXY	13 YBYB	14 YBYE	All	opring quarters	MGVI	MGXB		4	5	0	-
	(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	150 137 146 145 165 169 159 171	18.2 19.2 19.8 19.1 19.9 19.3 18.5 20.0	116 91 109 111 128 130 132 138	22 26 19 23 26 23 18 21 28	* 18 17 12 12 16 * 10	* 13.1 11.4 8.4 7.5 9.7 * 5.7	•	726 788 682 618 569 498 444 434	15.8 17.8 16.3 15.4 14.6 13.1 12.0 11.7	318 317 266 275 268 256 256 256 262	173 172 146 128 106 82 69 72	202 265 237 181 160 124 84 65	27.8 33.7 34.7 29.3 28.1 24.9 18.9 14.8	72 113 121 95 77 60 38 28		Mar-May) 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999	1,499 1,553 1,479 1,346 1,280 1,082 929 904	8.6 8.8 7.6 7.1 6.0 5.2 5.0	627 550 530 491 504 451 461 463	313 296 241 210 223 168 135 139	558 707 707 645 552 460 328 301	37.2 45.5 47.8 47.9 43.1 42.5 35.4 33.3	
	3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	171 182	19.6 20.6	139 150	23 24	:	:	:	437 446	11.7 11.9	321 350	62 75	80 82	18.2 18.3	34 57		3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	916 911	5.1 5.1	459 459	133 142	316 310	34.5 34.0	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	175 173 172	19.9 19.8 19.6	139 141 138	24 24 24	: 10	* * 5.6	:	446 445 455	11.9 11.9 12.2	340 312 311	82 75 70	79 74 73	17.6 16.7 16.1	34 34 31		Jul-Sep Lug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	919 921 906	5.1 5.2 5.1	463 465 457	138 136 138	311 310 305	33.9 33.6 33.7	
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	178 184 183	20.2 20.8 20.8	150 153 158	19 21 21	11 11	* 6.1 6.1	:	454 463 456	12.2 12.4 12.2	296 300 291	67 71 72	67 67 68	14.7 14.5 14.9	27 27 27 27		Oct-Dec Vov 98-Jan 99 Upc 98-Feb 99 (Win)	886 898 905	5.0 5.0 5.1	452 467 465	142 143 151	304 299 297	34.3 33.3 32.8	
	Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	179 183 171	20.7 21.1 20.0	146 142 138	22 24 22	12 12 10	6.5 6.6 5.7	:	450 433 434	12.0 11.7 11.7	291 269 262	74 78 72	66 65 65	14.6 15.1 14.8	26 27 28		an-Mar 1999 eb-Apr far-May (Spr)	912 915 904	5.1 5.1 5.0	471 469 463	139 145 139	297 302 301	32.5 33.0 33.3	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	168 165	19.9 19.8	134 138	23 19	11 *	6.4 *	:	427 414	11.6 11.2	273 298	76 74	61 65	14.4 15.8	26 2 6		Apr-Jun May-Jul	890 875	5.0 4.9	455 439	138 132	291 294	32.8 33.6	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-18 -10.0	-1.3	-3 -2.3	-5 -22.5	:	•		-19 -4.4	-0.4							changes Over last 3 months Percent	-40 -4.4	-0.2	-30 -6.3	-12 -8.5	-8 -2.6	0.6	
	Over last 12 months Percent	-6 -3.5	0.2	0 0.0	-5 -19.4	:	•	:	-22 -5.1	-0.5	-23 -7.2	12 19.1	-14 -18.1	-2.5	-7 -21.6		ver last 12 months	- 41 -4.5	-0.3	-20 -4.3	-1 -0.9	-22 -6.9	-0.9	
Male	Spring quarters	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF	Maie	oring quarters	MGVJ	MGXC					
	(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	84 75 78 81 99 91 86	19.5 20.5 20.6 20.6 22.5 20.8 19.5 22.9	65.50 66.55 66.75 77.72 80	12 15 12 17 14 *	* 10 10 * *	13.0 12.8		482 517 447 396 373 316 271 263	19.2 21.3 19.4 17.9 17.4 15.1 13.4 13.0	197 197 165 165 165 157 149 153	120 115 99 87 76 52 51 49	151 191 177 130 118 92 57 45	31.3 36.9 39.7 32.9 31.7 29.1 21.0 17.0	53 86 95 76 4 20		Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1997 1998	979 1,033 968 859 818 680 552 541	10.0 10.5 9.7 8.6 8.2 6.8 5.6 5.5	368 322 288 251 270 238 231	201 182 150 130 131 97 84	409 529 530 478 416 344 234	41.7 51.2 54.7 55.7 50.9 50.5 42.4	
	1999 3-month averages May-Jul 1998	101 98 106	21.8 23.4	82 77 83	13 14 16	:	:	:	266 277	13.0 13.5	183 201	- 41 49	56 57	21.2 20.8	27 27		999 S-month averages May-Jul 1998	540	5.5	244 236	81 78	214 222	39.6 41.1	
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	100 100 103	23.4 22.3 22.4 22.7	79 80 81	16 15 16	:	:	:	278 281 288	13.6 13.8 14.2	198 181 183	53 52 50	56 54 53	20.2 19.3 18.3			dun-Aug (Sum) dul-Sep Aug-Oct	534 549 547	5.4 5.5 5.5	234 240 242	78 80 81	221 223 219	41.5 40.6 40.1	
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	105 108 103	23.1 23.7 22.9	88 89 89	10 11 12 12	:	:	:	285 295 291	14.1 14.5 14.3	172 178 175	48 50 54	49 49 48	17.0 16.8 16.5	22		Gep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99	538 531 543	5.4 5.4 5.5	238 238 249	86 88 94	215 212 207	40.0 39.8 38.1	
	Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	102 107	23.0 24.0 22.9	81 81	14 15 13	• :	•	:	283 268 263	13.9 13.2 13.0	175 162 153	54 55 49	45 45 45	16.1 16.7 17.0	18 20 21		Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win) Ján-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	544 547	5.5 5.5 5.5	249 253 251	94 80 80	207 210 217	38.0 38.5 39.6	
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	101 101 94	22.9 23.2 22.2	82 80 76	13 13 12	:	:	:	266 254	13.1 12.6	160 169	53 52	43 45	16.2 17.7	19 20		Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	541 534 524	5.5 5.4 5.3	244 233 221	81 85 80	214 211 215	39.6 39.6 41.1	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-13 -12.3	-1.8	. -5 -6.6	-4 -23.6	:	•		-14 -5.1	-0.6							Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-23 -4.2	-0.2	- 30 -12.0	0 0.5	- 1 -0.7	1.5	
	Over last 12 months Percent	-3 -3.4	0.4	-1 -1.8	-2 -13.5	:	•	:	-12 -4.4	-0.5	-13 -7.3	10 25.2	-11 -20.1	-3.5	-7 -27.0		Over last 12 months Percent		-0.2	-15 -6.4	3 3.2	-7 -3.1	. 0.0	
Fema	le Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG	Femal	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGVK	MGXD					
	1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	66 24 86 46 78 73 70	16.8 17.8 19.0 17.4 16.9 17.8 17.3 16.9	50 41 50 49 53 60 60 55	10 11 11 11 10 *	•		• • • • •	244 271 235 222 195 182 173 171	11.7 13.6 12.6 12.3 11.1 10.7 10.3 10.2	121 119 109 110 103 99 107 108	53 57 48 41 30 30 19 23	51 15 59 59 50 41 32 12 20	20.9 27.5 25.1 22.7 21.1 17.7 15.6 11.6	19 28 28 26 17 13 10		1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997 1998 1999	519 520 511 488 462 402 377 363	6.9 6.7 6.6 6.2 5.8 5.0 4.7 4.5	259 228 242 239 234 213 229 219	111 114 91 80 91 71 51 58	149 178 177 167 136 116 94 86	28.7 34.2 34.7 34.3 29.4 28.9 25.0 23.8	
	3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	73 76	17.3 17.7	61 67	10	:	:	:	171 169	10.1 10.0	139 149	21 26	23 24	13.6 14.3	10		3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	376 377	4.7 4.7	223 226	56 64	93 88	24.9 23.4	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	75 73 69	17.5 17.0 16.3	60 61 57	:	:	:	:	168 164 167	9.9 9.7 9.8	142 131 129	29 23 21	22 20 20	13.4 12.3 12.2	:		Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	370 374 368	4.6 4.7 4.6	223 223 218	58 55 52	88 90 90	23.9	
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	73 76 79	17.1 17.8 18.7	62 64 69	:	:	:	:	169 168 165	9.9 9.8 9.7	124 121 115	19 20 18	18 18 20	10.8 10.5 11.9	÷		Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	355 355	4.4 4.4 4.5	215 218 216	54 50 57	92 92 90	26.1 26.0	,
	Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	77 75 70	18.2 18.1 16.9	65 60 55	:	•	*	:	166 165 171	9.8 9.8 10.2	116 107 108	20 23 23	20 21 20	122 125 11.6	÷		Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	368 368 363	4.6 4.6 4.5	218 218 219	59 64 58	87 85 86	23.7 23.1	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	67 70	16.4 17.3	54 63	10 *	:		:	161 160	9.7 9.6	113 129	23 22	18 20	11.3 12.6	:		Apr-Jun May-Jul	355 351	4.3 4.4 4.4	219 222 219	54 52	80 79	22.5 22.4	;
	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-5 -6.6	-0.8	2 3.6	:	:			-6 -3.4	-0.2							Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-17 -4.7	-0.2	0 0.2	-13 -19.6	-6 -7.5	-0.7	Contraction of the second
	Over last 12 months Percent	-3 -3.6	0.0	1 22	*	:	•	*	-11 -6.4	-0.5	-10 -6.9	1 7.1	-3 -13.1	-1.0	1.1	-	Over last 12 months Percent	-25 -6.7	-0.4	-5 -2.1	-4 -6.8	-15 -15.8		

a Not all series are seasonally adjusted. Changes over the last three months for not seasonally adjusted data have been left blank. For seasonally adjusted data, comparisons over time are likely to be disproportionately affected by uncertain seasonality and irregular changes in the series. See news item in the May 1999 edition of *Labour Market Trends*, p227 and article in the July 1999 *Labour Market Trends*, p228 and p2

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al includes people who did not state the duration of their unemployment. Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sums of series will not necessarily equal the totals.



Thousands, seasonally adjusted^a

	50) and over			
(%) ^b	Up to 6 months	over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over12 months	All over24 months
9	10	11	12	13	14
vw	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
7.7	139	96	223	49.1	129
8.8	149	101	270	52.3	163
8.2	127	77	286	59.0	188
6.7	115	56	232	57.9	158
6.2	118	58	202	53.7	148
5.4	116	46	181	52.9	141
4.5	105	34	154	52.8	114
4.3	122	37	131	45.1	102
4.3	103	35	144	51.6	104
4.3	100	36	145	52.1	99
4.2	103	33	136	49.7	94
4.2	104	34	133	48.9	96
4.2	107	29	133	48.6	99
4.1	107	28	134	49.5	97
4.2	111	32	137	49.1	103
4.2	116	32	137	48.8	104
4.3	120	36	130	45.4	101
4.3	122	36	130	44.8	102
4.3	122	37	131	45.1	102
4.2	116	35	132	46.8	102
4.1	109	36	131	48.1	94
-0.3	-13 -10.8		2 1.2	3.3	
-0.2	5 5.0	1 2.3	-13 -9.0	-3.5	-10 -9.5
вvх	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
9.8 11.2 10.3 8.5 8.0 6.6 5.5 5.3	100 108 87 81 77 71 67 80	76 74 55 38 42 32 23 23	174 209 219 181 164 137 117 101	50.5 54.1 61.4 61.0 58.6 57.3 56.6 49.4	104 129 126 121 112 89 81
5.2	62	25	110	56.9	80
5.3	62	27	113	56.7	79
5.3	64	24	106	54.0	76
5.2	65	24	103	53.3	77
5.0	66	19	100	52.9	77
5.1	69	19	102	53.2	- 75
5.2	73	22	105	52.8	- 80
5.1	73	21	105	53.5	80
5.2	75	24	98	49.7	78
5.2	76	22	98	49.4	80
5.3	80	23	101	49.4	81
5.1	73	21	102	52.4	82
4.9	67	23	100	53.3	72
-0.3	-9 -12.0		2 2.2	3.9	
-0.3	5 8.0	-1 -5.4	-10 -9.4	-3.6	-8 -9.8
BVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
4.6	40	21	49	44.8	25
5.3	41	27	61	47.1	34
5.1	39	22	67	52.2	39
4.1	34	18	51	49.1	82
3.8	41	16	37	39.3	27
3.9	45	14	44	42.8	30
3.1	38	10	37	43.5	25
3.0	41	14	30	34.9	21
3.1	41	10 <u>,</u>	34	39.7	24
2.8	38		32	40.4	20
2.8	38	*	30	38.6	18
2.8	39	10	30	38.2	19
3.0	41	10	33	38.9	22
2.8	38	10	33	40.6	22
2.9	38	10	32	40.1	22
3.0	42	11	32	37.9	24
3.2	45	13	32	35.9	24
3.2	46	14	32	35.0	23
3.0	41	14	30	34.9	21
3.1	44	13	30	34.3	21
3.0	42	13	31	36.8	22
-0.2					
-0.1	0 0.5	2 20.4	-3 -7.8	-3.0	-2 -8.8

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

2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates by age^a

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
II Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ			MGXE	MGXH
1992 1993	9.9 10.5	10.1 10.7	182 192	15.8 17.8	10.4 10.5	7.3 7.6	8.3 9.5 8.9	3.7 4.1
1994 1995	9.8 8.8	10.0 9.0	19.8 19.1	16.3 15.4	10.0 9.0	7.1 6.5 6.1	8.9 7.4 6.8	32 21 24 27 25 23
1996 1997 1998	8.3 7.3	8.5 7.4 6.4	19.9 19.3 18.5	14.6 13.1 12.0	8.6 7.0 6.3	5.3 4.4	5.9 4.8	2.4 2.7 2.5
1999	6.3 6.2	6.3	20.0	11.7	5.8	4.5	4.6	23
3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	62 6.3	6.3 6.4	19.6 20.6	11.7 11.9	62 6.3	4.3 4.2	4.5 4.5	27 2.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	62 62 62	6.3 6.3 6.3	19.9 19.8 19.6	11.9 11.9 12.2	6.3 6.2 6.0	4.3 4.4 4.4	4.4 4.4 4.4	2.6 2.5 2.3
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	6.2 6.3 6.3	6.3 6.4 6.4	20.2 20.8 20.8	122 124 122	5.7 5.8 5.8	4.4 4.5 4.5	4.4 4.5 4.6	1.9 2.0 2.0
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	62 62 62	6.4 6.3 6.3	20.7 21.1 20.0	12.0 11.7 11.7	5.9 5.9 5.8	4.5 4.5 4.5	4.6 4.7 4.6	23 21 23
Apr-Jun May-Jul	6.0 5.9	6.1 6.0	19.9 19.8	11.6 11.2	5.8 5.7	4.4 4.3	4.5 4.4	23 21
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.3	-1.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	-0.5	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.6
ale	MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR			MGXF	MGXI
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	11.7 12.5	11.8 12.7	19.5	19.2 21.3	11.8 12.1	8.5 9.2	10.3 11.8	4.9 4.6
1993 1994 1995	12.5 11.5 10.2	12.7 11.7 10.3	20.5 20.6 20.6	19.4 17.9	11.5	8.3	10.9 9.1	4.0 3.7
1996 1997	9.8 8.3	9.9 8.3	22.5 20.8	17.4 15.1	10.1 9.5 7.8	7.4 7.2 6.1	8.3 6.8	4.1 4.0
1998 1999	6.9 6.9	7.0 6.9	19.5 22.9	13.4 13.0	6.7 6.0	4.7 5.1	5.7 5.5	3.3
3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.9 6.9	6.9 7.0	21.8 23.4	13.0 13.5	6.5 6.5	4.7 4.6	52 5.5	4.5 3.9
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.9 6.9 6.9	7.0 7.0 7.0	22.3 22.4 22.7	13.6 13.8 14.2	6.6 6.5 6.1	4.8 4.8 4.9	5.4 5.3 5.1	3.8 *
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	6.9 7.1 7.0	7.0 7.2 7.1	23.1 23.7 22.9	14.1 14.5 14.3	5.9 6.2 6.1	4.9 5.0 5.0	5.2 5.4 5.3	:
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6.9 6.9 6.9	7.0 7.0 6.9	23.0 24.0 22.9	13.9 13.2 13.0	6.0 6.0 6.0	5.1 5.1 5.1	5.3 5.4 5.5	:
Apr-Jun May-Jul	6.7 6.6	6.8 6.6	23.2 22.2	13.1 12.6	6.1 6.0	4.9 4.8	5.3 5.1	:
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.3	-1.8	-0.6	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	
Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.3	0.4	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	-0.2	•
male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSZ	ҮВТК	YBVM	YBVS			MGXG	MGXJ
(Mar-May) 1992 1993	7.5 7.9	7.7 8.1	16.8 17.8	11.7 13.6	8.4 8.4	5.8 5.5	5.0 5.7	3.1 3.9
1994 1995 1996	7.6 7.0	7.8 7.3	19.0 17.4	12.6 12.3		5.7 5.4 4.7 4.4	5.8 4.7 4.3 4.3	2.9
1997	7.6 7.0 6.5 6.0	7.8 7.3 6.7 6.1 5.7 5.4	16.9 17.8	126 123 11.1 10.7 10.3	7.9 7.4 7.4 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.5	4.7 4.4	4.3 4.3	2.0 2.0 1.9
1998 1999	5.5 5.3	5.7 5.4	17.3 16.9	10.3 10.2	5.9 5.5	4.0 3.9	3.4 3.3	1.9
3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.5 5.5	5.6 5.6	17.3 17.7	10.1 10.0	5.9 6.0	3.9 3.9	3.4 3.0	* 22
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.4 5.3 5.3	5.5 5.5 5.4	17.5 17.0 16.3	9.9 9.7 9.8	5.9 5.8 5.7	3.8 3.9 3.8	3.0 3.0 3.3	2.0 2.2
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	5.3 5.3 5.4	5.4 5.5 5.5	17.1 17.8 18.7	9.9 9.8 9.7	5.3 5.3 5.3	3.9 3.9 4.0	32 32 34	:
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	5.4 5.4 5.3	5.5 5.5 5.4	18.2 1 8.1 16.9	9.8 9.8 10.2	5.7 5.8 5.5	3.8 3.8 3.9	3.5 3.5 3.3	1.9 1. 9 1.9
Apr-Jun May-Jul	52 5.1	5.3 5.3	16.4 17.3	9.7 9.6	5.4 52	3.8 3.8	3.3 3.3	1.9 1.9
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	

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C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

- 11	UNADJUS	And the second		DATES			SEASONAL		red ^b			RATEa		
Government Office Regions	CLAIMAN	Male	Female	RATE ^a All Mal	e Fei	male	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC 11.0	DPAD 4.4	BCJD 2,305.8		ended	DPAD 1,758.5	DPAF 547.4	BCJE 8.0	DPAH 10.9	DPAI 4.3
1995) 1996) Annual 1997) averages 1998)	2,325.6 2,122.2 1,602.4 1,362.3	1,770.0 1,610.3 1,225.1 1,037.7	555.6 511.9 377.3 324.7	8.1 7.4 5.6 4.7	10.1 7.7 6.6	4.0 2.9 2.5	2,103.4 1,586.1 1,346.8	 	 	1,599.5 1,215.8 1,028.4	504.0 370.4 318.4	7.3 5.5 4.7	10.0 7.6 6.5	3.9 2.9 2.5
1997 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,579.2 1,513.5	1,186.5 1,142.2	392.7 371.4	5.5 5.3	7.5 7.2	3.1 2.9	1,508.2 1,479.6	-41.8 -28.6	-42.4 -39.3	1,165.8 1,138.3	342.4 341.3	5.2 5.1	7.3 7.2	2.7 2.7
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,432.8 1,387.6 1,391.4	1,089.1 1,060.4 1,071.0	343.7 327.2 320.4	5.0 4.8 4.8	6.9 6.7 6.7	2.7 2.5 2.5	1,470.0 1,432.2 1,403.1	-9.6 -37.8 -29.1	-26.7 -25.3 -25.5	1,126.0 1,096.8 1,071.6	344.0 335.4 331.5	5.1 5.0 4.9	7.1 6.9 6.7	2.7 2.6 2.6
1998 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	1,479.3 1,451.2 1,405.9	1,136.7 1,109.8 1,076.5	342.6 341.4 329.4	5.1 5.0 4.9	7.2 7.0 6.8	2.6 2.6 2.5	1,393.8 1,382.1 1,373.8	-9.3 -11.7 -8.3	-25.4 -16.7 -9.8	1,064.0 1,052.6 1,045.3	329.8 329.5 328.5	4.8 4.8 4.8	6.7 6.7 6.6	25 25 25
Apr 9 May 14 Jun 11	1,389.9 1,349.4 1,322.8	1,061.5 1,036.3 1,013.4	328.4 313.1 309.3	4.8 4.7 4.6	6.7 6.5 6.4	2.5 2.4 2.4	1,362.6 1,366.9 1,361.1	-11.2 4.3 -5.8	-10.4 -5.1 -4.2	1,037.7 1,040.7 1,037.9	324.9 326.2 323.2	4.7 4.7 4.7	6.6 6.6 6.6	25 25 25
Jul 9 Aug 13	1,368.3 1,383.2	1,030.2 1,030.3	338.1 352.9	4.8 4.8	6.5 6.5 6.4	2.6 2.7 2.5	1,333.2 1,316.7 1,312.6	-27.9 -16.5 -4.1	-9.8 -16.7 -16.2	1,020.4 1,010.0 1,007.2	312.8 306.7 305.4	4.6 4.6 4.6	6.4 6.4 6.4	2.4 2.4 2.4
Sep 10 Oct 8 Nov 12	1,334.3 1,286.4 1,283.9	1,005.8 976.1 980.4	328.5 310.3 303.5	4.6 4.5 4.5	6.2 6.2	2.4 2.3 2.3	1,323.3 1,324.8 1,311.0	10.7 1.5	-3.3 2.7 -0.5	1,012.4 1,012.9 999.9	310.9 311.9 311.1	4.6 4.6 4.6	6.4 6.4 6.3	2.4 2.4 2.4
Dec 10 1999 Jan 14 Feb 11	1,293.6 1,386.4 1,379.1	995.1 1,063.3 1,056.4	298.4 323.1 322.7	4.5 4.8 4.8	6.3 6.7 6.7	2.5 2.5	1,306.7 1,312.4	-4.3 5.7	-5.5 -4.1	996.3 1,002.6	310.4 309.8 308.3	4.5 4.6 4.5	6.3 6.3 6.3	24 2.4 2.4
Mar 11 Apr 8 May 13	1,346.6 1,320.1 1,275.6	1,033.8 1,010.3 982.0	312.7 309.8 293.6	4.7 4.6 4.4	6.5 6.4 6.2	2.4 2.4 2.3	1,308.1 1,291.7 1,285.3	-6.4	-1.0 -5.0 -9.0	999.8 987.0 982.5	304.7 302.8	4.5 4.5	6.2 6.2	2.0 2.3
Jun 10 Jul 8 R	1,244.7 1,263.6	956.5 957.2	288.2 306.4	4.3 4.4 4.4	6.0 6.0 6.0	2.2 2.4 2.4	1,269.2 1,233.8 1,211.5	-16.1 -35.4	-13.0 -19.3 -24.6	972.0 949.4 933.9	297.2 284.4 277.6	4.4 4.3 4.2	6.1 6.0 5.9	2.0 2.2 2.7
Aug12P Great Britain 1995)	1,263.2 BCJG 2,237.4	947.2 BCJI 1,701.4	316.0 BCJJ 536.1	BCJH 8.0	10.9	4.3	DPAG 2,217.8			1,689.9 1,534.5	527.9 484.9	DPAJ 7.9 7.2	10.8 9.9	4.0 3.9
1996) Annual 1997) averages 1998)	2,038.1 1,539.0 1,304.9	1,545.3 1,175.2 992.8	492.8 363.8 312.0	7.3 5.5 4.7	10.0 7.6 6.5	3.9 2.9 2.5	1,522.7 1,289.4			1,165.9 983.6	356.9 305.8	5.4 4.6	7.5 6.4	23
1998 Aug 13 Sep 10	1,322.0 1,276.0	984.9 961.3	337.1 314.8	4.7 4.6	6.4 6.2 6.1	2.7 2.5 2.4	1,258.1	-3.3	-15.6 -14.9 -3.0	966.6 964.2 968.9	294.8 293.9 298.7	4.5 4.5 4.5	6.3 6.3 6.3	23
Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	1,230.8 1,229.5 1,239.6	933.0 937.6 952.4	297.8 291.9 287.2	4.4 4.4 4.4	6.1 6.2	2.3 2.3	1,268.8 1,254.9	1.2 -13.9	2.5 -1.1	969.3 956.3	299.5 298.6 297.8	4.5 4.5 4.5	6.3 6.2 6.2	24 24
1999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	1,330.4 1,323.3 1,292.0	1,019.1 1,012.4 990.7	311.3 311.0 301.2	4.7 4.7 4.6	6.6 6.6 6.4	2.5 2.5 2.4	1,256.2	5.6 -3.9	-5.7 -4.2 -0.9	952.8 959.1 956.7	297.1 295.6	4.5 4.5	6.2 6.2	24
Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	1,265.7 1,224.5 1,194.4	967.8 941.5 917.2	297.9 283.0 277.2	4.5 4.4 4.3	6.3 6.1 6.0	2.4 2.2 2.2	1,231.6	-5.0	-4.7 -8.2 -11.6	944.6 940.9 931.6	292.0 290.7 285.8	4.4 4.4 4.3	6.1 6.1 6.1	131
Jul 8 R Aug12 P	1,210.6 1,210.6	917.5 908.2	293.1 302.3	4.3 4.3	6.0 5.9	2.3 2.4	1,163.3	-20.8	-17.5 -22.8	910.5 896.2	273.6 267.1	4.2 42 DPDM	5.8	22 21
North East 1995) 1996) Annual 1997) averages 1998)	DPCF 130.5 118.4 94.5 84.4	104.4 94.0 75.4 67.4	26.1 24.4 19.0 17.0	DPDA 11.4 10.4 8.5 7.6	16.5 15.1 12.2 11.0	5.1 4.7 3.8 3.4	117.2	··· ··· ···	··· ··· ···	103.8 93.3 74.7 66.7	25.7 23.9 18.6 16.5	11.3 10.3 8.4 7.5	16.4 15.0 12.1	5.1 4.6 3.7 3.3
1998 Aug 13 Sep 10	82.7 80.8	64.3 63.6	18.4 17.2	7.5 7.3	10.5 10.4	3.7 3.5	80.6	6 0.1	-0.7	64.4 64.6	16.0	7.3 7.3	10.6	32 32
Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	79.7 81.4 81.9		16.5 16.0 15.7	7.2 7.3 7.4	10.4 10.7 10.8	3.3 3.2 3.2	. 82.0	0.4	0.5 0.4	65.3 65.6 65.2	16.4 16.5	7.4 7.4 7.4	10.8 10.7	3.3 3.3 3.3
1999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	88.6 88.1 86.2	70.2	17.6 17.9 17.5	8.0 8.0 7.8	11.6 11.5 11.3	3.5 3.6 3.5	83.4	4 0.8	0.5	65.8 66.3 66.0	17.1	7.5 7.5 7.5	10.9 10.8	3.4 3.4 3.4
Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	85.8 82.2 80.3	65.8	17.8 16.4 16.1	7.7 7.4 7.3	11.2 10.8 10.5	3.6 3.3 3.2	8 82.0	6 0.0	-0.3	65.7 65.9 65.6	16.7	7.5 7.5 7.4	10.8 10.8 10.7	3.4 3.3 3.3
Jul 8 R Aug12P	81.1 80.0	64.0	17.2	7.3 7.2	10.5 10.2	3.5 3.5	5 78.	9 -1.3		64.3 63.4	15.9 15.5		10.4	32 3.1
North West (excl. Merseyside) 1995) 1996) Annual	192.2	148.8	43.4	DPDB	10.3	3.8 3.4		в	· · · ·		42.9 39.0			3.8 3.3 2.4 2.1
1996) Annual 1997) averages 1998)	175.8 132.9 113.2	103.8	39.7 29.2 24.9	6.7 5.1 4.4	9.5 7.2 6.3	2.5 2.2	5 131. 2 111.	2 7	 	102.8 87.4	28.5 24.3	5.0 4.4	7.2 6.2	
1998 Aug 13 Sep 10	115.6 110.6	85.4		4.5 4.3 4.1	6.3 6.1 5.8	2.4 2.2 2.0	2 109.	5 0.1	-1.0	86.7	23.4 23.8	4.3	6.1 6.2	20 20 21 21 21 21
Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	105.3 105.8 107.7	82.8 84.9	23.0 22.7	4.1 4.2	5.9 6.0	2.0 2.0) 110.) 110.	8 0.3 1 -0.7	0.5 0.2	86.8 86.1	24.0 24.0	4.3 4.3	6.2 6.1	
1999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	118.3 117.2 114.1	91.9	25.3	4.6 4.6 4.5	6.6 6.5 6.4	2: 2: 2:	2 109. 1 109.	7 0.3 3 -0.4	-0.4 -0.3	86.0 85.5	23.7 23.8	4.3 4.3	6.1 6.1	21
Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	112.2 108.5 105.5	85.4	23.2	4.2	6.2 6.1 5.9	2. 2.0 2.0	0 108.	6 0.1	-0.4	84.9	23.7	4.2	<u>6.0</u> <u>6.0</u>	20
Jul 8 R Aug12 P	107.8 108.0	83.6 82.9	24.2 25.1	4.2 4.2	5.9 5.9	2. 2.	1 104. 2 103.		-1.2 -1.8	82.7 81.6	22.2 21.5	4. 4.	5.9 5.8	4.0

Thousands and per cent

UNADJUSTED

CLAIMANT COUNT RATE a CLAIMANT COUNT All All Male Female Male Female All Change since previous month ernment ions **DPCH** 79.5 74.9 61.4 53.0 **DPDI** 78.9 74.2 60.9 52.4 DPDC vside 61.9 58.3 48.3 41.5 17.6 16.5 13.1 11.5 13.6 12.9 10.8 19.4 18.5 15.9 13.8 6.6 6.2 5.0 4.4 Annual averages 9.5 Aug 13 Sep 10 51.6 50.9 53.8 52.1 41.5 40.5 12.2 11.6 9.6 9.3 13.8 13.5 4.7 4.5 -0.8 -0.7 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10 49.6 48.9 48.8 38.8 10.8 10.4 10.3 8.9 12.9 12.8 12.8 4.2 4.0 4.0 50.8 50.5 50.0 -0.1 -0.3 -0.5 38.4 38.5 8.8 8.7 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 51.9 51.7 51.2 40.6 40.5 40.2 11.2 11.2 11.0 9.3 9.3 9.2 13.5 13.5 13.4 4.4 4.3 4.3 49.8 50.1 50.0 -0.2 0.3 -0.1 Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10 50.6 49.2 48.5 11.0 10.4 10.5 9.1 8.8 8.7 49.2 48.8 48.2 -0.8 -0.4 -0.6 39.6 13.2 4.3 38.8 38.1 12.9 12.7 4.0 4.1 47.4 **46.8** Jul 8 R 49.1 **48.8** 38.1 **37.6** 11.0 **11.3** 12.7 8.8 **8.7** 4.3 4.4 -0.8 **-0.6** Aug12P 12.5 hire and the вскв DPAM DPAX 207.9 191.8 152.0 134.9 160.6 147.9 117.9 104.4 206.0 189.8 150.2 133.1 47.3 43.9 34.1 30.5 8.7 8.0 6.4 5.6 12.0 11.1 8.9 7.9 4.5 4.1 3.2 2.8 Annual averages 103.2 100.9 136.8 131.7 Aug 13 Sep 10 33.6 5.7 5.5 7.8 7.6 3.1 2.8 131.1 130.0 -1.5 -1.1 30.8 126.9 127.1 128.5 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10 97.7 98.7 100.8 7.4 7.5 7.6 2.7 2.6 2.5 29.2 5.3 5.3 5.3 131.1 131.1 129.5 1.1 0.0 -1.6 28.4 27.7 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 138.5 137.3 133.8 108.2 106.8 104.4 30.3 5.7 5.7 5.5 8.2 2.8 2.8 2.7 129.5 129.7 129.4 0.0 0.2 -0.3 30.5 29.4 8.1 7.9 131.2 125.0 122.3 Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10 101.6 97.7 95.6 5.4 7.7 7.4 7.2 2.7 2.5 2.4 29.6 127.0 -2.4 -1.0 -1.0 27.2 26.8 5.2 5.1 126.0 125.0 123.7 **123.2** Jul 8 R 5.1 **5.1** 2.6 **2.7** 121.3 **118.7** 95.2 **93.6** 28.6 **29.5** 7.2 7.1 -3.7 -2.6 Aug12P DPAY 147.1 132.4 96.4 80.2 вскс lidlands DPAN 148.3 133.6 97.4 81.1 112.5 101.0 74.2 61.3 10.2 9.3 6.8 5.6 35.7 4.1 3.7 2.6 2.2 7.5 6.8 Annual 32.5 averages 23.2 19.8 4.9 4.1 Aug 13 Sep 10 82.2 79.7 60.8 59.6 21.4 20.2 4.1 4.0 5.6 5.5 2.4 2.2 78.7 79.0 -0.4 0.3 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10 76.0 75.9 77.4 57.2 57.6 59.3 3.8 3.8 3.9 5.3 5.3 5.5 2.1 2.0 2.0 79.9 80.3 79.2 0.9 0.4 -1.1 18.8 18.3 18.1 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 84.6 85.3 83.0 64.6 65.1 63.5 4.3 4.3 4.2 5.9 6.0 5.8 2.2 2.2 2.2 -0.6 0.9 -0.1 19.9 78.6 79.5 79.4 20.1 19.5 Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10 80.7 77.8 75.6 61.5 59.4 57.6 5.7 5.5 5.3 2.1 2.0 2.0 4.1 78.4 78.4 77.6 -1.0 0.0 -0.8 19.1 18.4 18.0 3.9 3.8 Jul 8 R 76.6 77.2 57.5 **57.4** 19.1 **19.8** 3.9 **3.9** 5.3 **5.3** 2.1 22 75.4 **74.5** -2.2 -**0.9** Aug12P BCKG 210.3 188.6 142.3 123.5 Midlands DPAR **DPBC** 208.8 187.4 141.2 158.6 142.0 108.2 93.4 51.7 10.8 9.7 7.4 6.4 4.7 4.1 3.1 2.7 8.2 7.3 5.5 4.8 Annual 46.6 34.1 30.1 averages 122.4 Aug 13 Sep 10 127.1 124.2 94.3 92.9 32.8 31.3 4.9 4.8 6.5 6.4 2.9 2.8 119.4 -1.2 0.5 119.9 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10 118.6 117.4 119.1 89.5 89.3 91.3 4.6 4.6 4.6 6.1 6.1 6.3 2.6 2.5 2.5 1.2 1.1 -0.2 29.1 121.1 122.2 122.0 28.1 27.9 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 127.6 127.6 126.3 97.4 97.7 97.0 30.2 4.9 4.9 4.9 6.7 6.7 6.7 2.7 2.7 2.6 122.3 123.5 124.5 0.3 1.2 1.0 30.0 29.3 Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10 125.5 122.6 120.5 95.9 94.1 92.4 29.6 4.9 6.6 6.5 6.3 2.6 2.5 2.5 123.4 -1.1 -0.4 -1.3

4.8 4.7

4.8 **4.8**

6.4 6.4

28.5 28.1

29.7 **31.1**

93.1 93.1

Jul 8 R Aug12 P

122.7 124.3

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region



SEASON	ALLY ADJUS	STED ^b			angledan said	Thousands	and per cen
	NT COUNT				RATE a		
All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
DPDI 78.9 74.2 60.9 52.4	 	 	61.5 57.9 47.9 41.1	17.4 16.3 12.9 11.3	DPDO 13.5 12.8 10.7 9.4	19.3 18.4 15.8 13.7	6.6 6.1 4.9 4.4
51.6	-0.8	-0.7	40.6	11.0	9.2	13.5	4.2
50.9	-0.7	-0.8	40.1	10.8	9.1	13.4	4.2
50.8	-0.1	-0.5	39.9	10.9	9.1	13.3	4.2
50.5	-0.3	-0.4	39.6	10.9	9.0	13.2	4.2
50.0	-0.5	-0.3	39.1	10.9	8.9	13.0	4.2
49.8	-0.2	-0.3	38.9	10.9	8.9	13.0	4.2
50.1	0.3	-0.1	39.3	10.8	9.0	13.1	4.2
50.0	-0.1	0.0	39.2	10.8	9.0	13.1	4.2
49.2	-0.8	-0.2	38.6	10.6	8.8	12.9	4.1
48.8	-0.4	-0.4	38.3	10.5	8.7	12.7	4.1
48.2	-0.6	-0.6	37.8	10.4	8.6	12.6	4.0
47.4	-0.8	-0.6	37.2	10.2	8.5	12.4	4.0
46.8	-0.6	-0.7	36.7	10.1	8.4	12.2	3.9
DPAX					DPBI		
206.0 189.8 150.2 133.1	 	 	159.5 146.8 116.9 103.4	46.5 43.0 33.4 29.7	8.6 7.9 6.3 5.5	11.9 11.0 8.8 7.8	4.4 4.0 3.2 2.7
131.1	-1.5	-1.4	102.2	28.9	5.4	7.7	2.6
130.0	-1.1	-1.5	101.5	28.5	5.4	7.7	2.6
131.1	1.1	-0.5	101.8	29.3	5.4	7.7	2.7
131.1	0.0	0.0	101.9	29.2	5.4	7.7	2.7
129.5	-1.6	-0.2	100.6	28.9	5.4	7.6	2.6
129.5	0.0	-0.5	100.5	29.0	5.4	7.6	2.6
129.7	0.2	-0.5	100.7	29.0	5.4	7.6	2.7
129.4	-0.3	0.0	100.6	28.8	5.4	7.6	2.6
127.0	-2.4	-0.8	98.6	28.4	5.3	7.5	2.6
126.0	-1.0	-1.2	98.0	28.0	5.2	7.4	2.6
125.0	-1.0	-1.5	97.4	27.6	5.2	7.4	2.5
121.3	-3.7	-1.9	94.6	26.7	5.0	7.2	2.4
118.7	-2.6	-2.4	93.0	25.7	4.9	7.1	2.3
DPAY 147.1			111.0	25.2	DPBJ	10.1	
132.4 96.4 80.2	 	 	111.9 100.3 73.6 60.8	35.3 32.0 22.8 19.4	7.4 6.7 4.9 4.0	10.1 9.2 6.7 5.6	4.1 3.7 2.6 2.2
78.7	-0.4	-0.6	60.1	18.6	4.0	5.5	2.1
79.0	0.3	-0.7	60.3	18.7	4.0	5.5	2.1
79.9	0.9	0.3	60.8	19.1	4.0	5.6	2.1
80.3	0.4	0.5	61.1	19.2	4.0	5.6	2.1
79.2	-1.1	0.1	60.1	19.1	4.0	5.5	2.1
78.6	-0.6	-0.4	59.6	19.0	4.0	5.5	2.1
79.5	0.9	-0.3	60.5	19.0	4.0	5.6	2.1
79.4	-0.1	0.1	60.4	19.0	4.0	5.5	2.1
78.4	-1.0	-0.1	59.6	18.8	3.9	5.5	2.1
78.4	0.0	-0.4	59.4	19.0	3.9	5.5	2.1
77.6	-0.8	-0.6	58.9	18.7	3.9	5.4	2.1
75.4	-2.2	-1.0	57.5	17.9	3.8	5.3	2.0
74.5	- 0.9	-1.3	57.0	17.5	3.7	5.2	1.9
DPBC 208.8 187.4 141.2 122.4	 	 	157.8 141.3 107.6 92.8	51.1 46.1 33.6 29.6	DPBN 8.1 7.2 5.5 4.7	10.7 9.6 7.4 6.4	4.7 4.1 3.0 2.6
119.4	-1.2	-1.3	90.9	28.5	4.6	6.2	2.5
119.9	0.5	-0.9	91.4	28.5	4.6	6.3	2.5
121.1	1.2	0.2	92.2	28.9	4.7	6.3	2.6
122.2	1.1	0.9	93.1	29.1	4.7	6.4	2.6
122.0	-0.2	0.7	92.7	29.3	4.7	6.4	2.6
122.3	0.3	0.4	93.0	29.3	4.7	6.4	2.6
123.5	1.2	0.4	94.3	29.2	4.8	6.5	2.6
124.5	1.0	0.8	95.2	29.3	4.8	6.5	2.6
123.4	-1.1	0.4	94.2	29.2	4.8	6.5	2.6
123.0	-0.4	-0.2	93.8	29.2	4.8	6.4	2.6
121.7	-1.3	-0.9	93.0	28.7	4.7	6.4	2.6
119.5	-2.2	-1.3	91.6	27.9	4.6	6.3	2.5
118.0	-1.5	-1.7	90.5	27.5	4.6	6.2	2.5

2.6 **2.8**

Labour Market trends

S43

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

-		UNADJUS				Server and a	No Maria	SEASONA		TED ^b			RATE a	usands and pe	
Gover Office Regio	mment	All	T COUNT Male	Female	RATE ^a All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male Fema	ale
East 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998)	Annual averages	DPCI 167.5 148.7 105.5 85.0	124.8 110.6 79.0 63.1	42.7 38.1 26.5 22.0	DPDD 6.6 6.0 4.2 3.3	8.8 7.9 5.6 4.5	3.9 3.5 2.4 1.9	DPDJ 166.3 147.4 104.5 84.1		- 	124.1 109.8 78.5 62.5	42.2 37.5 26.1 21.6	DPDP 6.6 5.9 4.1 3.3	8.8 7.9 5.6 4.4	3.8 3.4 2.3 1.9
1998	Aug 13 Sep 10	84.4 82.2	61.6 60.2	22.8 22.0	3.3 3.2	4.4 4.3	2.0 1.9	81.7 82.0	-1.1 0.3	-1.2 -1.0	61.3 61.4	20.4 20.6	3.2 3.2	4.4 4.4	1.8 1.8
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	79.0 79.3 80.1	58.2 58.8 60.0	20.8 20.5 20.1	3.1 3.1 3.2	4.1 4.2 4.3	1.8 1.8 1.8	82.4 82.7 81.1	0.4 0.3 -1.6	-0.1 0.3 -0.3	61.6 61.7 60.2	20.8 21.0 20.9	32 33 32	.4.4 4.4 4.3	1.8 1.9 1.8
1999	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	86.3 86.4 84.1	64.6 64.6 63.0	21.7 21.8 21.1	3.4 3.4 3.3	4.6 4.6 4.5	1.9 1.9 1.9	79.7 80.5 80.2	-1.4 0.8 -0.3	-0.9 -0.7 -0.3	59.1 60.0 59.8	20.6 20.5 20.4	3.1 3.2 3.2	42 4.3 4.3	1.8 1.8 1.8
	Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	81.7 78.2 75.3	61.1 58.6 56.4	20.5 19.6 18.9	3.2 3.1 3.0	4.3 4.2 4.0	1.8 1.7 1.7	79.2 78.8 77.8	-1.0 -0.4 -1.0	-0.2 -0.6 -0.8	59.1 58.7 58.1	20.1 20.1 19.7	3.1 3.1 3.1	42 42 4.1	1.8 1.8 1.7
	Jul 8 R Aug 12 P	76.1 75.9	56.5 55.7	19.6 20.2	3.0 3.0	4.0 4.0	1.7 1.8	75.8 74.2	-2.0 -1.6	-1.1 -1.5	56.9 55.8	18.9 18.4	3.0 2.9	4.0 4.0	1.7 1.6
Londo 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998)	on Annual averages	DPCJ 394.7 360.1 271.4 226.6	292.1 265.2 199.8 166.5	102.6 95.0 71.6 60.1	DPDE 9.5 8.6 6.5 5.3	12.5 11.4 8.7 7.1	5.6 5.1 3.8 3.1	DPDK 392.7 358.2 270.0 225.3	 	 	291.1 264.1 199.1 165.8	101.6 94.0 70.9 59.5	DPDQ 9.4 8.6 6.4 5.3	12.5 11.4 8.6 7.1	5.6 5.1 3.7 3.1
1998	Aug 13 Sep 10	230.5 227.1	167.4 165.1	63.1 62.0	5.4 5.3	7.2 7.1	3.3 3.2	220.8 219.7	-2.8 -1.1	-2.9 -2.6	163.2 162.2	57.6 57.5	5.2 5.2	7.0 7.0	3.0 3.0
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	219.3 214.4 212.7	160.4 157.4 157.0	58.9 57.1 55.7	5.2 5.0 5.0	6.9 6.8 6.7	3.1 3.0 2.9	220.0 219.0 216.5	0.3 -1.0 -2.5		162.2 161.4 159.3	57.8 57.6 57.2	5.2 5.1 5.1	7.0 6.9 6.8	3.0 3.0 3.0
1999	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	217.0 215.6 212.1	160.6 159.5 157.0	56.4 56.1 55.0	5.1 5.1 5.0	6.9 6.8 6.7	2.9 2.9 2.9	215.3 214.0 211.3	-1.2 -1.3 -2.7		158.5 157.7 155.8	56.8 56.3 55.5	5.1 5.0 5.0	6.8 6.8 6.7	3.0 2.0 2.
	Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	209.0 207.4 203.3	154.6 153.7 150.7	54.4 53.8 52.7	4.9 4.9 4.8	6.6 6.6 6.5	2.8 2.8 2.7	208.4 206.9 203.8	-2.9 -1.5 -3.1		153.8 152.5 150.4	54.6 54.4 53.4	4.9 4.9 4.8	6.6 6.5 6.5	2 2 2 3
	Jul 8 R Aug 12 P	204.3 205.3	150.5 149.6	53.8 55.8	4.8 4.8	6.5 6.4	2.8 2.9	200.3 197.1	-3.5 - 3.2		148.2 146.0	52.1 51.1	4.7 4.6	6.4 6.3	27 27
South 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998)	Annual averages	DPCK 229.0 200.2 136.2 107.0	173.8 151.3 103.7 81.3	55.1 48.9 32.5 25.7	DPDF 6.0 5.1 3.4 2.7	8.2 7.0 4.8 3.8	32 2.8 1.8 1.4	DPDL 227.6 198.6 135.0 106.0	 		173.1 150.4 103.0 80.7	54.5 48.2 32.0 25.3	DPDR 5.9 5.1 3.4 2.7	8.1 7.0 4.7 3.8	
1998	Aug 13 Sep 10	105.9 103.4	79.3 77.9	26.6 25.6	2.7 2.6	3.7 3.6	1.5 1.4	101.9 101.8	-2.0 -0.1		78.4 78.3	23.5 23.5	2.6 2.6	3.6 3.6	1.3 1.3
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	99.6 100.1 101.1	75.4 76.1 77.6	24.2 24.1 23.5	2.5 2.5 2.6	3.5 3.5 3.6	1.4 1.3 1.3	103.0 103.8 102.1	1.2 0.8 -1.7	0.6	79.0 79.3 77.7	24.0 24.5 24.4	2.6 2.6 2.6	3.7 3.7 3.6	1.3 1.4 1.4
1999	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	108.9 108.1 103.9	83.3 82.5 79.7	25.6 25.6 24.3	2.8 2.7 2.6	3.9 3.8 3.7	1.4 1.4 1.4	100.4 100.9 100.2	-1.7 0.5 -0.7	-1.0	76.2 76.8 76.4	24.1	2.5 2.6 2.5	3.6	1.3 1.3 1.3
	Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	100.8 97.1 93.0	74.6	23.6 22.5 21.5	2.6 2.5 2.4	3.6 3.5 3.3	1.3 1.3 1.2	99.2 98.8 96.7	-1.0 -0.4 -2.1	-0.7	75.7 75.4 73.9	23.4	2.5 2.5 2.5	3.5 3.4	1.3 1.3 1.3
	Jul 8 R Aug 12 P	93.2 94.1		22.5 23.6	2.4 2.4	3.3 3.3	1.3 1.3	93.8 91.9	-2.9 -1.9		71.7 70.4		2.4 2.3		12 12
South 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998)	Annual averages	BCKF 166.3 148.2 105.4 84.8	124.1 110.3 79.0	42.3 38.0 26.4 21.8	DPAQ 6.9 6.2 4.4 3.5	9.3 8.3 5.9 4.7	3.9 3.5 2.5 2.0	DPBB 164.8 146.9 104.4 83.8	 	 	123.2 109.5 78.4 62.4	37.4 26.0	6.1 4.3	9.2 8.3 5.9	3.9 3.5 2.4 2.0
1998	Aug 13 Sep 10	83.2 80.9	61.1	22.1 21.2	3.4 3.3	4.6 4.5	2.1 2.0	82.4 81.9	-1.6 -0.5		61.6 61.2				1.9 1.9
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	79.0 80.1 81.4	59.3	20.7 20.8 20.8	3.3 3.3 3.4	4.4 4.4 4.5	1.9 1.9 1.9	82.1 81.4 80.3	02 -0.7 -1.1	-0.3	61.3 60.7 59.6	20.7	3.4	4.5	1.9 1.9 1.9
1999	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	88.9 87.9 84.0	65.0	23.3 22.9 21.6	3.7 3.6 3.5	4.9 4.9 4.7	22 2.1 2.0	79.5 80.2 79.5	0.7	-0.4	58.7 59.6 59.1	20.6	3.3	4.5	1.9 1.9 1.9
	Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	80.4 76.5 73.0	57.7	20.3 18.8 18.1	3.3 3.2 3.0	4.5 4.3 4.1	1.9 1.7 1.7	78.6 78.6 77.9	0.0	-0.5	58.5 58.5 57.9	20.1	3.3	4.4	1.9 1.9 1.9
	Jul 8 P Aug 12 P	73.1 73.0		18.8 19.4	3.0 3.0	4.1 4.0	1.7 1.8	74.8 72.8			55.8 54.3				1.8 1.7

Thousands and per cent

UNAD.IUSTED

All

ernment

Jul 8 R Aug 12 P

53.0 52.7

39.7 **39.0**

CLAIMANT COUNT

Male

Change since previous month lons and E 1,926.2 1,740.4 1,299.1 1,093.6 1,461.6 1,316.7 989.2 830.3 464.5 423.6 309.9 263.3 1,912.5 1,725.9 1,287.1 1,082.3 8.0 7.2 5.3 4.5 10.8 9.8 7.4 6.2 4.4 3.9 2.9 2.4 Annual averages 1,102.1 1,072.8 821.6 805.9 1,057.6 1,055.5 Aug 13 Sep 10 280.6 266.9 4.5 4.4 6.1 6.0 2.6 2.4 -13.2 -2.1 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10 1,033.0 1,030.3 1,038.8 252.2 246.6 242.6 4.2 4.2 4.3 5.8 5.8 5.9 2.3 2.3 2.2 780.8 1,062.6 7.1 1,064.0 1,052.4 783.7 796.2 -11.6 1,110.6 1,105.2 1,078.6 848.8 843.9 825.5 261.8 261.3 253.1 1,047.0 1,051.4 1,047.0 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 4.6 4.5 4.4 6.3 6.3 6.2 -5.4 4.4 -4.4 2.4 2.4 2.3 Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10 1,057.9 1,024.4 997.3 807.3 785.8 764.2 250.6 238.7 233.1 4.3 4.2 4.1 6.0 5.9 5.7 2.3 2.2 2.1 1,034.6 1,030.4 1,018.2 -12.4 -4.2 -12.2 1,007.8 1,009.7 Jul 8 R Aug 12 P 763.3 **756.4** 244.4 4.1 4.1 5.7 **5.6** 22 23 993.3 975.8 -24.9 -17.5 253.3 BCKI DPAT DPBE 107.8 102.7 80.3 69.8 83.4 79.2 62.4 54.0 24.4 23.5 17.9 15.8 11.9 11.4 9.1 8.0 4.4 4.1 3.2 2.8 106.8 101.7 79.4 69.0 8.6 8.1 6.5 5.7 Annual averages 70.9 67.8 53.6 51.9 17.3 15.9 5.8 5.5 7.9 7.7 67.5 66.8 Aug 13 Sep 10 3.1 2.9 -0.6 -0.7 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10 65.7 66.9 67.8 50.5 51.7 52.9 15.2 15.1 15.0 5.3 5.4 5.5 7.5 7.7 7.8 2.7 2.7 2.7 1.3 0.5 -0.8 68.1 68.6 67.8 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 6.0 5.9 5.7 73.3 72.7 70.6 57.0 56.5 54.9 16.3 16.3 15.7 8.5 8.4 8.1 2.9 2.9 2.8 67.8 68.2 68.0 0.0 0.4 -0.2 68.8 65.3 63.3 Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10 53.3 15.5 14.4 14.0 5.6 5.3 5.1 7.9 7.6 7.3 2.8 2.6 2.5 67.4 -0.6 -0.7 -1.0 50.9 49.3 66.7 65.7 Jul 8 R Aug 12 P 64.2 63.6 15.1 **15.4** 5.2 5.2 7.3 2.7 2.8 -2.4 49.0 **48.2** 63.3 61.5 BCKJ 203.5 195.1 159.6 141.5 and DPAU DPBF 156.3 149.3 123.5 108.5 47.2 45.7 11.3 11.1 9.4 4.1 4.0 3.2 2.9 8.1 7.8 6.6 5.8 200.1 191.9 156.3 138.1 Annual 36.0 32.9 averages 8.3 149.0 135.4 109.7 103.5 Aug 13 Sep 10 39.3 31.9 6.1 5.6 8.4 7.9 3.5 2.8 136.4 135.9 -1.1 -0.5 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10 132.1 132.3 133.0 101.6 102.2 103.3 136.8 136.3 134.7 30.5 30.2 29.7 5.4 5.4 5.5 7.8 7.8 7.9 2.7 2.7 2.6 0.9 -0.5 -1.6 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 146.5 145.4 142.8 113.3 33.2 33.4 32.5 6.0 6.0 5.9 8.7 8.6 8.5 2.9 3.0 2.9 135.8 136.5 137.3 1.1 0.7 0.8 112.0 110.4 Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10 139.0 134.7 133.7 107.1 104.8 103.7 31.9 29.9 30.1 5.7 5.5 5.5 8.2 8.0 8.0 134.7 134.5 133.6 2.8 2.6 2.7 -2.6 -0.2 -0.9 Jul 8 R Aug 12 P 138.7 137.3 105.1 103.7 127.6 126.1 33.5 33.7 5.7 5.6 8.1 8.0 3.0 **3.0** -6.0 -1.5 hern Ireland ВСКК DPAV DPBG 68.7 65.0 49.9 44.8 88.2 84.2 63.5 57.5 19.5 19.1 13.5 12.6 15.1 14.5 11.3 10.2 5.9 5.8 4.0 3.8 11.3 10.8 8.2 7.4 88.0 84.0 63.4 57.4 Annual averages 1998 Aug 13 Sep 10 61.2 58.2 45.4 44.5 15.8 13.7 7.9 7.5 10.3 10.1 4.7 4.1 55.3 54.5 -1.4 -0.8 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10 55.6 54.3 54.0 43.2 42.8 42.7 12.5 11.6 11.2 7.2 7.0 7.0 9.8 9.7 9.7 3.7 3.4 3.3 55.7 56.0 56.1 1.2 0.3 0.1 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 900 56.0 55.8 54.6 44.2 44.1 43.1 11.8 11.7 11.5 7.2 7.2 7.0 10.1 10.0 9.8 3.5 3.5 3.4 56.1 56.1 55.8 0.0 0.0 -0.3 Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10 54.4 51.1 50.3 11.9 10.6 11.0 7.0 6.6 6.5 9.7 9.2 9.0 3.5 3.2 3.3 55.1 53.7 51.7 -0.7 -1.4 -2.0 42.5 40.5 39.3

RATE

Male

All

Female

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

6.8 6.8

13.2 13.7

9.1

89

National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1998 for 1998, and 1999 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 list of discontinuities taken into account, and pS16 of the April 1994 issue). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally-adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over

3.9 4.1

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region



Female

2.2.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	ALLY ADJUS	STED ^b					
	Change	Average	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
	previous month	change over 3 months			a		
1,912.5 1,725.9 1,287.1 1,082.3	 	 	1,453.8 1,308.5 982.3 823.5	458.7 417.4 304.7 258.8	7.9 7.1 5.3 4.4	10.7 9.7 7.3 6.1	4.3 3.9 2.8 2.4
1,057.6	-13.2	-13.7	808.8	248.8	4.3	6.0	2.3
1,055.5	-2.1	-12.6	807.2	248.3	4.3	6.0	2.3
1,062.6	7.1	-2.7	810.8	251.8	4.4	6.0	2.3
1,064.0	1.4	2.1	811.3	252.7	4.4	6.0	2.3
1,052.4	-11.6	-1.0	800.5	251.9	4.3	6.0	2.3
1,047.0	-5.4	-5.2	795.9	251.1	4.3	5.9	2.3
1,051.4	4.4	-4.2	801.1	250.3	4.3	6.0	2.3
1,047.0	-4.4	-1.8	798.2	248.8	4.3	6.0	2.3
1,034.6	-12.4	-4.1	788.6	246.0	4.2	5.9	22
1,030.4	-4.2	-7.0	785.3	245.1	4.2	5.9	22
1,018.2	-12.2	-9.6	777.0	241.2	4.2	5.8	22
993.3	-24.9	-13.8	760.4	232.9	4.1	5.7	2.1
975.8	-17.5	-18.2	748.6	227.2	4.0	5.6	2.1
DPBE 106.8 101.7 79.4 69.0	··· ·· ··		82.8 78.6 61.9 53.5	24.0 23.1 17.5 15.5	DPBP 8.5 8.0 6.4 5.6	11.8 11.3 9.0 7.9	4.3 4.0 3.2 2.8
67.5	-0.6	-0.8	52.7	14.8	5.5	7.8	2.6
66.8	-0.7	-1.0	52.1	14.7	5.4	7.7	2.6
68.1	1.3	0.0	52.8	15.3	5.5	7.8	2.7
68.6	0.5	0.4	53.1	15.5	5.6	7.9	2.8
67.8	-0.8	0.3	52.4	15.4	5.5	7.8	2.8
67.8	0.0	-0.1	52.5	15.3	5.5	7.8	2.7
68.2	0.4	-0.1	52.9	15.3	5.5	7.8	2.7
68.0	-0.2	0.1	52.7	15.3	5.5	7.8	2.8
67.4	-0.6	-0.1	52.1	15.3	5.5	7.7	2.7
66.7	-0.7	-0.5	51.6	15.1	5.4	7.6	2.7
65.7	-1.0	-0.8	50.9	14.8	5.3	7.5	2.7
63.3	-2.4	-1.4	49.1	14.2	5.1	7.3	2.5
61.5	-1.8	-1.7	47.9	13.6	5.0	7.1	2.4
DPBF 200.1 191.9 156.3 138.1	 	··· ·· ··	154.3 147.5 121.6 106.6	45.8 44.4 34.7 31.5	DPBQ 7.9 7.7 6.4 5.7	11.2 11.0 9.2 8.2	4.0 3.9 3.1 2.8
136.4	-1.1	-1.2	105.2	31.2	5.6	8.1	2.8
135.9	-0.5	-1.3	104.9	31.0	5.6	8.1	2.7
136.8	0.9	-0.2	105.3	31.5	5.6	8.1	2.8
136.3	-0.5	0.0	104.9	31.4	5.6	8.0	2.8
134.7	-1.6	-0.4	103.4	31.3	5.5	7.9	2.8
135.8	1.1	-0.3	104.4	31.4	5.6	8.0	2.8
136.5	0.7	0.1	105.1	31.4	5.6	8.1	2.8
137.3	0.8	0.9	105.9	31.4	5.6	8.1	2.8
134.7	-2.6	-0.4	103.9	30.8	5.5	8.0	2.7
134.5	-0.2	-0.7	104.1	30.4	5.5	8.0	2.7
133.6	-0.9	-1.2	103.8	29.8	5.5	8.0	2.6
127.6	-6.0	-2.4	101.1	26.5	5.2	7.8	2.4
126.1	- 1.5	-2.8	99.7	26.4	5.2	7.6	2.3
DPBG 88.0 84.0 63.4 57.4	 	··· ··· ···	68.6 65.0 49.9 44.8	19.4 19.1 13.5 12.6	DPBR 11.2 10.8 8.1 7.4	15.1 14.5 11.3 10.2	5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7
55.3	-1.4	-1.1	43.4	11.9	7.1	9.9	3.5
54.5	-0.8	-1.3	43.0	11.5	7.0	9.8	3.4
55.7 56.0 56.1	1.2 0.3 0.1	-0.3 0.2 0.5	43.5 43.7 43.6	12.2 12.3 12.5	72 72 72 72	9.9 9.9 9.9	3.6 3.7 3.7
56.1	0.0	0.1	43.5	12.6	72	9.9	3.8
56.1	0.0	0.0	43.4	12.7	72	9.9	3.8
55.8	-0.3	-0.1	43.1	12.7	72	9.8	3.8
55.1	-0.7	-0.3	42.5	12.6	7.1	9.7	3.8
53.7	-1.4	-0.8	41.6	12.1	6.9	9.5	3.6
51.7	-2.0	-1.4	40.3	11.4	6.7	9.2	3.4
49.7	-2.0	-1.8	38.9	10.8	6.4	8.9	3.2
48.2	-1.5	-1.8	37.7	10.5	6.2	8.6	3.1

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

October 1999 Labour Market trends

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM			Allag	ges	- Alexandra					18	-24			
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over12 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 12 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All 1997 Aug 14	GEYV 1567.1	572.0	251.6	GEYX 243.6	201.8	31.9 31.5	GEYZ 298.2 282.8	GEZA 424.7 404.4	210.2 199.5	70.8 70.3	GEZC 70.6 65.6	46.5 44.0	17.2 17.0	GEZE 26.6 25.0
Sep 11 Oct 9 Nov 13	1502.4 1421.9 1377.0	544.8 502.5 503.5	248.6 252.3 241.4	235.3 225.1 219.3 220.9	190.8 176.0 164.6 160.6	31.1 30.0 28.9	265.9 248.2 238.0	367.8 348.2 345.6	169.8 162.3 159.7	76.7 73.6 76.6	59.2 55.9 55.6	39.4 35.9 34.5	16.9 16.2 15.5	22.7 20.4 19.2
Dec 11 1998 Jan 8 Feb 12	1381.3 1469.4 1441.8	514.2 560.7 539.1	247.6 266.4 278.6	245.2 242.8 247.0	162.5 159.4 158.4	27.0 26.4 26.7	234.6 221.8 214.3	372.2 371.8 356.1	173.7 173.1 157.0	80.8 82.8 81.6	64.2 64.2 67.1	34.8 34.3 33.7	14.4 13.9 14.2	18.7 17.5 16.7
Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14	1396.9 1382.3 1342.1	496.7 495.8 454.5	280.6 262.7 259.0 244.8	254.1 259.3 260.2	159.3 163.8 166.2	26.7 27.5 27.9	210.3 205.5 201.6	343.6 332.0 326.2	148.1 135.7 136.1	76.1 75.4 70.0	69.5 70.9 70.5	33.7 34.5 34.6	14.5 15.1 15.2	16.1 15.6 15.0
Jun 11 Jul 9 Aug 13	1316.1 1361.9 1374.7 1322.2	443.2 496.7 524.3 492.4	244.0 245.0 230.9 224.3	251.3 252.7 242.9	169.9 171.7 172.0	27.1 26.7 27.4	199.0 195.0 190.6	357.2 362.4 340.3	173.2 185.2 174.6	67.7 63.6 62.1	66.6 65.4 58.5	35.0 34.3 32.4	13.9 13.3 13.3	14.7 13.9 12.7
Sep 10 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	1271.8 1271.9 1282.7	468.7 493.0 508.2	223.0 218.2 222.0	228.9 218.6 213.8	167.5 164.4 165.0	27.6 26.9 26.4	183.8 177.7 173.9	309.7 299.8 296.8	156.8 158.5 160.5	65.4 64.1 64.6	49.5 46.4 45.1	27.5 22.2 19.1	12.3 10.3 8.9	10.6 8.6 7.5
1999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	1374.6 1366.1 1333.1	552.1 535.9 503.4	249.8 267.6 273.4	229.8 225.4 224.1	170.7 169.3 167.8	24.9 24.7 24.9	172.2 168.0 164.3	324.6 323.0 312.2	176.3 175.0 164.6	71.9 76.1 78.1	52.0 51.3 51.6	17.7 15.0 13.1	7.5 6.4 5.7	6.8 5.7 4.8
Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	1307.8 1262.4 1231.9	498.0 463.6 451.9	251.2 245.8 234.2	230.0 231.6 230.1	167.2 164.3 161.8	25.1 25.5 25.6	161.3 157.1 153.8	297.5 286.5 278.8	156.1 146.1 143.9	71.1 71.7 67.6	54.2 54.5 54.2	12.0 10.9 10.2	5.4 5.0 4.7	4.1 3.3 2.8
Jul 8 Aug 12	1251.4 1251.2	493.4 512.4	230.1 219.2	217.7 217.9	159.6 155.4	24.8 24.1	150.6 146.3	303.1 311.9	175.4 188.2	65.1 61.7	50.1 50.5	10.1 9.4	4.1 3.7	2.5 2.1
Male 1997 Aug 14 Sep 11	GEZG 1178.0 1134.5	392.2 378.4	186.6 184.4	GEZI 187.4 181.7	159.8 151.2	35.0 34.4	GEZK 252.1 238.8	GEZL 288.8 276.6	134.2 129.1	50.0 49.5	GEZN 50.5 47.2	33.7 31.8	18.7 18.4	GEZP 20.4 19.0
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1081.6 1053.0 1063.9	356.5 363.4 380.8	185.8 177.8 181.4	174.7 170.8 172.0	139.7 130.9 128.0	33.7 32.4 31.0	224.9 210.1 201.7	254.6 243.7 245.9	113.1 110.7 113.0	52.7 50.6 52.6	43.0 40.6 40.3	28.5 26.1 25.2	18.0 17.1 16.3	17.4 15.7 14.8
1998 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	1129.6 1103.1 1070.2	414.7 393.0 360.5	196.8 207.3 212.2	189.6 187.7 189.7	129.7 127.3 126.4	29.1 28.6 28.7	198.9 187.9 181.3	263.9 262.3 252.1	121.7 119.2 108.0	56.3 58.3 58.8	46.0 46.1 47.8	25.5 25.1 24.7	15.1 14.7 14.9	14.4 13.5 12.8
Apr 9 May 14 Jun 11	1056.2 1031.2 1008.7	357.6 333.1 322.0	194.4	194.8 199.4 201.5	126.9 130.6 132.4	28.8 29.5 30.0	177.8 173.7 170.4	243.5 236.4 230.7	102.5 95.2 94.2	54.5 53.3 49.1	49.5 50.7 50.8	24.7 25.3 25.2	15.2 15.7 15.9	12.4 11.9 11.4
Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	1025.8 1024.5 997.5	344.7 354.4 342.9		195.2 195.9 189.3	135.2 136.6 136.8	29.6 29.4 29.8	168.0 164.6 160.9	245.2 247.3 234.0	112.8 119.7 114.8	47.8 45.2 43.8	48.0 47.0 42.2	25.5 24.9 23.5	14.9 14.3 14.2	11.2 10.5 9.6
Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	966.0 972.0 987.4	332.5 356.8 376.3	160.8	179.4 172.0 167.8	133.7 131.9 133.0	29.9 29.1 28.4	155.5 150.6 147.5	214.2 209.7 210.6	105.3 109.1 113.8	45.1 44.3 44.5	35.8 33.6 32.7	20.0 16.3 14.0	13.1 10.9 9.3	8.0 6.5 5.7
1999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	1054.6 1046.8 1023.9	406.7 392.5 368.3	199.7	178.9 175.0 173.0	138.0 137.0 136.1	26.9 26.7 26.9	146.1 142.6 139.5	229.4 228.1 221.3	124.1 122.7 115.5	50.0 53.6 56.0	37.2 36.7 36.6	12.9 10.9 9.5	7.9 6.7 5.9	5.1 4.3 3.6
Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	1001.2 972.1 947.0	361.1 341.2 330.6	184.8	177.0 179.0 178.6	135.7 133.6 131.6	27.2 27.5 27.7	136.9 133.5 130.6	210.5 203.5 197.0	109.5 103.5 101.0	51.1 51.1 47.9	38.1 38.6 38.7	8.7 7.9 7.3	5.6 5.1 4.8	3.0 2.4 2.1
Jul 8 Aug 12	948.2 938.4	349.3 355.7		169.3 168.8	129.7 126.0	27.2 26.7	127.9 124.1	207.5 211.0	116.8 123.7	45.8 43.5	35.8 35.7	7.2 6.6	4.3 3.8	1.8 1.5
Female 1997 Aug 14 Sep 11	GEZR 389.1 367.9	179.7 166.4		GEZT 56.2 53.7		22.6 22.7	GEZV 46.1 44.0	GEZW 135.9 127.8	76.0 70.4	20.8 20.8	GEZY 20.0 18.4	12.8 12.2	14.0 14.2	GEYU 6.2 6.0
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	340.3 324.0 317.4	145.9 140.1 133.4	63.7	50.5 48.4 48.9	33.7	22.7 22.2 21.7	41.1 38.1 36.3	113.3 104.4 99.8	56.8 51.6 46.7	24.0 23.0 24.0	16.3 15.3 15.3	10.9 9.8 9.3	14.3 13.9 13.7	5.4 4.8 4.4
1998 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	339.7 338.7 326.8	146.0 146.1 136.1	71.4	55.6 55.2 57.3	-32.1	20.2 19.5 19.9	35.7 34.0 33.0	108.3 109.6 104.0	52.0 53.9 49.0	24.5 24.4 22.8	18.2 18.1 19.3	9.3 9.1 9.0	12.0 12.4	4.3 4.0 3.9
Apr 9 May 14 Jun 11	326.1 310.8 307.4	138.2 121.4 121.2	4 64.5		33.2	19.9 20.9 21.2	32.6 31.8 31.2	100.1 95.6 95.4	45.6 40.5 41.9	21.6 22.1 20.9	20.1 20.2 19.7	9.0 9.2 9.3	13.5 13.5	3.8 3.7 3.5
Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	336.1 350.2 324.7	152.0 169.9 149.6	57.9	56.8	35.1	19.5 18.7 20.0	31.0 30.5 29.7	112.0 115.1 106.3	60.4 65.5 59.7	19.9 18.5 18.2	18.6 18.4 16.3	9.6 9.4 8.9	11.1 11.3	3.5 3.4 3.1
Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	305.8 299.9 295.3	136. 136. 131.	2 57.4	46.6	32.5	20.3 19.9 19.7	28.3 27.1 26.4	95.6 90.1 86.1	51.5 49.4 46.7	20.2 19.8 20.2	13.7 12.8 12.4	7.5 5.9 5.1	8.9 8.0	2.6 2.1 1.8
1999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	320.0 319.3 309.2	143.4	4 67.8	50.4	32.3	18.4 18.1 18.3	26.0 25.3 24.8	95.2 94.9 91.0	52.2 52.3 49.1			4.7 4.1 3.5	5.8 5.2	1.2
Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	306.6 290.3 284.9	137. 122. 121.	4 60.9	52.6	30.7	18.2 18.7 18.8	24.4 23.6 23.2	87.1 83.0 81.8	46.6 42.5 42.8	20.6	15.9		4.7 4.5	0.9 0.8
Jul 8 Aug 12	303.2 312.7					17.3 16.5	22.7 22.1	95.7 100.9						

	ED KINGDOM			25-49	() ()							Thousands and over	and per cer	it, and not s	easonally adjuste
UNE	ED KINGDOM			Over 13 weeks and	Over 6 and	Over 12 and	Per cent claiming	All		a finger of	Over 13 weeks and	Over 6 and	Over 12 and	Per cent claiming	All
_		All	Up to 13 weeks	up to 6 months	up to 12 months	up to 24 months	over 12 months	over 24 months		Up to 13 weeks	up to 6 months	up to 12 months	up to 12 months	over 12 months	over 24 months
All 1997	Aug 14 Sep 11	GEZF 882.9 846.2	284.3 270.5	139.9 138.1	IACM 137.2 134.3	122.3 115.5	36.4 35.8	199.3 187.9	IACY 242.0 235.3	64.5 62.4	37.6 37.2	IADB 34.7 34.4	32.9 31.3	43.5 43.1	IADH 72.3 70.0
	Oct 9	809.3	258.4	138.2	130.3	106.7	34.9	175.6	229.5	62.5	34.9	34.7	29.9	42.5	67.6
	Nov 13	787.5	263.8	132.6	128.4	100.0	33.4	162.7	227.0	66.2	33.1	34.0	28.7	41.3	65.0
	Dec 11	793.9	275.8	135.0	129.8	97.8	31.9	155.3	227.3	67.5	33.6	34.5	28.2	40.3	63.5
1990	Jan 8	842.6	302.8	145.4	142.7	99.2	29.9	152.6	239.3	72.7	37.5	37.4	28.4	38.3	63.3
	Feb 12	819.6	285.8	152.8	141.0	97.1	29.3	142.9	233.3	66.5	40.5	36.8	28.0	38.3	61.4
	Mar 12	795.7	263.9	156.1	141.9	96.6	29.4	137.2	228.6	62.6	40.4	37.2	28.0	38.7	60.4
	Apr 9	792.7	267.6	147.8	145.7	97.4	29.2	134.3	230.2	67.5	36.6	38.0	28.1	38.3	59.9
	May 14	772.8	245.7	145.7	149.4	100.5	30.0	131.4	222.2	61.7	35.1	38.2	28.7	39.3	58.5
	Jun 11	758.2	237.0	138.6	151.3	102.3	30.5	129.1	217.4	59.5	33.4	37.7	29.3	39.9	57.5
	Jul 9	771.6	252.5	139.2	147.5	105.0	30.1	127.4	219.0	60.5	35.4	36.5	29.8	39.6	56.9
	Aug 13	778.0	265.1	131.1	149.7	107.0	29.8	125.1	220.6	63.8	33.7	36.7	30.3	39.2	56.0
	Sep 10	755.3	249.3	127.0	147.5	108.7	30.6	122.7	214.5	59.5	33.0	36.0	30.8	40.1	55.2
	Oct 8	737.3	241.9	124.5	142.9	108.9	30.9	119.1	211.8	59.8	31.2	35.6	31.0	40.2	54.1
	Nov 12	743.5	258.0	121.8	137.4	110.5	30.5	115.9	215.5	66.0	30.7	34.1	31.6	39.3	53.1
	Dec 10	754.6	268.4	124.1	134.4	113.6	30.2	114.1	218.1	68.5	31.5	33.6	32.2	38.8	52.3
195	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
	Peb 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
Mals 193	Aug 14 Sep 11	IACI 698.7 672.6	205.8 198.5	107.8 106.7	IACN 110.6 108.6	101.1 95.6	39.3 38.5	IACT 173.4 163.3	180.7 176.0	44.8 43.8	27.0 26.5	1ADC 25.6 25.4	25.0 23.8	46.1 45.7	1ADI 58.3 56.5
	Oct 9	646.1	192.4	106.7	105.8	88.4	37.3	152.8	172.4	44.5	25.0	25.4	22.8	45.0	54.7
	Nov 13	630.5	198.9	102.2	104.8	82.9	35.6	141.8	170.7	47.4	23.7	25.0	21.9	43.7	52.7
	Dec 11	638.7	212.6	103.5	105.9	81.2	33.9	135.5	171.0	48.7	24.0	25.3	21.5	42.7	51.5
190	Jan 8	676.8	233.4	112.1	115.8	82.4	31.8	133.1	180.0	52.8	26.9	27.3	21.7	40.6	51.4
	Feb 12	655.9	217.9	118.4	114.4	80.8	31.3	124.5	175.1	48.0	29.1	26.8	21.3	40.7	49.9
	Mar 12	637.1	199.9	122.9	114.5	80.4	31.4	119.4	171.5	45.1	29.1	26.9	21.2	41.0	49.1
	Apr 9	631.9	200.2	116.7	117.4	80.9	31.3	116.7	171.7	47.8	26.5	27.5	21.3	40.7	48.7
	May 14	619.6	187.0	114.1	120.6	83.7	31.9	114.2	166.5	44.3	25.3	27.7	21.6	41.5	47.6
	Jun 11	607.4	179.5	107.7	122.8	85.2	32.5	112.2	162.4	42.2	24.0	27.4	22.0	42.3	46.8
	Jul 9	610.6	184.5	108.0	120.1	87.4	32.4	110.6	161.9	41.4	25.4	26.6	22.3	42.3	46.2
	Aug 13	608.3	186.8	102.4	121.6	89.1	32.5	108.5	161.0	42.0	24.1	26.7	22.6	42.3	45.5
	Sep 10	597.8	181.6	99.1	120.3	90.3	32.9	106.4	158.8	41.3	23.4	26.3	22.9	42.7	44.9
	Oct 8	587.2	179.5	96.7	117.0	90.6	33.0	103.4	157.4	42.1	22.1	26.1	23.0	42.6	44.1
	Nov 12	594.2	194.6	93.9	113.0	92.0	32.4	100.8	160.7	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	99.2	163.2	49.6	22.4	24.5	24.1	40.9	42.7
	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
Fen 1993	azle Aug 14 Sep 11	IACJ 184.3 173.6	78.4 72.0	32.1 31.4	IACO 26.6 25.8	21.2 19.9	25.6 25.6	IACU 25.9 24.5	IACX 61.3 59.3	· 19.7 18.6	10.7 10.7	IADD 9.1 9.0	7.9 7.5	35.6 35.4	IADJ 13.9 13.5
	Oct 9	163.2	66.0	31.5	24.5	18.3	25.2	22.8	57.2	18.0	9.9	9.2	7.1	35.0	12.9
	Nov 13	157.0	64.8	30.4	23.6	17.1	24.2	20.9	56.3	18.7	9.4	9.1	6.8	34.0	12.3
	Dec 11	155.1	63.2	31.5	24.0	16.6	23.5	19.9	56.3	18.8	9.6	9.2	6.7	33.2	12.0
1996	Jan 8	165.8	69.4	33.3	26.9	16.7	21.8	19.5	59.3	19.9	10.6	10.1	6.7	31.4	11.9
	Feb 12	163.6	67.9	34.4	26.7	16.2	21.2	18.4	58.2	18.5	11.4	10.0	6.7	31.3	11.5
	Mar 12	158.6	64.1	33.2	27.4	16.2	21.4	17.7	57.1	17.5	11.3	10.3	6.8	31.7	11.3
	Apr 9	160.8	67.5	31.1	28.3	16.4	21.1	17.5	58.5	19.7	10.1	10.5	6.9	31.1	11.3
	May 14	153.2	58.7	31.6	28.8	16.8	22.2	17.2	55.7	17.4	9.7	10.5	7.1	32.4	10.9
	Jun 11	150.9	57.5	30.8	28.4	17.1	22.6	17.0	55.0	17.3	9.4	10.3	7.3	32.9	10.8
	Jul 9	161.0	68.0	31.2	27.4	17.6	21.4	16.8	57.1	19.1	10.0	9.9	7.5	31.7	10.6
	Aug 13	169.6	78.3	28.8	28.0	17.9	20.4	16.6	59.6	21.8	9.6	10.0	7.7	30.6	10.5
	Sep 10	157.5	67.7	27.9	27.2	18.4	22.0	16.3	55.7	18.2	9.6	9.7	7.9	32.7	10.3
	Oct 8	150.1	62.5	27.8	25.9	18.3	22.6	15.7	54.4	17.7	9.1	9.5	8.0	33.2	10.1
	Nov 12	149.3	63.3	27.9	24.4	18.5	22.5	15.2	54.8	18.9	9.0	9.1	8.1	32.7	9.8
	Dec 10	148.5	61.7	29.1	24.2	18.7	22.6	14.9	54.9	18.9	9.1	9.1	8.2	32.5	9.7
199	9 Jan 14	160.3	68.2	31.6	26.1	19.5	21.4	14.8	58.1	20.1	10.3	9.7	8.4	31.0	9.6
	Feb 11	159.2	66.1	33.0	25.9	19.7	21.5	14.5	57.8	19.2	11.1	9.6	8.5	31.0	9.4
	Mar 11	154.3	62.0	32.2	26.1	19.7	22.0	14.3	56.6	18.2	11.1	9.6	8.5	31.4	9.3
	Apr 8	155.3	65.0	29.7	26.8	19.7	21.8	14.1	57.4	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

S46 Labour Market trends October 1999

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only Thousands and per cent, and not seasonally adjusted

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only: August 12 1999: Government Office Regions C.13

Duration of	Male	and the	1999		Female				Male		and the second	12502.74	Female	Sec. 18		
n weeks	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages®
				ayes		1			SOUTH E	AST (GOR	8)	and the second	TON DE	The States		
3 or less	8,423	10,873	2,845	22,622	3,873	3,303	916	8,410	8,869	15,725	4,231	29,099	4,576	5,590	1,892	12,
	3,264	5,668	1,491	10,552	1,197	1,442	464	3,187	2,606	7,402	2,212	12,268	1,111	2,160	799	4
Over 13 and up to 26	3,204	7,079	1,626	11,773	1,092	1,341	527	2,993	1,954	7,722	2,226	11,926	723	1,757	736	3
26 and up to 52	3,025	5,784	1,463	7,675	161	943	393	1,498	284	6,529	1,967	8,780	106	1,377	. 666	2
52 and up to 104	427 79	5,784 6,407	2,830	9,316	27	761	464	1,252	51	4,976	2,804	7,831	27	874	716	1
Over 104		6,407 34.0	2,030	27.4	3.0	21.9	31.0	15.9	2.4	27.2	35.5	23.8	2.0	19.1	28.7	
Percentclaiming over 52 we	15,218	34.0	10,255	61,938	6,350	7,790	2,764	17,340	13,764	42,354	13,440	69,904	6,543	11,758	4,809	23
u	10,210		,	.,		,	4.23			,						
IORTH WEST (GOR)									SOUTH W							
3 or less	12,702	17,853	4,057	35,199	5,910	5,742	1,704	13,779	7,288	12,029	2,991	22,617	3,891	4,714	1,470	10
Over 13 and up to 26	4,380	8,833	2,001	15,352	1,610	2,077	738	4,552	2,160	5,423	1,590	9,239	894	1,592	739	3
6 and up to 52	3,425	9,573	1,966	15,023	1,234	1,745	649	3,678	1,591	5,782	1,618	9,022	682	1,490	668	2
2 and up to 104	560	6,701	1,680	8,942	237	1,078	439	1,755	179	4,667	1,503	6,349	70	958	525	1
Over104	115	5,227	2,308	7,650	31	665	393	1,089	39	3,571	2,127	5,737	14	645	534	1
Percent claiming over 52 we		24.8	33.2	20.2	3.0	15.4	21.2	11.4	1.9	26.2	36.9	22.8	1.5	17.1	26.9	
	21,182	48,187	12,012	82,166	9,022	11,307	3,923	24,853	11,257	31,472	9,829	52,964	5,551	9,399	3,936	19
	1.								ENGLAN	D			500			
IERSEYSIDE 3 or less	4,755	6,123	1,277	12,382	2,361	2,035	553	5,103	97,189	148,196	34,784	284,156	50,493	54,201	15,789	123
Over 13 and up to 26	1,930	3,600	727	6,338	754	861	254	1,913	34,066	77,587	19,036	131,694	14,667	22,001	7,634	45
26 and up to 52	1,758	4,469	768	7,040	743	914	285	1,969	27,819	87,411	19,826	135,475	11,803	20,399	7,361	39
52 and up to 104	355	4,004	855	5,214	140	735	299	1,174	5,161	76,998	19,021	101,186	2,217	15,610	6,403	24
Over104	68	4,649	1,534	6,251	22	642	338	1,002	1,197	66,386	29,136	96,719	. 494	10,565	6,865	17
Over 104 Per cent claiming over 52 we		37.9	46.3	30.8	4.0	26.5	36.8	19.5	3.8	31.4	39.5	26.4	3.4	21.3	30.1	
Per cent claiming over 52 we	8,866	22,845	5,161	37,225	4,020	5,187	1,729	11,161	165,432	456,578	121,803	749,230	79,674	122,776	44,052	25
	-,000					101						and and		1000		
	IMPED					1			WALES	8						Contraction of the second
ORKSHIRE AND THE HU		18,114	4,415	36,501	6.629	6,229	1,835	15,122	7,505	9,220	2,128	19,147	3,712	3,279	1,009	1
3 or less	13,272				1,960	2,349	818	5,221	2,622	9,220	1,133	8,471	937	1,217	436	
Over 13 and up to 26	4,576	9,350	2,271	16,341		2,349	841	4,567		4,664 5,294	1,135	8,676	751	1,067	440	
e and up to 52	3,543	10,620	2,301	16,512	1,457		681	2,481	2,127			5,882	97	742	371	
52 and up to 104	452	9,331	2,329	12,114	177	1,622		1,790	221	4,425	1,236		9/ 12	530	371	
Over 104	76	7,581	3,455	11,112	38	1,013	739		36	3,843	1,730	5,609				
Percent claiming over 52 we		30.8	39.2	25.1	2.1	19.6		14.6	2.1	30.1	39.7	24.0	2.0	18.6	28.7	
All	21,919	54,996	14,771	92,580	10,261	13,429	4,914	29,181	12,511	27,446	7,463	47,785	5,509	6,835	2,642	1
	-								•							
EAST MIDLANDS		44.40-	0.000	00.000	4.470	4.400	1 976	10,229	SCOTLA		4.044	42,224	6,934	7,964	2,058	17
13 or less	8,154	11,490	3,039	22,936	4,176	4,432			14,534	21,368	4,944			2,719	2,000	
Over 13 and up to 26	2,614	5,708	1,567	9,944	1,203	1,676		3,575	5,164	10,264	2,664	18,542	1,881		933	
26 and up to 52	2,267	6,257	1,623	10,170	896	1,490		3,009	3,992		2,641	18,014	1,455	2,454		
52 and up to 104	335	6,398	1,575	8,308	138	1,138		1,806	700	9,958	2,664	13,345	276	1,687	794	
Over104	76	3,400	1,996	5,472	15	550		1,012	119		3,641	10,822	51	991	769	
Percent claiming over 52 w	eeks 3.1	29.5	36.4	24.2	2.4	18.2		14.4	3.3		38.1	23.5	3.1	16.9	28.5	
All	13,446	33,253	9,800	56,830	6,428	9,286	3,602	19,631	24,509	59,852	16,554	102,947	10,597	15,815	5,482	3
												The second				
WEST MIDLANDS					0.400	645	1.005	14 704	GREAT		44.050	045 F07	61.100	EE AAA	18,856	
13 or less	12,292	16,568	4,119	33,415	6,400	6,157		14,784	119,228		41,856	345,527	61,139	65,444	9,003	
Over 13 and up to 26	4,543	9,432		16,628	2,017	2,667		5,765	41,852		22,833	158,707	17,485	25,937		
26 and up to 52	3,806	10,449		16,852	1,757	2,198		4,921	33,938		23,703	162,165	14,009	23,920	8,729	
52 and up to 104	965	9,464	2,344	12,773	422	1,857		3,094	6,082	91,381	22,921	120,413	2,590	18,039	7,568	
Over104	276	8,903	3,688	12,867	126			2,291	1,352	77,291	34,507	113,150	557	12,086	8,020	
Percent claiming over 52 w		33.5		27.7	5.1	22.2	31.0	17.5	3.7	31.0	39.4	26.0	3.3	20.7	29.9	
All	21,882	54,816		92,535		14,160	5,474	30,855		543,876	145,820	899,962	95,780	145,426	52,176	29
									NOPTHE	RN IREL						
EAST '	7 004	11,594	3,302	22,459	3,929	4,353	1,599	10,114	4,437		946	10,209	3,404	3,001	676	;
13 or less	7,291							3,680			940 602	5,058	751	788	261	
Over 13 and up to 26	2,343	5,619		9,700				3,000	1,649					863	326	
26 and up to 52	1,738	6,041	1,814	9,624					1,776		837	6,636	746	682	303	
52 and up to 104	286	5,032		6,854				1,809	520		1,001	5,610	175		492	
Over104	. 62	4,254						1,421	166		2,845	10,965	32	948	492 38.6	
Percent claiming over 52 w								16.1	8.0			43.1	4.1	25.9		
All	11,720	32,540	10,579	55,202	5,944	9,487	4,269	20,025	8,548	23,641	6,231	38,478	5,108	6,282	2,058	
			and the second							KINGDOM	vi	1.12				
	14140	27,827	4,508	46,926	8,748	11,646	2,539	23,305			42,802	355,736	64,543	68,445	19,532	
	4.14.1		.,					9,829			23,435	163,765	18,236	26,725	9,264	, 5
LONDON 13 or less Over 13 and up to 26	14,143	16 552	2983	25.332	2.0.1/									20.725		
13 or less Over 13 and up to 26	5,650														9,055	
13 or less Over 13 and up to 26 26 and up to 52	5,650 4,712	19,419	3,356	27,533	2,450	5,739	1,438	9,672	35,714	107,925	24,540	168,801	14,755	24,783		2
13 or less Over 13 and up to 26 26 and up to 52 52 and up to 104	5,650 4,712 1,318	19,419 19,088	3,356 3,769	27,533 24,177	2,450 634	5,739 4,809) 1,438) 1,471	9,672 . 6,916	35,714 6,602	107,925 95,469	24,540 23,922	168,801 126,023	14,755 2,765	24,783 18,721	9,055 7,871	2
I 3 or less Over 13 and up to 26 26 and up to 52	5,650 4,712 1,318 355	19,419 19,088 17,418	3,356 3,769 6,145	27,533 24,177 23,918	2,450 634 164	5,739 4,809 3,359	9 1,438 9 1,471 9 1,734	9,672 • 6,916 5,257	35,714	107,925 95,469 85,245	24,540 23,922 37,352	168,801 126,023 124,115	14,755 2,765 589	24,783	9,055 7,871 8,512	2 2

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094.

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

S48 Labour Market trends October 1999

TED KINGDOM	SOC sub-	Usual occu	pation	Real Stream Proto		A REAL PROPERTY.		Sought oc	cupation			and the second second	The Street Street
	minor groups	Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All	
cription		Thousand	s Per cent	Thousand	s Per cent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
porate managers and administrators agers/proprietors in agriculture	10-15&19	27.7	3.0	7.1	2.3	34.9	2.8	30.5	3.2	8.5	2.7	38.9	3.1
nd services	16-17	12.6	1.3	3.7	12	16.3	1.3	13.6	1.5	4.4	1.4	18.0	1.4
nce and engineering professionals	20-21	12.7	1.3	1.5	0.5	14.2	1.1	15.4	1.6	2.2	0.7	17.6	1.4
th professionals	22	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.1
ching professionals	23	10.1	1.1	10.6	3.4	20.6	1.6	11.4	1.2	11.9	3.8	23.4	
er professional occupations	24-29	7.0	0.7	2.9	0.9	9.9	0.8	8.7	0.9	4.1	1.3	12.8	1.9 1.0
sociate professionals	30-32	14.0	1.5	1.9	0.6	15.9	1.3	17.8	1.9	2.6	0.0		
Ith associate professionals ar associate professional	34	1.2	0.1	2.3	0.7	3.5	0.3	1.6	0.2	3.0	0.8 0.9	20.4 4.6	1.6 0.4
cupations	33&35-39	31.4	3.3	13.4	4.3	44.8	3.6	40.6	4.3	18.2	5.8	58.8	47
cal occupations	40-44&49	96.5	10.3	52.8	16.9	149.3	11.9	120.5	12.8	65.2	20.9	185.7	4.7
etarial occupations	45-46	1.6	0.2	13.7	4.4	15.3	1.2	1.9	0.2	15.4	4.9	17.3	14.8
ed construction trades	50	46.3	4.9	0.4	0.1	46.7	3.7	51.3	5.5	0.5	0.1	51.8	1.4
ad engineering trades	51-52	30.1	3.2	0.5	0.2	30.6	2.4	33.8	3.6	0.5	0.1		4.1
r skilled trades	53-59	73.2	7.8	6.9	22	80.1	6.4	83.3	8.9	7.4	2.4	34.5	2.8
active service occupations	60-61	12.4	1.3	0.8	0.3	13.2	1.1	14.4	1.5	1.0		90.8	7.3
onal service occupations	62-69	35.3	3.8	39.7	12.7	75.0	6.0	40.1	4.3	48.9	0.3 15.6	15.4 89.0	1.2 7.1
resentatives	70-71	9.6	1.0	1.6	0.5	11.2	0.9	10.5	1.1	1.9	0.6	12.4	10
sales occupations	72-73&79	36.4	3.9	40.8	13.0	77.2	6.2	45.4	4.8	54.2	17.3	99.6	1.0 8.0
emblers	80-86&89	47.3	5.0	13.0	4.2	60.3	4.8	50.4	5.4	13.7	4.4	64.0	5.1
s and mobile machine operators	87-88	63.9	6.8	1.8	0.6	65.6	5.2	76.3	8.1	2.3	0.7	78.6	6.3
stry and fishing	90	8.7	0.9	1.7	0.5	10.3	0.8	9.5	1.0	2.3	0.7	11.8	0.9
elementary occupations	91-99	235.2	25.1	38.5	12.3	273.6	21.9	249.4	26.6	39.6	12.7	289.0	23.1
ght occupation unknown		124.9	13.3	56.8	18.2	181.7	14.5	11.4	1.2	4.5	1.5	15.9	1.3
	and the second	938.4		312.7		1,251.2		938.4		312.7		1,251.2	

lot seasonally adjusted.

UNET

Claimant count by sought and usual occupation United Kingdom as at 12 August 1999

Source: JUVOS Stock. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094.

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at August 12 1999

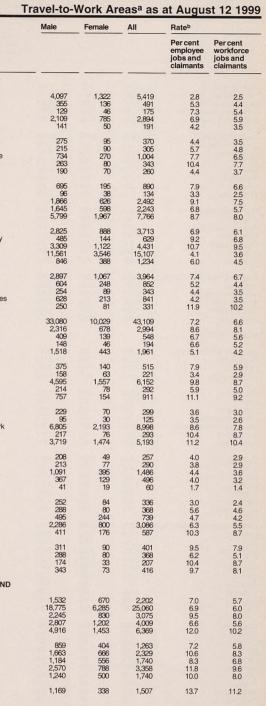
	Male	Female	All	Rateb	1 million and		Male	Female	All	Rateb	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND						Holsworthy Horncastle	109 157	72 79	181 236	6.0 3.3	4.4 2.4
Alnwick and Amble Andover	527 433	216 175	743 608	6.1 1.6	4.7 1.3	Huddersfield Hull	3,931 10,321 1,056	1,399 3,192 409	5,330 13,513 1,465	6.0 7.2 2.5	5.2 6.5 2.1
Appleby Ashford Axminster	63 934 153	22 293 34	85 1,227 187	2.1 3.3 3.0	1.5 2.8 2.3	Huntingdon Ilfracombe	288	- 78	366	5.5	42
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,663	861	3,524	2.0	1.7	Ipswich Isle of Wight	3,276 2,170	1,073 657 603	4,349 2,827 2,313	3.6 6.3 4.6	3.1 4.8
Banbury Barnard Castle	561 167 4,874	209 56 1,480	770 223 6,354	1.6 3.4 8.0	1.3 2.7 6.9	Keighley and Skipton Kendal	1,710 316	123	439	2.0	3.8 1.7
Barnsley Barnstaple	682	246	928	3.8	2.9	Keswick Kettering and Corby	23 1,496	9 559 454	32 2,055 1,679	0.8 3.2 3.8	0.7
Barrow-in-Furness Basingstoke Bath	1,766 923 1,780	418 331 764	2,184 1,254 2,544	6.5 1.4 3.1	5.8 1.2 2.7 3.2	Kidderminster King's Lynn Kingsbridge	1,225 1,296 150	454 564 62	1,860 212	4.0 3.4	3.1 3.3 2.4
Bedford Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,192 337	841 126	3,033 463	3.8 4.6	3.2 3.5	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,419	783	3,202 355	6.3	5.3
Bideford	757 41,286	312 13,222	1,069 54,508	7.1 6.8	5.3 6.2	Launceston Leeds Leek	254 13,204 327	101 4,104 152	17,308 479	4.5 4.7 2.8	3.4 4.2 2.3 3.7
Birmingham Bishop Auckland Blackburn	3,486 4,529	1,157 1,367	4,643 5,896	7.8 4.7	6.9 4.2	Leicester	8,889	3,190	12,079	4.2	
Blackpool	3,625	987	4,612	3.9 5.7	3.3 4.9	Leominster Lincoln Liskeard	221 2,505 400	86 805 204	307 3,310 604	3.7 4.6 5.6	2.9 3.9 4.2
Bolton Boston Bournemouth	4,838 444 3,469	1,428 200 1,052	6,266 644 4,521	2.7 3.9	2.3 3.4	Liverpool London	28,321 148,700	8,402 55,342	36,723 204,042	9.8 5.3	8.9 4.7
Bradford Bridgwater	11,476 938	3,374 354	14,850 1,292	6.5 4.1	5.8 3.4	Loughborough Louth	1,454 440	639 161	2,093 601	4.2 5.5	3.6 3.9
Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	1,197 207	392 93	1,589 300	7.8 3.5	6.5 2.9	Lowestoft and Beccles Ludlow	2,327 267	772 144	3,099 411	5.5 7.9 4.0	3.9 6.7 2.9
Brighton Bristol	7,182 8,977	2,647 3,131	9,829 12,108 315	6.1 3.3 5.3	5.1 2.9 4.1	Luton Maidstone and North Kent	3,997 7,984	1,393 2,788	5,390 10.772	4.2 4.4	3.6 3.8
Bude Burnley	229 1,293	86 463	1,756	4.6	4.2	Malton Malvern	193 557	92 233	285 790	2.4 3.2	1.9 2.5
Burton on Trent Bury St Edmunds	2,044 514	788 236	2,832 750	4.0 2.1 3.7	3.6 1.8 3.0	Manchester Mansfield	34,177 5,110	10,039 1,479	44,216 6,589	4.8 6.2	4.3 5.4
Buxton Calderdale	555 3,330	205 1,085	760 4,415	5.1	4.6	Matlock Melton Mowbray	545 255	199 121	744 376	2.4 2.3 9.3	2.0 2.1
Cambridge Camelford	2,571 113	907 .47	3,478 160	2.2 6.8	1.9 5.2 3.2	Middlesbrough and Stockton Mildenhall Milton Keynes	14,054 285 2,070	3,779 120 771	17,833 405 2,841	9.3 2.9 2.1	8.4 2.3 1.9
Canterbury Carlisle Chard	1,762 1,682 183	531 548 85	2,293 2,230 268	3.9 4.3 2.6	3.8 2.1	Minehead	370	116	486	5.7	4.1
Cheltenham	1,760	586	2,346	3.0	2.4	Morpeth and Ashington Nelson and Colne Newark	3,127 1,221 681	873 403 249	4,000 1,624 930	8.0 5.6 4.1	7.0 5.0 3.3
Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham	3,613 1,511 431	1,091 527 200	4,704 2,038 631	7.4 2.4 2.0	6.6 2.0 1.6	Newbury	495	156	651	1.3	1.1
Cinderford	670	267	937	4.5	3.7	Newquay Newton Abbot Northallerton and Thirsk	537 706 371	193 281 195	730 987 566	6.7 3.7 2.1	5.3 2.8 1.6
Cirencester Clacton Colchester	254 1,133 2,841	103 315 1,175	357 1,448 4,016	1.5 7.2 3.2	1.1 5.6 2.7	Northampton	3,046 4,831	1,126 1,755	4,172 6,586	2.9 4.1	2.6 3.6
Coventry Crawley	8,289 2,182	2,889 818	11,178 3,000	4.7 1.3	4.3 1.1	Nottingham	13,657 238	4,386	18,043 344	5.4 4.6	4.8 3.6
Crewe Cromer	2,879 649	1,004 206	3,883 855	4.3 5.2	3.9 3.7	Okehampton Oswestry Oxford	493 2,725	106 257 969	750 3,694	4.6 1.8	3.9 1.5
Darlington Dartmouth	2,307 102	632 23	2,939 125	6.4 3.9	5.7 2.7	Paignton and Totnes	1,085	407 61	1,492 225	5.7 1.7	4.5 1.2
Derby Devizes	5,629 347	1,807 147	7,436 494	5.1 3.0	4.6 2.1	Penrith Penwith and Isles of Scilly Peterborough	164 1,171 2,431	461 719	1,632 3,150	8.6 3.0	6.2 2.7
Diss Doncaster	336 7,060	155 2,174	491 9,234	2.8 8.3	2.2 7.6	Pickering Plymouth	135 5,500	63 1,933	198 7,433	2.3 5.4	1.8 4.4
Dorchester and Weymouth Dover	1,053 1,453	338 422	1,391 1,875	2.9 6.3	2.4 5.2	Poole Portsmouth	1,623 6,529	534 2,094	2,157 8,623	2.5 4.1	2.1 3.4
Dudley and Sandwell Eastbourne	10,391 1,601 393	3,370 575	13,761 2,176	5.9 4.2	5.4 3.5	Preston Reading	4,366 3,457	1,323 1,166 356	5,689 4,623 1,486	3.7 1.8 8.6	- 3.4 1.5 5.3
Evesham Exeter Fakenham	393 2,681 289	177 971 93	570 3,652 382	22 32 4.0	1.8 2.7 3.0	Redruth and Camborne Retford	1,130 645	296	941	6.8	6.0 1.7
Falmouth	731	296	1,027	8.8	6.6	Richmond Rochdale	203 3,071	114 919	317 3,990 1,140	3.1 6.7 3.0	1.7 5.7 2.7 1.5
Folkestone Gainsborough	1,632 677 2,027	437 288 663	2,069 965 2,690	6.0 7.6 3.7	5.1 6.3 3.3	Rugby Salisbury	824 691	316 273	964	2.0	
Gloucester Goole and Selby	1,243	494	1,737	5.7	4.8	Scarborough Scunthorpe	1,405 2,135	431 782	1,836 2,917	5.4 4.5	4.4 4.1 1.8
Grantham Great Yarmouth	628 2,562	280 720	908 3,282 5,755	3.7 8.5 7.4	3.2 7.8 6.6	Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield and Rotherham	86 328 17,966	47 133 5,314	133 461 23,280	2.4 2.1 7.2	1.0 1.6 6.4
Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot Haltwhistle	4,408 2,491 129	1,347 894 52	5,755 3,385 181	7.4 1.5 6.5	0.0 1.2 4.7	Shrewsbury	1,390	493	1,883	3.2	27
Harlow	2,056	803	2,859	2.3	2.0	Skegness and Mablethorpe Sleaford	538 238 13,465	125 86 5,127	663 324 18,592	3.5 2.1 2.7	26 15 24 26
Harrogate and Ripon Hartlepool Harwich	1,127 3,283 367	452 828 128	1,579 4,111 495	22 12.7 8.1	1.7 11.4 6.1	Slough and Woking South Molton	101	38	139	3.6	
Hastings	2,576	708	3,284	6.7	5.7	Southampton and Winchester Southend	5,933 8,714	1,835 3,084 207	7,768 11,798 629	2.8 5.2 2.1	2.4 4.4 1.7
Haverhill and Sudbury Hawes and Leyburn Helston	652 40 367	291 25 163	943 65 530	3.3 2.0 7.9	2.8 1.1 5.8	Spalding and Holbeach St Austell Stafford	422 846 1,463	207 302 510	1,148 1,973	4.9 3.3	3.8 2.8
Hereford	1,200 327	575 117	1,775 444	3.4 3.6	2.6 2.7				and the second		

	Male	Female	All	Rateb		
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
Stamford	376 2,563	200 922	576 3,485	2.0 2.3	1.7 2.0	SCOTLAND
Stevenage Stove Stoud Sunderland and Durham	6,598 809 10,585	2,302 290 3,002	8,900 1,099 13,587	4.9 3.5 7.8	4.3 2.9 7.2	Aberdeen Annan Argyll Islands
Skindon	2,347	813	3,160	2.5	22	Ayr Badenoch
Teleford and Bridgnorth	1,135 2,488	431 888	1,566 3,376	3.2 3.7	2.7	Banff
Thanet The ford	2,764 439	779 217	3,543 656	10.0 2.9	8.7 2.4	Berwickshire Brechin and Montrose Campbeltown
Tieston Torouay	399 1,239	145 363	544 1,602	3.4 5.9	2.6 4.9	Crieff
bridge and Warminster	724 959	298 372	1,022 1,331	2.2 4.9	1.9 3.7	Dingwall Dufftown
To oridge Wells	1,300	492	1,792	1.8	1.5	Dumbarton Dumfries
Transide bridge and Bodmin	24,384 459	6,741 191	31,125 650	7.7 4.4	7.0 3.4	Dundee
We alield Veragton	5,420 5,314	1,732 1,670	7,152 6,984	5.6 4.4	5.1 4.0	Dunfermline Dunoon and Rothesay
Winwick	1,763	617	2,380	2.4	2.0	East Ayrshire Edinburgh
Westingborough Westing	1,352 747	529 332	1,881 1,079	3.6 3.4	3.2 2.7	Elgin and Forres
Vie ion-super-Mare	929 340	360 122	1,289 462	4.1 6.7	3.3 5.5	Falkirk Forfar
Vicahaven	1,493	478	1,971	7.2	6.3	Fraserburgh Galashiels and Peeble
We an and St. Helens	7,540 72	2,444 29	9,984 101	6.8 1.1	6.1 0.9	Girvan
Worst and Chester Webech	9,822 1,020	3,017 456	12,839 1,476	6.3 5.6	5.5 4.8	Glasgow Greenock
Wolferhampton and Walsall	11,787	3,704	15,491	7.3	6.4	Hawick Huntly
Woodbridge Viercester	496 1,695	161 620	657 2,315	3.4 3.4	2.9 2.9	Inverness
Werkington Werkington	1,613 1,095	465 336	2,078 1,431	8.5 5.4	6.9 4.8	Keith and Buckie
Weithing	1,256	413	1,669	2.7	2.2	Kelso and Jedburgh Kirkcaldy
Ye al Ye a	709 2,218	309 782	1,018 3,000	2.4 2.8	2.0 2.5	Kirkcudbright Lewis and Harris
WALES						Lochaber Lochgilphead
Activity stwyth	437	194	631	4.6	3.3	Motherwell and Lanark Newton Stewart
Betwe-y-Coed	1,740 129 220	599 53	2,339 182	7.7 6.4	6.0 5.3	North Ayrshire
Sidgend	2,222	111 775	331 2,997	3.6 5.6	2.7 5.0	Oban Orkney Islands
Certiff	8,206	2,306	10,512	5.1	4.6	Perth Peterhead
Cardigan Carmarthen	322 739	130 243	452 982	6.8 5.6	4.9 4.4	Pitlochry
Colwyn and Conwy Cymbran and Monmouth	1,220 1,513	352 472	1,572 1,985	6.0 4.6	5.0 4.0	Shetland Isles Skye and Ullapool
Delgellau and Barmouth	194	64	258	6.3	4.9	St Andrews Stirling
Feinguard and St David's Flint Havarfordwest	139 1,778	59 610	198 2,388	6.6 4.2	5.0 3.7	Stranraer
Hothead	1,096 547	370 159	1,466 706	7.8 10.9	5.9 8.1	Sutherland Thurso
Kolghton and Radnor	73	40	113	42	3.1	Uists and Barra Wick
Lampeter - Uandeilo	327 149	118 82	445 231	7.8 8.2	5.6 6.4	NORTHERN IRELAN
Llandrindod Wells Llanelli	282 1,444	129 . 488	411 1,932	5.9 8.6	4.4 6.7	Ballymena
Llangefni and Amlwch Machynlleth	654	277	931	10.4	7.8	Belfast Coleraine
Merthyr Neath and Port Talbot	204 1,380	61 385	265 1,765	7.9 9.5	6.1 8.1	Craigavon Derry
Newport	1,951 3,125	650 1,067	2,601 4,192	6.5 5.4	5.7 4.8	Dungannon
Newtown Perribroke and Tenby	227	93	320	2.8	2.1	Enniskillen Mid-Ulster
Pontypridd and Aberdare Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	738 4,254	198 1,236	936 5,490	8.3 7.6	6.2 6.5	Newry Omagh
Pwilheli	316 211	111 56	427 267	7.8 4.6	6.0 3.6	Strabane
Rhyl and Denbigh Rhymney and Abergavenny	1,408	437	1,845	5.9	4.8	
Ruthin and Bala Swansea	3,699 186	1,059 81	4,758 267	8.3 4.2	7.3 3.4	
Welshpool	5,135 228	1,591 120	6,726 348	6.8 4.4	6.1 3.3	
Wrexham	1,684	610	2,294	4.3	3.8	
	Contraction of the	14-25-72			1	Source: Benefits Ac

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 75336159. Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employee jobs, claimants, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and participants on government-supported training) and as a percentage of the estimate (employee jobs plus claimants). All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1998 based denominators. Rates for the above TTWAs back to January 1997 and rates for the 1984 TTWAs are available from the Office for National Statistics Nomis® database. Data on claimant count for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Office for National Statistics Nomis® database. Claimant count rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to 1984-based Travel-to-Work Areas.

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

C.21



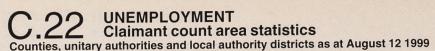
Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094.

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 12 1999

				Den	Devecat					Percent	Percent	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and claimants	_
ORTH EAST	-					South Yorkshire (Met County)	29,108 4,395	8,680 1,329	37,788 5,724	7.6 7.6	6.8 6.5	Woh
Darlington UA	2.296	632	2,928	6.3	5.7	Barnsley Doncaster	6,562	1,986	8,548	8.1	7.4	Ma'v Reod
lartlepool UA	3,283 4,995	828 1,269	4,111 6,264	12.7 10.2	11.4 9.2	Rotherham Sheffield	5,545 12,606	1,692 3,673	7,237 16,279	8.7 6.9	7.7 6.3	Word
Aiddlesbrough UA Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,764	1,003	4,767	9.8	9.0		38,694	12,127	50,821	5.4	4.8	Wys! Wyre
tockton-on-Tees UA	5,125	1,425	6,550	8.4	7.6	West Yorkshire (Met County) Bradford	10,439	3,173	13,612	6.8	6.1	EAS
ounty Durham	9,092	2,952	12,044	7.5	6.7	Calderdale Kirklees	3,330 6,404	1,085 2,096	4,415 8,500	5.1 5.6	4.6 4.9	
chester-le-Street erwentside	925 1.591	267 504	1,192 2,095	10.8 9.8	9.6 8.5	Leeds	13,203	4,086	17,289	4.6	4.1	Luca Pera Sola
urham	1,338	560	1,898 2,151	4.7 9.4	4.3 8.4	Wakefield	5,318	1,687	7,005	5.6	5.1	Soul
asington edgefield	1,701 1,704	450 594	2,298	6.6	6.0	EAST MIDLANDS						10.5
eesdale	296 1,537	92 485	388 2,022	5.0 9.1	3.9 7.7	Derby UA	4,635	1,405	6,040	6.0	5.4	Brd Brd
/ear Valley						Leicester UA	6,491 7,931	2,148 2,280	8,639 10,211	5.4 5.5	5.0 5.2	- Mist South
orthumberland Inwick	5,383 428	1,697 192	7,080 620	6.9 6.2	5.7 4.8	Nottingham UA Rutland UA	121	74	195	1.6	12	
erwick-upon-Tweed	360	133	493 2,178	4.5 8.9	3.4 8.0	Derbyshire	10,043	3,361	13,404	52	4.5	Crea Court
lyth Valley astle Morpeth	1,684 630	494 219	849	3.9	3.2	Amber Valley	1,411	503	1,914	3.7	3.4	Esht Proj
ynedale	649 1,632	230 429	879 2,061	4.5 13.1	3.4 11.9	Bolsover Chesterfield	1,252 2,183	380 645	1,632 2,828	9.7 6.3	8.6 5.8	HDS:
/ansbeck						Derbyshire Dales	570	218 543	788 2,036	2.5 5.5	2.1 4.9	Sut
yne and Wear (Met County)	28,538 4,187	7,669 1,152	36,207 5,339	7.7 6.4	7.1 5.9	Erewash High Peak	1,493 916	327	1,243	3.9	3.1	Este
ateshead ewcastle upon Tyne	7,387	1,969	9,356	5.9	5.4	North East Derbyshire	1,512 706	473 272	1,985 978	7.8 4.4	6.5 3.7	Basi Brat
lorth Tyneside outh Tyneside	4,507 4,924	1,291 1,274	5,798 6,198	8.7 12.9	8.0 11.6	South Derbyshire						Bar
Sunderland	7,533	1,983	9,516	8.6	8.0	Leicestershire Blaby	4,910 674	2,194 259	7,104 933	2.9 2.2	- 2.5 2.0	C.
ORTH WEST						Chamwood	1,618	731	2,349	4.1	3.6	Contraction Contraction
	0.005	756	3,651	6.0	5.6	Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth	326 744	150 364	476 1,108	1.7 2.8	1.2 2.4	. Ha
lackburn with Darwen UA lackpool UA	2,895 2,284	569	2,853	4.9	4.2	Melton	265	130	395	2.4 2.7	2.1 2.4	Rest
lalton UA	2,903 2,279	917 683	3,820 2,962	6.8 3.0	6.4 2.8	North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston	747 536	324 236	1,071 772	4.0	2.4 3.3	The
Varrington UA							6,505	2,421	8.926	3.7	3.0	
cheshire Chester	6,913 1,232	2,308 373	9,221 1,605	3.2 2.5	2.9 2.2	Lincolnshire Boston	424	187	611	2.6	2.3	Hers Brod
ongleton	749	298	1,047	3.4	2.9	East Lindsey Lincoln	1,213 1,873	406 483	1,619 2,356	4.2 4.6	3.0 4.2	Dera
rewe and Nantwich llesmere Port and Neston	1,381 1,042	498 327	1,879 1,369	4.8 3.9	4.4 3.7	North Kesteven	594	271	865	3.2	22	Hel
lacclesfield	1,151	360	1,511	2.0 4.4	1.7 3.9	South Holland South Kesteven	458 948	218 413	676 1,361	2.2 3.1	1.7 2.7	Nor
'ale Royal	1,358	452	1,810			WestLindsey	995	443	1,438	6.1	5.0	(Sal
umbria	7,238 1,668	2,175 509	9,413 2,177	4.9 7.0	4.2 5.7	Northamptonshire	6,109	2,295	8,404	3.0	2.7	inter an
Ilerdale Barrow-in-Furness	1,546	356	1,902	7.4	6.8	Corby	715	235	950 627	3.0 2.3	2.9 1.9	Net
Carlisle	1,578 1,562	495 493	2,073 2,055	4.3 7.4	3.8 6.5	Daventry East Northamptonshire	414 586	213 251	837	3.9	3.3	Stor
opeland den	273	102	375	2.1	1.5	Kettering	741 2,519	305 859	1,046 3,378	3.3 3.0	3.0 2.7	- Sage Proc
outh Lakeland	611	220	831	2.1	1.7	Northampton South Northamptonshire	324	133	457	22	1.6	(Pres
ireater Manchester (Met Cou		13,032	57,110	5.3 5.5	4.7 4.7	Wellingborough	810	299	1,109	3.3	3.1	Nort
lolton Bury	4,338 1,782	1,262 658	5,600 2,440	4.2	3.6	Nottinghamshire	10,605	3,634	14,239	5.7 6.5	4.7 5.8	Norv Sout
lanchester	12,721 3,874	3,488 1,194	16,209 5,068	5.9 6.4	5.6 5.6	Ashfield Bassetlaw	2,077 1,805	635 690	2,712 2,495	0.5 5.7	5.1	
oldham Iochdale	3,821	1,120	4,941	6.8	5.8	Broxtowe	1,227	502 492	1,729 1,884	5.6 5.9	4.5	Suff Baba
Salford	3,733 3,051	1,027 899	4,760 3,950	4.4 3.5	4.1 3.1	Gedling Mansfield	1,392 1,907	492 560	2,467	7.0	6.0	Fore lpsw
stockport ameside	3,326	1,060	4,386	6.0	5.1	Newark and Sherwood	1,287 910	397 358	1,684 1,268	5.0 3.8	31	Mids
rafford Vigan	2,682 4,750	776 1,548	3,458 6,298	3.2 6.5	2.9 5.8	Rushcliffe	510		1,200	0.0		St.E Suffe
					3.8	WEST MIDLANDS						Wav
ancashire Burnley	14,322 1,227	4,645 434	18,967 1,661	4.3 4.7	4.3	Herefordshire UA	1,548	726	2,274	3.5	2.7 4.6	LON
Chorley	1,023	348 152	1,371 540	4.5 1.5	3.9 1.3	Stoke-on-Trent UA Telford and Wrekin UA	4,513 2,068	1,562 721	6,075 2,789	5.0 3.8	3.5	Grea
ylde Iyndburn	388 898	304	1,202	4.0	3.7					3.5	2.9	Bark
ancaster	2,364 1,268	760 421	3,124 1,689	6.7 5.5	5.7 4.9	Shropshire Bridgnorth	2,551 377	1,053 155	3,604 532	3.2	25	Barn Bext
rendle Preston	2,383	637	3,020	3.8	3.5	North Shropshire	486	204 232	690 642	3.6 4.5	2.9 4.0	Bren Bron
Ribble Valley Rossendale	240 715	109 274	349 989	1.7 4.3	1.4 3.8	Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham	410 962	297	1,259	3.1	2.7 2.9	Cam
South Ribble	838	294	1,132	3.2	2.8	South Shropshire	316	165	481	4.1		City Croy
Vest Lancashire Vyre	1,961 1,017	619 293		6.2 4.5	5.3 3.7	Staffordshire	8,740	3,451	12,191	4.2	3.5 4.8	Ealin
					8.7	Cannock Chase East Staffordshire	1,137 1,317	439 495	1,576 1,812	5.4 3.9	3.7	Enfie
Merseyside (Met County) Knowsley	37,567 4,680	11,265 1,353	6,033	9.8 13.0	12.1	Lichfield	798	355	1,153	3.2	2.7 3.8	Hack Ham
iverpool	15,772	4,630	20,402	10.1 8.8	9.2 7.9	Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire	1,379 1,071	433 437	1,812 1,508	4.8 5.9	4.3	Harir
Saint Helens Sefton	3,652 5,915	1,149 1,816	7,731	8.3	7.4	Stafford	1,274	447	1,721	2.8 4.1	2.4 3.3	Harr Have
Virral	7,548	2,317	9,865	9.4	8.1	Staffordshire Moorlands Tamworth	759 1,005	355 490	1,114 1,495	4.1 5.5	4.7	Hillin Hour
ORKSHIRE AND THE HUN	ABER							1,942	6,794	3.1	2.7	Isling
ast Riding of Yorkshire UA	3.943	1,538	5,481	5.0	4.2	Warwickshire North Warwickshire	4,852 608	280	888	3.4	3.0 5.0	Kens King
Kingston upon Hull, City of U	8,373	2,374	10,747	8.6	8.1	Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,435	630 325	2,065 1,175	5.6 2.7	2.4	Lam
North East Lincolnshire UA	4,162 2,243	1,231 831	5,393 3,074	7.8 4.4	7.0 4.0	Rugby Stratford-on-Avon	850 698	260	958	2.0	1.6 2.4	Lewi Merti
North Lincolnshire UA York UA	1,997	682		2.9	2.6	Warwick	1,261	447	1,708	2.6		New
North Yorkshire	5,125	2,055	7,180	3.3	2.5	West Midlands (Met County)	63,081	19,425	82,506	7.0	6.4 7.4	Red Rich
Craven	348	144	492	2.3	1.6	Birmingham	30,044 5,787	8,924 1,735	38,968 7,522	7.9 5.3	4.8	Sout
Hambleton Harrogate	614 987	313 407		2.6 2.4	2.0 1.8	Coventry Dudley	5,719	1,992	7,711	6.0	5.4 6.9	Tow
Richmondshire	267	145	412	2.9	1.6	Sandwell Solihull	7,666 2,446	2,355 878	.10,021 3,324	7.4 4.3	3.9	Wan
Ryedale Scarborough	372 1,717	178 539		2.3 5.7	1.8 4.7	Walsall	5,416	1,705	7,121	6.5	5.9 7.1	Wes
Selby	820	329		4.2	3.5	Wolverhampton	6,003	1,836	7,839	7.8		

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a		1	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
Verdestershire Brensgrove Aalvern Hills Aalotch Verdester	5,772 983 560 1,097 1,154	2,252 404 237 427 388	8,024 1,387 797 1,524 1,542	3.6 4.1 3.1 4.0 3.6	3.0 3.2 2.4 3.7 3.2	SOUTH EAST Bracknell Forest UA Brighton and Hove UA Isle of Wight UA	556 6,067 2,170	191 2,258 657	747 8,325 2,827	1.5 7.8	1.3
Wehavon Vyre Forest 143T	838 1,140	376 420	1,214 1,560	2.6 4.2	2.3 3.4	Medway UA Milton Keynes UA Portsmouth UA Reading UA Slough UA	3,393 1,691 3,181 1,559 1,582	1,153 624 971 468 466	4,546 2,315 4,152 2,027 2,048	6.3 5.9 2.1 4.2 2.4 2.9	4.8 5.0 1.9 3.3 2.2 2.7
uan UA emborough UA chend-on-Sea UA hirrock UA	3,065 2,126 3,337 1,772	1,020 631 919 653	4,085 2,757 4,256 2,425	5.3 3.1 6.6 5.1	4.8 2.8 5.6 4.5	Southampton UA West Berkshire UA Windsor and Maidenhead UA Wokingham UA	3,816 650 822 509	1,083 221 306 222	4,899 871 1,128 731	4.3 1.3 1.7 1.4	3.9 1.0 1.4 1.2
Fordshire Bedfordshire Bedfordshire	3,367 1,859 668 840	1,317 671 315 331	4,684 2,530 983 1,171	3.3 4.0 2.8 2.7	27 3.5 2.0 2.3	Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern South Bucks Wycombe	2,941 927 408 291 1,315	984 327 143 119 395	3,925 1,254 551 410 1,710	2.0 2.0 1.9 1.5 2.1	1.6 1.6 1.5 1.4 1.8
oridgeshire Abridge Cambridgeshire	4,608 1,374 509	1,721 430 210	6,329 1,804 719	2.6 2.2 3.8	22 2.0 2.9	EastSussex	5,087	1,609	6,696	4.5	3.7
Cambridgeshire and angdonshire Cambridgeshire	962 1,125 638	390 433 258	1,352 1,558 896	4.8 2.6 1.7	4.1 2.2 1.3	Eastbourne Hastings Lewes Rother	1,076 1,872 846	363 461 289 262	1,439 2,333 1,135	4.8 8.1 3.8	4.1 7.1 3.2
E-X	11,910	4,829	16,739	3.6	3.1	Wealden	735 558	234	997 792	4.6 2.1	3.7 1.6
as don Intee wood	1,817 1,018 393	770 462 177	2,587 1,480 570	3.9 3.5 2.0	3.4 2.8 1.6	Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane	8,247 786	2,853 258	11,100 1,044	2.3 1.5	1.9 1.4
Point Ansford	757 1,277	317 565	1,074 1,842	6.0 2.7	4.6 2.4	East Hampshire Eastleigh	635 696	223 257	858 953	2.3 2.0	1.8 1.6
ester Forest	1,362 1,069	550 475	1,912 1,544	3.0 4.5	2.6 3.7	Fareham Gosport Hart	546 955 285	211 341 119	757 1,296 404	1.9 5.8 1.6	1.6 4.6 1.2
actory Instan Action	1,049 488 627	415 215 250	1,464 703 877	3.7 4.2 4.4	3.5 2.9 3.4	Havant New Forest	1,621 1,070	494 345	2,115 1,415	5.5 2.6	4.8 2.1
e ding his stord	1,727 326	513 120	2,240 446	6.6 1.6	5.1 1.3	Rushmoor Test Valley Winchester	596 526 531	197 223 185	793 749 716	1.9 1.5 1.1	1.5 1.3 0.9
le dordshire recourse	7,291 735	2,615 289	9,906 1,024	2.2 3.5	1.9 3.0	Kent Ashford	15,621 940	5,009 290	20,630 1,230	4.1	3.5
ercrum 2. Hertfordshire elcimere	972 598 613	355 247 225	1,327 845 838	2.2 1.6 2.1	1.8 1.4 1.8	Canterbury Dartford	1,627 864	290 488 305	2,115 1,169	3.3 4.2 3.1	2.8 3.5 2.8
Hertfordshire	872 636	289 217	1,161 853	2.5 1.5	2.1 1.2	Dover Gravesham	1,611 1,326	487 453	2,098 1,779	5.5 6.5	4.6 5.8
enenage Rivers Mord	856 582 834	288 189 288	1,144 771	2.9 3.5	2.6 2.5	Maidstone Sevenoaks Shepway	1,097 651 1,623	416 261 423	1,513 912 2,046	2.3 2.4 5.8	1.9 2.0 5.0
awyn Hatfield	593	200 228	1,122 821	2.1 1.6	1.9 1.4	Swale Thanet	1,716 2,764	423 596 779	2,046 2,312 3,543	5.8 5.7 10.0	5.0 4.7 8.7
ortolk ocidand readiand	10,542 982 869	3,798 441 373	14,340 1,423	4.6 3.8	3.9 3.1	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	725 677	271 240	996 917	2.1 1.9	1.8 1.6
teal Yarmouth	2,469 1,433	690 637	1,242 3,159 2,070	3.9 8.6 4.2	3.2 7.9 3.5	Oxfordshire Cherwell	3,408 566	1,210 205	4,618 771	1.7 1.3	1.4 1.1
lorin Norfolk Cowich Coth Norfolk	967 2,966 856	321 934 402	1,288 3,900 1,258	4.6 4.0 4.0	3.3 3.8 3.3	Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse	1,482 563 498	484 194 194	1,966 757 692	2.4 1.7 1.4	2.2 1.3 1.2
uffolk Abergh	7,717	2,702	10,419	3.8	3.2	West Oxfordshire	299	133	432	1.3	0.9
swegn Sest Heath Swich	663 380 2,208	270 154 647	933 534 2,855	3.2 2.3 4.3	2.7 1.9 4.0	Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell	4,549 522 341	1,702 197	6,251 719	1.4 1.6	1.1 1.3
ld Suffolk LEdmundsbury	535 720	240 322	775 1,042	2.6 2.3	2.0 2.0	Guildford Mole Valley	634 280	135 233 88	476 867 368	1.8 1.4 0.9	1.7 1.2 0.8
uffolk Coastal Vaveney	936 2,275	308 761	1,244 3,036	2.9 7.7	2.5 6.5	Reigate and Banstead Runnymede	487 351	186 150	673 501	1.3 1.3	1.1 1.1
ONDON						Spelthome Surrey Heath Tandridge	533 261 337	211 100	744 361	1.4 0.9	1.3
areater London arking and Dagenham amet	149,575 2,547	55,750 947	205,325 3,494	5.5 6.6	4.8 5.9	Waverley Woking	505 298	123 179 100	460 684 398	1.9 1.5 1.0	1.3 1.2 0.9
entet lextey rent	4,092 2,427 6,705	1,651 1,041 2,425	5,743 3,468 9,130	5.2 5.8 8.9	4.0 4.7 7.4	WestSussex	4,619	1,631	6,250	2.0	1.7
romley Jamden	3,086 5,553	1,138 2,191	4,224 7,744	4.5 3.3	3.6 3.1	Adur Arun Chichester	478 926 673	151 318 261	629 1,244 934	3.7 3.0 1.9	3.1 2.4
ity of London roydon aling	60 5,667	35 2,161	95 7,828	0.0 6.1	0.0 5.2	Crawley Horsham	694 518	201 238 221	934 932 739	1.9 1.3 1.6	1.6 1.3 1.4
nfield ireenwich	5,216 5,277 5,684	1,961 1,904 2,060	7,177 7,181 7,744	6.1 8.0 12.0	5.2 6.5 9.7	Mid Sussex Worthing	496 834	188 254	684 1,088	1.3 2.6	1.1 2.2
ackney ammersmith and Fulham	8,267 4,009	2,931 1,561	11,198 5,570	12.2 6.3	9.7 10.9 5.4	SOUTH WEST					
laringey larrow lavering	8,409 2,499	2,832 1,063	11,241 3,562	16.3 5.4	13.4 4.5	Bath and North East Somerset UA Bournemouth UA	A 1,480 2,615	652 776	2,132 3,391	2.9 5.2	2.5 4.7
lillingdon Iounslow	2,409 2,256 2,502	949 864 1,024	3,358 3,120 3,526	4.9 2.2 3.0	4.0 2.0 2.8	Bristol, City of UA North Somerset UA	6,899 1,404	2,204 577	9,103 1,981	3.9 3.3	3.6 2.6
slington ensington and Chelsea	6,389 2,566	2,687 1,256	9,076 3,822	6.4 3.3	2.8 5.7 2.8	Plymouth UA Poole UA	4,662	1,543 351	6,205 1,533	5.8 2.5	4.9 2.2
ingston upon Thames ambeth ewisham	1,183 9,146	542 3,545	1,725 12,691	2.3 11.5	2.0 10.1	South Gloucestershire UA Swindon UA Torbay UA	1,380 1,965 2,148	605 622 646	1,985 2,587 2,794	2.1 2.5 6.1	1.7 2.3 4.9
lerton lewham	7,260 2,323 7,865	2,638 931 2,326	9,898 3,254 10,191	15.2 5.1 14.9	12.6 4.2 13.0	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	2,148 7,560	2,958	2,794	6.1 6.3	4.9 4.7
Redbridge Richmond upon Thamas	3,659 1,467	1,406 607	5,065 2,074	7.8 3.3	6.1 2.7	Caradon Carrick	831 1,507	416 597	1,247 2,104	5.6 5.6	4.1 4.3
Soutiwark Soution Fower Hamlets	8,016 1,530	3,058 604	11,074 2,134	7.8 3.7	7.0 3.0	Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith	1,701 994 1,167	600 402 458	2,301 1,396	8.8 4.8	6.4 3.7
Valtham Forest Vandsworth	7,313 5,394 4,654	2,029 1,931 1,777	9,342 7,325 6,431	7.5 13.6 6.6	7.1 11.5 5.5	Restormel	1,167	458 482	1,625 1,838	9.0 5.5	6.4 4.3
Vestminster	4,145	1,675	5,820	1.1	1.0	Isles of Scilly	4	3	7	0.8	0.8

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C.22 Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 12 1999



	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a			Male	Female	All	Rate a	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Pevon aast Devon Xxeter Alid Devon Jorth Devon Jouth Hams 'eignbridge orridge Vest Devon	7,025 793 1,481 576 1,082 673 1,123 901 396	2,704 271 546 239 369 328 395 397 159	9,729 1,064 2,027 815 1,451 1,001 1,518 1,298 555	3.7 2.9 2.9 3.7 4.1 3.6 4.1 6.9 3.7	2.9 2.1 2.7 2.8 3.1 2.5 3.1 5.1 3.0	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus	38,960 728 1,201 1,078 1,059 577 478 9,549 679	13,692 324 492 513 451 194 225 2,565 291	52,652 1,052 1,693 1,591 1,510 771 703 12,114 970	8.0 5.1 8.8 8.8 6.0 9.2 7.2 6.6 11.1	6.8 4.4 7.5 7.3 4.9 7.4 5.9 5.7 9.8
Porset Christchurch iast Dorset Jorth Dorset Vurbeck Vest Dorset Veymouth and Portland	2,494 278 373 258 260 554 771	897 87 150 125 82 230 223	3,391 365 523 383 342 784 994	25 2.2 2.1 1.9 2.2 2.0 5.4	2.0 1.8 1.7 1.4 1.8 1.7 4.3	Castlereagh Coleraine Cockstown Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon Fermanagh	799 1,385 592 1,412 4,004 1,310 842 1,573	339 532 272 521 1,164 540 394 617	1,138 1,917 864 1,933 5,168 1,850 1,236 2,190	5.2 8.9 9.6 5.5 11.9 10.4 7.1 10.5	4.5 7.6 7.7 4.7 10.2 8.6 5.8 8.3
iloucestershire heltenham orswold orest of Dean iloucester troud ewkesbury	5,660 1,390 338 783 1,658 930 561	1,952 424 121 315 514 343 235	7,612 1,814 459 1,098 2,172 1,273 796	32 3.2 1.6 4.5 3.6 3.3 2.7	27 2.8 1.1 3.7 3.4 2.8 2.0	Lame Limavady Lisbum Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down	472 799 1,773 669 453 2,570 1,169 1,242	194 269 605 327 165 788 484 558	666 1,068 2,378 996 618 3,358 1,653 1,800	7.3 11.7 6.6 7.8 15.6 11.8 6.2 8.6	6.1 9.8 5.6 6.4 12.3 9.6 5.3 7.7
omerset fendip ledgemoor louth Somerset aunton Deane Vest Somerset	4,475 999 1,045 954 1,075 402	1,780 437 384 428 396 135	6,255 1,436 1,429 1,382 1,471 537	3.3 3.9 3.9 2.4 3.2 4.6	2.7 3.0 3.3 2.0 2.7 3.3	Omagh Strabane	1,265 1,282	510 358	1,775 1,640	10.2 14.1	8.1 11.5
Viltshire Kennet Jorth Wiltshire Salisbury Vest Wiltshire	2,598 532 672 665 729	1,136 252 331 254 299	3,734 784 1,003 919 1,028	22 2.8 2.1 2.0 2.2	1.7 1.9 1.7 1.5 1.9						
WALES Blaenau Gwent Sridgend Caerphilly Cardiff Cardiff Carmatthenshire Ceredigion Conwy Denbighshire Eintshire Sile of Anglesey Werthyr Tydfil Wonmouthshire Neath Port Talbot Newport Neath Port Talbot Newport Pembrokeshire Pembrokeshire Pewps Rhondda, Cynon, Taff Swansea Torfaen Vale of Glamorgan, The Wrexham SCOTLAND	1,731 2,178 2,782 5,606 2,749 900 1,696 1,279 1,854 2,299 1,470 1,269 885 2,425 2,554 2,554 2,554 4,254 4,106 1,383 1,707 1,592	483 759 833 1,520 990 372 524 410 637 762 531 342 373 832 779 655 625 1,236 1,191 1,191 417 538 577	2,214 2,937 3,615 7,126 3,739 1,272 2,220 1,689 2,491 3,061 1,611 1,258 3,257 3,333 2,708 2,030 5,490 5,297 1,800 2,245 2,169	$\begin{array}{c} 10.7 \\ 5.8 \\ 7.8 \\ 4.8 \\ 7.7 \\ 5.4 \\ 6.4 \\ 5.1 \\ 4.2 \\ 6.9 \\ 10.6 \\ 9.0 \\ 4.1 \\ 7.4 \\ 5.6 \\ 7.9 \\ 4.5 \\ 7.6 \\ 6.2 \\ 5.0 \\ 5.1 \\ 4.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10.0\\ 5.3\\ 6.8\\ 4.3\\ 6.0\\ 3.8\\ 5.3\\ 4.2\\ 3.8\\ 5.4\\ 8.0\\ 7.7\\ 3.3\\ 6.5\\ 5.0\\ 6.0\\ 3.4\\ 6.5\\ 5.6\\ 4.4\\ 4.4\\ 3.8\end{array}$						
Aberdeen City Aberdeenshire Virgus Virgus Virgul and Bute Jackmannanshire Jackmannanshire Jackmannanshire Jackmannanshire East Curbaet East Curbaet East Curbaet East Curbaet East Renfrewshire Edinburgh, City of Eilean Siar (Western Isles) alkirk Eilean Siar (Western Isles) alkirk Eilean Siar (Western Isles) alkirk Eilean Siar (Western Isles) Sagow City Lighland horay Vorth Ayrshire Orkney Islands Perth and Kinross Renfrewshire Scottish Borders, The Shetland Islands South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Ayrshire	3,275 2,008 1,968 1,635 1,070 2,842 4,643 3,309 914 4,034 7,273 931 2,897 7,927 19,210 3,813 2,316 973 1,317 3,719 7,358 2,316 1,694 3,877 1,417 2,52 2,359 5,570	1,027 721 808 521 398 1,084 1,459 1,122 514 2,216 187 2,216 187 2,209 5,283 1,081 678 306 5,283 1,081 678 306 566 1,474 2,419 77 77 615 1,249 511 84 866 1,928 470	4,302 2,729 2,776 2,156 1,438 3,906 6,102 4,431 1,777 1,204 1,469 9,489 9,489 9,489 1,118 3,964 10,636 24,493 4,894 4,894 4,894 2,994 1,188 3,964 10,636 2,199 1,883 5,193 9,777 2,800 2,309 5,126 1,928 3,925 5,7488 3,225 7,498 1,758	2.8 3.8 7.4 6.4 10.1 7.0 8.7 7.5 4.8 9.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 11.0 7.4 8.1 10.7 7.4 8.1 11.2 9.9 8.6 6.0 6.1 11.2 3.8 4.3 6.4 4.4 8.3 7.2 7.4 4.8	25 30 63 4.7 88 59 81 95 63 39 72 32 91 67 72 65 4.9 8.1 4.9 4.6 10.4 82 2.9 3.6 5.9 4.0 4.6 10.4 8.2 2.9 3.6 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4						

and the second se	Mala	Famala	All	Datas		Parli
	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	
ATH EAST						Merseyside (Met Cou
veland (former county) riepool	3,283	828	4,111	12.7	11.4	Birkenhead Bootle
lesbrough South and East Cleveland	3,846	941	4,787	8.9	8.0	Crosby
	2,246	666	2,912	14.5	13.4	Knowsley North and Se
dear	2,667	665	3,332	9.3	8.5	Knowsley South
okton North	2,912	776	3,688	8.3	7.5	Liverpool Garston
okton South	2,213	649	2,862	8.5	7.7	Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool Wavertree
ham hop Auckland	1,756	528	2,284	6.5	5.6	Liverpool West Derby Southport
dington	2,169	585	2,754	6.7	6.0	St. Helens North
tham, City of	1,338	560	1,898	4.7	4.3	St. Helens South
ngton	1,511 1,601	405	1,916	9.1	8.1	Wallasey
nh Durham		479	2,080	10.9	9.6	Wirral South
ch West Durham	1,619	531	2,150	10.4	9.0	Wirral West
gefield	1,394	496	1,890	6.4	5.9	
whumberland	1,052	397	1,449	5.9	4.6	YORKSHIRE AND TH
n Valley	1,684	494	2,178	8.9	8.0	Humberside (former
	748	267	1,015	4.3	3.3	Beverley and Holdernes
sbeck	1,899	539	2,438	8.2	7.0	Brigg and Goole Cleethorpes
ne and Wear (Met. County)	1,469	421	1,890	6.1	5.6	East Yorkshire Great Grimsby
eshead East and Washington West	1,582 1,932	501 575	2,083 2,507	8.9 7.1	8.2 6.7	Haltemprice and Howde Kingston upon Hull East Kingston upon Hull Nort
now	2,135	553	2,688	12.6	11.3	Kingston upon Hull Wes
Voastle upon Tyne Central	2,205	674	2,879	5.1	4.7	Scunthorpe
Castle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,606 1,524	690 416	3,296 1,940	7.0 7.8	6.5 7.1	North Yorkshire
Tyneside	2,101	594	2,695	10.1	9.3	Harrogate and Knaresbo
ChShields	2,973	772	3,745	13.6	12.2	Richmond
derland North	2,321	582	2,903	7.5	7.0	Ryedale
Gerland South	2,739	618	3,357	12.4	11.7	Scarborough and Whitb
ris Bridge	3,113	735	3,848	4.7	4.4	Selby
semouth	1,838	538	2,376	8.6	7.9	Skipton and Ripon
HTH WEST (GOR)						Vale of York York, City of
sehire ester, City of	1,081	313	1,394	2.4	2.1	South Yorkshire (Met
ngleton	749	298	1,047	3.4	2.9	Barnsley Central
over and Nantwich		446	1,733	4.9	4.5	Barnsley East and Mext
osbury	807	294	1,101	4.5	4.0	Barnsley West and Peni
smere Port and Neston	1,093	344	1,437	4.0	3.8	Don Valley
ton	1,876	596	2,472	7.1	6.6	Doncaster Central
colesfield	702	204	906	2.3	2.0	Doncaster North
llon	632	216	848	2.0	1.8	Rother Valley
anington North	1,321	383	1,704	3.9	3.6	Rotherham
anngton South	958	300	1,258	2.3	2.1	Sheffield Attercliffe
aver Vale	1,589	514	2,103	5.1	4.7	Sheffield Brightside
mbria						Sheffield Central Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heeley
rrow and Furness	1,734	407	2,141	6.6	6.0	Sheffield Hillsborough
disle	1,343	408	1,751	4.2	3.7	Wentworth
neland Writh and The Border	1,562 602	493 229	2,055 831	7.4 3.0	6.5 2.3	West Yorkshire (Met.
etmorland and Lonsdale	423	169	592	1.7	1.5	Batley and Spen
orkington	1,574	469	2,043	7.3	5.9	Bradford North
eater Manchester (Met. County)	753	226	979	2.9	2.7	Bradford South Bradford West
nton under Lyne	1,667	489	2,156	6.0	5.1	Calder Valley
Iton North East	1,728	485	2,213	6.6	5.6	Colne Valley
iton South East	1,791	490	2,281	5.2	4.4	Dewsbury
iton West	819	287	1,106	4.6	3.9	Elmet
ry North	906	334	1,240	3.6	3.1	Halifax
ry South	876	324	1,200	5.1	4.4	Hemsworth
eadle	562	211	773	2.6	2.3	Huddersfield
nton and Reddish	1,194	370	1,564	5.5	4.7	Keighley
cies	1,273	374	1,647	4.3	4.0	Leeds Central
zel Grove	711	214	925	4.0	3.5	Leeds East
ywood and Middleton	1,551 1,496	485 485	2,036 1,981	6.2 6.7	5.3 6.0	Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West
kerfield	1,243	451	1,694	7.4	6.5	Morley and Rothwell
Inchester Blackley	2,435	579	3,014	10.2	9.7	Normanton
nchester Central	3,867	1,047	4,914	3.1	3.0	Pontefract and Castlefor
	2,858	807	3,665	19.7	18.6	Pudsey
inchester Withington	1,935	679	2,614	8.4	8.0	Shipley
Iham East and Saddleworth	1,523	538	2,061	7.6	6.6	Wakefield
dham West and Royton chdale lford	1,947 2,155	549 577	2,496 2,732	5.4 7.3	4.8 6.3	EAST MIDLANDS
alybridge and Hyde ockport	1,771	397 495	2,168 1,956	3.7 7.0	3.5 6.0	Derbyshire
retford and Urmston gan	1,301 1,717 1,395	345 481 428	1,646 2,198 1.823	3.5 3.5	3.1 3.2	Amber Valley Bolsover
orsley /thenshawe and Sale East	1,305 1,838	420 440 445	1,745 2,283	5.1 8.4 4.6	4.6 7.6 4.3	Chesterfield Derby North
ncashire	1,000	110	2,200	4.0	4.0	Derby South Erewash
ackburn	2,413	617	3,030	6.2	5.8	High Peak
ackpool North and Fleetwood	1,380	339	1,719	5.2	4.4	North East Derbyshire
mley	1,615	407 434	2,022 1,661	5.1 4.7	4.4 4.3	South Derbyshire West Derbyshire
lorley	1,023	348	1,371	4.5	3.9	Leicestershire
Ide	580	214	794	2.1	1.8	
ndbum	1,034	352	1,386	4.0	3.6	Blaby
ncaster and Wyre	1,059	390	1,449	4.0	3.3	Bosworth
ndle	1,591	482	2,073	8.7	7.4	Charnwood
	1,268	421	1,689	5.5	4.9	Harborough
eston	2,175	527	2,702	3.7	3.5	Leicester East
Dele Valley	450	223	673	1.7	1.5	Leicester South
ossendale and Darwen outh Ribble	1,061 793	365 276	1,426 1,069	4.7 3.9	4.3 3.4	Leicester West Loughborough North West Leicestersh
estLancashire	1,832	575	2,407	6.3	5.4	Rutland and Melton

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at August 12 1999

liamentary		-	No. of Concession, Name	0	12 1999
	Male	Female	All	Ratea	Deveent
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ounty)	3,010	817 708	3,827	10.4	8.9
Sefton East	2,715 1,206 2,355 2,847 2,231 4,157 3,211	708 439 724 809 711 1,204 909	3,423 1,645 3,079 3,656 2,942 5,361 4,120	10.4 9.1 10.4 13.6 12.4 5.1 14.8	92 82 9.6 12.7 11.2 4.7 13.5
y	3,002 3,171 1,472 1,654 1,998 2,377 1,005 1,156	968 838 489 535 614 724 381 395	3,970 4,009 1,961 2,189 2,612 3,101 1,386 1,551	12.8 28.4 6.2 10.0 8.0 11.4 5.9 8.8	11.6 25.7 5.5 9.0 7.2 9.8 5.0 7.7
THE HUMBER					
er county) ness	1,161	478	1,639	4.6	3.9
vden ast	1,123 1,668 1,338 2,814 710 2,654	470 590 460 760 310 757	1,593 2,258 1,798 3,574 1,020 3,411	5.9 7.5 6.0 7.1 3.9 11.4	5.2 6.7 5.0 6.4 3.3 10.7
orth /est and Hessle	3,190 2,705 1,358	922 766 461	4,112 3,471 1,819	13.5 5.0 4.2	12.6 4.7 3.8
sborough	680 654	258 325	938 979	2.4 2.9	1.8 1.9
itby	562 1,611 923 565 496 1,631	251 508 373 249 259 514	813 2,119 1,296 814 755 2,145	2.5 5.7 3.6 2.4 2.5 3.1	2.0 4.7 3.0 1.7 2.0 2.8
let. County)	1,755	515	2,270	5.9	5.1
ixborough anistone	1,896 1,427 1,611 2,472 1,796 1,607 2,115 1,844 2,669 3,646 773	542 457 506 759 536 568 560 540 699 948 338	2,438 1,884 2,117 3,231 2,332 2,175 2,675 2,384 3,368 4,594 1,111	11.2 8.0 13.2 5.3 12.2 12.1 6.0 6.3 13.0 4.1 5.6	9.8 6.8 12.1 4.8 11.1 10.8 5.3 5.7 11.7 3.7 5.1
ı	2,191 1,483 1,823	623 525 564	2,814 2,008 2,387	16.8 9.3 11.7	15.2 8.3 10.4
st. County)	1,316 2,629 1,983 3,200 1,255 1,362 1,266 876 2,075 1,469 2,202 1,436 3,554 2,360 1,575 1,141	873 648 547 425	1,679 3,379 2,583 4,132 1,741 1,886 1,643 1,187 2,674 1,906 2,930 1,932 4,427 3,008 2,122 1,566	10.7 6.0	4.3 6.8 7.8 5.6 4.6 6.2 4.5 3.8 4.6 9.4 5.3 5.3 2.2 10.8 9.7 5.4
ford	1,846 1,132 877 1,476 719 1,191 1,754	525 424 330 503 333 395 521	2,371 1,556 1,207 1,979 1,052 1,586 2,275	9.0 4.6 4.3 5.1 2.8 5.8 4.8	8.0 4.1 3.9 4.6 2.5 5.2 4.4
e	1,228 1,481 1,995 1,640 2,757 1,454 961 1,471 944 747	394 441 586 500 816 528 344 471 361 325	1,622 1,922 2,581 2,140 3,573 1,982 1,305 1,942 1,305 1,942 1,305	4.3 10.1 6.7 5.4 5.6 3.9 7.5 5.3 2.4	3.8 8.9 5.6 6.1 4.9 4.9 3.1 6.3 4.5 2.0
shire	567 674 650 733 1,686 2,568 2,237 1,208 747 452	235 339 286 323 630 770 748 535 324 226	802 1,013 936 1,056 2,316 3,338 2,985 1,743 1,071 678	1.7 2.7 3.4 3.1 6.9 4.3 6.2 4.5 2.7 2.2	1.4 2.3 3.0 2.4 6.4 4.0 5.7 3.9 2.4 1.8

October 1999 Labour Market trends

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C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at August 12 1999

and the second second	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	AI
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	jobs and	And the second s			
Lincolnshire	citt.	243	920	2.6	2.1	Cambridgeshire Cambridge	1,273	386	
Boston and Skegness Gainsborough	677 1,034 827	465 357	1,499 1,184	6.2 3.1	5.1 2.7	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	835 1,155	352 455	
Grantham and Stamford Lincoln	1,905 921	505 328	2,410 1,249	4.6 5.0	4.2 3.6	North West Cambridgeshire Peterborough	805 1,545	258 433	
Louth and Horncastle Sleaford and North Hykeham South Holland and The Deepings	610 531	279 244	889 775	3.1 2.3	2.3 1.8	South Cambridgeshire South East Cambridgeshire	490 631	197 271	
Northamptonshire Corby	983	357	1,340 885	3.1 2.2	2.9 1.8	Essex Basildon Billericay	1,177 890	497 397	
Daventry Kettering	600 816	285 341 472	1,157 1,890	3.1 5.0	1.8 2.8 4.6	Braintree Brentwood and Ongar	843 476	367 215	
Northampton North Northampton South	1,418 1,164	412	1,576	2.0 3.6	4.0 1.8 3.2	Castle Point Colchester	757	317 425	
Wellingborough	1,128	428	1,556	3.0	0.2	Epping Forest Harlow	917 1,118	413 439	
Nottinghamshire Ashfield	1,768 1,493	549 525	2,317 2,018	6.0 5.8	5.2 5.1	Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford	1,437 736	419 320	
Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling	1,017 1,107	428 420	1,445 1,527	5.5 5.4	4.4 4.2	North Essex Rayleigh	629 644	219 276	
Mansfield	1,695 1,214	496 478	2,191 1,692	6.6 5.1	5.6 4.3	Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden	2,245 501	623 215	
Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North	3,270 2,350	927 668	4,197 3,018	7.8 11.3	7.4 10.7	Southend West Thurrock	1,266 1,522	361 529	
Nottingham South Rushcliffe	2,311 910	685 358	2,996 1,268	2.8 3.8	2.7 3.1	West Chelmsford	838	369	
Sherwood	1,401	380	1,781	8.0	6.6	Hertfordshire Broxbourne	758	296	
WEST MIDLANDS						Hemel Hempstead Hertford and Stortford	753 488	275 194	
Herefordshire Hereford	992	466	1,458	3.2	2.5	Hertsmere Hitchin and Harpenden	613 561	225 182	
Leominster	625	282	907	3.9	3.0	North East Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire	522 639	196 219	
Shropshire Ludlow	591	293	884	3.7	2.7	St. Albans Stevenage	496 913	164 310	
North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham	896 962	436 297	1,332 1,259	4.0 3.1	3.3 2.7	Watford Welwyn Hatfield	978 570	333 221	
Telford Wrekin, The	1,345 825	441 307	1,786 1,132	4.8 2.8	4.4 2.5	Norfolk			
Staffordshire						Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk	2,469 895	690 350	
Burton Cannock Chase	1,293 1,203	477 456	1,770 1,659	3.9 5.7	3.6 5.0	North Norfolk North West Norfolk	967 1,166	321 471	
Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme	691 1,055	309 312	1,000 1,367	3.3 4.5	2.8 3.6	Norwich North Norwich South	1,359 2,031	465 683	
South Staffordshire Stafford	833 1,115	339 383	1,172 1,498	5.2 3.3	3.8 2.8	South Norfolk South West Norfolk	808 847	371 447	
Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central	791 1,813	319 564	1,110	4.6 3.9	3.6 3.7 5.2	Suffolk			
Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South	1,204 1,541	453 579	1,657 2,120	5.6 6.4	5.2 5.9 2.5	Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	662 768	303 258	
Stone Tamworth	578 1,136	268 554	846 1,690	3.0 5.0	2.5 4.3	Ipswich South Suffolk	1,823 681	534 276	
Warwickshire	998	468	1,466	4.0	3.5	Suffolk Coastal Waveney	921 2,138	304 712	
North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth	1,109 931	468 365	1,577	5.0 2.9	4.4 2.6	WestSuffolk	724	315	
Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Learnington	668 1,146	247 394	915 1,540	2.0 2.5	1.6 2.3	LONDON			
West Midlands (Met. County)	1,110		1,010			Greater London Barking	1,302		
Aldridge - Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston	990 2,373	371 771	1,361 3,144	5.3 7.7	4.9 7.2	Battersea Beckenham	1,620 1,374	669 506	
Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green	2,577 1,780	713 579	3,290 2,359	9.8 15.7	9.0 14.6	Bethnal Green and Bow Bexleyheath and Crayford	4,318 807	1,223 378	
Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Ladywood	2,578 5,864	721 1,583	3,299 7,447	17.1 3.9	15.7 3.6	Brent East Brent North	2,479 1,224	937 499	1
Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr	1,822 2,808	533 890	2,355 3,698	10.1 13.2	9.5 12.2	Brent South Brentford and Isleworth	3,002 1,234	989 564	
Birmingham Selly Oak Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	2,293 5,186	765 1,470	3,058 6,656	9.1 14.5	8.4 13.3	Bromley and Chislehurst Camberwell and Peckham	863 3,358	321 1,244	
Birmingham Vardley	1,812 2,312	530 680	2,342 2,992	7.5 7.0	6.9 6.4	Carshalton and Wallington Chingford and Woodford Green	896 989)
Coventry North East Coventry North West Coventry South Dudley North	1,638 1,837	516 539	2,154 2,376	7.5 3.3	6.8 3.0	Chipping Barnet Cities of London and Westminster	1,034 2,169	411 807	
Dudley North Dudley South	2,049 1,568	627 561	2,676 2,129	7.0 5.2	6.4 4.7	Croydon Central Croydon North	1,991 2,767	781 1,045	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis Meriden	1,623 1,593	533 524	2,156 2,117	6.4 6.8	5.9 6.0	Croydon South Dagenham	909 1,245	480)
Solihull Stourbridge	853 1,401	354 527	1,207 1,928	2.6 6.1	2.4 5.5	Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing North	2,606 1,629	602	2
Sutton Coldfield Walsall North	951 2,179	369 628	1,320 2,807	4.4 8.5	4.1 7.8	Ealing Southall Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,353 2,844	1,001	
Walsall South Warley West Bromwich East	2,247 2,173	706 696	2,953 2,869	5.7 9.5	5.2 8.9	East Ham Edmonton	3,188 2,236	782	2
West Bromwich West	2,141 2,430	656 747	2,797 3,177	7.5 6.0	7.0 5.6	Eltham Enfield North	1,497 1,675	575	5
Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East	1,988 2,091	562 658	2,550 2,749	9.6 8.8	8.7 8.0	Enfield, Southgate Erith and Thamesmead	1,366 2,410	888	3
Wolverhampton South West	1,924	616	2,540	6.0	5.5	Feltham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green	1,268 1,314	584	1
Worcestershire Bromsgrove	983	404	1,387	4.1	32	Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,784 4,037	1,030	7
Mid Worcestershire Redditch	695 1,109	305 433	1,000 1,542	2.5 4.0	2.1 3.7	Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith and Fulham	4,230 2,399	1,454	+ ;
West Worcestershire Worcester	639 1,154	284 388	923 1,542	3.2 3.6	2.5 3.2	Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East	2,289 1,399	983 614	ł
Wyre Forest	1,123	416	1,539	4.2	3.4	Harrow West Hayes and Harlington	1,100 967	449	2
EAST						Hendon Holborn and St Pancras	1,744 3,264	1,208	3
Bedfordshire Bedford	1,558	547	2,105	4.2	3.7	Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	807 2,980	331 1,110	
Luton North Luton South	1,291 1,823	455 577	1,746 2,400	8.7 4.0	7.8 3.6	llford North Ilford South	1,104 2,239	461	5
Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire	476 586	185 278	661 864	2.4 3.4	1.8 2.6	Islington North Islington South and Finsbury	3,688 2,701	1,525	5
South West Bedfordshire	698	295	993	2.8	2.3				

and a state of the	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a Percent employee jobs and	Percent workforce jobs and	
このではないでいるというかい	1,273 835 1,155 805 1,545 490 631	386 352 455 258 433 197 271	1,659 1,187 1,610 1,063 1,978 687 902	2.6 2.3 4.9 3.5 2.9 1.5 2.2	<u>claimants</u> 24 1.9 42 3.1 26 12 1.2 1.8	Kensington and Chelsea Kinston and Surbiton Lewsham East Lewsham West Lewsham Neptford Lewsham, Deptford Lewsham, Deptford Minsam and Morden Non Southwark and Bermonds
	1,177 890 843 476 757 1,023 917 1,118 1,437 736 629 644 2,245 501 1,266 1,262 838	497 397 215 317 425 413 413 419 219 276 623 215 361 529 369	1,674 1,270 691 1,074 1,448 1,330 1,557 1,856 1,056 848 920 2,868 716 1,627 2,051 1,207	3.9 4.3 3.5 2.1 6.0 2.6 4.7 3.8 7.5 4.6 4.7 4.3 5.6 2.0 8.8 5.0 2.2	34 28 17 46 23 35 38 35 33 35 47 75 47 75 27	Or exite and Sidoup Or gion Point and Canning Town Primay Reports Park and Kensington N Record R Record R. Up - Northwood Similar And Cheam Toong Toonham Two enham Two enham Two enham Up nater Up nater
	758 753 488 613 561 522 639 496 913 978 570	296 275 194 225 182 196 219 164 310 333 221	1,054 1,028 682 838 743 718 858 660 1,223 1,311 791	3.5 2.1 1.5 2.1 2.2 2.3 3.0 1.5 2.8 2.3 1.5	30 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 2.0 2.0 1.4 2.6 2.0 1.4	SC/11'H EAST Bac nahire (former county) Bac nahield Brannell Macanhead Macang East Rec ing East Rec ing West Starp Sa nome Victoror
	2,469 895 967 1,166 1,359 2,031 808 847	690 350 321 471 465 683 371 447	3,159 1,245 1,288 1,637 1,824 2,714 1,179 1,294	8.6 4.9 4.6 4.1 5.3 3.4 4.1 3.6	7.5 4.5 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 5 5	Wavengham Buskinghamshire Arkebury Buskingham Chainam and Amersham Man Kaynes South West Kom East Milton Keynes Weombe
	662 768 1,823 681 921 2,138 724	303 258 534 276 304 712 315	965 1,026 2,357 957 1,225 2,850 1,039	2.1 3.3 4.3 3.3 3.1 8.2 2.7	1.8 2.9 2.6 8.9 2.2	en Sussex excitina dBattle Bischon Kemptown Bischoume Fundings and Rye House Larives Virkeden
	1,302 1,620 1,374 4,318 807 2,479 2,479 2,1224 3,338 836 989 1,034 2,169 2,169 2,163 2,267 1,629 2,353 2,266 1,629 2,253 2,266 2,241 1,245 2,266 2,241 1,245 2,266 2,241 1,268 2,244 4,037 4,230 2,289 2,289 2,289 2,289 2,289 1,399 1,399 1,399 1,104 2,279 1,274 2,284 4,037 2,284 2,284 4,037 2,284 2,284 4,037 2,285	461 765	1,261 1,399 1,445 2,976 3,812 1,244 1,725 3,842 2,231 2,231 3,845 4,085 3,845 4,085 3,845 4,085 3,845 4,085 3,202 2,255 3,284 5,515 5,5155,515 5,515,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5.4 5.3 8.6 4.2 7.6 8.0 8.4 2.4 2.3 7.6 3.6 3.5 4.4 2.3 7.6 3.6 3.5 3.5 4.5 5.1 1.5 9.4 4.4 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.4 8.8 3.9 5.5 1.6 5.5 1.1 9.4 4.2 7.4 7.4 8.8 3.9 5.5 1.6 7.4 8.8 8.8 3.9 5.5 1.6 7.4 8.8 8.8 8.9 9.4 7.4 7.4 8.8 8.9 9.4 7.4 7.4 8.8 8.6 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5	Ansnpahire Ansnpah Bangstoke Ban Hampshire Basheam Caspot Havart New Forest East New Forest Ea

	Male	Female	All	Ratea	<u></u>	Parlia
	Maie	remaie	All	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
alsea on ad en d Bermondsey up g Town Kensington North d	1,262 925 1,830 2,298 3,132 2,137 1,644 613 3,444 613 849 4,211 1,142 3,340 3,349 2,2584 3,492 825 5,429 803 777 705 4,262 2,584 3,461 3,461 3,461 3,461 1,222 803 777 705 722	722 412 665 825 1,158 1,158 1,260 273 311 1,200 446 1,437 314 1,437 314 242 1,413 239 662 233 662 233 304 246 1,722 339 304 250 1,572 339 304 260 1,572 339 304 260 1,573 329	1,984 1,337 2,485 3,123 4,290 4,204 886 2,888 2,888 2,888 2,888 1,160 5,411 1,588 4,707 1,139 1,139 2,554 4,705 1,142 1,081 9,65 5,834 4,496 5,8554 4,405	1.9 2.1 1.1.7 2.1 1.1.7 11.6 1.6.1 17.6 1.7 3.1 1.0 2.4 2.1 1.1.7 2.1 1.1.7 2.1 1.1.7 3.1 10.0 2.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 18.7 3.1 3.0 2.0 2.2 1.3.4 12.7 2.4 2.4	1.6 1.9 9.7 13.2 14.5 12.8 90 4.0 2.9 3.5 9.1 4.5 9.2 2.8 3.1 3.0 17.6 2.2 8.1 15.3 2.5 4.9 2.1 6.6 11.4 11.2 2.0	Oxfordshire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford Westand Abing Wantage Witney East Surrey East Surrey East Surrey East Surrey East Surrey Band Mole Valley Reigate Runnymede and Weyb South West Surrey South West Surrey South West Surrey South West Surrey South West Surrey South West Surrey South Surrey Heath Working West Sussex Arundel and South Dow Bognor Regis and Little Chichester Crawley East Worthing and Sho Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing West
county)	435 553 540 488 961 822 1,440 547 541 302	174 197 172 156 288 273 420 221 212 142	609 750 712 644 1,249 1,095 1,860 768 753 444	1.5 1.4 1.8 1.7 3.8 3.1 1.3 1.9 1.2	1.3 1.3 1.6 1.0 1.5 3.3 2.7 1.1 1.7 1.0	Wight, Isle of Isle of Wight SOUTH WEST Avon (former county Bath Bristol East Bristol South Bristol South Bristol West Kingswood
arsham th West eynes	733 326 396 939 752 1,068	262 121 139 331 293 292	995 447 535 1,270 1,045 1,360	2.0 1.9 1.9 2.2 2.0 2.3	1.7 1.7 1.6 1.9 1.7 2.0	Northavon Wansdyke Weston-Super-Mare Woodspring Cornwall and the Isle Falmouth and Cambor North Cornwall
)	665 2,009 2,544 1,102 2,007 1,727 692 408	226 684 972 371 519 669 247 179	891 2,693 3,516 1,473 2,526 2,396 939 587	4.4 10.3 7.2 4.8 7.7 7.0 3.1 1.8	3.6 8.7 6.0 4.1 6.7 5.8 2.6 1.4	South East Cornwall Stives Truro and St Austell Devon East Devon Exeter North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Sutton
hire shire	689 617 703 498 1,003 1,339 554 516 406 406 482 2,084 434 1,823 1,845 531	229 211 235 227 187 365 410 180 165 169 307 664 193 520 501 185	918 828 938 850 685 1,368 1,749 734 681 1,404 2,748 627 2,343 2,346 716	1.9 1.5 2.8 1.9 5.5 5.9 2.6 2.5 1.8 1.6 3.2 4.9 2.4 3.5 5.4 1.1	1.6 1.3 22 1.6 4.5 52 2.1 2.0 1.3 1.4 2.5 4.0 2.0 3.1 4.9 0.9	South West Devon Teignbridge Tiverton and Honiton Torbay Torridge and West De Totnes Dorset Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Christchurch Mid Dorset an North North Dorset A Poole South Dorset West Dorset Gloucestershire Cheltenham
sford d Kent the Weald theppey ling	940 1,202 1,163 931 1,503 757 1,623 1,121 1,326 739 1,306 1,781 493 1,401 1,516 619 593	290 336 350 281 453 396 453 260 481 494 494 494 494 233 217	1,230 1,538 1,513 1,258 1,953 1,038 2,046 1,519 1,779 9999 1,787 2,303 694 1,895 1,962 852 810	3.3 3.5 3.2 3.9 3.9 5.8 6.5 1.9 4.3 9.7 2.3 5.8 7.4 2.4 2.4 1.8	28 29 45 28 54 33 50 52 58 16 3.7 8.3 20 4.8 6.3 2.1 1.5	Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury Somerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil Wittshire Devizes North Swindon North Wiltshire Salisbury South Swindon Westbury

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at August 12 1999



Parliamentary	constitu	uencies	as at	August	12 1999
	Male	Female	All	Ratea	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
dshire ry J East J Westand Abingdon ge	487 335 1,272 523 476	172 115 395 213 172	659 450 1,667 736 648	1.3 1.3 4.2 1.1 1.6	1.1 1.1 3.8 1.0 1.3
y y urrey	315 393	143 154	458 547	1.3	0.9
n and Ewell and Walton ord /alley le mede and Weybridge West Surrey / Heath g	464 443 522 303 349 430 436 364 312	175 165 195 100 127 182 149 136 108	639 608 717 403 476 612 585 500 420	2.0 1.7 1.3 0.9 1.2 1.3 1.5 1.1 1.1	1.7 1.5 1.1 0.8 1.0 1.1 1.2 0.9 0.9
Sussex el and South Downs or Regis and Littlehampton ester ey Vorthing and Shoreham am ussex ing West	366 720 648 694 761 424 375 631	152 244 252 238 219 165 140 221	518 964 900 932 980 589 515 852	2.1 3.4 1.9 1.3 3.3 1.5 1.1 2.5	1.7 2.8 1.6 1.3 2.7 1.3 1.0 2.1
t, Isle of Wight	2,170	657	2,827	6.3	4.8
TH WEST					
(former county) IEast North West ISouth IWest wood avon dyke on-Super-Mare spring	1,033 1,946 1,301 1,914 1,781 775 487 522 932 472	453 620 375 563 704 266 254 226 363 214	1,486 2,566 1,676 2,477 2,485 1,041 741 748 1,295 686	2.9 5.6 3.3 6.8 2.2 3.8 1.5 3.0 4.1 2.4	25 5.1 29 62 20 3.3 1.2 26 3.3 1.9
wall and the Isles of Scilly outh and Camborne Cornwall East Cornwall s and St Austell	1,980 1,498 1,080 1,576 1,426	716 575 499 632 536	2,696 2,073 1,579 2,208 1,962	9.0 5.3 5.9 8.4 4.3	6.6 4.1 4.4 6.2 3.3
n Devon r volth Devonport suth Sution West Devon bridge on and Honiton Y gge and West Devon s	572 1,481 1,116 1,745 2,503 672 1,026 763 1,733 1,277 947	183 546 395 566 795 296 340 301 501 548 422	755 2,027 1,511 2,311 3,298 968 1,366 1,064 2,234 1,825 1,369	3.4 2.9 4.2 5.4 6.3 4.0 4.0 3.0 6.2 5.6 4.6	2.5 2.7 3.2 4.5 5.4 3.1 3.1 2.2 5.1 4.2 3.4
et inemouth East inemouth West tchurch orset and North Poole Dorset Dorset Dorset	1,238 1,377 479 604 384 762 913 534	390 386 160 209 180 212 262 225	1,628 1,763 639 813 564 974 1,175 759	6.5 4.4 2.3 3.2 1.7 2.2 4.0 2.1	5.9 4.0 1.9 2.7 1.3 1.9 3.2 1.8
cestershire anham vold stof Dean sester d esbury	1,295 383 811 1,658 885 628	321 514 321	1,686 526 1,132 2,172 1,206 890	1.6 4.5 3.6 3.4	2.9 1.2 3.7 3.4 2.9 1.9
e rset water orton and Frome on 3 1	1,178 680 1,096 830 691	300 409	1,598 980 1,505 1,184 988	3.4 3.2 3.2	3.9 2.8 2.7 2.5 1.9
hire es Swindon Wiltshire oury ISwindon bury	739 814 539 634 1,173 664	254 257 246	1,088 1,068 796 880 1,554 935	2.8 1.9 2.0 2.3	1.9 2.5 1.5 1.5 2.2 2.0

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at August 12 1999

-aniamentary constituer	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	
				Percent employee jobs and	Percent workforce jobs and					Percent employee jobs and claimants	iobs and
VALES Aberavon Alyn and Deeside Balenau Gwent Brecon and Radnorshire Sridgend Carentifild Central Carentifild Central Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West Cardiff North Cardiff West Carmarthen East and Dinefwr Carmarthen East and South Pembrokesh Carendigion Clwyd West Conwy Delyn Clwyd West Conwy Delyn Carentific Construction Clwyd West Conwy Delyn Carentific Construction Con	900 925 1,345 1,345 1,345 830 966 877 1,433 666 1,227 1,453 1,535 1,535 1,535 1,254 1,254 1,255 1,557 1,557 1,557 1,557 1,557 1,557	331 383 383 367 427 423 4210 210 505 398 372 3137 372 376 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 377 378 377	1,528 1,355 2,214 1,252 1,622 1,514 1,936 2,430 2,430 2,430 2,430 2,430 2,430 2,430 2,430 2,432 1,105 1,251 1,165 1,255 1,760 1,752 1,136 1,206 1,922 1,136 1,206 1,922 1,136 1,206 1,925 1,561 1,926 1,981 1,682 1,981 1,682 1,981 1,682 1,981 1,682 1,981 1,981 1,682 1,9811			Paisley North Parth Ross, Skye and Inverness West Roxburgh and Berwickshire String Strathkelvin and Bearsden Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale West Aerdeenshire and Kincardine West Renfrewshire West Renfrewshire West Renfrewshire Belfast South Belfast South Belfast South Belfast Vorth Belfast Vorth Belfast Vorth Belfast Vest Bast Antrim Bast Londonderry Forde Lagan Valley Mid Ulster Newry and Armagh North Antrim South Down South Antrim South Down Strangford Upper Bann West Tyrone	1,596 1,814 1,131 1,345 840 1,052 1,067 737 618 1,119 931 331 1,648 2,765 2,046 4,372 1,707 2,184 2,119 4,004 1,106 1,557 2,825 2,089 1,461 1,341 1,557 2,2689 2,089 1,461 1,341 1,892 2,547	501 578 397 368 408 225 365 187 524 667 667 667 667 667 676 801 889 1.164 801 889 1.164 861 801 889 501 772 800 801 889 801 889 801 889 801 889 801 801 889 801 801 801 801 801 801 801 801 801 801	2,899 2,105 1,958 2,898 2,032 2,353	iobs and claimants 62 9.4 42 80 50 50 50 80 4.8 80 4.8 80 4.8 80 4.8 80 4.8 80 4.8 5.6 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 9.7 9.2 5.5 5.5 5.5 11.1 9.7 9.2 5.5 5.5 7.5 7.5 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7	Workforce jobs and claimants 55 86 37 68 41 43 73 39 33 51 91 47 47 47 47 47 47 89 162 69 84 69 82 83 69 102 88 63 83 61 28 83 69 95
Vale of Glamorgan Wrexham Ynys-Mon SCOTLAND Aberdeen Central Aberdeen North Aberdeen South	1,356 868 1,470 1,402 872 1,007	3 321 5 531 2 466 2 214 1 347	1,803 1,189 2,001 1,868 1,086 1,348 2,339	2.8 2.5 2.7 10.1	4.7 2.6 8.8 2.5 2.1 2.3 9.2						
Airdrie and Shotts Angus Angus Argylland Bute Ayr Banff and Buchan Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley Central Fife Clydebank and Mlingavie Clydesdale Coatbridge and Chryston Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cunninghame North Cunninghame South Dumbarton Dumfers Dundee East Dundee East Dunder West Dunfermline East Dunfermline West East Kilbride East Kilbride East Kilbride	1,755 1,466 1,18 1,533 82/ 2,022 2,077 1,653 1,433 1,525 1,699 1,699 2,094 1,588 2,599 2,044 1,518 1,288 1,277 77 77	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,039 2,069 1,529 2,091 1,095 1,565 2,770 2,2705 2,770 2,275 2,705 2,774 2,050 1,951 2,050 1,951 2,050 2,472 2,492 2,492 2,492 2,492 2,492 2,492 2,492 2,169 3,385 2,771 2,050 1,565 1,055 2,774 2,055 1,055 1,055 2,774 2,055 1,055 1,055 2,774 2,055 1,055 1,055 2,774 2,055 1,055 1,055 2,774 2,055 1,055 1,055 2,774 2,055 1,055 1,055 2,774 2,055 1,055 1,055 2,774 2,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 2,774 2,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 2,774 2,056 1,057 1,057 1,057 1,055 1,057	82 69 67 45 83 109 8.7 11.0 8.5 10.7 65 11.7 65 11.7 9.2 60 12.4 61 9.3 5.9 5.0 5.3	7.3 6.3 6.1 3.9 7.0 9.9 7.7 9.9 7.7 9.9 7.7 5.9 10.6 8.8 3.4,9 10.9 5.5 8.1 5.5 8.1 4.5 4.5 8.2 4.5 8.2 4.5 8.7						
Edinburgh Central Edinburgh North and Leith Edinburgh North and Leith Edinburgh North and Leith Edinburgh South Edinburgh South Edinburgh West Falkirk East Falkirk West Galloway and Upper Nithsdale Glasgow Anniesland Glasgow Baillieston Glasgow Baillieston Glasgow Govan Glasgow Govan Glasgow Welvin Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Shirigburn Gordon Greenock and Inverclyde	1,42 1,20 1,75 1,05 1,05 1,05 1,25 1,25 1,20 1,23 2,01 1,43 2,20 2,01 1,43 2,62 2,00 1,39 2,26 2,48 2,26 2,48 1,66	3 444 4 324 5 526 4 319 7 375 0 267 2 470 5 597 7 349 9 546 9 542 3 641 1 767 6 527 4 406 5 567 0 594 2 268 4 483	1,867 1,528 2,281 1,373 1,432 1,187 1,842 2,122 1,737 2,401 2,565 1,891 2,844 2,544 3,388 2,531 1,800 2,832 3,074 960 2,147	25 62 30 57 59 27 79 69 89 124 130 121 161 110 158 126 105 105 137 339 74	22 55 56 50 52 72 72 112 117 110 60 14 99 143 113 94 123 34 67						
Hamilton North and Bellshill Hamilton South Inverness East, Naim and Lochaber Kilmamock and Loudoun Kirkcaldy Linlithgow Linlithgow Moidothian Moray Morta Wishaw North East Fife North Tayside Ochil Orkney and Shetland Paisley North	1,84 1,35 1,23 2,111 1,15 1,24 81 1,19 1,63 94 1,63 94 1,49 1,59	1 586 5 425 0 390 3 747 0 721 3 322 1 406 3 246 1 508 0 407 8 370 11 497 5 161	2,427 1,780 1,620 2,860 2,861 1,475 1,647 1,059 1,704 2,143 1,217 1,318 1,918 626 2,097	3.8 9.7 11.1 4.5 6.0 6.0 9.5 5.6 5.3 8.1 3.3	55 132 32 88 98 53 53 52 86 49 48 72 26 55	Source: Benefits Agency adminis	trative system	1. Labour	Market Stati	stics Helpline	t: 020 7533 6094. ainimo) and as a

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

	Male	Female	All	Ratea		
				Percent	Percent	
				employee jobs and	Workforce jobs and	
				claimants	claimants	
NORTH EAST						SOUTH EAST
Tess Valley and Durham	28,555	8,109	36,664	8.6	7.7	Berkshire, Buckingha
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees South Teeside	8,408 8,759	2,253 2,272	10,661 11,031	9.7 10.0	8.7 9.1	and Oxfordshire
Carlington	2,296	632	2,928	6.3	5.7	Berkshire Milton Keynes
Ourham CC Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	9,092 33,921	2,952 9,366	12,044 43,287	7.5 7.6	6.7 6.8	Buckinghamshire CO
orthumberland	5,383	1,697	7,080	6.9	5.7	Oxfordshire Surrey, East and Wes
Tyneside Sunderland	21,005 7,533	5,686 1,983	26,691 9,516	7.5 8.6	6.9 8.0	Brighton and Hove East Sussex CC
	.,	.,				Surrey
NORTH WEST AND MERSEYSIDE						West Sussex Hampshire and the Is
Combria Vest Cumbria	7,238 4,776	2,175 1,358	9,413 6,134	4.9 7.2	42 6.3	Portsmouth
East Cumbria	2,462	817	3,279	3.1	2.6	Southampton Hampshire CC
Conshire Halton and Warrington	12,095 5,182	3,908 1,600	16,003 6,782	3.6 4.4	3.3 4.1	Isle of Wight Kent
Cheshire CC	6,913	2,308	9,221	3.2 5.3	2.9	Medway Towns
Conster Manchester Conster Manchester South	44,078 25,513	13,032 7,250	57,110 32,763	4.8	4.7 4.4	KentCC
Creater Manchester North	18,565 19,501	5,782 5,970	24,347 25,471	6.0 4.6	5.2 4.0	SOUTH WEST
Lessashire Cackburn with Darwen	2,895	756	3,651	6.0	5.6	Gloucester, Wiltshire
Backpool Ancashire CC	2,284 14,322	569 4,645	2,853 18,967	4.9 4.3	4.2 3.8	and North Somerset
Manaeyside	37,567	11,265	48,832	9.8	8.7	Bristol, City of North and North East
ast Merseyside	8,332 15,772	2,502 4,630	10,834 20,402	10.7 10.1	9.8 9.2	South Gloucestersh Gloucestershire
Solton	5,915	1,816	7,731	8.3	7.4	Swindon
Värral	7,548	2,317	9,865	9.4	8.1	Wiltshire CC Dorset and Somerset
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						Bournemouth and Po
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	18,721	5,974	24,695	6.6	5.9	Dorset CC Somerset
Singston upon Hull, City of	8,373 3,943	2,374 1,538	10,747	8.6	8.1	Cornwall and Isles of
ast Riding of Yorkshire borth and North East Lincolnshire	6,405	2,062	5,481 8,467	5.0 6.1	4.2 5.5	Cornwall and Isles o Devon
Nodh Yorkshire	7,122 1,997	2,737 682	9,859 2,679	32 2.9	2.5 2.6	Plymouth
North Yorkshire CC	5,125	2,055	7,180	3.3	2.5	Torbay Devon CC
Seath Yorkshire Damsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	29,108 16,502	8,680 5,007	37,788 21,509	7.6 8.2	6.8 7.3	
sheffield	12,606	3,673	16,279	6.9	6.3	WALES
Vast Yorkshire adford	38,694 10,439	12,127 3,173	50,821 13,612	5.4 6.8	4.8 6.1	West Wales and The V Isle of Anglesey
feds	13,203	4,086	17,289	4.6	4.1	Gwynedd
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	15,052	4,868	19,920	5.5	4.9	Conwy and Denbighs South West Wales
EAST MIDLANDS						Central Valleys
Deroyshire and Nottinghamshire	33,214	10,680	43,894	5.5	4.8	Gwent Valleys Bridgend and Neath I
Derby Fast Derbyshire	4,635 4,947	1,405 1,498	6,040 6,445	6.0 7.4	5.4	Swansea
South and West Derbyshire	5,096	1,863	6,959	4.0	6.6 3.4	East Wales Monmouthshire and
Nottingham North Nottinghamshire	7,931 7,076	2,280 2,282	10,211 9,358	5.5 6.1	5.2 5.2	Cardiff and Vale of G
South Nottinghamshire	3,529	1,352	4,881	5.1	4.0	Flintshire and Wrexh Powys
a cestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	17,631	6,711	24.342	3.5	3.1	SCOTLAND
Loicester City	6,491	2,148	8.639	5.4	5.0	
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	5,031 6,109	2,268 2,295	7,299 8,404	2.8 3.0	2.4 2.7	North East Scotland Aberdeen City, Aberd
licolnshire	6,505	2,421	8,926	3.7	3.0	and NE Moray
Lincolnshire	6,505	2,421	8,926	3.7	3.0	Eastern Scotland Angus and Dundee C
WEST MIDLANDS						Clackmannanshire a
Herefordshire, Worcestershire						East Lothian and Mid Scottish Borders, The
and Warwickshire Herefordshire, County of	12,172 1,548	4,920 726	17,092 2,274	3.4 3.5	2.8 2.7	Edinburgh, City of
Worcestershire	5,772	2,252	8,024	3.6	3.0	Falkirk Perth and Kincross a
Warwickshire Shropshire and Staffordshire	4,852 17,872	1,942 6,787	6,794 24,659	3.1 4.2	2.7 3.6	West Lothian South Western Scotl
Telford and Wrekin	2,068	721	2,789	3.8	3.5	East and West Dunb
Shropshire CC Stoke-on-Trent	2,551 4,513	1,053 1,562	3,604 6,075	3.5 5.0	2.9 4.6	Helensborugh and L Dumfries and Gallov
Staffordshire CC West Midlands	8,740	3,451	12,191	4.2	3.5 6.4	East Ayrshire and Nor
Birmingham	63,081 30,044	19,425 8,924	82,506 38,968	7.0 7.9	0.4 7.4	Glasgow City Inverclyde, East Ren
Solihull Coventry	2,446 5,787	878 1,735	3,324	4.3 5.3	3.9 4.8	and Renfrewshire
Dudley and Sandwell	13,385	4,347	7,522 17,732	6.7	4.0 6.1	North Lanarkshire South Ayrshire
Walsall and Wolverhampton	11,419	3,541	14,960	7.1	6.5	South Lanarkshire
EAST						Highlands and the Isl Caithness and Suthe
East Anglia	24,993	8,852	33,845	3.7	3.2	and Cromarty
Peterborough	2,126	631	2,757	3.1	2.8	Inverness and Nairn Badenoch and Strat
Cambridgeshire CC Norfolk	4,608 10,542	1,721 3,798	6,329 14,340	2.6 4.6	2.2 3.9	Lochaber, Skye and I and Argyll and the Is
Suffolk Bedfordshire and Hattandahire	7,717	2,702	10,419	3.8	3.2	Eilean Siar (Westerr
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	13,723 3,065	4,952 1,020	18,675 4,085	2.8 5.3	2.4 4.8	Orkney Islands Shetland Islands
Bedfordshire CC Hertfordshire	3,367	1,317	4,684	3.3	2.7	
Essex	7,291 17,019	2,615 6,401	9,906 23,420	22 4.1	1.9 3.5	NORTHERN IRELAN
Southend-on-Sea Thurrock	3,337	919	4,256	6.6	5.6	Northern Ireland
Essex CC	1 770	653	2,425	5.1 3.6	4.5 3.1	Belfast
	1,772 11,910	4,829	16,739	0.0		()Iter Reltect
LONDON	1,772		16,739	5.0	0.1	Outer Belfast East of Northern Irela
LONDON	1,772 11,910	4,829				East of Northern Irela North of Northern Ire
LONDON	1,772 11,910 83,652	4,829 30,541	114,193	5.3	4.9	East of Northern Irela
LONDON Inner London Inner London - West Inner London - East	1,772 11,910 83,652 20,987 62,665	4,829 30,541 8,495 22,046	114,193 29,482 84,711	5.3 22 10.4	4.9 2.1 9.2	East of Northern Irela North of Northern Ire
LONDON Inner London Inner London - West Inner London - East Outer London - Fast and North East	1,772 11,910 83,652 20,987 62,665 65,923	4,829 30,541 8,495 22,046 25,209	114,193 29,482 84,711 91,132	5.3 22 10.4 5.7	4.9 2.1 92 4.8	East of Northern Irela North of Northern Ire
LONDON Inner London Inner London - West Inner London - East	1,772 11,910 83,652 20,987 62,665	4,829 30,541 8,495 22,046	114,193 29,482 84,711	5.3 22 10.4	4.9 2.1 9.2	East of Northern Irela North of Northern Ire

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094. Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employee jobs, claimants, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and participants on government-supported training) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (employee jobs plus claimants). All of the NUTS 3 area rates shown are calculated using mid-1998 based denominators.

is 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 p335, bour Market Trends, July 1999. Please note that incorrect data were published in July 1999 - see p395, Labour Market Trends, August 1999.

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C.24 NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at August 12 1999

NUTS 2 and					12 1999
	Male	Female	All _	Ratea	Dercont
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Percent Workforce jobs and claimants
ghamshire					
	13,718 5,678	4,692 1,874	18,410 7,552 2,315	1.9 1.9	1.6 1.7
CC	1,691 2,941 3,408	624 984 1,210	3,925	2.1 2.0 1.7	1.9 1.6 1.4
est Sussex	20,322 6,067	7,200 2,258	4,618 27,522 8,325	2.7	22 6.5
	5,087 4,549	1,609 1,702	6,696 6,251	4.5 1.4	3.7 1.1
e Isle of Wight	4,619 17,414	1,631 5,564	6,250 22,978	2.0 3.1	1.7 2.6
	3,181 3,816 8,247	971 1,083 2,853	4,152 4,899	4.2	3.3 3.9
	2,170 19,014	657 6,162	11,100 2,827 25,176	2.3 6.3 4.3	1.9 4.8 3.7
	3,393 15,621	1,153 5,009	4,546 20,630	5.9 4.1	5.0 3.5
ire set	21,386	7,748	29,134	3.0	2.6
ast Somerset, and	6,899	2,204	9,103	3.9	3.6
rshire	4,264 5,660	1,834 1,952	6,098 7,612	2.7 3.2	2.2 2.7
	1,965 2,598	622 1,136	2,587 3,734	2.5 2.2	2.3 1.7
set Poole	10,766 3,797 2,494	3,804 1,127	14,570 4,924	3.3 3.9	2.7 3.4
ofScilly	4.475	897 1,780 2,958	3,391 6,255 10,518	2.5 3.3 6.3	2.0 2.7 4.7
s of Scilly	7,560 7,560 13,835	2,958 4.893	10,518 18,728	3.3 6.3 6.3 4.5	4.7 3.6
	4,662 2,148	1,543 646	6,205 2,794	5.8 6.1	4.9 4.9
	7,025	2,704	9,729	3.7	2.9
ne Valleys	32,574	10,337	42,911	7.0	5.9
ic vulleys	1,470 2,299	531 762	2,001 3,061	10.6 6.9	8.0 5.4
ghshire s	2,975 5,702	934 2.017	3,909	5.8	4.8 5.5
	5,523 5,896	1,578 1,733	7,719 7,101 7,629	7.4	6.8 6.6
th Port Talbot	4,603 4,106 15,603	1,591 1,191 5,049	6,194 5,297 20,652	6.2	5.8 5.6 4.1
nd Newport f Glamorgan	3,439 7,313	1,152 2,058	4,591 9,371		4.1 4.4 4.3
exham	3,446 1,405	1,214 625	4,660 2,030	4.2	3.8 3.4
nd berdeenshire	6,237	2,155	8,392	3.3	2.9
	6,237 34,458	2,155 11,547	8,392 46,005	3.3 5.7	2.9 5.0
e City re and Fife	6,611 8,997	2,267 3,077	8,878 12,074	8.3 8.3	7.5 7.4
Vidlothian The	1,887 1,417	596 511	2,483 1,928	4.8	4.4 4.0
s and Stirling	7,273 2,897 2,982	2,216 1,067 1,085	9,489 3,964 4,067	3.6 7.4 4.5	3.2 6.7 3.8
otland	2,394 56,176	728 17,993	3,122 74,169	5.1	4.7 7.1
unbartonshire, id Lomond	4,630	1,496	6,126	9.3	7.9
lloway North Ayrshire Mainlan	2,842 d 6,980	1,064 2,575	3,906 9,555	11.1	5.9 10.0
Renfrewshire	19,210 7,227	5,283 2,362	24,493 9,589		6.5 6.6
	7,358 2,359	2,419 866	9,777 3,225	9.0 7.2	8.2 6.1
e Islands	5,570 6,800	1,928 1,958	7,498 8,758	7.4	6.6 4.9
therland and Ross	1,868	509	2,377		6.7
irn and Moray trathspey	1,878	601	2,479	5.1	4.2
nd Lochalsh e Islands tern Isles)	1,658 931	500 187	2,158 1,118	5.8 11.0	4.5 9.1
	213 252	77 84	290 336	3.8	2.9 2.4
AND					
	38,960 9,549	13,692	52,652	8.0	6.8 5 7
reland	9,549 5,662 6,660	2,565 2,277 2,747	12,114 7,939 9,407	6.6 7.0 6.9	5.7 6.0 5.8
Ireland f Northern Ireland	8,500 8,589	2,682 3,421	11,182 12,010	11.4	9.6 7.8

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count flows: standardised^a

JNITED KINGDON	INFLOW				State State	- Contraction	Patrice State		
	NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female		
Month ending									
1998 Aug 13	273.4	180.1	93.3	246.7	13.8	174.3	72.4		
Sep 10	252.9	172.7	80.2	246.0	-0.7	173.7	72.3		
Oct 8	268.2	187.5	80.7	254.0	8.0	178.5	75.5		
Nov 12	271.3	194.3	77.0	264.4	10.4	186.1	78.3		
Dec 10	258.1	191.4	66.7	263.4	-1.0	185.0	78.4		
1999 Jan 14	274.0	193.8	80.1	256.7	-6.7	180.3	76.4		
Feb 11	279.1	199.9	79.2	262.2	5.5	185.6	76.6		
Mar 11	258.4	186.5	71.9	267.2	5.0	189.4	77.8		
Apr8	249.9	177.0	72.9	252.1	-15.1	177.8	74.3		
May13	244.2	177.1	67.1	270.8	18.7	191.9	78.9		
Jun10	240.6	171.5	69.0	258.1	-12.7	183.7	74.4		
Jul 8 R	295.8	199.1	96.7	239.7	-18.4	175.0	64.7		
Aug 12 P	278.9	186.4	92.5	255.5	15.8	182.4	73. 1		

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW											
		NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE)							
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female					
Month	h ending												
1998	Aug 13	260.5	180.1	80.4	267.4	4.9	186.7	80.7					
	Sep 10	305.9	199.2	106.7	259.5	-7.9	181.3	78.2					
	Oct 8	320.0	219.6	100.4	239.6	-19.9	172.1	67.5					
	Nov 12	273.5	190.6	82.9	255.3	15.7	181.2	74.1					
	Dec 10	247.6	175.3	72.2	281.8	26.5	200.9	80.9					
1999	Jan 14	193.5	134.8	58.7	268.3	-13.5	190.6	77.7					
	Feb 11	287.0	207.3	79.7	259.4	-8.9	183.1	76.3					
	Mar 11	293.7	211.0	82.7	266.2	6.8	187.6	78.6					
	Apr 8	278.6	202.5	76.1	271.7	5.5	192.9	78.8					
	May13	282.8	201.7	81.1	271.9	0.2	192.5	79.4					
	Jun 10	274.0	199.1	74.9	273.4	1.5	193.6	79.8					
	Jul 8 R	275.3	198.3	77.0	283.9	10.5	200.8	83.1					
	Aug12P	279.2	195.1	84.1	283.2	-0.7	200.3	82.9					

UNEMPLOYMENT Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration Leavers between 8 July 1999 and 12 August 1999 Notseasonally adjusted

Duration of claim								
Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Total			
			6.9		145.9			
					13.2			
	3.3				18.8			
					5.5			
					14.9			
					4.9			
1.1					12			
					0.9			
					17.6			
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5			
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6			
		0.2			1.0			
					0.2			
					2.2			
					5.0			
00					0.1			
					10.4			
					72.8			
					1.5			
189.6	50.9	45.3	19.7	11.6	317.2			
destination	05.0	540		00.1				
		3.2						
3.9	8.0	8.3	13.6					
1.2	2.9		3.9					
0.8	0.3	0.0						
0.5	0.5		0.0					
3.6	5.1	16.7						
0.1								
0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.1				
0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0				
				0.0				
1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
		3.2						
				0.0				
45		43		54				
0.7	0.5	20.0	0.6					
	Less than 13weeks 922 11.7 11.5 1.8 5.3 1.6 1.1 0.7 4.9 0.1 0.1 0.5 0.1 0.1 2.1 2.5 0.0 6.2 46.3 0.9 189.6 destination 67.3 85 8.4 1.3 3.9 1.2 0.8 0.5 3.6 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.5 3.6 0.1 0.1 0.5 3.8 0.1 0.1 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	Less than 13weeks 13 to 26 weeks 922 244 11.7 0.7 11.5 3.3 1.8 1.2 5.3 3.0 1.6 1.1 0.7 0.2 4.9 1.9 0.1 0.1 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.25 0.9 0.0 0.0 62.1 1.6 463 11.9 0.9 0.2 189.6 50.9 :destination 67.3 652 85 1.9 84 1.3 32 39 0.5 0.5 0.5 3.6 5.1 1.1 0.1 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.5 0.5 3.6 5.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.0 </td <td>Less than 13 weeks 13 to 26 weeks 26 to 52 weeks 922 24.4 18.8 11.7 0.7 0.5 11.5 3.3 2.7 1.8 1.2 1.1 5.3 3.0 2.9 1.6 1.1 0.1 0.7 0.2 0.1 0.7 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.5 0.2 0.2 0.5 0.2 0.2 0.5 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.5 0.2 0.2 0.6 0.0 0.0 2.5 0.9 1.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.5 0.9 45.3 463 1.19 9.0 0.9 0.2 0.2 1.3 3.2 3.2 3.9 8.0 3.3 1.2</td> <td>Less than 13 weeks 13 to 26 weeks 26 to 52 weeks 52 to 104 weeks 922 244 18.8 6.9 11.7 0.7 0.5 0.2 11.5 3.3 2.7 0.9 18 1.2 1.1 0.7 5.3 3.0 2.9 2.1 1.6 1.1 1.1 0.0 0.7 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.7 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.5 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.5 0.9 45.3 19.7 destination 67.3 65.2 54.0 44.8 8.4 8.8 7.8 5.8 3.9 8.0 8.3 13.6</td> <td>$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td>	Less than 13 weeks 13 to 26 weeks 26 to 52 weeks 922 24.4 18.8 11.7 0.7 0.5 11.5 3.3 2.7 1.8 1.2 1.1 5.3 3.0 2.9 1.6 1.1 0.1 0.7 0.2 0.1 0.7 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.5 0.2 0.2 0.5 0.2 0.2 0.5 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.5 0.2 0.2 0.6 0.0 0.0 2.5 0.9 1.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.5 0.9 45.3 463 1.19 9.0 0.9 0.2 0.2 1.3 3.2 3.2 3.9 8.0 3.3 1.2	Less than 13 weeks 13 to 26 weeks 26 to 52 weeks 52 to 104 weeks 922 244 18.8 6.9 11.7 0.7 0.5 0.2 11.5 3.3 2.7 0.9 18 1.2 1.1 0.7 5.3 3.0 2.9 2.1 1.6 1.1 1.1 0.0 0.7 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.7 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.5 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.5 0.9 45.3 19.7 destination 67.3 65.2 54.0 44.8 8.4 8.8 7.8 5.8 3.9 8.0 8.3 13.6	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$			

Not computerised claims only

Thousands

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 60: table are converted to a standard 41/₃ week month. P The latest national seasonally adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. R Revised.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094.

C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT Average duration Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 1999

	Off-flows (thou	sands)	an president and a second	Mean duration	on (weeks)		Median dura	ation (weeks)			Off-flows (tho	usands)
Age (years)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Age (years)	Female	Male
United Kingdom 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-54 50-54 50-59 60 and over All ages	8.1 30.2 48.8 30.4 21.5 18.4 18.9 19.8 19.8 19.8 19.8 13.8 0.5 230.3	114 564 1242 942 746 584 456 397 404 313 3123 588.5	19.5 86.6 173.0 124.6 96.1 76.8 64.5 59.5 60.2 45.1 12.8 818.8	9 15 19 21 20 20 25 30 30 30 30	8 15 17 26 31 34 34 36 37 45 41 27	8 15 17 23 29 30 30 30 31 33 42 44 25	7 9 9 9 8 7 8 7 8 9 13 50 8 8	6 9 9 11 13 12 12 12 12 14 13 13 11	8 9 9 11 12 11 11 13 14 10	London 16-17 18-19 20-24 30-24 35-29 30-24 35-59 40-44 45-49 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.6 3.1 6.6 5.5 3.9 2.8 2.3 2.2 2.3 1.6 0.1 31.0	0.7 500 13.1 12.3 10.8 80 55 42 36 29 1.3 67.3
North East 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.7 1.9 2.8 1.4 1.1 1.0 1.2 1.1 1.1 0.7 0.0 129	1.0 3.9 8.4 5.7 4.7 4.0 3.5 3.0 3.0 3.0 2.3 0.8 40.4	1.7 5.8 11.1 7.1 5.8 5.0 4.7 4.1 4.2 2.9 0.8 5 3.2	9 16 17 20 23 19 24 26 39 39 158 20	8 17 26 30 31 29 33 31 46 26	8 16 17 24 28 27 31 30 40 48 25	7 10 8 9 8 7 9 9 9 14 76 9 9 9	6 11 12 11 10 9 9 9 10 13 13 13 10	6 11 19 11 11 11 10 13 13 10 13 10	South East (GOR) 16-17 18-13 20-24 25-23 30-24 35-23 40-34 45-43 50-54 55-59 60-nd over Alfages	06 23 37 19 15 1.5 1.8 1.9 1.3 0.0 19.2	0.6 4.4 10.0 8.1 6.5 3 4.3 4.0 4.0 3.2 1.4 51.9
North West (GOR) 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-54 50-59 60 and over All ages	0.9 3.0 4.6 2.5 1.8 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.2 0.0 20.9	12 59 128 95 73 55 4.1 3.7 3.7 2.8 1.0 57.6	21 9.0 17.4 12.1 9.1 7.0 5.7 5.5 5.5 4.0 1.0 78.4	8 14 15 16 17 15 15 17 24 74 74 15	7 14 16 21 25 27 27 28 26 36 33 22	8 14 16 20 24 25 24 24 24 23 32 34 34 20	6 9 8 7 8 8 7 7 7 10 30 8	5 9 9 11 12 11 11 11 11 10 12 12 10	6 9 9 10 11 10 9 11 12 9	South West 16-17 20-24 20-24 20-24 20-24 20-24 20-24 20-24 40-49 50-64 55-69 60 and over Alfages	05 22 35 12 1.3 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.2 0.0 16.9	0.7 3.8 8.5 6.7 5.3 4.2 3.3 3.0 3.2 2.5 0.9 42.0
Merseyside 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.3 1.1 1.7 0.8 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.3 0.0 6.9	0.4 2.1 3.1 2.2 1.8 1.4 1.2 1.2 0.9 0.3 19.2	0.7 3.3 62 3.9 2.8 1.9 1.7 1.7 1.7 0.3 26.1	8 17 18 24 29 27 26 29 28 28 44 44 162 24	9 19 23 33 47 47 50 44 50 58 56 56 56	8 18 22 31 44 43 44 43 43 43 54 61 33	6 12 9 10 13 10 12 12 12 11 16 90 10	6 13 12 13 18 16 16 14 13 15 15 15 1 3	6 12 11 16 15 13 13 16 17 13	Encland 10:17 11:19 20:24 20:29 20:34 56:39 40:44 45:49 50:54 50:55 50:54 50:55	6.0 24.0 38.7 24.5 17.3 14.4 14.6 15.7 15.9 10.9 0.4 182.5	82 445 984 76.1 60.4 47.1 36.6 32.1 32.5 25.3 10.3 471.5
Yorkshire and the H 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	Humber 1.0 3.2 4.8 2.7 1.9 1.7 2.0 2.0 2.0 1.3 0.1 22.6	14 64 134 99 75 61 48 42 4.5 33 1.3 62.7	2.4 9.5 18.2 9.4 7.7 6.8 6.3 6.3 6.4 4.6 1.3 85.3	9 16 15 19 21 18 20 24 38 38 135 135	8 15 16 26 30 31 31 36 44 42 26	8 15 16 23 28 29 27 27 27 27 27 24 42 42 42 45 24	6 10 8 9 7 6 7 8 14 60 8 8 8 8	6 9 9 12 13 13 12 11 11 14 14 11	6 10 9 11 12 10 10 10 14 14 15 10	Wates 19-17 19-19 10-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 55-59 00 and over All i ages	0.5 2.9 1.6 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.7 0.0 12.7	0.7 3.8 7.7 5.2 4.1 3.1 2.4 2.1 2.4 1.8 0.5 33.8
East Midlands 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.6 2.0 3.3 1.9 1.3 1.1 1.2 1.4 1.3 0.9 0.0 15.1	0.7 3.8 8.4 6.3 4.8 3.6 2.8 2.6 2.8 2.2 0.9 38.9	1.3 5.9 11.7 8.2 6.1 4.8 4.1 4.0 4.1 3.1 0.9 54.1	7 14 15 18 21 16 18 18 21 37 37 103 18	7 13 16 22 27 27 28 28 27 39 31 32	7 13 16 21 26 24 25 25 25 39 34 2	6 8 8 9 7 8 8 8 15 57 8 8	6 8 9 11 12 12 12 12 10 10 13 13 13 13	6 9 10 11 11 10 13 13 10	Scotland 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 33-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	1.6 3.3 5.1 2.4 2.3 2.7 2.5 2.4 1.7 0.0 27.3	24 64 14. 10.3 82 6.6 5.5 4.5 4.6 3.4 1.3 6 7. 3
West Midlands 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.6 2.9 4.5 2.6 1.9 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.3 0.0 20.7	08 55 114 83 62 4.9 3.7 3.4 3.4 2.9 1.3 51.6	1.4 8.4 15.8 10.9 8.1 6.6 5.3 5.1 5.1 4.2 1.3 72.3	9 15 17 20 20 19 18 21 24 36 86 20	9 15 18 25 36 36 36 36 43 88 27	9 15 18 24 29 30 30 30 30 30 32 41 40 25	7 9 9 9 8 8 7 8 8 11 31 9	7 9 10 11 13 13 12 12 12 12 13 14 11	7 9 10 11 12 11 10 10 13 15 10	Northern Ireland 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.0 1.0 2.1 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.5 0.0 78	0.0 1.7 4.0 2.0 1.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 16.0
East 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-54 50-54 50-59 60 and over All ages	05 22 33 20 1.4 1.2 1.3 1.5 1.7 1.2 00 16.4	0.6 3.6 8.1 5.0 3.8 3.1 2.9 3.1 2.4 1.1 39.9	1.1 5.8 11.4 6.4 5.1 4.4 4.4 4.8 3.6 1.2 56.3	9 13 14 19 20 19 20 23 31 70 18	8 13 15 27 27 29 29 29 29 29 33 41 31 24	8 13 15 21 24 27 28 29 38 33 33 22	7 9 7 9 8 8 8 8 9 14 52 8	6 8 8 10 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 14 13 10	6 8 10 11 11 10 10 10 14 14 10	Notes: 1 2	Claims in this tab Totals might not s	

Average duration of claim

Male

8

Mean duration (weeks)

Female

9 17

18-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-59 40-44 45-49 50-56 50-56 50-56 50-56 60 and over All ages	3.1 6.6 5.5 3.9 2.8 2.3 2.2 2.3 1.6 0.1 31.0	5.0 13.1 12.3 10.8 8.0 5.5 4.2 3.6 2.9 1.3 67.3	8.1 19.6 17.8 14.7 10.8 7.8 6.4 5.9 4.5 1.4 98.3	17 21 23 27 26 28 28 30 34 47 129 26	16 22 31 40 43 46 51 51 62 88 36
South East (GOR) 16-17 18-19 26-29 30-24 25-29 30-24 30-24 50-300-34 500	0.6 23 3.7 2.7 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.9 1.3 0.0 192	06 44 100 8.1 66 53 4.3 4.0 4.0 4.0 32 1.4 51.9	12 67 13.7 10.8 8.5 6.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 4.6 1.4 71.0	8 12 13 19 20 20 23 30 72 18	7 12 14 20 27 28 28 28 35 35 35 36 23
South West 16:19 26:24 25:39 30:34 40:43 40:43 55:39 57:34 55:39 60 and over Attages	05 22 35 22 16 12 13 16 16 16 12 00 169	07 38 85 67 53 42 33 30 32 25 09 420	12 60 120 89 68 54 46 46 46 48 36 09 58.9	8 13 14 26 21 20 22 24 33 33 87 19	8 13 15 27 29 29 29 33 33 40 29 29 29 33 29 33 29 29 29 24
Encland 16:17 13:19 20:24 22:29 30:34 40:44 40:49 50:54 50:59 50:andover Allages	60 240 38.7 24.5 17.3 14.4 14.6 15.7 15.9 10.9 0.4 182.5	82 44.5 98.4 76.1 60.4 47.1 36.6 32.1 32.5 25.3 10.3 471.5	14.2 68.5 137.1 100.6 77.7 61.6 51.2 47.7 48.3 36.3 10.7 654.0	8 15 16 19 22 21 20 22 24 35 105 20	8 15 17 24 31 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 27
Weles 18-17 18-19 32-24 25-29 33-34 35-39 40-14 45-49 55-59 40-andover Allages	05 20 2.9 1.6 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.7 0.0 12.7	0.7 3.8 7.7 5.2 4.1 3.1 2.4 2.1 2.4 1.8 0.5 33.8	12 5.7 10.5 6.8 5.2 4.1 3.4 3.1 3.4 2.5 0.5 46.4	8 14 13 16 19 19 19 19 25 32 109 18	8 15 17 24 28 31 33 33 31 42 37 25
Scotland 16-17 13-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 25-29 30-34 45-49 50-54 50-54 50-59 60 and over All ages	1.6 3.3 5.1 2.4 2.3 2.7 2.5 2.4 1.7 0.0 27.3	2.4 6.4 14.1 10.3 8.2 6.6 5.5 4.5 4.5 4.6 3.4 1.3 67.3	4.0 9.7 19.2 13.5 10.6 8.9 8.2 7.0 7.0 5.1 1.3 94.6	9 15 15 18 16 15 16 20 30 82 16	9 16 17 22 26 27 26 29 31 42 47 47 24
Northern Ireland 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	00 1.0 2.1 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.0 7.8	0.0 1.7 4.0 2.6 1.6 1.2 1.0 0.9 0.8 0.3 0.3 16.0	0.1 2.6 6.2 3.7 2.7 2.2 1.8 1.6 1.5 1.2 0.3 23.8	8 17 17 25 26 26 26 99 50 66 274 29	6 18 26 48 79 91 112 128 141 141 147 139 68

0.7

All

1.2

Claims in this table terminated in the May to July 1999 accounting months. Totals might not sum exactly due to rounding.

CLAIMANT COUNT Average duration C.35

ims termina	ating in the qu		g July 1999
All	Median durati Female	on (weeks) Male	All
9 16 21 28 37 39 41 44 45 66 33 33	7 11 11 10 11 12 12 12 13 16 74 11	7 10 12 14 17 19 19 19 17 20 19 15	7 10 12 13 15 17 16 17 15 19 21 21 14
7 12 14 24 24 26 26 26 27 27	6 8 6 7 9 8 8 9 9 9 12 26 8	5 8 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 10 10	5 8 7 9 10 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 9
8 13 14 20 26 27 27 27 30 38 31 31 22	6 8 9 9 9 9 10 10 14 48 9	6 8 10 11 12 12 12 10 12 13 11 11 10	6 8 9 11 11 11 10 11 13 11 9
8 15 17 23 29 29 29 29 31 41 41 41 25	7 9 8 9 9 8 9 8 9 13 53 53 9	6 9 11 13 13 12 12 12 13 13 13 11	6 9 11 12 12 11 11 11 13 14 10
8 15 16 26 26 28 28 29 30 39 40 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	7 9° 7 8 8 8 7 8 9 13 39 39 8 8	6 10 9 12 13 13 12 11 11 15 14 14	6 10 9 11 12 11 10 10 10 10 14 15 10
9 15 16 21 24 24 22 24 27 38 47 38 47 22	6 9 7 8 8 5 5 4 6 10 34 7	6 9 9 11 12 11 10 11 11 13 14 10	6 9 10 11 9 8 8 9 12 14 9
7 18 23 42 65 71 85 94 106 117 148 55	3 12 8 8 4 5 6 8 15 201 8 201 8	3 12 14 18 28 29 30 29 30 29 30 29 33 29 30 29 33 24 19	3 12 12 14 20 18 17 18 19 26 15

S63

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

									a second to the	Thousa	inds and per cent
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^a	Australia ^b	Austriac	Belgium ^d	Canada ^b	Denmark ^d	Finland ^d	France ^d	Germany ^c (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RA	TE: SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED) g								
1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1997 1997	9.2 10.7 11.1 10.7 10.8 10.6 10.0	6.9 7.2 7.1 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.6 6.4	10.1 10.4 9.6 8.7 8.2 7.0 6.3	10.7 11.0 9.8 8.6 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.0	4.0 3.8 3.9 4.3 4.4 4.4	7.3 8.9 10.0 9.9 9.7 9.2 8.8	11.2 11.2 10.4 9.5 9.7 9.2 8.4	9.2 10.1 8.2 7.2 6.8 5.6 5.1	11.9 16.6 16.8 15.6 14.8 12.7 11.4	10.4 11.7 12.3 11.7 12.4 12.4 11.9	6.6 7.9 8.4 8.2 8.9 9.9 9.4
1998 Jul Aug Sep	10.0 9.9 9.9	6.4 6.4 6.4	6.3 6.2 6.2	8.1 8.1 8.0	4.7 4.7 4.7	9.5 9.6 9.5	8.4 8.3 8.3	5.2 5.1 4.9	11.4 11.2 11.0	11.7 11.7 11.7	9.3 9.3 9.2
Oct Nov Dec	9.8 9.7 9.8	6.4 6.4 6.3	6.2 6.2 6.3	7.6 7.9 7.5	4.7 4.6 4.6	9.3 9.1 9.1	8.0 8.0 8.0	4.8 4.7 4.7	10.9 10.8 10.8	11.6 11.6 11.5	9.1 9.1 9.2
1999 Jan Feb Mar	9.6 9.6 9.5	6.3 6.3 6.3	6.3 6.2 6.2	7.5 7.5 7.5	4.6 4.6 4.5	9.2 9.1 9.1	7.8 7.8 7.8	4.9 4.8 4.6	10.7 10.7 10.6	11.4 11.4 11.4	9.0 9.0 9.0
Apr May Jun	9.4 9.4 9.4	6.4 6.2 6.3	6.2 6.0 5.9	7.6 7.5 7.2	4.5 4.3 4.3	9.0 9.0 9.0	8.3 8.1 7.6	4.6 4.5 4.5	10.5 10.3 10.1	11.3 11.2 11.2	9.1 9.1 9.1
Jul	9.3	6.3		6.9	4.3	9.0	7.7		9.8	11.0	9.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE	D, NATIONAL D	DEFINITIONS h						170		0.007	
1998 Aug Sep			1,317 1,313	756 754	239 241	545 538	1,305 1,297	178 173	368 365	2,987 2,958	4,194 4,153
Oct Nov Dec			1,323 1,325 1,311	716 743 710	236 235 231	529 520 520	1,265 1,263 1,273	168 167 167	362 360 357	2,946 2,934 2,917	4,109 4,124 4,158
1999 Jan Feb Mar			1,307 1,312 1,308	704 697 696	226 238 232	524 519 515	1,248 1,249 1,242	167 167 164	356 356 354	2,905 2,892 2,876	4,092 4,076 4,076
Apr May Jun			1,292 1,285 1,269	707 702 680	228 222 222	509 510	1,323 1,288 1,204	163 	352 351 348	2,847 2,841 2,823	4,090 4,108 4,121
Jul Aug			1,234 1,212	661 683	220 	 	1,223 1,223	 	346 	 	4,119 4,123
% rate: latest month Latest 3 months: char	ige		4.2	7.2	6.6	11.7	7.8	5.9	13.6	11.3	10.5
on previous 3 months			-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE	D, NATIONAL L	JEFINITIONS "	2,779	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998		•	2,919 2,639 2,326 2,122 1,602 1,362	939 856 766 783 791 750	222 215 216 231 233 238	550 589 597 588 570 541	1,649 1,541 1,422 1,469 1,413 1,305	345 340 285 242 217 180	441 453 427 405 367 285	2,999 3,094 2,976 3,063 3,102 2,977	3,443 3,693 3,622 3,980 4,400 N/A
1998 Aug Sep			1,383 1,334	724 762	199 203	584 569	1,298 1,185	186 159	362 348	2,948 3,004	4,095 3,965
Oct Nov Dec			1,286 1,284 1,294	683 707 704	220 242 271	540 522 526	1,166 1,215 1,202	155 150 155	346 350 376	3,018 3,019 2,987	3,892 3,946 4,197
1999 Jan Feb Mar			1,386 1,379 1,347	755 781 736	301 298 252	527 516 503	1,345 1,325 1,323	193 177 169	376 367 355	3,054 2,998 2,890	4,455 4,465 4,288
Apr May Jun			1,320 1,276 1,245	705 689 649	231 200 182	489 479 	1,361 1,311 1,171	164 	342 336 353	2,783 2,712 2,648	4,145 3,998 3,938
Jul Aug			1,264 1,263	624 653	179 	· · · · · · · ·	1,275 1,250	··· ··	366 	··· ··	4,027 4,024
% rate: latest month Latest month: change			4.4	7.0	5.3	11.0	7.7	5.9	13.8	N/A	10.3 -0.3
on a year ago			-0.4	-0.8	-0.6	-1.5	-0.4	-0.9	-1.0	N/A	

	Greece	Irish Republic ^e	Italy f	Japan ^f	Luxem- bourg ^c	Nether- lands ^d	Norwayd	Portugal ^c	Spaine	Sweden ^b	Switzer- land ^d	United
TANDARDISED ILO R	ATE: SEAS	ONALLY ADJU	ISTED 9								Nation of	
992 993	7.9 8.6	15.4 15.6	9.0 10.3	2.2 2.5	2.1 2.7	5.6 6.6	5.9 6.0	4.2 5.7	18.4 22.7	5.6 9.1	2.9 3.8	7. 6.
994	8.9 9.2	14.3 12.3	11.4 11.9	2.9 3.1	3.2 2.9	7.1 6.9	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.
995 996	9.6	11.6	12.0	3.4	3.0	6.3	5.0 4.9	7.3 7.3	22.9 22.2	8.8 9.6	3.3 3.9	5. 5.
997 998	9.6 N/A	9.9 7.8	12.1 12.2	3.4 4.1	2.8 2.8	5.2 4.0	4.1 3.3	6.8 4.9	20.8 18.8	9.9 8.2	4.2	4. 4.
996 Jul Aug		7.7 7.7	12.4 12.3	4.1 4.3	2.9 2.8	3.8 3.7	 3.2	4.9 4.9	18.8 18.6	8.5 8.2		4.
Sep	•••	7.5	12.3	4.3	2.8	3.7		4.9	18.5	7.7		4
Oct Nov	· · · · ·	7.4 7.3	12.2 12.2	4.3 4.4	2.9 2.7	3.6 3.6	2.9	4.9 4.8	18.1 18.0	7.5 7.7		4 4
Dec		7.3 7.2	12.2 12.1	4.4 4.5	2.6 2.8	3.6		4.7	17.8	7.5		4
9 Jan Feb Mar		7.0 6.9	12.0 11.9	4.5 4.6 4.8	2.8 2.8 2.8	3.4 3.6 3.3	2.9	4.7 4.6 4.6	17.2 16.7 16.6	7.7 7.3 7.4	 	4. 4. 4.
Apr		6.8	12.0	4.8	2.9	3.3		4.8	16.4	7.3		4.
May Jun	 	6.8 6.7		4.7 4.8	2.8 2.8	3.3 3.2	··· ··	4.8 4.7	16.3 16.1	6.8 7.0	· · · · ·	4. 4.
Jul		6.7		4.9	2.8			4.5	15.9	6.8		4
MOERS UNEMPLOY		AL DEFINITIO	NS h SEASO	NALLY ADJU								
Sep Aug	355 353	224 220	 	2,950 2,920	5.5 5.5	271 268	53 53	· · · ·	1,857 1,827	· · · · ·	129 125	6,21 6,26
Oct Nov	302 287	217 214	2853	2,890 3,020	5.6 5.3	263 259	55 56		1,803		122	6,25
Dec	282	212	 	2,940	5.2	255	56	··· ··	1,778 1,766		120 119	6,08 6,02
Jan Feb	282 296	209 205	2849	3,010 3,150	5.5 5.4	249 248	60 59	··· ··	1,745 1,721		116 112	5,95 6,12
Mar	304 328	202		3,250	5.4	237	59		1,703		108	5,78
Apr May Jun		200 200 196	··· ··	3,260 3,140 3,280	5.5 5.4	233 236 224	58 	 	1,689 1,666	··· ··	104 100	6,02 5,79
Jul		194									•••	5,97 5,94
Aug	 N/A	192								•••		5,85
st 3 months: cha evious 3 months		N/A N/A	12.1 N/A	4.9 0.2	N/A N/A	3.2	N/A N/A		N/A N/A		2.8	4.
BERS UNEMPLOY							N/A	•••	N/A		-0.3	0.
	185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	232	92	9,38
	176 180	294 282	2,335 2,561	1,656 1,920	3.5 4.6	417 485	118 110	347 396	2,538 2,647	356 340	163 171	8,73 7,99
	184 185	278 279	2,724 2,763	2,098 2,250	5.1 5.7	462 441	102 91	430 468	2,449 2,275	332 346	153 169	7,40 7,23
	214 290	254 227	2,804 2,837	2,303 2,787	6.4 5.5	375 286	74 56	443 401	2,119 1,890	342 278	188 140	6,73 6,21
Aug Sep	306 305	231 219		2,970 2,950	5.0 5.5	271 265	59 51	385 391	1,777	335	122	6,17
Oct	290	213	2,916	2,900	5.7	262	50	395	1,788 1,804	250 224	118 116	6,03 5,83
Nov Dec	306 309	207 216	_,	2,910 2,730	5.6 5.3	260 265	49 52	390 384	1,805 1,786	218 273	119 124	5,71 5,56
99 Jan Feb	324 336	214 208	2,840	2,980 3,130	6.1 5.9	263	65 C1	391	1,804	273	126	6,60
Mar	341	208	 	3,390	5.9 5.6	265 246	61 59	385 378	1,784 1,757	256 242	122 114	6,56 6,11
Apr May	335	197 192	··- 	3,420 3,340	5.5 5.1	227 216	58	369 359	1,708 1,649	228 241	106 99	5,68 5,50
Jun Jul		196		3,290	•••	209	·· ·			339		6,27
Aug	 	201 199	 	··· ··	 	··· ··	 	 		 	··· ··	6,31 5,82
rate: latest month test month: change		N/A	12.4	4.8	N/A	3.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	7.9	2.7	4.
a year ago	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.7	N/A	-0.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1.2	-1.2	-0.

A The Or fate is an average to the internet of the orbitate control of the civilian labour force.
 Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
 Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
 Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total abour force.
 Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total abour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people and farmers.
 Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force.
 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted where necessary, and as far as the
 available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing
 the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD is now using Eurostat unemployment rates for all EU countries. Rates for all other countries are calculated by the OECD.

N/A Notavailable.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITE		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)	
7.5.10.7	mic activity levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
AII	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD	
	1992 1993 1994	28,698 28,564 28,556	27,851 27,758 27,749	822 714 734 759	4,597 4,423 4,173 4,006	7,507 7,616 7,685	9,877 9,952 10,017	5,055 5,059 5,142 5,177 5,250	847 806 807	
	1995 1996 1997	28,558 28,694 28,865	27,749 27,746 27,906 28,041	833 876	3,907 3,786	7,685 7,701 7,681 7,689	10,103 10,233 10,227	5,458	813 788 824 793	
	1998 1999	28,868 29,159	28,076 28,327	861 856	3,705 3,706	7,588 7,466	10,265 10,457	5,653 5,842	793 833	
	3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,928 28,989	28,123 28,191	871 884	3,726 3,743	7,556 7,538	10,283 10,317	5,683 5,713	805 797	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,983 29,010 29,063	28,196 28,211 28,264	877 874 877	3,743 3,730 3,730	7,530 7,518 7,509	10,322 10,344 10,367	5,724 5,752 5,779	786 799 799	
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	29,087 29,150 29,175	28,283 28,346 28,373	881 883 876	3,720 3,736 3,741	7,494 7,507 7,507	10,391 10,399 10,410	5,800 5,819 5,833	805 804 803	
	Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	29,174 29,172 29,159	28,364 28,352 28,327	868 864 856	3,738 3,719 3,706	7,488 7,475 7,466	10,429 10,450 10,457	5,839 5,839 5,842	810 820 833	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	29,155 29,140	28,325 28,317	842 831	3,697 3,691	7,451 7,439	10,481 10,501	5,859 5,855	830 823	
	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-32 -0.1	-35 -0.1	-33 -3.9	-28 -0.8	-36 -0.5	51 0.5	16 0.3	3 0.4	
	Over last 12 months Percent	213 0.7	194 0.7	-40 -4.6	-35 -0.9	-118 -1.6	218 2.1	172 3.0	19 2.3	
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
	1992	16,263 16,097	15,948 15,830 15,800	430 365	2,514 2,430	4,369 4,396	5,435 5,470	3,199 3,169	316 267 274	
	1994 1995 1996	16,074 16,062 16,076	15,766 15,800	379 391 438	2,304 2,210 2,146	4,440 4,433 4,391	5,489 5,547 5,589	3,186 3,182 3,232	274 296 276 280	
	1997 1998 1999	16,110 16,086 16,212	15,830 15,804 15,916	440 438 443	2,086 2,029 2,022	4,371 4,313 4,208	5,581 5,589 5,702	3,346 3,431 3,541	280 283 296	
	3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,107 16,135	15,816 15,855	448 452	2,041 2,051	4,292 4,281	5,593 5,610	3,441 3,460	290 280	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,130 16,121 16,157	15,858 15,853 15,887	449 446 451	2,048 2,035 2,032	4,272 4,263 4,259	5,618 5,628 5,645	3,470 3,485 3,498	272 268 270	
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 9 <u>9</u> Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,177 16,203 16,222	15,908 15,927 15,943	457 457 452	2,024 2,029 2,035	4,246 4,247 4,241	5,668 5,675 5,682	3,511 3,520 3,532	270 276 280	
	Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	16,215 16,207 16,212	15,927 15,919 15,916	443 447 443	2,036 2,033 2,022	4,226 4,214 4,208	5,688 5,694 5,702	3,530 3,531 3,541	287 289 296	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	16,209 16,197	15,912 15,904	436 424	2,030 2,025	4,200 4,187	5,712 5,719	3,542 3,549	297 293	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-10 -0.1	-15 -0.1	-23 -5.2	- 8 -0.4	-27 -0.6	25 0.4	18 0.5	5 1.7	
	Over last 12 months Percent	91 0.6	87 0.6	-24 -5.4	-16 -0.8	-104 <i>-2.4</i>	126 2.2	107 3.1	3 1.1	
Female	e Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF	
	1992 1993 1994	12,435 12,467 12,482	11,903 11,928 11,949	392 348 355	2,083 1,993 1,869	3,137 3,220 3,245	4,442 4,482 4,528	1,856 1,891 1,957	532 539 533	
	1995 1996	12,496 12,618	11,980 12,106	355 368 395	1,796 1,761 1,700	3,245 3,268 3,290	4,528 4,557 4,644 4,646	1,995 2,018 2,112	517 512 544	
	1997 1998 1999	12,755 12,782 12,947	12,212 12,272 12,410	436 423 413	1,676 1,685	3,318 3,276 3,258	4,676 4,756	2,222 2,301	510 537	
	3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,821 12,854	12,307 12,337	423 432	1,685 1,693	3,265 3,257	4,690 4,707	2,241 2,254	514 517	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,853 12,889 12,906	12,338 12,358 12,377	428 427 426	1,695 1,695 1,698	3,258 3,255 3,250	4,704 4,716 4,722	2,254 2,268 2,281	514 531 529	
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,910 12,946 12,953	12,375 12,418 12,430	423 426 424	1,696 1,707 1,706	3,249 3,261 3,266	4,723 4,724 4,728	2,289 2,299 2,301	535 528 523	
	Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,959 12,965 12,947	12,436 12,433 12,410	425 418 413	1,702 1,686 1,685	3,262 3,261 3,258	4,741 4,756 4,756	2,310 2,308 2,301	523 532 537	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	12,946 12,943	12,413 12,413	406 407	1,667 1,666	3,251 3,251	4,769 4,782	2,317 2,306	533 530	
	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-22 -0.2	-20 -0.2	-10 -2.5	-20 -1.2	-9 -0.3	27 0.6	- 2 -0.1	-2 -0.3	
	Over last 12 months Per cent	122 1.0	107 0.9	-16 -3.8	-19 -1.1	-13 -0.4	92 2.0	65 2.9	15 3.0	

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

	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34
Economic activity rates (%) ^a	MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.2	82.6
1993 1994	62.9 62.8	78.8 78.6	53.8	78.2 77.8 76.2	82.6 82.9 83.1
1995 1996	62.7 62.8	78.4 78.5	56.3 56.3 58.3	76.0 77.1	83.1 83.0
1997 1998 1999	62.9 62.7 63.1	78.6 78.4 78.8	59.7 58.9 59.1	76.7 75.8 75.7	83.7 83.9 84.4
3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.8 62.9	78.5 78.7	59.8 60.7	76.2	. 83.8
Jul-Sep	62.9	78.7	60.3	76.6 76.6	83.7 83.8
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	62.9 63.0	78.7 78.8	60.2 60.4	76.3 76.3	83.8 83.9
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	63.0 63.1 63.2	78.8 79.0 79.0	60.7 60.8 60.4	76.1 76.4 76.5	83.8 84.2 84.3
Jan-Mar 1999 Fe b-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	63.2 63.1 63.1	79.0 78.9 78.8	59.9 59.7 59.1	76.5 76.1 75.7	84.2 84.3 84.4
Apr-Jun M ay-Jul	63.1 63.0	78.8 78.8	58.1 57.5	75.6 75.4	84.4 84.5
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	-2.3	-0.7	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.3	-2.3	-0.9	0.7
alk Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN
1992 1993 1994	74.2 73.2 72.9	86.8 86.0 85.6	60.7 53.6 56.6	83.9 83.8 82.2	95.0 94.5
1995 1996	72.6 72.3	85.2 85.0	56.5 59.8	82.2 81.8 82.6	94.6 94.1 93.3
1997 1998 1999	72.1 71.7 71.9	84.8 84.3 84.6	58.6 58.5 59.6	82.4 81.0 80.7	93.5 93.6
3-month averages May-Jul 1998					93.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	71.7 71.8	84.3 84.5	60.0 60.5	81.5 81.9	93.5 93.4
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	71.8 71.7 71.8	84.5 84.5 84.6	60.3 60.0 60.7	81.8 81.3 81.2	93.4 93.3 93.4
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	71.9 72.0 72.0	84.7 84.8 84.8	61.5 61.4 60.8	80.8 81.1 81.3	93.3 93.5 93.5
Jan-Mar 1999 Fe b-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	72.0 71.9 71.9	84.7 84.6	59.7 60.2	81.4 81.2	93.4 93.3
Apr-Jun May-Jul	71.9 71.9 71.8	84.6 84.5 84.5	59.6 58.7 57.2	80.7 81.1 80.8	93.4 93.4
Changes					93.4
Over last 3 months Over last 12 months	-0.1 0.1	-0.2	-3.0	-0.5	0.0
male	MGWI	0.1 MGSQ	-2.8 YCAI	-0.7 YCAL	-0.1 YCAO
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	53.2	70.9			
1993 1994	53.2 53.2 53.3	70.9 70.9 70.9	58.3 54.0 56.0	72.4 71.7 69.8	70.0 71.0 71.2 71.6
1995 1996	53.3 53.7	70.9 71.4 71.8	56.0 56.7	69.8 71.3	71.2 71.6 72.3
1997 1998 1999	54.1 54.1 54.7	71.8 71.9 72.5	60.9 59.4 58.5	70.7 70.3 70.6	73.5 73.7 75.1
3-month averages May-Jul 1998					
Jun-Aug (Sum)	54.3 54.4	72.1 72.2	59.5 60.8	70.7 70.9	73.7 73.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	54.4 54.5 54.6	72.2 72.3 72.4	60.3 60.3 60.1	71.0 71.0 71.1	73.9 73.9 74.0
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	54.6 54.7 54.8	72.4 72.6 72.7	59.9 60.2 59.9	71.1 71.5 71.5	74.0 74.5 74.7
Jan-Mar 1999 Fe b-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	54.8 54.8 54.7	72.7 72.7 72.5	60.1 59.2	71.3 70.6	74.8 74.9
Apr-Jun Ma y-Jul	54.7 54.7 54.7	72.5 72.5 72.5	58.5 57.5 57.8	70.6 69.8 69.7	75.1 75.1 75.3
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	-1.5	-1.0	0.3
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.4	-1.5	-1.0	0.3

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY D.1 ent, seasonally adjusted

	Thousar	nds and per ce
35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
85.8 85.4	69.0 68.4	8.4 7.9
85.4 85.1 84.9	68.5 68.1 68.1	7.9 8.0
84.8	68.1 68.4	7.7 8.1
84.5 84.3 84.9	68.4 68.7 69.3	7.9 7.9 8.0 7.7 8.1 7.7 8.1
84.4 84.6	68.7 68.9	7.8 7.8
84.5 84.6 84.7	68.9 69.1 69.3	7.7 7.8 7.8
84.8 84.8 84.8	69.5 69.6 69.6	7.8 7.8 7.8
84.8 84.9 84.9	69.6 69.4 69.3	7.9 8.0 8.1
85.0 85.1	69.4 69.2	8.1 8.0
0.1	-0.2	0.0
0.7	0.5	0.2
YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
94.5 93.9	73.9 72.7 72.3 71.5 71.8 72.2 71.9 70.6	8.9 7.5 7.6 8.2 7.6
93.9 93.3 93.1 92.5	72.3 71.5	7.6 8.2
92.0	71.8 72.2	7.6 7.6
91.5 92.2	71.9 72.6	7.6 7.6 7.6 7.9
91.4 91.6	71.8 72.0	7.8 7.5
91.7 91.7 91.9	72.1 72.3 72.5	7.3 7.2 7.3
92.1 92.2 92.2	72.6 72.7 72.8	7.3 7.4 7.5
92.2 92.1 92.2	72.6 72.5 72.6	7.7 7.8 7.9
92.2 92.2	72.5 72.5	8.0 7.9
0.1	0.0	0.1
0.8	0.7	0.0
YCAR	MGWR	MGWU
77.2 76.9	61.9 62.2 63.2 63.2	8.1 8.2
76.9 76.6	63.2 63.2	8.1 7.9
77.1	62.9 63.3 64.2	8.2 8.1 7.9 7.8 8.3
77.1 77.5	64.2 64.8	7.8 8.2
77.2 77.5	64.4 64.6	7.9 7.9
77.3 77.4 77.5	64.5 64.8 65.0	7.9 8.1 8.1
77.4 77.3 77.3	65.1 65.3 65.2	8.2 8.1 8.0
77.5 77.6 77.5	65.3 65.2 64.8	8.0 8.1 8.2
77.7 77.8	65.2 64.8	8.1 8.1
0.2	-0.4	0.0
0.6	0.3	0.2

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

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

					terrer .		A	ged 16-59 (F)	/64 (M)						
	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job				in last 4 wee	ks			}	Wants job a not available	nd seeking we to start	ork but
				-	Total	Available to st in next2 we			Reasons fo		ing				
						Available	Not	Dis- couraged workers	Long- term sick	Looking after family /home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All Spring quarte Mar-May)	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFF	YCFI	YCFL	YCFO	YCFR	YCFU	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCGJ
1993 1994 1995	16,836 16,909 17,016	7,484 7,560 7,661	5,336 5,295 5,382	2,147 2,263 2,278	1,867 2,030 2,038	871 922 925	998 1,111 1,116	143 132 105	413 502 522	745 786 769	210 229 238	344 371 393	276 229 238 184	116 100 118	158 128 118
1996 1997 1998	17,031 17,033 17,187 17,053	7,629 7,637 7,731 7,606	5,315 5,249 5,337 5,294	2,313 2,386 2,394 2,310	2,127 2,179 2,175 2,100	896 779 733 683	1,235 1,404 1,447 1,415	101 88 73 70	579 690 753 752	771 739 736 670	260 266 246 236	407 389 359 364	206 217 209	85 91 90 86	97 113 125 124
1999 3-month avera May-Jul 1998	ages 17,154	7,704	5,326	2,374	2,149	700	1,451	69	768	731	237	345	224	89	133
Jun-Aug (Sum Jul-Sep	17,125	7,647	5,292 5,293	2,356 2,357 2,373	2,141 2,146	698 699	1,442	67 67	769 772	728 728	228 239	344 344	215 216	88 84	129 129
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)		7,648 7,605	5,263 5,254	2,351	2,146 2,155 2,131	705 696	1,448 1,438 1,419	67 63 65	778 752 749	713 702 693	246 248 240	352 357 364	222 220 215	88 85 87	129 135 138
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec98-Feb99(W	17,060 17,010 in) 16,998	7,597 7,545 7,528	5,269 5,254 5,281	2,332 2,299 2,259	2,114 2,092 2,048	696 687 681	1,419 1,405 1,366	80 70 74	749 739 736	688 662	240 230 222	364 364 364	206 207	81 81	129 127 127
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr	17,012 17,027) 17,053	7,547 7,570 7,606	5,280 5,303 5,294	2,266 2,269 2,310	2,054 2,058 2,100	672 670 683	1,375 1,387 1,415	78 75 70	743 744 752	664 658 670	217 224 236	365 361 364	212 212 209	74 79 86	139 131 124
Apr-Jun May-Jul	17,071 17,098	7,618 7,636	5,306 5,333	2,300 2,293	2,098 2,088	665 680	1,433 1,411	66 62	751 752	680 667	240 241	356 365	202 204	88 86	116 119
Changes Over last 3 mo Per cent	nths 71 0.4	67 0.9	30 0.6	24 1.1	30 1.5	10 1.6	24 1.7	-13 -17.0	8 1.1	9 1.3	17 7.4	4	-7 -3.5	7 8.6	-12 -9.0
Overlast12mor Percent		-68 -0.9	6 0.1	-81 -3.4	-61 -2.9	-20 -2.8	-40 -2.8	-7 -9.8	-16 -2.0	-65 -8.9	4 1.5	19 5.6	-20 -8.8	-3.2	-14 -10.6
Male Spring quarte	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFS	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	5,888 5,975	2,584 2,656 2,745	1,813 1,815	778 848	651 731	305 323	346 408	85 79	259 323	42 47	111 121	148 156	122 112	58 58 57	65 55 52
1995 1996 1997 1998	6,070 6,156 6,231 6,355	2,745 2,781 2,831 2,935	1,905 1,887 1,898 1,958	846 899 937 981	733 811 840 873	319 339 271 277	414 473 571 600	62 59 51 45	325 361 417 474	49 68 68 74	128 139 136 127	164 180 164 151	109 85 95 106	57 41 52 53	34 44 43 53
1999 1999 3-month avera	6,330	2,902	1,965	936	846	270	576	40 41	463	70	120	152	89	41	48
May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum	6,351	2,935 2,903	1,964 1,945	968 958	860 860	263 265	598 597	45 43	480 483	80 77	116 115	142 144	108 99	53 49	54 50
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,344 6,362 6,334	2,907 2,919 2,891	1,948 1,943 1,938	957 965 955	864 873 860	262 267 263	603 606 597	43 41 35	482 483 471	78 73 68	118 123 122	145 154 159	96 94 95	45 45 45	50 49 51
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec98-Feb99(Wi	6,323 6,305 in) 6,294	2,877 2,864 2,855	1,934 1,932 1,926	945 941 934	854 848 837	266 269 268	587 577 566	35 41 43	463 454 449	70 70 71	121 120 118	164 161 160	91 90 94	46 42 44	44 49 50
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	6,310 6,326	2,877 2,893	1,947 1,964	930 927	832 837	267 266	560 572	47 44	451 458	70 70	113 116	155 149	97 91	41 42	57 49
Mar-May (Spr Apr-Jun) 6,330 6,341 6,361	2,902 2,913 2,928	1,965 1,965 1,976	936 940 947	846 853 855	270 262 270	576 591 586	41 40 38	463 463 456	70 69 67	120 125 125	152 155 170	89 87 91	41 43 44	48 45 48
May-Jul Changes Overlast3mon		2,920	1,970	⁹⁴⁷ 20	17	4	15	-7	-1	-3	9	22	1	2	-2
Percent Overlast 12 mor	0.6 hths 10	1.2 -8	0.6 11	2.1 -21 -2.2	2.1 -5	1.5 7	2.5 -12	-7	-0.3 -23	-4.3 -13	7.8 9	14.6 28	0.8 -16	5.3 -9	-3.3
Percent Female	0.2 MGSK	-0.3 YBSP	0.6 YBWB	-2.2 YBWE	-0.6 YCFH	2.6 YCFK	-2.1 YCFN	-16.0 YCFQ	-4.9 YCFT	-16.5 YCFW	8.0 YCFZ	19.5 YCGC	-15.3 YCGF	-17.1 YCGI	-11.6 YCGL
Spring quarte (Mar-May) 1993 1994	10,948 10,934	4,900 4,904	3,523 3,481	1,369 1,416	1,216 1,299	565 598	652 703	58 53	154 179	702 739	99 109	196 215	154 117	58 42	94 73
1995 1996 1997	10,946 10,874 10,802	4,916 4,848 4,807	3,477 3,428 3,351	1,432 1,413 1,449	1,305 1,315 1,339	605 556 509	702 761 833	58 53 43 42 57 28 29	197 218 272	720 703 671	110 120 130	229 228 225	128 98 111	61 44	65 53 70
1998 1999	10,832 10,723	4,796 4,704	3,378 3,330	1,412 1,373	1,302 1,254	456 413	846 839	28 29	279 289	663 600	119 116	208 212	111 120	38 37 45	72 75
3-month avera May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum	10,802	4,769 4,743	3,362 3,347	1,406 1,398	1,289 1,280	437 434	853 846	24 24	288 285	651 651	121 113	203 200	116 117	36 39	80 79
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,780 10,749 10,736	4,745 4,730 4,714	3,346 3,319 3,316	1,400 1,408 1,396	1,282 1,281 1,271	437 438 433	844 843 840	24 26 28	290 295 281	650 640 633	120 124 127	200 198 198	120 128 125	39 43 40	80 86 87
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99	10,737 10,705	4,720 4,681	3,335 3,321	1,387 1,358	1,261 1,244	430 418	832 828	30 30	286 285	623 618	119 110	200 202	124 115	41 39	84 78 77
Dec98-Feb99(Wi Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	n) 10,704 10,702 10,701	4,673 4,670 4,677	3,355 3,333 3,339	1,325 1,336 1,342	1,212 1,222 1,220	413 405 404	801 815 816	31 31 30	288 292 286	592 594 588	103 103 108	205 210 212	113 115 121	37 33 37	82
Mar-May (Spr Apr-Jun) 10,723 10,729	4,704 4,705 4,709	3,330 3,341	1,373 1,360	1,254 1,245	413 403	839 842	29 27 24	289 289	600 610	116 115	212 201 194	120 114	45 44 42	75 71
May-Jul Changes Over last 3 mon	10,737		3,357	1,346	1,233	410	825	24 -6	296 10	600 12	116 8	194 -18	-8	42 5	-10
Overlast 3 mon Percent Overlast 12 mon	0.3	32 0.7 -61	18 0.5 -5	0.3 -60	13 1.0 -56	6 1.6 -27	1.2 -28	-19.8 0	3.4 8	2.0	7.1 -6	-18 -8.4 -8	-6.7 -3	12.3 6	-12.4 -8
Percent	-0.6	-1.3	-0.2	-4.3	-4.4	-6.1	-3.3	1.7	2.7	- 52 -7.9	-4.7	-4.1	-2.9	17.2 atistics Helplin	-9.9

Relationship between columns: 2=3+4; 4=5+13; 5=6+7=8+9+10+11+12; 13=14+15. Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Help Note: Due to a questionnaire routeing error only those aged 16-59 were asked their reasons for inactivity in 1992. Therefore 1992 figures are inaccurate. These figures were mistakenly included in this table in the May 1999 issue.

	A company of the	Andread				E
UNIT	ED DOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34
-	emic inactivity levels	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAY
~	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	16,612	7,323	559	1,278	1,576
	1993	16,836	7,484	612	1,258	1,571
	1994	16,909	7,560	569	1,307	1,566
	1995	17,016	7,661	590	1,267	1,570
	1996 1997 1998	17,031 17,033 17,187 17,053	7,629 7,637 7,731 7,606	595 591 600 593	1,160 1,149 1,183 1,187	1,575 1,498 1,461 1,380
	1999 3-month averages May-Jul 1998	17,055	7,704	586	1,163	1.462
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	17,106 17,125	7,647	574 577	1,146 1,146	1,464 1,457
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,111 17,070	7,648 7,605	579 575	1,160 1,160 1,171	1,451 1,443 1,446
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,060 17,010 16,998	7,597 7,545 7,528	571 569 575	1,153 1,148	1,413 1,398
	Jan-Mar 1999	17,012	7,547	581	1,151	1,401
	Fe b-Apr	17,027	7,570	583	1,171	1,391
	Mar-May (Spr)	17,053	7,606	593	1,187	1,380
	Apr-Jun	17,071	7,618	606	1,195	1,375
	M ay-Jul	17,098	7,636	615	1,207	1,365
	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	71 0.4	67 0.9	32 5.6	36 3.1	-26 -1.9
	Over last 12 months	-55	-68	29	44	-97
	Percent	-0.3	-0.9	4.9	3.8	-6.6
Mese	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ
	1992	5,661	2,434	279	483	230
	1993	5,888	2,584	316	470	257
	1994	5,975	2,656	290	499	253
	1995	6,070	2,745	301	490	276
	1996	6,156	2,781	294	451	314
	1997	6,231	2,831	311	444	302
	1997 1998 1999 ·	6,355 6,330	2,935 2,902	310 300	476 484	293 298
	3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,351 6,331	2,935 2,903	298 296	463 452	299 302
	Jul-Sep	6,344	2,907	295	454	304
	Aug-Oct	6,362	2,919	298	468	304
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,334	2,891	292	471	300
	Oct-Dec	6,323	2,877	287	480	305
	Nov 98-Jan 99	6,305	2,864	287	473	297
	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	6,294	2,855	291	468	294
	Jan-Mar1999	6,310	2,877	299	466	299
	Feb-Apr	6,326	2,893	296	470	301
	Mar-May (Spr)	6,330	2,902	300	484	298
	Apr-Jun	6,341	2,913	306	473	297
	May-Jul	6,361	2,928	317	482	297
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	35 0.6	35 1.2	22 7.4	12 2.6	-4 -1.3
	Over last 12 months	10	- 8	19	19	-2
	Percent	0.2	-0.3	6.4	4.0	-0.7
Fema	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAX	YCBA
	1992	10,951	4,888	280	795	1,346
	1993	10,948	4,900	297	788	1,314
	1994	10,934	4,904	279	808	1,312
	1995	10,946	4,916	289	777	1,294
	1996	10,874	4,848	301	710	1,261
	1997	10,802	4,807	280	705	1,196
	1998	10,832	4,796	290	707	1,167
	1999	10,723	4,704	293	703	1,082
	3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,802 10,774	4,769 4,743	288 278	700 694	1,162 1,162
	Jul-Sep	10,780	4,745	282	692	1,153
	Aug-Oct	10,749	4,730	281	692	1,148
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,736	4,714	282	688	1,144
	Oct-Dec	10,737	4,720	284	691	1,141
	Nov 98-Jan 99	10,705	4,681	281	680	1,117
	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	10,704	4,673	284	681	1,104
	Jan-Mar 1999	10,702	4,670	282	685	1,102
	Feb-Apr	10,701	4,677	287	701	1,090
	Mar-May (Spr)	10,723	4,704	293	703	1,082
	Apr-Jun	10,729	4,705	300	722	1,078
	May-Jul	10,737	4,709	298	725	1,067
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	36 0.3	32 0.7	11 3.7	24 3.4	-23 -2.1
	Over last 12 months	-65	-61	10	25	-95
	Percent	-0.6	-1.3	3.4	3.6	-8.2

Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sum of the series will not necessarily equal the totals.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY D.3 s, seasonally adjusted

		Thousand
35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
усвв	MGWA	MGWD
1,630 1,701	2,272 2,335 2,360	9,289 9,352 9,350 9,355 9,402 9,396 9,456
1,752	2,360 2,430 2,463	9,350 9,355 9,402
1,834 1,882 1,910	2,430 2,463 2,516 2,577 2,584	
1,861		9,447 9,449
1,908 1,883 1.892	2,588 2,578 2,581	9,459
1,892	2,581	9,473
1,882	2,569	9,463
1,872	2,555	9,465
1,860	2,549	9,462
1,867	2,547	9,465
1,868	2,547	9,470
1,862	2,557	9,465
1,856	2,572	9,457
1,861	2,584	9,447
1,852	2,581	9,453
1,846	2,602	9,462
-10	30	5
-0.6	1.2	0.0
-62	14	13
-3.3	0.6	0.1
YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
316 355 395	1,128 1,188 1,219 1,271 1,271 1,289 1,339 1,337	3,226 3,304 3,320 3,325 3,376 3,400 3,420
409	1,271	3,325
454	1,271	3,376
488 520 485	1,339 1,337	3,400 3,420 3,428
524	1,351	3,416
513	1,344	3,428
512	1,342	3,438
508	1,334	3,444
499	1,329	3,443
483	1,325	3,446
483	1,325	3,441
483	1,320	3,439
484	1,332	3,433
486	1,339	3,433
485	1,337	3,428
483	1,344	3,429
483	1,347	3,434
-3	8	0
-0.6	0.6	0.0
-42	-4	17
-7.9	-0.3	0.5
YCBD	MGWC	MGWF
1,314 1,346 1,357	1,145 1,147 1,141 1,160 1,192 1,227 1,238 1,247	6,063 6,048 6,030
1,391 1,380	1,160 1,192	6,030 6,026 5,995 6,036
1,314 1,346 1,357 1,391 1,380 1,394 1,391 1,377	1,227 1,238 1,247	5,995 6,036 6,019
1,384	1,237	6,033
1,370	1,234	6,031
1,380	1,240	6,035
1,374	1,234	6,019
1,373	1,226	6,022
1,377	1,225	6,017
1,383	1,222	6,025
1,385	1,227	6,031
1,379	1,225	6,032
1,370	1,233	6,024
1,377	1,247	6,019
1,369	1,237	6,024
1,363	1,255	6,028
-7	22	4
-0.5	1.8	0.1
-21	18	-5
-1.5	1.5	-0.1

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity by age

			19			12 - Frank Strate	Section Section 19		Per cent, seasonally adjust
	D IOM	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)
		MGSI	YBTL						
All	mic inactivity rates (%) ^a								
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997 1998 1999	36.7 37.1 37.2 37.3 37.2 37.1 37.3 36.9	20.8 21.2 21.4 21.6 21.5 21.4 21.6 21.2	40.5 462 43.7 43.7 41.7 40.3 41.1 40.9	21.8 22.2 23.8 24.0 22.9 23.3 24.2 24.3	17.4 17.1 16.9 16.9 17.0 16.3 16.1 15.6	14.2 14.6 14.9 15.1 15.2 15.5 15.7 15.7	31.0 31.6 31.5 31.9 31.9 31.6 31.3 30.7	91.6 92.1 92.0 92.3 91.9 92.3 91.9
	3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	37.2 37.1	21.5 21.3	40.2 39.3	23.8 23.4	16.2 16.3	15.6 15.4	31.3 31.1	92.2 92.2
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	37.1 37.1 37.0	21.3 21.3 21.2	39.7 39.8 39.6	23.4 23.7 23.7	16.2 16.2 16.1	15.5 15.4 15.3	31.1 30.9 30.7	92.3 92.2 92.2
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	37.0 36.9 36.8	21.2 21.0 21.0	39.3 39.2 39.6	23.9 23.6 23.5	16.2 15.8 15.7	15.2 15.2 15.2	30.5 30.4 30.4	92.2 92.2 92.2
	Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36.8 36.9 36.9	21.0 21.1 21.2	40.1 40.3 40.9	23.5 23.9 24.3	15.8 15.7 15.6	15.2 15.1 15.1	30.4 30.6 30.7	92.1 92.0 91.9
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	36.9 37.0	21.2 21.2	41.9 42.5	24.4 24.6	15.6 15.5	15.0 14.9	30.6 30.8	91.9 92.0
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.7	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.0
	Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.3	2.3	0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBTN						
	(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	25.8 26.8 27.1 27.4 27.7 27.9 28.3 28.1	132 140 144 148 150 152 156 154	39.3 46.4 43.4 43.5 40.2 41.4 39.9 40.4	16.1 16.2 17.8 18.2 17.4 17.6 19.5 19.3	5.0 5.5 5.4 6.7 6.5 6.3 6.6	5.5 6.1 6.7 7.5 8.0 8.4 7.8	26.1 27.3 27.7 28.5 28.2 27.8 28.0 27.4	91.1 92.5 92.4 91.8 92.4 92.4 92.4 92.3 92.3 92.1
	3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.3 28.2	15.7 15.5	40.0 39.5	18.5 18.1	6.5 6.6	8.6 8.4	28.2 28.0	92.2 92.5
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.2 28.3 28.2	15.5 15.5 15.4	39.7 40.0 39.3	18.2 18.7 18.8	6.6 6.7 6.6	8.3 8.3 8.1	27.9 27.7 27.5	92.7 92.8 92.7
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	28.1 28.0 28.0	15.3 15.2 15.2	38.5 38.6 39.2	19.2 18.9 18.7	6.7 6.5 6.5	7.9 7.8 7.8	27.4 27.3 27.2	92.7 92.6 92.5
	Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	28.0 28.1 28.1	15.3 15.4 15.4	40.3 39.8 40.4	18.6 18.8 19.3	6.6 6.7 6.6	7.8 7.9 7.8	27.4 27.5 27.4	92.3 92.2 92.1
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	28.1 28.2	15.5 15.5	41.3 42.8	18.9 19.2	6.6 6.6	7.8 7.8	27.5 27.5	92.0 9 2.1
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.2	3.0	0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Female	Over last 12 months	-0.1 MGSK	-0.1 YBTM	2.8	0.7	0.1	-0.8	-0.7	0.0
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1932 1933 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 1999	46.8 46.7 46.7 46.3 45.9 45.9 45.9 45.3	29.1 29.1 29.1 28.6 28.2 28.1 27.5	41.7 46.0 44.0 43.3 39.1 40.6 41.5	27.6 28.3 30.2 30.2 28.7 29.3 29.3 29.7 29.4	30.0 29.0 28.8 28.4 27.7 26.5 26.3 24.9	22.8 23.1 23.4 22.9 23.1 22.9 22.5	38.1 37.8 36.8 36.8 37.1 36.7 35.8 35.8 35.2	919 918 919 921 922 917 922 918
	3-month averages May-Jul 1998 Jun-Aug (Sum)	45.7 45.6	27.9 27.8	40.5 39.2	29.3 29.1	26.3 26.3	22.8 22.5	35.6 35.4	92.1 92.1
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.6 45.5 45.4	27.8 27.7 27.6	39.7 39.7 39.9	29.0 29.0 28.9	26.1 26.1 26.0	22.7 22.6 22.5	35.5 35.2 35.0	92.1 91.9 91.9
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	45.4 45.3 45.2	27.6 27.4 27.3	40.1 39.8 40.1	28.9 28.5 28.5	26.0 25.5 25.3	22.6 22.7 22.7	34.9 34.7 34.8	91.8 91.9 92.0
	Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	45.2 45.2 45.3	27.3 27.3 27.5	39.9 40.8 41.5	28.7 29.4 29.4	25.2 25.1 24.9	22.5 22.4 22.5	34.7 34.8 35.2	92.0 91.9 91.8
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	45.3 45.3	27.5 27.5	42.5 42.2	30.2 30.3	24.9 24.7	22.3 22.2	34.8 35.2	91.9 91.9
	Changes Over last 3 months Over last 12 months	0.1 -0.4	0.2 -0.4	1.5 1.8	1.0 1.0	-0.3 -1.5	-0.2 -0.6	0.4 -0.3	0.0 -0.2

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

Per cent. se

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole eco (Divisions	onomy 01-93)			Public secto	or			Private se	ector		North No.
		easonally adjus	sted Per cent ch over previc 12 months	DUS	Actual	Seasonally a	djusted Per cent cl over previo 12 months	ous	Actual	Seasonally adjust		nt change revious
1995=100			Monthly	Headline rate ^a			Monthly	Headline rate ^a			Monthly	Headline
Annual averages	LNMM 97.0 100.0 103.6 108.0 113.5	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI 98.1 100.0 103.0 105.3 108.6	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE	LNKX 96.7 100.0 103.7 108.7 114.7	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND
Mar	112.2	107.0	4.6	4.2	103.8	104.4	2.2	2.4	114.3	107.6	5.2	4.6
Apr May Jun	106.9 106.6 106.9	106.6 106.8 107.5	3.7 4.1 4.0	4.0 4.1 3.9	104.6 104.8 104.6	105.2 104.9 104.8	2.3 2.1 1.7	2.3 2.2 2.0	107.4 107.1 107.5	107.0 107.3 108.0	4.0 4.6 4.5	4.4 4.6 4.4
Jul Aug Sep	108.2 107.3 107.5	107.9 108.6 109.0	4.1 4.5 4.0	4.0 4.2 4.2	105.4 106.8 106.7	105.0 105.3 106.0	1.8 2.5 1.9	1.9 2.0 2.1	108.8 107.4 107.7	108.6 109.3 109.7	4.6 5.0 4.6	4.6 4.7 4.7
Oct Nov Dec	107.5 108.8 112.5	109.6 110.2 110.9	4.6 4.7 4.9	4.4 4.5 4.8	105.8 106.1 107.2	106.1 106.6 106.9	2.3 2.7 2.7	2.2 2.3 2.6	108.0 109.5 113.7	110.4 111.1 111.9	5.2 5.3 5.5	4.9 5.0 5.3
3 Jan Feb Mar	110.7 111.7 118.1	111.3 111.7 112.3	4.9 5.2 4.9	4.9 5.0 5.0	106.4 106.5 106.4	107.0 107.1 107.3	2.6 2.7 2.8	2.7 2.6 2.7	111.7 113.0 121.0	112.4 112.8 113.5	5.5 5.8 5.5	5.4 5.6 5.6
Apr May Jun	113.1 113.2 112.6	112.7 113.2 113.1	5.7 6.0 5.2	5.3 5.6 5.7	106.8 108.3 108.8	107.4 108.1 108.7	2.1 3.1 3.7	2.5 2.7 3.0	114.7 114.4 113.5	114.0 114.5 114.1	6.6 6.7 5.6	6.0 6.3 6.3
Jul R Aug Sep R	114.0 112.4 112.8	113.8 114.0 114.4	5.5 4.9 5.0	5.6 5.2 5.1	109.2 110.6 110.0	109.0 109.6 109.8	3.8 4.0 3.6	3.5 3.8 3.8	115.2 112.8 113.4	114.9 115.0 115.6	5.9 5.2 5.4	6.1 5.6 5.5
Oct Nov Dec	112.6 113.7 117.2	114.8 115.2 115.6	4.8 4.6 4.2	4.9 4.8 4.5	109.6 109.8 110.6	110.1 110.5 110.4	3.8 3.6 3.3	3.8 3.7 3.6	113.3 114.7 118.9	116.0 116.4 116.8	5.0 4.8 4.4	5.2 5.1 4.7
Jan Feb Mar	115.7 117.5 124.0	116.4 117.2 117.8	4.6 5.0 4.9	4.5 4.6 4.8	110.3 111.1 110.6	111.3 111.6 111.8	4.0 4.2 4.1	3.6 3.8 4.1	117.0 119.0 127.4	117.7 118.7 119.2	4.7 5.2 5.0	4.6 4.8 5.0
Apr May Jun R	117.3 117.9 118.6	117.2 117.8 119.0	4.0 4.1 5.2	4.6 4.3 4.4	111.6 113.4 114.5	112.5 113.3 114.0	4.7 4.7 4.9	4.3 4.5 4.8	118.8 119.0 119.6	118.4 119.0 120.1	3.8 3.9 5.3	4.7 4.2 4.3
Jul P	119.0	118.9	4.4	4.6	113.7	113.8	4.3	4.7	120.3	120.1	4.4	4.6
01992	Service indu (Divisions 5	ustries 0-93)			Manufacti (Divisions	uring industries 15-37)			Productio	on industries s 10-41)		
	Actual	Seasonallya	djusted Per cent cha over previou 12 months	inge Is	Actual	Seasonally	adjusted Per cent cha over previou 12 months	inge Js	Actual	Seasonally a	djusted Per cent over pre 12 mont	tchange vious hs
5= 100			Monthly	Headline rate ^a			Monthly	Headline rate ^a		_	Monthly	
4 5 6 7 8 8	LNMP 97.5 100.0 103.3 107.9 113.4	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH	LNMN 95.8 100.0 104.4 108.8 113.7	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG	LNMO 95.8 100.0 104.4 108.5 113.4	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF
7 Mar Apr May	112.8 106.8 106.3	107.3 106.4 106.7	5.0 3.7	4.3 4.1	111.1 108.0 107.9	107.1 107.5 108.1	3.7 3.8	4.1 4.0	110.9 107.7 107.9	106.9 107.3 108.0	3.6 3.7 4.3	3.9 3.8 3.8 4.0
Jun Jul	106.3 106.6 107.9	106.7 107.2 107.7	4.0 3.9 4.2	4.2 3.9 4.1	108.3	108.4	4.3 4.2 4.0	4.0 4.1 4.2	109.0 109.0 107.2	108.2 108.5 109.1	4.0	
Aug Sep Oct	107.9 107.2 107.2 107.2	107.7 108.4 108.7 109.4	4.2 4.5 4.1 4.6	4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4	109.2 107.5 107.8 108.9	108.6 109.4 109.7 110.0	4.0 4.5 4.2 4.5	4.2 4.2 4.2 4.4	107.5	109.4	3.8 4.2 4.0 4.2	4.0 4.0 4.0 4.1
Nov Dec	107.1 108.2 112.5	109.4 109.9 110.8	4.8 5.2	4.4 4.5 4.9	110.8 112.9	110.0 111.1 111.5	4.5 4.8 4.6	4.4 4.5 4.6	108.6 110.6 112.7	109.9 110.9 111.1	4.2 4.5 4.4	4.1 4.2 4.4
Feb Mar	110.9 111.7 119.0	111.2 111.4 112.4	4.9 5.3 4.8	4.9 5.1 5.0	110.5 112.7 117.2	111.7 112.4 112.8	- 4.9 4.9 5.4	4.8 4.8 5.1	110.3 112.4 117.0	111.5 112.0 112.6	4.8 4.9 5.3	4.6 4.7 5.0
Apr May Jun	113.2 113.4 112.3	112.7 113.6 112.9	5.9 6.5 5.2	5.3 5.7 5.9	113.4 112.7 113.1	112.9 113.1 113.5	5.0 4.7 4.7	5.1 5.0 4.8	113.3 112.5 112.9	112.8 112.9 113.2	5.1 4.5 4.6	5.1 5.0 4.8
Jul R Aug Sep R	113.7 112.2 112.6	113.6 113.8 114.3	5.4 5.0 5.1	5.7 5.2 5.2	114.6 112.4 112.4	114.0 114.4 114.5	5.0 4.5 4.5	4.8 4.7 4.7	114.2 112.2 112.1	113.7 114.1 114.3	4.8 4.6 4.5	4.7 4.7 4.6
Oct Nov Dec	112.0 113.1 117.3	114.6 115.1 115.5	4.8 4.7 4.2	5.0 4.9 4.6	113.7 114.7 116.6	115.0 115.0 115.2	4.5 3.5 3.3	4.5 4.1 3.7	113.3 114.3 116.3	114.8 114.7 114.9	4.4 3.5 3.5	4.5 4.1 3.8
99 Jan Feb Mar	116.0 117.9 125.2	116.4 117.4 117.8	4.7 5.4 4.8	4.5 4.8 5.0	115.0 116.6 121.3	116.2 116.2 116.7	4.0 3.4 3.4	3.6 3.6 3.6	114.6 116.2 120.9	115.7 115.8 116.3	3.8 3.4 3.3	3.6 3.5 3.5
Apr May Jun R	117.2 118.3 119.2	117.1 118.3 119.6	3.9 4.2 6.0	4.7 4.3 4.7	117.4 116.6 117.0	116.9 117.0 117.4	3.5 3.4 3.4	3.4 3.4 3.5	117.2 116.3 116.6	116.6 116.7 117.0	3.4 3.4 3.3	3.4 3.4 3.4
Jul P	119.1											

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

Revised Provisional

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

E.1

EARNINGS Average Earnings Index:^a all employee jobs: by industry (three-month averages,^b unadjusted): excluding bonuses E.2

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN	Agricul- ture and	Mining and	Food products;	Textiles	Clothing leather	Wood, wood	Pulp, paper	Chemicals and	Rubber and	Other non-	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal	Machinery and
		forestryc	quarrying	beverages and tobacco		and footwear	products and other manu'ing	products printing and publish-	chemical products	plastic products	metallic mineral products		products (excl. machin- ery)	equip- ment n.e.c.
March	1996=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	ing (21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1997 1998	Annual averages	LOTJ 	LOTK 104.8 108.8	LOTL 103.6 108.1	LOTM 105.1 107.3	LOTN 105.0 109.2	LOTO 107.0 111.6	LOTP 104.4 108.5	LOTQ 105.2 111.5	LOTR 105.4 110.5	LOTS 105.1 109.4	LOTT 107.7 113.0	LOTU 104.8 108.3	LOTV 105.1 109.4
1996	July Aug Sep	 	100.6 100.2 100.4	101.6 101.3 100.9	103.2 103.4 102.6	101.2 101.0 101.3	101.5 101.1 101.9	101.1 101.5 101.7	101.6 101.3 101.5	102.3 102.1 102.1	101.5 101.3 101.3	105.5 106.1 106.8	100.7 100.9 101.2	101.5 101.2 101.2
	Oct Nov Dec	 	100.6 101.7 102.6	100.2 100.8 101.2	102.9 103.7 104.1	101.5 102.3 102.4	102.0 103.1 103.4	102.0 102.3 102.7	101.4 101.9 102.3	102.0 102.5 102.9	101.1 101.7 101.9	104.7 105.1 106.2	101.6 102.4 102.5	101.0 101.9 102.1
1997	Jan Feb Mar	 	103.3 103.8 103.9	101.6 101.4 101.6	103.7 103.4 103.1	103.0 103.5 104.3	103.7 103.8 104.3	102.4 102.2 101.8	102.7 103.0 103.0	103.1 103.2 103.6	101.9 102.0 102.5	106.3 106.5 106.0	102.3 102.4 102.9	102.3 102.6 102.9
	Apr May June	 	104.5 104.7 104.7	102.4 103.1 103.3	103.6 104.0 105.1	104.8 105.2 105.5	105.1 106.2 106.7	102.4 102.9 103.8	103.7 104.2 105.0	104.0 104.4 104.8	103.5 104.4 105.2	- 106.3 107.0 107.1	103.8 104.0 104.4	104.1 104.5 105.8
	July Aug Sep	 	105.0 104.8 104.6	103.8 103.8 103.9	105.6 105.8 105.4	105.6 105.2 104.9	107.1 106.5 106.8	104.2 105.0 105.6	105.1 105.4 105.5	105.5 105.8 106.1	105.4 105.5 105.5	108.1 107.4 108.6	104.8 104.7 105.1	105.6 105.7 105.2
	Oct Nov Dec	 	104.0 104.8 106.1	103.9 104.6 105.6	105.6 106.6 107.0	104.8 105.2 105.3	107.4 109.1 110.0	106.4 106.5 106.4	105.9 106.4 107.5	106.0 106.7 107.1	106.0 106.6 107.2	108.0 109.0 109.2	105.3 106.3 106.7	105.2 105.7 106.8
1998	Jan Feb Mar	 	106.4 106.8 106.8	105.9 105.9 105.9	106.4 105.3 105.0	105.8 106.5 107.7	110.7 110.6 111.2	105.8 105.5 105.6	108.2 109.0 109.1	107.7 108.0 108.6	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	 	108.7 108.4 108.7	108.8 108.2 108.2	107.7 108.2 107.8	109.8 109.7 109.8	1122 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		115.3	111.7		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 R	 	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. 110.7 111.0
-	Jul P		109.4	109.9	111.5	111.3	114.2	112.1	118.6	112.5	112.9	117.0	109.9	111.7
Perce	ent change on			1.111.0	LNLP	LNLQ	LNLR	LNLS	LNLT	LNLU	LNLV	LNLW	LNLX	LNCY
1997	July Aug Sep	LNLM 	LNLN 4.4 4.7 4.2	LNLO 2.1 2.5 3.0	2.3 2.3 2.7	4.3 4.1 3.6	5.4 5.4 4.8	3.1 3.5 3.8	3.5 4.0 4.0	3.2 3.6 3.9	3.8 4.1 4.2	2.5 1.2 1.7	4.1 3.8 3.9	40 45 89
	Oct Nov Dec	 	3.4 3.1 3.4	3.7 3.8 4.3	2.6 2.7 2.7	3.2 2.9 2.8	5.2 5.8 6.4	4.3 4.1 3.6	4.4 4.5 5.1	3.9 4.1 4.1	4.8 4.8 5.2	3.1 3.7 2.8	3.7 3.8 4.1	42 38 46
1998	Jan Feb Mar	 	3.0 2.9 2.8	4.3 4.5 4.2	2.6 1.9 1.9	2.8 2.9 3.3	6.7 6.5 6.7	3.3 3.2 3.7	5.3 5.7 5.9	4.4 4.6 4.9	5.7 5.8 5.3	3.0 3.2 4.1	4.5 4.5 4.1	4.6 4.8 4.6
	Apr May June	 	3.3 3.8 4.1	4.1 4.5 4.9	22 22 23	3.6 3.7 3.7	6.5 6.0 5.0	3.9 4.3 4.0	5.7 5.6 5.6	5.4 5.7 5.5	4.6 4.0 3.7	5.4 5.7 6.0	4.1 4.4 4.2	4.3 4.3 3.7
	July Aug Sep	 	3.5 3.4 3.9	4.8 4.2 4.1	2.0 2.2 2.3	4.0 4.3 4.6	4.8 4.6 4.3	4.0 3.5 3.5	5.9 6.1 5.8	· 4.7 4.4 4.7	4.2 4.4 4.4	5.8 6.7 5.7	3.9 3.9 3.5	4.3 4.5 5.0
	Oct Nov Dec		5.1 5.0 4.2	4.0 4.2 4.1	2.2 2.0 1.6	4.4 4.4 4.3	3.3 2.5 1.7	3.5 3.9 4.4	5.9 6.1 6.5	5.2 4.7 4.3	3.8 3.5 3.0	5.6 4.3 3.8	2.8 2.0 1.6	4.7 4.0 3.0
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	21 1.9
	Apr May Jun R	 	0.7 0.4 0.5	22 1.4 1.1	1.9 2.7 2.9	1.6 1.6 1.5	0.0 0.0 1.1	4.0 3.6 3.5	6.3 6.7 6.9	1.6 1.2 1.6	3.0 3.3 3.3	-0.1 0.8 1.5	0.1 0.1 0.6	1.5 1.6 1.6
	Jul P	-	0.7	1.0	3.5	1.3	1.8	3.5	6.6	1.9	2.8	2.3	0.9	1.5

Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.		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- cation ^e	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work ^d	Other services [†]		AT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(29)		(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	Mar	ch1996=100
LOTV 105.1 109.4		1.0TW 105.7 110.1	LOTX 101.6 106.3	LOTY 101.1 103.8	LOTZ 103.4 110.4	LOUA 104.9 110.8	LOUB 97.9 101.8	LOUC 106.3 110.8	LOUD 104.2 108.3	LOUE 106.7 113.3	LOUF 104.1 110.2	LOUG 101.0 103.6	LOUH 104.6 107.7	LOUI 106.1 114.7	1997 1998	Annual averages
101.5 101.2 101.2		101.2 101.2 101.4	97.7 97.6 97.3	101.5 101.8 101.9	99.2 99.2 99.3	100.7 101.2 101.4	95.1 95.5 95.6	101.3 101.7 101.8	99.2 99.2 99.9	100.8 100.9 101.2	100.1 99.7 99.7	99.4 99.6 100.3	102.7 103.4 104.1	99.2 99.8 100.9	1996	Jul Aug Sep
101.0 101.9 102.1		101.5 01.9 102.7	96.8 97.8 99.0	102.5 102.4 103.2	99.3 100.0 100.5	101.6 101.5 102.0	95.1 94.7 94.7	101.7 101.5 103.6	100.5 101.3 101.5	101.5 101.8 102.3	99.8 100.5 101.2	100.1 100.3 99.9	103.8 103.0 102.5	100.9 101.9 102.4		Oct Nov Dec
102.3 102.6 102.9	L	02.9 03.4 03.6	99.5 99.8 99.9	101.8 100.9 99.2	100.9 101.2 101.5	102.1 102.5 102.6	95.1 95.5 96.9	104.5 105.2 104.3	102.1 102.0 101.8	102.9 103.4 103.7	101.8 102.3 102.4	100.1 100.2 100.3	102.6 102.9 103.0	103.1 102.8 103.9	1997	Jan Feb Mar
164.1 104.5 105.6	L	04.5 105.0 105.6	100.6 100.9 100.9	99.4 100.4 101.2	101.7 102.1 102.4	103.4 104.1 104.5	97.3 98.1 97.6	103.9 104.5 104.9	102.3 103.1 103.8	104.5 105.5 106.5	102.7 103.3 103.8	100.2 100.0 99.8	103.5 103.8 104.1	104.1 104.6 103.4		Apr May Jun
105.6 105.7 105.2	L	06.4 06.6 06.5	101.4 101.2 101.5	101.6 101.0 101.0	103.1 103.1 103.7	104.9 105.2 105.5	98.2 98.6 99.0	106.2 106.9 107.1	104.2 104.4 105.1	107.2 107.7 107.9	104.3 104.2 104.3	99.9 100.5 101.1	104.6 105.6 106.5	103.7 105.1 107.0		Jul Aug Sep
105.2 105.7 106.8	L	06.2 06.6 07.1	101.7 103.0 104.1	101.1 102.1 102.5	104.2 105.3 106.0	105.7 105.9 106.9	98.8 98.4 98.2	107.2 107.1 108.8	105.2 105.8 106.3	108.1 108.2 108.7	104.4 104.8 105.6	101.9 102.5 102.9	106.3 105.4 104.8	108.4 109.1 110.0		Oct Nov Dec
107.0 107.4 107.6		07.1 07.5 07.7	104.6 104.8 105.0	102.5 102.2 102.3	106.4 106.8 107.1	107.4 107.9 107.8	98.5 99.0 99.2	109.9 110.4 109.5	107.0 107.3 107.3	109.3 110.0 110.7	106.8 108.0 108.7	102.6 102.5 102.8	104.8 104.9 104.5	110.6 110.8 111.5	1998	Jan Feb Mar
108.5 109.0 109.5	I	08.6 09.0 09.4	105.7 106.0 106.6	103.2 103.9 104.1	107.7 108.3 109.0	108.8 109.9 111.0	99.8 101.1 102.1	109.3 109.9 110.4	108.6 109.8 108.8	111.3 112.3 113.2	109.2 109.9 110.3	102.9 102.9 102.9	104.9 105.6 106.7	112.8 113.7 113.6		Apr May Jun
110.1 110.5 110.4	L	10.0 10.4 10.7	107.0 107.0 106.6	104.3 104.3 104.6	110.1 111.0 111.9	111.6 111.9 112.0	102.9 103.0 103.3	110.9 110.8 110.8	107.4 106.5 108.0	113.8 113.8 114.0	110.5 110.0 110.2	103.4 103.8 103.7	107.7 108.9 109.8	114.0 115.5 116.5		Jul Aug Sep
110.1 110.0 110.0	L	11.0 11.6 12.5	106.2 106.4 107.1	104.5 104.5 104.5	112.4 113.3 113.5	112.1 112.2 112.5	102.8 102.5 102.6	110.7 111.0 112.7	108.3 109.3 108.9	114.4 114.9 115.4	110.2 111.1 111.8	104.1 104.3 104.7	109.9 109.5 109.5	116.9 116.9 117.2		Oct Nov Dec
109.9		12.9	107.3	103.7	113.6	112.5	103.4	113.7	109.3	115.8	112.9	104.8	109.8	117.1	1999	Jan ^a
109 109	L	13.2 13.5	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	113.5 114.0	104.8 105.0	110.2 109.9	117.0 117.2		Feb ^a Mar
110 110.7 111.5	L	14.0 14.6 115.1	108.8 109.6 110.2	102.2 103.8 104.9	113.0 113.3 113.4	113.1 113.6 113.8	101.6 102.1 103.2	113.4 115.2 117.1	109.8 110.2 110.9	116.5 117.6 118.2	114.6 115.4 116.0	105.0 105.1 105.6	110.3 111.1 112.7	117.6 118.3 119.5		Apr May Jun R
111.7		15.9	110.5	103.7	114.0	113.9	103.2	117.9	111.9	118.6	115.9	106.0	113.6	121.2		Jul P
		INLZ	LNMA	LNMB	LNMC	LNMD	LNME	LNMF	LNMG	LNMH	LNMI	LNMJ	LNMK	Perce LNML	nt change o	on the year
UNC * 4.0		5.2 5.3 5.0	3.7 3.7	0.1 -0.8	3.9 3.9	4.2 4.0	3.3 3.2	4.8 5.1	5.1 5.2	6.3 6.7	4.1 4.4	0.4	1.8	4.6 5.3	1997	Jul Aug
. 39 42		4.6	4.3 5.0	-0.8 -1.4	4.3 5.0	4.0 4.0	3.5 3.9	5.2 5.4	5.2 4.7	6.6 6.5	4.6 4.6	0.8	2.1 2.3 2.4	6.1 7.4		Sep Oct
3.8 4.6		4.6 4.3	5.3 5.1	-0.4 -0.7	5.3 5.5	4.4 4.8	3.9 3.7	5.6 5.0	4.4 4.7	6.3 6.2	4.3 4.3	2.2 3.0	2.3 2.3	7.1 7.5		Nov Dec
4.6 4.8 4.6		4.1 3.9 4.0	5.1 5.0 5.1	0.7 1.4 3.1	5.5 5.5 5.5	5.2 5.3 5.1	3.5 3.7 2.4	5.1 4.9 5.0	4.8 5.2 5.4	6.2 6.4 6.7	4.9 5.6 6.2	2.5 2.3 2.5	2.2 1.9 1.5	7.2 7.8 7.3	1998	Jan Feb Mar
4.3 4.3 3.7		3.9 3.8 3.6	5.1 5.1 5.6	3.8 3.4 2.9	5.9 6.0 6.4	5.3 5.6 6.1	2.6 3.0 4.6	5.2 5.1 5.2	6.2 6.5 4.9	6.6 6.5 6.3	6.3 6.3 6.3	2.7 2.8 3.1	1.4 1.7 2.5	8.3 8.7 9.9		Apr May Jun
4.3 4.5 5.0		3.4 3.6 3.9	5.6 5.8 5.0	2.7 3.3 3.5	6.8 7.7 8.0	6.4 6.3 6.2	4.7 4.5 4.3	4.5 3.6 3.4	3.1 2.1 2.8	6.2 5.7 5.7	6.0 5.5 5.7	3.6 3.3 2.6	3.0 3.2 3.1	9.9 9.9 8.9		Jul Aug Sep
4.7 4.0 3.0		4.5 4.8 5.1	4.4 3.4 2.9	3.4 2.3 2.0	7.8 7.6 7.1	6.1 6.0 5.2	4.0 4.2 4.5	3.3 3.6 3.6	3.0 3.3 2.4	5.8 6.1 6.2	5.6 6.0 5.8	2.2 1.8 1.7	3.3 3.9 4.5	7.8 7.1 6.5		Oct Nov Dec
2.7 2.1 1.9		5.4	2.6	1.1	<u>6.7</u> <u>5.8</u>	4.7	5.0	3.5 3.1	2.1	5.9 5.2	5.7	2.1	4.8	5.9	1999	Jan ^a Feb ^a
1.5		5.4 5.0	2.6 3.0	-0.8 -1.0	5.5 4.9	4.2 4.0	3.0 1.8	3.1 3.8	2.4 1.1	4.7 4.7	4.9 5.0	2.1 2.0	5.1	5.1		Mar
1.6 1.6		5.2 5.2	3.4 3.4	0.0 0.7	4.7 4.1	3.4 2.6	1.0 1.1	4.9 6.0	0.3 1.9	4.7 4.7 4.5	5.0 5.0 5.1	2.0 2.2 2.5	5.1 5.3 5.7	4.3 4.0 5.2		Apr May Jun R
1.5		5.4	3.3	-0.6	3.5	2.0	0.3	6.3	4.2	42	4.9	2.5	5.4	6.3		Jul P

 Notes:
 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.
 The reverse 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.
 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.
 For Excluding private domestic and personal services.

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

Average Earnings Index:^a all employee jobs: by industry E.2 (three-month averages,^b unadjusted): excluding bonuses

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

E.4	EARNINGS Average Earnings	Index: ^a main industrial sectors
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Great Britain, not seasonally adjust

All amployee jober index for

1995=10	00		Who	ble economy			P	ivate sector			Public	sector	
1990-10				hange on year	(%)		C	hange on year	(%)	Index	С	hange on year	(%)
		Index including bonus	Including	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1997	Apr May Jun	LNMM 106.9 106.6 106.9	LOUJ 3.7 4.2 3.8	LOJH 3.2 3.5 3.5	LOUP 0.5 0.7 0.3	LNKX 107.4 107.1 107.5	LOUN 4.0 4.7 4.3	LOJL 3.3 3.9 3.9	LOUQ 0.7 0.8 0.4	LNNI 104.6 104.8 104.6	LOUO 2.5 1.9 1.8	LOJM 2.6 1.9 2.0	LOUR -0.1 0.0 -0.2
	Jul	108.2	4.0	3.7	0.3	108.8	4.5	4.2	0.3	105.4	1.8	1.8	0.0
	Aug	107.3	4.5	4.2	0.3	107.4	4.8	4.5	0.3	106.8	3.0	2.9	0.1
	Sep	107.5	4.1	3.9	0.2	107.7	4.6	4.4	0.2	106.7	2.2	2.1	0.1
	Oct	107.5	4.4	4.4	0.0	108.0	5.0	4.9	0.1	105.8	2.2	2.3	-0.1
	Nov	108.8	4.6	4.1	0.5	109.5	5.1	4.5	0.6	106.1	2.5	2.6	-0.1
	Dec	112.5	5.0	4.3	0.7	113.7	5.5	4.7	0.8	107.2	2.6	2.7	-0.1
1998	Jan	110.7	4.9	4.6	0.3	111.7	5.5	5.2	0.3	106.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
	Feb	111.7	5.3	4.6	0.7	113.0	5.9	5.0	0.9	106.5	2.8	2.8	0.0
	Mar	118.1	5.3	4.1	1.2	121.0	5.9	4.5	1.4	106.4	2.5	2.5	0.0
	Apr	113.1	5.8	5.1	0.7	114.7	6.7	5.9	0.8	106.8	2.1	2.1	0.0
	May	113.2	6.1	5.2	0.9	114.4	6.8	5.6	1.2	108.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Jun	112.6	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.5	5.6	5.1	0.5	108.8	4.0	3.8	0.2
	Jul	114.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	115.2	5.9	5.2	0.7	109.2	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Aug	112.4	4.7	4.5	0.2	112.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	110.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Sep	112.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	113.4	5.3	4.8	0.5	110.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Oct	112.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	113.3	4.9	4.7	0.2	109.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Nov	113.7	4.5	4.8	-0.3	114.7	4.7	5.1	-0.4	109.8	3.4	3.4	0.0
	Dec	117.2	4.3	4.2	0.1	118.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.6	3.1	3.2	-0.1
1999	Jana	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Feb ^a	117.5	5.1	3.8	1.3	119.0	5.3	3.7	1.6	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	124.0	5.0	3.5	1.5	127.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.3	3.7	3.3	0.4	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	111.6	4.5	3.9	0.6
	May	117.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	119.0	4.0	3.2	0.8	113.4	4.7	4.0	0.7
	Jun R	118.6	5.4	4.2	1.2	119.6	5.4	4.1	1.3	114.5	5.3	4.7	0.6
	Jul P	119.0	4.4	3.5	0.9	120.3	4.4	3.5	0.9	113.7	4.0	3.5	. 0.5
				duction			of	which: manufa	cturing		Ser	vices	

			Produ	iction	Marshi Shi	States Part of the	of w	nich: manufaci	turing		00111		
		1.60	C	hange on year	(%)		C	hange on year	(%)	Index	С	hange on year	(%)
		Index including bonus	Including	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effecta	including	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1997	Apr May	LNMO 107.7 107.9	LOUL 3.8 4.3 3.9	LOJJ 3.3 3.6 3.7	LOUS 0.5 0.7 0.2	LNMN 108.0 107.9 108.3	LOUK 3.9 4.2 4.1	LOJI 3.5 3.7 3.9	LOUT 0.4 0.5 0.2	LNMP 106.8 106.3 106.6	LOUM 3.8 4.1 3.7	LOJK 3.1 3.4 3.5	LOUU 0.7 0.7 0.2
	Jun Jul Aug Sep	108.1 109.0 107.2 107.5	3.5 4.2 3.9	3.4 3.9 3.9	0.1 0.3 0.0	109.2 107.5 107.8	3.7 4.5 4.2	3.5 4.2 4.2	0.2 0.3 0.0	107.9 107.2 107.2	4.1 4.5 4.2	3.8 4.2 4.0	0.3 0.3 0.2
	Oct	108.6	4.2	4.0	0.2	108.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	107.1	4.4	4.4	0.0
	Nov	110.6	4.7	4.1	0.6	110.8	4.8	4.3	0.5	108.2	4.5	4.0	0.5
	Dec	112.7	4.4	4.1	0.3	112.9	4.6	4.4	0.2	112.5	5.2	4.3	0.9
1998	Jan	110.3	4.7	4.4	0.3	110.5	4.8	4.6	0.2	110.9	4.8	4.6	0.2
	Feb	112.4	5.0	4.3	0.7	112.7	5.0	4.4	0.6	111.7	5.4	4.6	0.8
	Mar	117.0	5.5	4.6	0.9	117.2	5.5	4.6	0.9	119.0	5.4	4.0	1.4
	Apr	113.3	5.2	4.5	0.7	113.4	5.0	4.6	0.4	113.2	6.0	5.3	0.7
	May	112.5	4.2	4.6	-0.4	112.7	4.5	4.6	-0.1	113.4	6.7	5.3	1.4
	Jun	112.9	4.4	4.2	0.2	113.1	4.5	4.3	0.2	112.3	5.3	4.8	0.5
	Jul	114.2	4.8	4.3	0.5	114.6	4.9	4.4	0.5	113.7	5.4	4.9	0.5
	Aug	112.2	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.4	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.2	4.7	4.4	0.3
	Sep	112.1	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.4	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.6	5.0	4.6	0.4
	Oct	113.3	4.4	4.0	0.4	113.7	4.4	3.9	0.5	112.0	4.6	4.6	0.0
	Nov	114.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	114.7	3.5	3.7	-0.2	113.1	4.5	4.9	-0.4
	Dec	116.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1	117.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
1999	Jana	114.6	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.0	4.1	3.6	0.5	116.0	4.6	4.5	0.1
	Feb ^a	116.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.6	3.5	2.7	0.8	117.9	5.5	4.0	1.5
	Mar	120.9	3.4	2.4	1.0	121.3	3.5	2.6	0.9	125.2	5.2	3.6	1.6
	Apr	117.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	117.4	3.6	2.6	1.0	117.2	3.6	3.5	0.1
	May	116.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.6	3.4	2.8	0.6	118.3	4.3	3.6	0.7
	Jun R	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.0	3.4	3.1	0.3	119.2	6.1	4.8	1.3
	Jul P	118.1	3.3	2.5	0.8	118.6	3.5	2.9	0.6	119.1	4.8	3.8	1.0

Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey Average Earnings Index enquiries: 01928792

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. а

Revised Provisional R P

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Wholeeconomy	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
SIC 1992 1995=100			Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlie
	1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	LNNQ 96.8 96.6 96.3 100.0 105.0 108.7 113.1	LOUW 0.1 -0.2 -0.3 3.8 5.0 3.5 4.0	LNNK 99.0 98.6 100.0 101.7 104.6 108.3	LOJE 2.8 0.1 -0.5 1.4 1.7 2.9 3.5
	1995 01 02 03 1996 01 02 03 04 1997 01 02 03 04 1998 01 02 03 04 04 03 04	100.0 102.0 103.0 104.5 106.9 106.6 106.4 108.3 109.0 111.1 112.6	22 37 40 55 44 52 58 45 33 36 30 43 58 39 38 25	99.5 99.9 100.1 100.5 100.7 101.5 101.8 102.7 103.6 104.3 104.8 105.7 107.0 107.6 108.5 110.0	0.7 1.7 1.8 1.6 1.2 1.6 1.2 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9 3.3 3.1 3.5 4.0
	1999 Q1 Q2	114.2 113.2	1.4 0.6	111.6	4.4
	1996 De	c 107.2	3.9		
	1997 Jar Fel Ma Ap Jur Jur Jur Jur Au Sej Oc Oc No De	b 106.1 r 107.5 r 107.4 y 108.6 h 108.8 107.8 g 109.3 b 109.9 t 110.3 v 111.8	3.8 2.7 3.5 2.6 3.9 4.2 2.2 3.1 3.6 3.7 5.2 3.9	 	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···
	1998 Jar Fet Ma Ap Jur Jur Jur Jur Oct Oct De	0 1126 r 1128 * 1124 y 1128 1123 1125 1134 1136 * 114.1 y 114.0	6.3 6.2 5.0 4.7 3.9 3.3 4.3 3.7 3.4 3.5 2.0 2.2		··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··
	1999 Jan Feb Ma Apr Ma Jun Jun	o 114.3 r 113.6 r 113.3 y 113.1 r 113.3	2.1 1.5 0.7 0.8 0.2 0.8 0.6	 	
Three months ending	1997 De		4.3		
	1998 Jan Feb Ma Apr Ma Jun Jun Jun Sep Oct Nov Det	112.1 112.6 112.6 112.7 112.5 112.5 112.7 112.5 112.7 113.2 113.7 113.9	5.1 5.4 5.8 5.3 4.5 3.9 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.5 2.9 2.5		······································
	1999 Jan Feb Ma Apr May Jun	r 114.2 113.7 y 113.3	2.1 1.9 1.4 1.0 0.6 0.6	 	

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. Votes:

a Wages and salaries per unit of output. P Provisional

UNIT WAGE COSTS^a E.21

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

October 1999 Labour Market trends

E.31

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

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

1995=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (9)	Canada (3)	Denmark (3)	France (4,8)	Germany (FR) (10)	Greece (3)	Irish Republic (3)	Italy (9,11)	Japan (2,5)	Nether- lands (9)	Spain (2,3,12)	Sweden (3,7)	United States (3)
Annual averages 1995 1996 1997 1998	100.0 104.3 108.8 113.7	100.0 102.0 104.0 106.0	100.0 103.2 104.1 106.3	100.0 103.8 107.9 112.5	100.0 102.5 105.0 107.4	100.0 103.5 105.1 107.0	100.0 108.6 117.1 123.9	100.0 102.7 106.9	100.0 103.1 106.8 109.8	100.0 102.5 105.4 104.3	100.0 101.9 104.8 108.1	100.0 105.3 109.6 112.6	100.0 106.6 111.4 115.3	100.0 103.0 106.0 10 9.0
Quarterly average	106.9	103.0	104.5 104.3	106.2	103.8 104.5	104.2 105.3	116.5 117.5	102.7 103.4	106.1 106.3	106.3 105.1	103.7 104.4	106.8 110.4	109.9 112.0	105.0 106.0 106.0
1997 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	108.0 109.2 110.9	104.0 104.0 104.0	104.3 102.6 105.0	107.5 108.5 109.3	105.6 106.1	105.0 105.7	118.9 115.5	104.8 106.9	107.3 107.7	105.6 105.0	105.3 105.7	109.9 111.0	111.0 112.6	108.0
1998 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112.3 113.2 114.3 115.1	105.0 106.0 106.0 106.0	106.4 107.2 105.4 106.1	110.7 112.0 113.2 114.3	106.5 107.0 107.8 108.2	105.6 107.2 107.2 108.0	121.3 124.0 124.4 125.9	107.7 109.8 	108.3 109.6 110.3 111.0 111.5	106.3 104.8 103.8 104.4 105.9	106.8 107.4 109.0 109.1 109.5	112.0 112.1 112.7 113.7 114.5	116.6 114.9 116.1	109.0 109.0 109.0 110.0
1999 Q1 Q2	116.4 117.1	107.0	106.6	115.9 	 	108.2				103.0				112.0
Monthly 1997 Feb	107.1		104.9						106.0 106.1	104.9 104.8	103.7 103.8		109.2 111.7	105.0 706.0
Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	107.1 107.5 108.1 108.4 108.4 109.4 109.7 110.0 111.1 111.5	··· ·· ··	104.5 104.0 105.4 103.4 102.7 103.0 102.1 103.9 104.6 106.6		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	105.3 105.0 105.7 	··· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ··· ··· ···	106.2 106.2 106.4 107.3 107.3 107.3 107.7 107.8 107.8	104.9 105.0 105.4 105.7 106.3 104.7 104.8 105.2 104.9	104.3 104.3 104.5 105.4 105.2 105.2 105.7 105.7	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	110.8 113.5 111.7 111.3 110.5 111.1 111.3 112.6 114.1 114.0	106.0 106.0 106.0 106.0 106.0 107.0 107.0 108.0 108.0
1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	111.7 112.4 112.8 112.9 113.1 113.5 114.0 114.4 114.5 115.0 115.0 115.2	106.0 106.0	106.1 105.0 105.1 105.6 105.4		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	105.6 107.2 107.2 108.0 		······································	107.8 107.9 109.2 109.5 109.6 109.7 109.9 110.5 110.5 110.9 111.0 111.0	105.1 105.0 104.6 104.8 105.0 103.3 103.3 103.3 104.7 105.3 107.1	106.8 106.9 107.4 107.5 107.5 109.0 109.0 109.0 109.2 109.1		112.8 114.0 116.3 117.6 116.1 114.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 116.8	108 109.0 109.0 109.0 109.0 109.0 108.0 109.0 108.0 108.0 108.0 10.0 110.0 110.0 110.0 110.0
1999 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jul P	116.2 116.2 116.7 116.9 117.0 117.4 117.9	107.0 	106.0 107.2 106.4 104.8 105.2		 	108.2 	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	111.5 111.5 111.5 111.5 111.9 111.9	5 105.6 5 105.9 9 105.7	109.4 109.6 109.9	· · ·	115.8 117.6	1100 1100
Increases on a y														
Annual average: 1995 1996 1997 1998	s 4 4 4 5	2 2 2 2 2 2	1 3 1 2	4 4 4 4	2 3 2 2	4 2 2	13 9 8 6	4 3 4 	3 3 4 3	3 3 -1	1 2 3 3	5 4 3	5 7 5 4	3.3.3.
Quarterly average 1997 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	jes	2 2 2 1	3 2 -1 0	4 4 4 4	3 3 3 3	2 2 1 2	11 9 8 3	3 2 4 4	4 4 3 3	5 3 3 2	3 3 3 3	3 6 4 4	4 4 4	3 3 2 3 4
1998 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5 5 5 4	2 2 2 2 2	2 3 3 1	4 4 4 5	3 2 2 2	1 2 2 2	4 6 5 9	5 6 	3	0 0 -2 -1	3 3 4 3	5 2 3 2	4 4 3	3 3 2
1999 Q1 Q2	4 3	2 	0 	5 	::	2			3	0 -2	3			2
Monthly 1997 Feb	4		3							33	3		7	3 5
Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	··· ··· ··· ···	3 3 -1 0 -1	······································	 	 1 	······································	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 4 3 3 3 3	3 3 2 4 3 1 1	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	- - - - - - - -	. 3 . 4 . 4 . 5 . 4	3 3 3 3 3 3 4
Nov Dec	555		-1 1	··· ··				•	0	2 2 -1	3		. 4	3
1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		1 2 3 1 4 3 2 2 3		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2			· 23 · 33 · 33 · 33 · 33 · 33 · 33 · 33	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				33332
Nov Dec	4 3	eren alle the training	. 1				•	· · ·	9	3 -4				3 2
1999 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun	4 33 4 33 4 33 34 33 33		. 0 2 1		· ·)			33
Notes: 1 W 2 S 3 H		aries on a wee sted.			Source	e: OECD - Mai 5 Monthly 6 All indus 7 Including	stries. g mining. ties excluding	ndicators. Err		10 Av manual 11 Inc	erage gross h workers.	ourly earnings	ustomer helplin paid to	ne: 01928 792442

	Number on quarter/mo	New Deal at onth enda		Number of	starts ^b in quarter	/month	Number of l	eavers ^c in quarte	er/month
ter/month	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld
ED KINGDOMe									
Mar 98 Jun 98 Gap 98 Dec 98 Mar 99 <i>99</i> <i>39</i>	10.3 62.8 90.9 102.2 110.4 109.6 105.9	3.6 21.3 30.9 34.2 38.5 <i>38.6</i> <i>37.7</i>	14.2 85.5 124.0 138.8 151.4 150.6 146.0	11.8 62.9 50.1 35.4 37.8 13.1 11.2	4.3 22.1 18.9 13.2 15.5 5.3 4.2	16.4 86.3 70.3 49.3 54.1 18.7 15.7	1.5 10.5 21.9 24.1 29.7 13.9 14.9	0.7 4.4 9.3 9.9 11.2 5.2 5.1	22 15.0 31.8 34.6 41.5 <i>19.4</i> 20.3
AT BRITAIN									
Alar 98 Jun 98 Jep 98 Dec 98 Alar 99 <i>09</i> 29 29	10.3 60.7 88.1 98.8 107.0 107.4 106.1 101.4	3.6 29.9 33.0 37.2 <i>37.6</i> <i>37.2</i> <i>36.1</i>	14.2 82.7 120.3 134.1 146.6 147.5 145.7 139.9	11.8 60.5 48.3 33.6 36.3 12.7 10.8 9.7	4.3 21.2 18.2 12.5 14.9 5.1 4.1 3.6	16.4 83.0 67.9 52.0 18.0 15.1 13.6	1.5 10.1 20.9 22.9 28.2 12.2 12.2 14.4	0.7 4.3 8.9 9.4 10.7 4.7 4.5 4.7	22 14.6 30.4 33.0 39.5 17.2 16.9 19.4
Those identifie Those who ha Totals include	o the last Friday of ed by ES as having ve left during Gate those whose sex i ern Ireland, and he	each quarter. joined New Deal, way either to go in s not recorded. Fonce UK, forJune 1	including those wh to an unsubsidised or this reason, and a 1999 are not availab	o have received an job or for some othe also because of rour le.	nitial invitation, bu r reason, plus thos	nent of Economic De t not yet attended the e who have left an op will not necessarily	eir first interview. otion without return		ormation: 0114259636

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES F.12 Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-June 1999

	Total	Gatewaya	Options:					Follow-Through ^b
	Lineson	Sector Sector	Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
GREAT BRITAIN								
AR	139.9	71.8	47.81	11.63	20.92	7.98	7.28	20.24
Maie	101.4	52.0	33.93	8.34	14.24	4.63	6.72	15.47
Female	36.1	18.5	13.18	3.16	6.33	3.22	0.46	4.43
People with disabilities ^d	18.5	8.4	7.01	1.64	3.18	1.25	0.95	3.09
People from ethnic minority g	groups ^e 19.8	11.2	6.27	0.95	. 3.80	1.18	0.33	2.36
White	112.5	55.6	39.7	10.2	16.2	6.5	6.7	17.2
Prefer not to say	6.4	42	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.6
	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACT		a strategy and a seal	and the second states of		a far a far and a far		and the second

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Economic Development for Northern Ireland. Information: 01142596365.

Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview. Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option. Totals include those whose 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 which 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 June 1999 are not available.

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

Thousands

Thousands

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GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination^a F.13

	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 known ^d
GREAT BRITAIN®										
All										
Jan-Mar 98 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99 Jun 99 Jun 99	3.3 20.7 54.2 52.8 54.6 19.4 17.6 18.4	1.08 7.57 13.75 12.16 11.92 5.23 5.14 5.85	1.09 6.35 25.25 24.54 25.11 7.73 6.28 5.59	0.57 2.94 5.36 4.43 4.07 1.42 1.21 1.01	0.40 2.35 14.91 11.01 10.65 2.88 2.13 1.80	0.07 0.59 2.57 4.70 5.28 1.68 1.47 1.45	0.05 0.48 2.42 4.41 5.11 1.74 1.46 1.32	0.28 1.61 3.77 4.24 4.69 1.54 1.33 1.37	0.17 0.78 3.21 2.48 2.11 0.80 0.76 1.02	0.63 4.42 8.27 9.40 10.76 4.13 4.13 4.62
Male										
Jan-Mar 98 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99 Jun 99	2.3 14.7 38.0 37.5 39.3 13.9 12.7 13.5	0.77 5.53 9.94 8.69 8.70 3.76 3.82 4.39	0.80 4.67 18.04 17.99 18.56 5.71 4.61 4.07	0.44 2.18 3.98 3.19 2.97 1.04 0.89 0.72	0.27 1.74 10.32 7.95 7.72 2.07 1.54 1.27	0.04 0.33 1.52 2.76 3.14 0.99 0.84 0.85	0.04 0.43 2.23 4.09 4.73 1.61 1.35 1.24	0.15 0.85 2.04 2.32 2.55 0.84 0.69 0.76	0.12 0.47 2.06 1.60 1.42 0.51 0.51	0.43 3.16 5.90 6.93 8.03 3.04 3.08 3.56
Female										
Jan-Mar 98 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99 Jun 99	0.9 5.8 15.4 14.3 14.4 5.3 4.6 4.7	0.30 1.95 3.25 3.03 1.39 1.26 1.38	0.27 1.61 6.85 6.12 6.16 1.94 1.57 1.46	0.12 0.74 1.31 1.18 1.05 0.37 0.31 0.29	0.12 0.58 4.36 2.84 2.77 0.79 0.56 0.51	0.03 0.24 1.02 1.85 2.05 0.67 0.61 0.58	0.01 0.05 0.16 0.25 0.30 0.12 0.09 0.07	0.12 0.75 1.66 1.84 2.05 0.68 0.62 0.59	0.05 0.30 1.11 0.82 0.66 0.27 0.24 0.30	0.19 1.19 2.16 2.25 2.51 0.99 0.96 0.97

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

Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview. Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as not known. Evidence suggests that a significant proportion of those recorded as destination not known who are later contacted in follow-up surveys, find work. For Northern Ireland, figures include those for whom destinations are not known and those for whom the reason for leaving has not been classified e.g. those who transfer to other benefits. Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'. Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for June 1999 are not available.

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

F.14

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24, by stage of New Deal process reached

GREAT BRITAIN Quarter/ <i>month</i> of leaving New Deal	Total	Jnsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
Ali New Deal leavers					The second
Jan-Mar 98	2.17	1.08	0.28	0.18	0.64
	14.56	7.66	1.64	0.80	4.47
Apr-Jun 98	30.37	14.35	3.95	3.42	8.66
Jul-Sep 98		14.00	4.90	3.00	10.95
Oct-Dec 98	32.96	15.44	5.83	3.00	15.27
Jan-Mar 99	39.53		2.07	1.23	6.66
Apr 99	17.21	7.24		1.23	6.84
May 99	16.92	7.11	1.79		7.79
lun 99	19.36	8.07	1.94	1.57	1.19
Those leaving before having a first intervie	w				
lan-Mar 98	0.61	0.24	0.07	0.05	0.25
Apr-Jun 98	3.70	1.62	0.35	0.18	1.55
	4.87	1.92	0.46	0.43	2.06
Jul-Sep 98	4.07 4.26	1.52	0.39	0.31	2.16
Oct-Dec 98	4.20	1.40	0.33	0.28	2.49
lan-Mar 99		0.80	0.17	0.14	0.98
Apr 99	2.09	0.80	0.15	0.11	0.92
May 99	2.02	0.83	0.15	0.11	0.01
Jun 99					
Those leaving during the Gateway, having	had at least one interview				
Jan-Mar 98	1.56	0.84	0.21	0.12	0.39
Apr-Jun 98	10.69	5.94	1.27	0.60	2.88
Jul-Sep 98	24.16	11.85	3.31	2.79	6.22
Oct-Dec 98	24.05	10.77	3.86	2.17	7.25
Jan-Mar 99	24.59	10.22	4.23	1.84	8.30
	9.75	4.49	1.38	0.68 .	3.21
Apr 99	9.57	4.43	1.19	0.65	3.32
May 99		5.11	1.23	0.87	3.68
Jun 99	10.89	5.11	1.20	0.07	
Those leaving having started an option ^a					
Jan to Jun-98 ^b	0.15	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.04 0.25
Jul-Sep 98	0.94	0.44	0.10	0.15	
Oct-Dec 98	3.00	1.32	0.43	0.33	0.92
an-Mar 99	5.01	1.95	0.54	0.36	2.16
Apr 99	2.40	0.97	0.23	0.14	1.07
μη 99 Μαγ 99	2.30	0.86	0.18	0.12	1.14
	2.30	0.91	0.23	0.14	1.17
Jun 99	2.45	0.91	0.23	0.14	

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 0114 259 6365. option, in which case they will re-enter the New Deal follow-through. The numbers leaving from follow-through are too small to be worth separately identifying. The numbers of leavers in the first two quarters of 1998 are too small to show separately.

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sus	tained employment ^b		Number into oth	er employment ^d	ON THE REAL PROPERTY.
Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisede
All						
Jan-Mar 98 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Apr 99 Apr 99 May 99 Jun 99 Maia	1.42 9.46 17.78 17.39 19.08 8.58 8.31 9.16	1.08 7.66 14.35 14.11 15.44 7.24 7.11 8.07	0.34 1.80 3.43 3.29 3.64 1.34 1.20 1.09	0.37 3.26 6.67 8.16 6.64 3.00 2.39 1.74	0.34 3.10 6.33 7.82 6.23 2.82 2.27 1.67	0.03 0.16 0.34 0.34 0.42 0.18 0.12 0.07
Jan-Mar 98 Apr-Jun 98 Juli Sep 98 Oc-Dec 98 Jan Mar 99 Apr 39 Mais 99 Jun 99	1.03 6.90 12.94 12.44 13.98 6.22 6.16 6.83	0.77 5.60 10.39 10.09 11.32 5.24 5.27 6.06	0.27 1.30 2.56 2.35 2.66 0.98 0.89 0.89 0.77	0.29 2.60 5.25 6.24 5.21 2.31 1.86 1.35	0.27 2.48 5.00 5.99 4.90 2.17 1.77 1.31	0.02 0.12 0.25 0.25 0.31 0.14 0.10 0.05
Fenale Jan Mar 98 Aprilun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Octobec 98 Jan Mar 99 April9 May 39 Jun 89	0.36 2.45 4.57 4.66 4.84 2.25 2.05 2.21	0.30 1.98 3.73 3.77 3.89 1.90 1.76 1.90	0.07 0.47 0.83 0.89 0.94 0.35 0.30 0.31	0.07 0.64 1.33 1.81 1.36 0.65 0.49 0.37	0.07 0.60 1.25 1.72 0.61 0.47 0.35	0.01 0.04 0.09 0.11 0.04 0.03 0.02
People from ethnic min	ority groups ^g					
Jen Mar 98 Als Jun 98 Jun 5ep 98 Coc Dec 98 Jan Mar 99 Apr 99 Apr 99 Jan 99 Jan 99	0.07 0.75 1.95 2.32 2.08 0.90 0.87 0.93	0.06 0.63 1.66 2.01 1.76 0.79 0.79 0.84	0.01 0.12 0.29 0.31 0.31 0.31 0.11 0.08 0.08 0.09	0.02 0.30 0.68 0.98 0.75 0.29 0.21 0.16	0.02 0.29 0.66 0.96 0.72 0.28 0.21 0.16	0.00 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.01 0.01 0.01

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service, Information: 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 after starts takes takes to be a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment. A job from which the participant does not return to claim benefit, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA. Excluding those who have been 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'.

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

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GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES F.16

GREAT BRITAIN	quarter/m	n New Deal at onth end ^a		Number of	starts ^b in quarter	/month	Number of	f leavers ^c in quarte	r/month
Quarter/month	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98	58.5	10.9	69.9	31.4	5.9	37.5	3.1	0.7	3.8
Jan-Mar 99	143.0 188.9	25.9 33.5	169.9 224.1	33.4 30.7	6.2 5.7	39.9 36.7	7.5 19.8	1.7 3.9	9.2 23.8
Apr 99	65.8	11.7	78.2	10.8	2.1	13.0	10.1	1.9	12.1
May 99 Jun 99	66.5 68.5	11.9 12.4	79.1 81.6	9.3 10.3	1.7 2.0	11.1 12.4	8.6 8.3	1.6 1.5	10.3 9.9

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-June 1999

	and the second		and the second second	inder a start of the second start of the secon	and a start of the second second	Thousands
GREAT BRITAIN Total		Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employersubsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
All d	81.6	70.3	3.3	2.0	5.4	0.6
Male Female	68.5 12.4	59.0 10.7	2.8 0.4	1.7 0.3	4.5 0.9	0.5 0.1
People from ethnic minority groups e	8.4	7.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0
People with disabilities f	15.3	13.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.1

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 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 aducation and training opportunities. Totals include those whose were 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.

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

Labour Market trends

F.18 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destinationa

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal					Still on New	Deal	
		Left JSA			and a second second second	On JSA ^e	Left JSA	and a starter	On JSA
Quarter/ <i>month</i> 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
JI									
Jul-Sep 98 Dct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99 Jun 99	5.5 12.9 27.6 12.9 10.9 10.3	1.43 2.05 3.50 1.49 1.39 1.45	1.01 1.53 3.21 1.29 1.04 0.97	0.44 0.52 1.18 <i>0.54</i> <i>0.42</i> <i>0.43</i>	0.76 2.53 2.33 1.05 0.91 0.88	0.16 2.30 12.29 6.85 5.69 5.27	0.49 1.35 1.44 0.55 0.43 0.42	0.65 1.85 2.68 <i>0.86</i> <i>0.76</i> <i>0.74</i>	0.53 0.81 0.97 0.28 0.24 0.13
lales									
Jul-Sep 98 Dct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99 Jun 99	4.5 10.6 23.0 10.8 9.1 8.7	1.20 1.68 2.91 1.23 1.17 1.22	0.80 1.20 2.57 1.04 0.85 0.79	0.35 0.40 0.95 <i>0.43</i> <i>0.35</i> <i>0.33</i>	0.62 2.02 1.87 0.83 0.73 0.72	0.13 1.95 10.41 5.85 4.83 4.52	0.42 1.16 1.24 0.47 0.37 0.37	0.53 1.52 2.24 0.69 0.64 0.61	0.43 0.68 0.84 0.24 0.21 0.12
emales									
Jul-Sep 98 Dct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99 Jun 99	0.9 2.2 4.4 2.0 1.7 1.5	0.22 0.36 0.57 0.24 0.21 0.22	0.20 0.32 0.62 0.24 0.18 0.17	0.09 0.12 0.23 0.11 0.08 0.09	0.13 0.48 0.43 0.21 0.16 0.15	0.03 0.35 1.81 0.96 0.83 0.72	0.06 0.18 0.20 0.08 0.05 0.05	0.12 0.31 0.42 0.16 0.12 0.12	0.10 0.12 0.12 0.04 0.03 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 the 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 term These will be counted as 'not known'. ir JSA claim in order to go into a job. ination of their JSA claim.

Includes, for example, gone abroad. Uncludes, 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 F.19 Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+a

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into s	ustained employment ^b		Number into othe	er employment ^d	
Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
Allf						
lul-Sep 98 Dct-Dec 98 Ian-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99 Iun 99	1.84 3.24 4.99 2.14 1.91 2.02	1.46 2.15 3.81 1.70 1.54 1.65	0.38 1.09 1.19 . 0.44 0.37 0.38	0.38 0.78 0.91 0.36 0.26 0.19	0.36 0.69 0.81 0.31 0.23 0.17	0.02 0.09 0.11 0.05 0.03 0.02
Nale						
Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99 Jun 99	1.55 2.69 4.19 1.78 1.62 1.70	1.22 1.76 3.17 1.40 1.30 1.37	0.33 0.94 1.02 0.38 0.33 0.33	0.34 0.67 0.78 0.32 0.23 0.16	0.32 0.59 0.69 0.27 0.20 0.14	0.02 0.08 0.10 0.04 0.02 0.02
emale						
Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99 Jun 99	0.27 0.52 0.77 0.34 0.27 0.30	0.22 0.37 0.61 0.27 0.23 0.26	0.05 0.15 0.16 0.06 0.04 0.04	0.04 0.10 0.12 0.04 0.03 0.03	0.04 0.09 0.11 0.04 0.02 0.03	0.00 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01
People from ethnic minor	ity groups ^g					
Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 <i>Apr 99 May 99 Jun 99</i>	0.12 0.30 0.43 0.20 0.15 0.17	0.11 0.25 0.37 0.18 0.12 0.15	0.01 0.05 0.07 0.02 0.02 0.02	0.03 0.07 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.01	0.03 0.07 0.06 0.02 0.02 0.01	0.00 0.01 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.00

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 0114 259 636

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 after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a spell

Excluding those who have been or are, in sustained unsubsidised employment. Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks. Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.

Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'

nation, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.

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Poppers fuel infatt The RPI is one of the key UK economic indicators, fundamental to any economic outlook or business projection. For users who wish to better understand its compilation and scope, the Office for National Statistics has produced the Retail Prices Index Technical Manual. The most comprehensive work of its kind produced by any country, it provides authoritative and up-to-date methodological

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Topics covered include:

• scope and coverage of the index • sampling of locations and outlets where prices are collected • choice of items to be priced instructions given to price collectors • validation and error checking of individual prices • calculation of weights.

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UNITED	KINGDOM	UNFILLED VAC	ANCIES		INFLOW	OUT	FLOW		of which PLACINGS	and the second
		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 a months ended
1995 1996 1997 1998		182.1 226.1 283.6 296.2			223.3 222.7 227.0 219.8		222.4 216.7 226.3 217.7		171.2 152.6 138.8 116.0	
997	Aug	290.1	4.9	4.1	218.8	-5.3	214.1	-6.4	124.0	-8.9
	Sep	296.0	5.9	4.0	228.1	0.5	217.1	-0.9	126.1	-5.1
	Oct	305.1	9.1	6.6	228.1	0.8	222.1	-0.3	120.5	-5.2
	Nov	284.6	-20.5	-1.8	216.6	-0.7	232.6	6.2	115.5	-2.8
	Dec	281.9	-2.7	-4.7	213.2	-5.0	222.3	1.7	114.8	-3.8
1998	Jan	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9	0.5
	Feb	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8	0.4
	Mar	284.2	2.0	0.8	224.3	3.7	218.9	-1.1	120.6	1.9
	Apr	286.9	2.7	4.4	221.5	7.7	217.5	0.8	117.5	-1.5
	May	295.9	9.0	4.6	209.4	-4.3	201.9	-4.6	109.1	-2.6
	Jun	297.6	1.7	4.5	222.9	-0.5	218.5	-0.1	112.9	-2.6
	Jul	298.4	0.8	3.8	217.8	-1.2	215.1	-0.8	110.4	-2.4
	Aug	297.5	-0.9	0.5	217.6	2.7	217.5	5.2	112.8	1.2
	Sep	301.6	4.1	1.3	223.0	0.0	218.8	0.1	117.4	1.5
	Oct	312.8	11.2	4.8	236.8	6.3	224.0	3.0	119.1	2.9
	Nov	314.1	1.3	5.5	222.7	1.7	220.7	1.1	115.4	0.9
	Dec	309.0	-5.1	2.5	220.6	-0.8	228.8	3.3	117.8	0.1
999	Jan	305.0	-4.0	-2.6	229.8	-2.3	233.4	3.1	126.3	2.4
	Feb	301.3	-3.7	-4.3	226.4	1.2	231.1	3.5	121.5	2.0
	Mar	298.1	-3.2	-3.6	226.3	1.9	226.4	-0.8	120.7	1.0
	Apr	296.8	-1.3	-2.7	231.6	0.6	234.2	0.3	129.3	1.0
	May	300.4	3.6	-0.3	216.4	-3.3	208.5	-7.5	110.7	-3.6
	Jun	301.5	1.1	1.1	224.0	-0.8	222.0	-1.5	117.8	-1.0
	Jul R	305.5	4.0	2.9	227.2	-1.5	222.4	-3.9	118.4	-3.6
	Aug P	311.1	5.6	3.6	229.9	4.5	224.1	52	119.7	3.0

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

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 Northerm Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see p143, *Employment Gazette*, October 1985.

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

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.2 Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

		North East	North Westexcl. Mersey- side	Mersey- side	Yorkshire and the Humber		West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
997	Aug	10.3	29.2	7.1	21.3	20.7	23.6	23.9	35.0	34.3	25.8	231.3	18.6	33.3	283.2	6.9	290.1
	Sep	10.5	30.3	7.1	21.5	21.6	23.8	24.8	35.3	35.0	26.1	236.1	18.8	34.1	289.0	7.0	296.0
	Oct	10.1	30.5	7.2	21.9	23.1	24.2	26.0	36.8	36.7	27.0	243.5	19.1	35.3	297.9	7.1	305.1
	Nov	9.8	29.4	6.9	20.9	22.8	22.9	24.0	28.8	35.0	25.0	225.5	18.3	33.5	277.3	7.2	284.6
	Dec	10.0	29.1	8.0	20.7	22.3	22.7	22.8	28.4	34.8	24.7	223.5	18.5	32.5	274.5	7.3	281.9
998	Jan	9.6	28.1	7.9	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	26.7	34.2	24.3	217.0	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	273.7
	Feb	10.0	29.8	8.1	20.5	21.4	23.2	22.3	28.9	35.3	25.3	224.8	18.2	31.5	274.5	7.7	282.2
	Mar	10.4	30.7	8.0	20.6	20.3	23.3	22.8	28.9	35.1	26.0	226.1	18.0	32.4	276.5	7.7	284.2
	Apr	10.9	31.7	7.0	20.8	19.8	24.2	23.2	28.9	35.5	27.0	228.9	17.9	31.9	278.7	8.3	286.9
	May	11.5	32.7	7.3	22.8	20.2	26.0	23.4	29.1	35.6	28.7	237.3	18.4	31.4	287.2	8.7	295.9
	Jun	12.0	33.5	7.7	23.1	20.5	28.0	23.9	28.5	35.0	27.4	239.5	18.4	30.8	288.7	8.9	297.6
	Jul	12.0	34.1	8.1	23.4	20.4	29.9	24.3	27.6	34.7	26.2	240.8	18.1	30.2	289.1	9.3	298.4
	Aug	11.3	34.2	8.5	23.5	20.1	32.1	23.9	26.8	34.2	25.5	240.2	17.6	30.3	288.1	9.4	297.5
	Sep	11.4	35.2	8.6	23.6	20.3	35.0	24.1	27.1	33.6	25.2	244.2	17.5	30.2	292.0	9.6	301.6
	Oct Nov Dec	11.6 11.0 10.5		8.8 8.4 8.1	24.1 24.1 24.3	21.4 20.6 20.0	38.6 40.3 38.4	25.6 26.8 25.6	28.1 29.0 29.2	34.4 35.1 35.4	25.9 26.1 26.2	254.9 256.4 251.2	17.6 17.4 17.2	30.6 30.4 31.0	303.0 304.2 299.5	9.8 9.9 9.5	312.8 314.1 309.0
999	Jan Feb Mar	11.0 11.0 10.9		7.8 7.7 7.8	24.3 24.1 23.9	19.8 19.5 19.6	37.3 37.5 36.7	24.7 23.8 23.8	28.8 28.5 27.9	35.0 34.3 34.3	26.3 26.1 25.8	247.3 243.6 241.0	17.2 17.1 16.8	31.5 31.6 31.3	296.0 292.3 289.2	9.0 8.9 N/A	305.0 301.3 298.1
	Apr	11.8	28.7	7.9	21.8	20.1	35.5	23.9	30.6	34.9	25.2	240.5	16.4	31.0	287.9	N/A	296.8
	May	14.0	27.5	7.9	22.6	20.8	35.3	23.7	31.0	35.8	25.7	244.3	16.1	31.0	291.5	N/A	300.4
	Jun	14.8	27.5	7.7	22.6	21.0	34.4	23.4	31.3	36.4	26.2	245.3	16.0	31.3	292.6	N/A	301.5
	Jul R	16.3	27.1	7.5	23.0	21.1	33.6	23.5	31.7	37.3	27.6	248.6	16.2	31.8	296.6	N/A	305.5
	Aug P	18.4	27.0	7.5	23.5	21.6	33.5	24.0	32.2	38.1	28.5	254.3	16.2	31.7	302.2	N/A	311.1

See footnote to Table G.1.

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

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and C.3 careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

			a constant	100.5	Section of the section of the	(and the second		and a start of the		and and	a second and						Thousands
		North East	North Westexcl Mersey- side	Mersey- . side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vaces 1995 1996 1997 1998	ndies at Jobce	entres ^{a,b} 6.4 8.1 10.1 11.0	18.7 22.0 27.7 33.0	4.0 4.9 6.7 8.0	13.3 16.7 21.0 22.6	12.8 14.9 20.4 20.5	15.3 18.9 23.1 30.5	14.8 17.8 23.6 24.1	16.5 28.9 35.1 28.2	22.8 28.2 34.4 34.8	14.4 19.2 25.4 26.1	138.9 179.5 227.5 238.9	13.3 14.5 18.1 17.9	23.2 25.5 31.5 31.0	175.4 219.6 277.0 287.7	7.5 7.0 6.8 8.9	182.8 226.5 283.9 296.6
1998	Aug	11.7	35.1	8.7	24.0	19.0	32.6	24.1	26.1	34.4	25.5	241.3	17.9	31.4	290.6	9.3	299.9
	Sep	12.5	38.0	9.2	26.0	21.4	37.2	26.5	29.4	36.1	27.1	263.4	19.0	34.0	316.5	10.2	326.6
	Oct	13.2	42.0	9.6	27.7	25.2	43.0	29.2	32.5	38.6	28.1	289.2	19.5	34.9	343.6	10.6	354.2
	Nov	11.8	38.0	8.7	25.3	24.0	43.5	29.3	31.9	37.6	26.4	276.5	18.0	32.8	327.4	10.6	338.0
	Dec	9.7	31.8	7.9	22.9	20.7	38.3	25.3	29.1	33.6	23.3	242.6	15.6	29.9	288.1	9.9	297.9
1999	Jan	9.4	28.4	7.3	21.4	18.6	34.2	21.4	26.3	30.8	21.4	219.2	15.0	27.9	262.2	8.4	270.6
	Feb	9.6	27.5	7.4	21.7	18.1	35.1	21.1	26.2	30.2	22.9	219.9	15.4	28.6	263.9	8.1	272.0
	Mar	9.8	27.6	7.3	22.4	17.8	34.0	21.8	25.5	32.3	25.1	223.7	16.2	29.3	269.2	N/A	N/A
	Apr	11.0	26.0	7.4	21.0	18.2	33.1	22.5	29.5	34.6	26.0	229.1	15.9	29.9	274.9	N/A	N/A
	May	14.1	26.3	7.7	21.9	19.6	33.3	22.9	30.7	36.4	27.5	240.4	16.4	30.4	287.3	N/A	N/A
	Jun	15.9	27.6	7.7	22.8	20.6	33.8	23.6	32.1	38.1	29.0	251.1	16.9	31.5	299.4	N/A	N/A
	Jul	16.9	27.0	7.4	23.3	20.3	33.1	23.1	31.6	37.7	28.9	249.1	16.8	31.7	297.6	N/A	N/A
	Aug	19.4	28.0	7.8	24.2	20.7	32.9	23.9	31.3	38.3	28.7	255.1	16.5	32.8	304.4	N/A	N/A
Vacato 1985 1995 1995 1996	Aug Sep	rs offices c 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.4	1.0 1.7 2.0 2.5 2.3	0.1 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.3	1.3 1.7 1.4 1.4 1.5	0.5 0.6 0.8 1.1 1.0	1.4 1.0 1.5 1.3 1.2	1.4 1.7 2.1 2.7 2.7	2.0 3.7 5.2 5.5 5.1	2.3 2.5 3.0 3.8 3.4	0.8 1.3 1.4 1.7 1.6	11.0 14.7 17.9 20.7 19.4	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.7	0.6 0.9 1.2 1.4 1.5	11.9 15.8 19.5 22.6 21.6	0.8 0.9 1.2 1.3 1.5	12.7 16.8 20.7 23.9 23.0
	Oct	0.3	2.0	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.8	2.2	5.3	3.3	1.8	19.2	0.5	1.3	20.9	1.5	22.4
	Nov	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.6	2.0	5.1	2.8	1.6	17.8	0.4	1.1	19.2	1.4	20.7
	Dec	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.8	5.0	2.7	1.4	16.6	0.4	0.9	18.0	1.2	19.2
1966	Jan	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.6	4.4	2.5	1.1	14.9	0.3	1.0	16.2	1.1	17.2
	Feb	0.2	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.6	4.3	2.6	1.3	15.1	0.3	1.1	16.6	1.0	17.6
	Mar	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.7	4.1	3.0	0.9	15.3	0.4	1.3	17.1	N/A	N/A
	Apr	0.3	1.8	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.8	4.1	3.3	1.4	16.9	0.5	1.4	18.9	N/A	N/A
	May	0.3	1.9	0.1	1.6	1.0	1.9	2.1	4.2	3.1	1.5	17.8	0.5	1.6	19.9	N/A	N/A
	Jun	0.3	2.2	0.2	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.3	4.2	3.4	1.5	18.8	0.6	1.8	21.1	N/A	N/A
	Jul	0.4	2.3	0.3	1.8	1.3	2.1	2.3	4.2	3.6	1.7	20.0	0.6	1.9	22.5	N/A	N/A
	A ug	0.4	2.1	0.3	1.9	1.2	2.0	2.1	3.9	3.6	1.5	19.0	0.6	1.8	21.4	N/A	N/A

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

About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together. See footnote a to Table 6.1. Annual averages for vacancies offices of GORs are unavailable prior to 1996.

The publication of the vacancy figures for Northern Ireland has been suspended since March as a result of a difficulty caused by the introduction of a new computer system for processing vacancies to Training and Employment Agency offices. 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 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 continuity of the United Kingdom series.

The vacancy stock figures for Great Britain have been affected between March and April by corrections to the data by the Employment Service to make up for the gradual build up of inaccuracies. The figures were corrected on 2 April 1999 to give a true reflection of the number of open vacancies held by the Employment Service. This has had an upward effect of some 9,100 on the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies for Great Britain and there has been a corresponding downward adjustment to the outflow for April, but not to the placings.

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

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes^a Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in 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	203 232 230 206 159	205 235 244 216 166	107 170 353 129 91	107 174 364 130 93	278 415 1303 235 282	58 65 97 86 34
1996 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	14 25 19 20 24 12	28 33 29 26 34 23	6.5 22.4 5.4 124.4 27.1	1272 135.7 120.7 16.5 127.1 28.8	148.6 442.2 121.9 39.3 162.1 24.9	7.6 3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0 9.8
1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	21 12 23 26 20 19 15 15 12 7 21 16 14	31 28 36 36 32 25 18 16 9 25 21 17	19.4 5.8 25.7 13.4 9.4 3.8 9.5 4.4 1.1 16.1 7.7 12.2	20.7 8.1 32.1 14.9 14.1 5.3 10.4 6.0 1.2 16.3 12.2 12.5	24.7 14.4 36.4 47.7 13.4 10.9 5.8 1.2 18.6 14.0 11.8	11.4 4.1 4.4 27.5 19.2 6.5 4.7 2.0 0.4 3.7 0.3 1.4
1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	13 19 14 15 24 10 6 8 10 13 3 8	20 25 26 23 23 34 23 16 16 13 13 18 13	42 5.7 14.4 3.9 2.9 31.2 5.4 2.7 1.9 11.4 4.2 2.6	64 88 156 7.1 38 326 203 10.5 3.7 11.8 5.1 3.5	15.9 19.1 32.6 13.7 69.5 58.9 24.4 5.9 7.1 17.6 10.6	89 63 12 29 10 24 73 16 12 02 02 02 0.1
1999 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	9 19 18 9 17 15 R 12	14 22 23 12 19 19 R 16	42 144 9.4 2.0 29.6 3.0R 5.7	52 14.8 10.2 20 29.8R 3.6R 5.9	85 27.0 34.8 3.3 47.8 14.6R 6.9	03 10.1 202 22 1.8 9.7 1.3

JNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufac- turing	Construction	Wholesale & 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 activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	M	<u>N</u>	O,P,Q
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	-	1 1 2 2		5 10 8 17 13	1 6 5 1 7	110 120 884 36 139	7 10 11 23 9	11 95 158 29 28	70 67 129 28 6	5 16 8 7 16	11 23 3 5 30
1996 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		- 0.3 0.2	7.6 3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0 9.8	- - 0.1 -		135.7 394.0 98.9 1.6 16.1 1.5	0.1	4.0 44.6 13.0 23.0 0.6 0.1	1.1 0.3 0.1 117.1 1.5	- 1.3 0.5 3.8 1.7	02 - - 1,4 -
1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec			11.4 4.1 4.4 27.5 192 6.5 4.7 2.0 0.4 3.7 0.3 1.4	- - 1.1 1.6 - - - 5.3 6.3 2.7		0.5 1.9 3.8 4.6 5.4 2.9 5.4 3.5 0.6 1.0 2.6 3.2	90 - - 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 7.4 2.3 4.1	0.1 0.3 19.4 4.0 4.5 0.1 0.2 - 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.2	2.6 0.7 6.9 8.0 5.2 3.8 0.2 - - - 0.5 0.1	0.5 4.5 1.8 0.5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0.5 2.8 0.1 - - - 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 -
998 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun 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 0.1	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	25 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50 -	- 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 0.1 0.2 -	02 29 29 10 02 82 06 03 01	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 Ju l			0.3 10.1 202 2.2 1.8 9.7 1.3	0.1 0.6 0.2 25.4 3.0	1.8 1.1 0.4 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2	22 102 0.7 0.8 0.6 R 1.8 R 0.5	1.3 - - 0.7	0.7 0.3 8.5 - 1.2 1.3 1.3	0.5 - 0.1 18.5 1.0R 0.4	1.8 2.5 0.1 -	3.0 1.6 2.4 - 0.1 - 0.2

a See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 1999 are provisional.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

UNE	ED KINGDOM	12 month	s to July 199	8	12 months	to July 199	9	Stoppages: July 1999			
	992	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers	Working days lost
Agr	ulture, hunting,							Stoppages in progress	16	5,900	6,900
Min Mai	orestry and fishing og and quarrying facturing of:	:	-		:		:	of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	12 4	5,700 200	
	tobacco;	1	200	100	1	100	300	Continuing non-earlier months	4	200	1,600
	products; ather and leather	1	•		•	-	-	a Includes 3,400 directly involved			
	products; ood and wood	-	•	-	-	-	-				
	products; up, paper and pape products; printing		•	-	•						
	and publishing; ke, refined petroleu	2 m	•	600	2	300	500				
	products, nuclea fuels; emicals, chemical products and ma	•	-	-		-	-	The monthly figures are pronormally upwards, to take	account of	additiona	I or revised
	made fibres;	-	:		-	-	-	information received after goin	ng to press.	For notes	on coverage,
	bber and plastics; her non-metallic	1			1		-	see Definitions on pS3. The			
	mineral products asic metals and fabricated metal	; 2	1,200	1,500	2	200	300		° ·		
	products; chinery and	6	900	1,300	3	500	1,500				
	equipmentn.e.c.;	4	1,800	2,300	1	200	100				
	optical equipmen		1,600	2,700	2	300	300				
Fin	ansport equipment; anufacturing n.e.c icity, gas and	18	12,300	29,400	14 2	14,700 200	46,800 300				
Con	ater supply cruction asale and retail	1 17	1,200 12,600	200 26,400	11	6,900	30,000	Stoppages in progress: cau	se		
Har	ade; repairs and restaurants	- 1	800	1,400	- 3	- 1,200	- 10,500	United Kingdom	12 months to J	uly 1999	a de la competencia
First	sport, storage and mmunication cial intermediation	68 7	44,100 13,800	135,300 16,100	65	25,900	31,700		Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Re	estate, renting and usiness activities administration and	2	300	1,100	5	2000	7,600	Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels extra wage and fringe benefits	45 7	69,200 2,900	125,600 3,400
	fence	16	4,200	17,700	12	8,900	24,300	Duration and pattern of hours worked	12	2,600	2,800
Ede	ation	19	3,600	6,100	15	23,700	20,800	Redundancy questions Trade union matters	22 7	9,200	40,000
Her	and social work	and 4	500	7,300	5	2,400	13,500	Working conditions and supervision	11	1,700 2,700	2,000 13,600
01	sonal service			10 707				Manning and work allocation	25	3,300	3,800
	activities	15	11,900	18,700	12	11,700	19,900	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	25	7,200	17,200
Alla	Jaules										

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people G.21 May to July 1999

		May to J	uly 1999	9	Sale Strict	The land a			ALL PROVIDE	The	ousands and per	cent, not se	asonally adjuste
UNITED		Economica	ally active	1	Total	l in employm	nent	ILO u	nemployed		Economicall	inactive	
KINGDO	M	Total Not	t in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total Not	in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total Not	in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total Not	in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b
LEVELS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All perso	ons 16-17	832	345	487	646	252	393	187	93	94	613	60	553
	18-24	3,728	3,130	598	3,290	2,773	517	438	357	81	1,171	506	666
	All under 25	4,560	3,475	1,085	3,936	3,025	910	625	450	175	1,785	566	1,219
Male	16-17	429	204	225	323	147	175	106	57	49	312	30	282
	18-24	2,049	1,751	298	1,782	1,530	252	266	221	46	459	115	344
	All under 25	2,478	1,955	523	2,105	1,677	428	373	278	95	771	145	626
Female	16-17	403	141	262	323	105	218	80	36	44	301	30	271
	18-24	1,679	1,379	300	1,508	1,243	264	172	136	36	713	391	322
	All under 25	2,083	1,520	562	1,831	1,349	482	252	172	80	1,014	421	593
RATES(%) c												
Allperso	ons 16-17	57.6	85.2	46.8	44.7	62.3	37.8	22.4	26.9	19.2	42.4	14.8	53.2
	18-24	76.1	86.1	47.3	67.2	76.3	40.9	11.7	11.4	13.6	23.9	13.9	52.7
	All under 25	71.9	86.0	47.1	62.0	74.9	39.5	13.7	12.9	16.1	28.1	14.0	52.9
Male	16-17	57.9	87.2	44.3	43.5	62.8	34.6	24.8	28.0	21.9	42.1	12.8	55.7
	18-24	81.7	93.8	46.5	71.1	82.0	39.3	13.0	12.6	15.3	18.3	6.2	53.5
	All under 25	76.3	93.1	45.5	64.8	79.9	37.2	15.0	14.2	18.2	23.7	6.9	54.5
Female	16-17	57.3	82.4	49.2	45.9	61.5	40.9	19.9	25.4	16.9	42.7	17.6	50.8
	18-24	70.2	77.9	48.2	63.0	70.3	42.5	10.2	9.9	11.9	29.8	22.1	51.8
	All under 25	67.3	78.3	48.7	59.1	69.5	41.8	12.1	11.3	14.2	32.7	21.7	51.3
CHANG	ES ON YEAR												
LEVELS	3												
All pers	ons 16-17	-44	-24	-20	-38	-25	-13	-6	1	-7	33	0	33
	18-24	-36	-21	-15	-11	-1	-10	-25	-20	-5	48	1	47
	All under 25	-80	-45	-35	-49	-26	-23	-31	-19	-12	81	1	80
Male	16-17	-26	-22	-5	-21	-17	-4	-5	-5	0	21	5	17
	18-24	-14	-4	-10	0	8	-7	-14	-12	-2	19	2	17
	All under 25	-40	-26	-14	-21	-10	-12	-19	-17	-2	40	6	34
Female	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-18 -22 -40	-2 -17 -19	-16 -6 -21	-17 -11 -28		-9 -2 -11	-1 -11 -12	6 -8 -2	-7 -3 -10	11 30 41	-5 0 -5	16 30 46
RATES((%) ^c												
Allperso	ons 16-17	-2.6	-0.8	-2.5	-2.3	-2.4	-1.7	0.5	2.1	-0.6	2.6	0.8	2.5
	18-24	-0.9	-0.1	-2.5	-0.4	0.4	-1.9	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.9	0.1	2.5
	All under 25	-1.3	-0.2	-2.5	-0.8	0.2	-1.8	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	1.3	0.2	2.5
Male	16-17	-3.1	-2.7	-2.0	-2.6	-2.5	-1.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	3.1	2.7	2.0
	18-24	-0.7	-0.1	-2.0	-0.1	0.5	-1.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.1	2.0
	All under 25	-1.2	-0.4	-2.0	-0.7	0.3	-1.7	-0.5	-0.6	0.1	1.2	0.4	2.0
Female	16-17	-2.0	1.9	-3.0	-2.0	-2.2	-1.7	0.6	4.5	-1.5	2.0	-1.9	3.0
	18-24	-1.1	-0.2	-2.9	-0.7	0.2	-2.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	1.1	0.2	2.9
	All under 25	-1.3	0.0	-2.9	-0.9	0.0	-1.9	-0.3	0.0	-1.2	1.3	0.0	2.9

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336

Great Britain

7,314

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3;4=5+6;7=8+9;10=11+12 a This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter1996/7 and spring 1997. b Full-time education. c Denominator= all persons in the relevant age group.

.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment G

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

7 August-3 September 1999

a This figure includes non-Jobcentre jobs from New Deal 25+ pilots and placings from Employment Service callcentres.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: April - June 1999*

pr 63-	East	East Midlands	London	North West (Liverpool)	North East	North West (Mancheste	South East er)	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
mber of Offers	5	17	7	9	44	23	11	5	23	29	173	33	25	231
e of Offers (£,000)	137	976	705	1.060	2,625	3,170	1,004	1,975	1,167	1.930	14,749	4,633	8,295	27,677

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: April - June 1999* G.32

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +
EAST MIDLANDS AAA (Plastics) Ltd Promotional Logistics Ltd La A Vision Ltd Mc. der Produktion Int Gmbh Tel A	Alfreton and Ashfield Alfreton and Ashfield Mansfield Worksop	90,000 170,000 245,000 185,000 690,000	A A A B
LO ^{CDON} Fronch Croissant Co Ltd Towi	Heathrow	500,000 500,000	В
NC TTH WEST (MERSEYSIDE) AE Cables Ltd CT: Plastics Ltd J. Michols (Vimto) Plc P: mgton Glass Ltd Tord	Liverpool Liverpool Wigan and St Helens Wigan and St Helens	200,000 240,000 240,000 240,000 920,000	B A A B
NGATH EAST Chimpound Ltd Tai spirlid Gen Manufacturing Ltd Fear (UK) Ltd Scinns UK Ltd Zeisea Ltd Conty Luxdon Laundry Ltd Himp Precision Ltd Kaseai UK Ltd Torn	Middlesbrough Middlesbrough Newcastle upon Tyne South Tyneside Stockton-on-Tees Stockton-on-Tees Sunderfand Sunderfand Sunderfand	85,000 755,000 75,000 75,000 231,000 125,000 75,000 95,000 1,671,000	A B A B A B A A
NGBTH WEST (MANCHESTER) Starside Holdings Ltd Act Transportation Ltd McChanald Yang Ltd Dearn Food Ltd Hostkawa Micron Ltd Mach Dawes Telecommunications Tool	Bolton and Bury Manchester Oldham Widnes and Runcorn Widnes and Runcorn	200,000 400,000 150,000 150,000 1,800,000 2,760,000	A B A A B
SCITTH EAST ACM Farm Produce Ltd PrespackLtd Structural Polymer Systems Ltd Total	Folkestone Hastings Isle of Wight	182,000 93,000 500,000 775,000	A A A
SCOTH WEST Tripps Receptor Research Ltd Starclard Products Ltd Torivi	Bude Plymouth	245,000 1,600,000 1,845,000	A B
WE3T MIDLANDS PDP Eng Co Ltd Seriec (Birmingham) Ltd Nuneaton Patterns Ltd D A Stuart Oil Co Ltd Total	Birmingham Birmingham Coventry and Hinckley Wolverhampton	200,000 150,000 140,000 200,000 690,000	B A A A

SIC 1992 description

Manufacture of other plastic products Specialist logistical services Printing of labels Manufacture elec distribution and control gear

G.31

Manufacture mch for food, beverage, tobacco

Manufacture of insulated wire and cable Manufacture of other plastic products Prod mineral waters and soft drinks Shaping and processing of flat glass

Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.s. Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.s. Manufacture of plastics in primary forms Manufacture of plastic packing goods Manufacture of insulated wire and cable Renting of other mch/equip n.e.s. Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical prods Washing and dry cleaning: textile/fur Manufacture mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco Manufacture elec equip for motor vehicles n.e.s.

Manufacture biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes Manufacture railway and tramway locomotives Bacon and ham production Manufacture macaroni/noodles/pasta/similar Manufacture industrial proc control equip Telecommunications

Wh'sale of fruit and vegetables Manufacture of plastic packing goods Manufacture of plastics in primary forms

Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.s. Manufacture of other rubber products

General mechanical engineering Forging/pressing metal, powder met Manufacture of tools Mineral oil refining/oth petrlm treatment

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: April - June 1999* G.32

Orvec International Ltd Lee Steel Strip Ltd Tinsley Bridge (Holdings) Ltd Kelvin Reproduction Furniture Ltd Thyssen (GB) Ltd SCOTLAND Westburn Patterns Ltd Glasgow Prestwick Bond Ltd Wallace McDowall Ltd A C Yule and Son Ltd Kymata Ltd	Doncaster Hull Sheffield Wakesfield and Dewsbury Wakesfield and Dewsbury Wakesfield and Dewsbury Arbroath Ayr Ayr Bathgate Bathgate Bathgate	75,000 120,000 850,000 155,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 80,000 75,000 245,000	A B B A A A B	Manufacture mch for food, beverage, tobacco Manufacture of underwear Cold rolling of narrow strip Manufacture fasteners, chain, springs Manufacture of other furniture Oth first proc of iron and steel Manufacture other special purpose mch n.e.s. Storage and warehousing
Real Yorkshire Pudding Co Ltd Orvec International Ltd Lee Steel Strip Ltd Tinsley Bridge (Holdings) Ltd Kelvin Reproduction Furniture Ltd Thyssen (GB) Ltd ScoTLAND Westburn Patterns Ltd Wallace McDowall Ltd A C Yule and Son Ltd Kymata Ltd	Hull Sheffield Sheffield Wakesfield and Dewsbury Wakesfield and Dewsbury Arbroath Ayr Ayr Bathgate Bathgate Bathgate	120,000 100,000 850,000 155,000 1,00,000 1,400,000 80,000 75,000 245,000	A B B A	Manufacture of underwear Cold rolling of narrow strip Manufacture fasteners, chain, springs Manufacture of other furniture Oth first proc of iron and steel Manufacture other special purpose mch n.e.s.
OrvecInternationalLtd Lee Steel Strip Ltd Tinsley Bridge (Holdings) Ltd Kelvin Reproduction Furniture Ltd Thyssen (GB)Ltd Total SCOTLAND Westburn Patterns Ltd Gilasgow Prestwick Bond Ltd Wallace McDowall Ltd A C Yule and Son Ltd Kymata Ltd	Sheffield Sheffield Wakesfield and Dewsbury Wakesfield and Dewsbury Arbroath Ayr Ayr Bathgate Bathgate Bathgate	100,000 850,000 105,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 75,000 245,000	B B A A	Cold rolling of narrow strip Manufacture fasteners, chain, springs Manufacture of other furmiture Oth first proc of iron and steel Manufacture other special purpose mch n.e.s.
Tinsley Bridge (Holdings) Ltd Kelvin Reproduction Furniture Ltd Thyssen (GB) Ltd SCOTLAND Westburn Patterns Ltd Glasgow Prestwick Bond Ltd Wallace McDowall Ltd A C Yule and Son Ltd Kymata Ltd	Sheffield Wakesfield and Dewsbury Wakesfield and Dewsbury Arbroath Ayr Ayr Bathgate Bathgate Bathgate	850,000 155,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 80,000 75,000 245,000	B B A	Manufacture fasteners, chain, springs Manufacture of other furniture Oth first proc of iron and steel Manufacture other special purpose mch n.e.s.
Kelvin Reproduction Furniture Ltd Thyssen (GB) Ltd Total SCOTLAND Westburn Patterns Ltd Glasgow Prestwick Bond Ltd Wallace McDowall Ltd A C Yule and Son Ltd Kymata Ltd	Wakesfield and Dewsbury Wakesfield and Dewsbury Arbroath Ayr Ayr Bathgate Bathgate Bathgate	155,000 100,000 1,400,000 80,000 75,000 245,000	B A A	Manufacture of other furniture Oth first proc of iron and steel Manufacture other special purpose mch n.e.s.
Thyssen (GB) Ltd Total SCOTLAND Westburn Patterns Ltd Glasgow Prestwick Bond Ltd Wallace McDowall Ltd A C Yule and Son Ltd KymataLtd	Wakesfield and Dewsbury Arbroath Ayr Ayr Bathgate Bathgate Bathgate	100,000 1,400,000 80,000 75,000 245,000	А А	Oth first proc of iron and steel Manufacture other special purpose mch n.e.s.
Total SCOTLAND Westburn Patterns Ltd Glasgow Prestwick Bond Ltd Wallace McDowall Ltd A C Yule and Son Ltd Kymata Ltd	Arbroath Ayr Ayr Bathgate Bathgate Bathgate	1,400,000 80,000 75,000 245,000	A	Manufacture other special purpose mch n.e.s.
Westburn Patterns Ltd // Glasgow Prestwick Bond Ltd // Wailace McDowall Ltd // A C Yule and Son Ltd // Kymata Ltd //	Ayr Ayr Bathgate Bathgate	75,000 245,000		
Glasgow Prestwick Bond Ltd Wallace McDowall Ltd A C Yule and Son Ltd Kymata Ltd	Ayr Ayr Bathgate Bathgate	75,000 245,000		
Wallace McDowall Ltd A C Yule and Son Ltd Kymata Ltd	Aýr Bathgate Bathgate	245,000		
A C Yule and Son Ltd Kymata Ltd	Bathgate Bathgate		Ă	General mechanical engineering
KymataLtd	Bathgate			Shaping and processing of flat glass
		250,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
		80,000	A	Business and management consultancy
Workin Horrand Glarito Eta	Dunfermline	300,000	A	Manufacture of medical and surgical equip
Optosnic	Dunfermline	700,000		Software consultancy and supply
	Glasgow	180,000	A	Manufacture of other furniture
	Glasgow	140,000	A	Manufacture non-domestic cool'g and vent'g
	Glasgow	80,000	A	Manufacture plastic plates, sheets, tubes
	Glasgow	850,000 230,000	AA	Manufacture of machine tools
	Glasgow			Printing n.e.s.
	Glasgow	400,000 130,000	BB	Manufacture of other textiles n.e.s.
	Kilmarnock	200.000	B	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
	Kirkcaldy	200,000	Å	Manufacture lifting and handling equipt
	Lanarkshire	80,000	Â	Manufacture other fabricated metal prods
	Lanarkshire	115.000	A	Manufacture confectionery
Chocolate (UK) Ltd Total	Lanarkshire	4,225,000	~	Manuacture connectionery
WALES	Aberdare	250.000	А	Manufacture other office and shop furniture
Luerriviariuroo Luo	Aberdare Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	1.510.000	B	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	750.000	A	Prod mineral waters and soft drinks
	Bridgend	450.000	B	Manufacture of other rubber products
	Cardiff	225.000	Ă	Manufacture gas; distribn of gas thro mains
		3.800.000	Â	Production and preserv'g poultry meat
	Holyhead	120.000	Â	Printing n.e.s.
	Holyhead Merthyr and Rhymney	350.000	Â	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
	Neath and Port Talbot	100,000	Â	Manufacture televis'n, radio, video, assoc
	Pontypridd and Rhondda	75.000	Â	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
	Swansea	90,000	Â	Manufacture of other food products n.e.s.
	Wrexham	75.000	A	Prod mineral waters and soft drinks
Calypso Soft Drinks Ltd Total	WICANAIII	7,795,000		

Date of first payment. Payment of RSA is made in instalments, typically over several years as jobs and capital expenditure targets laid down in the offer are met. The amounts quoted above therefore represent the maximum grant potentially payable if the project is satisfactorily completed, and **not** the amount actually paid to date.
 A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.
 Note: English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3103, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H0ET (020 7215 2598).
 Scottish cases - Scottish Executive, SE IA 2, Meridian Court, 5 Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 242 5623).
 Welsh cases - National Assembly for Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (029 2082 3626).

ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1 Background economic indicators:* seasonally adjusted

		Output									Income			
UNIT	FD	GDP market prices 1995	GDP market price		Index of out	put UK			Index of production		Real househ	old	Grosstradi	ng
KING	DOM				Production industries 1,2		Manufacturin industries 1,3	ng	OECD countries ¹		disposable income		profits of companies	4
		1995=100	£billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1990=100	%	1995=100	%	£billion	%
-		YBEZ	ABMI		СКҮМ		СКҮҮ				OSXS	R. S. C.	CAED	
1993		93.2	664.0	2.3	93.3	22	94.1	1.4	98.6	-0.7	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0
199/		97.3	693.2	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	103.1	4.6	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0
1995		100.0	712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	106.8	3.6	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6
1996		102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	, 1.1	100.4	0.4	109.5	2.5	102.2	2.2	134.8	6.7
1997		106.2	756.4	3.5	102.1	1.0	101.7	1.3	109.4	-0.1	106.1	3.8	146.6	8.8
1990		108.5	773.4	2.2	102.8	0.7	102.1	0.4			106.1	0.0	149.8	2.2
1998	Q2	108.4	193.0	2.5	103.3	1.4	102.5	1.1	116.8	2.1	105.7	-0.8	37.2	4.8
	Q3	108.9	194.1	2.0	103.4	0.8	102.4	0.5	114.7	1.5	105.8	-0.7	38.3	2.6
	Q4	109.0	194.2	1.6	102.5	0.5	101.2	-0.6			107.3	0.6	37.1	-1.4
199	Q1	109.1	194.4	1.2	101.8	-0.4	100.9	-1.3			106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
	Q2	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.5	-0.8 R	101.2R	-1.3 R						
1998	Dec				102.2	0.5	101.0	-0.5						
1995	Jan				101.6R	0.2R	100.8	-0.8						
	Feb				101.8	-0.1	100.7 R	-1.2						••
	Mar				102.1 R	-0.4	101.2	-1.3		en en en en				••
	Apr				102.3R	-0.6 R	101.2R	-1.4 R				••		•••
	May				102.4	-0.6 R	101.3R	-1.1					10 Mar 1	
	Jun				102.7R	-0.8 R	101.1 R	-1.3 R			19 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
	Jul	198 6 19 V 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19			103.0	-0.6	101.4	-1.3						

		Expenditure	9												
		Household final		Retail sales		Fixed inv	estments ⁵			General government		Changes in inven-	Base lending	Effective	
		consumptio expenditure 1995 prices				All industrie 1995 price		Manufactur industries 1995 prices		final consump expenditure at 1995 prices		tories 1995 ⁷	rates + ⁸	rate + ^{1,9}	
		£billion	%	1995=100	%	£billion	%	£billion	%	£billion	%	£billion	%	1990=100	%
		ABJR		EAPS	E. P. C.	EQEB		INLN	and the	NMRY	Sec. and	CAFU		AJHX	The second
199% 199% 199% 199%		420.1 431.5 438.5 454.7	2.5 2.7 1.6 3.7	95.3 98.8 100.0	3.1 3.7 1.2	83.8 86.7 91.1	-0.8 3.4 5.1	13.8 14.7 17.2	-5.4 6.4 17.3	136.4 138.3 140.4	-0.8 1.4 1.6	0.4 4.8 4.5	5.50 6.30 6.80	88.9 89.2 84.8	-8.3 0.3 -4.9
1990 1990 1990		434.7 472.7 488.5	4.0 3.3	103.1 108.6 111.7	3.1 5.3 2.9	95.8 102.8 113.3	5.2 7.3 10.2	17.4 19.5 20.2	1.3 11.7 3.9	142.8 140.8 142.2	1.7 -1.4 1.0	1.8 3.8 3.6	5.94 6.58 7.21	86.3 100.6 103.9	1.8 16.6 3.3
1998	Q2 Q3 Q4	121.9 122.1	3.5 2.8	111.4 112.2R	2.9 2.9 R	27.4 28.4	7.1 10.2	5.0 4.9	-2.4 1.3	35.1 r 35.4	-2.1 r -1.0	1.3 1.2	7.33 7.50	105.3 104.4	5.7 1.9
		123.4	2.8	112.1	1.4	29.9	11.4	5.1	4.7	35.2	-1.8	0.5	6.75	100.6	-2.4
1999	Q1 Q2	125.1 126.8	3.3 4.0	113.4 114.5 R	1.6 2.8 R	::	 	4.6 4.4	-12.0 -12.6	35.3 35.5	0.4 0.9	-0.2 -1.8	5.50	101.1 104.1	-4.1 -1.1
1998	Dec			111.8	1.4								6.25	100.4	-2.5
1999	Jan			113.3	1.5										
	Feb			113.0	1.1								6.00 5.50	99.6 100.8	-3.9 -4.1
	Mar			113.7	1.6								5.50	102.8	-4.1
	Apr			113.5	1.9								5.25	103.4	-3.6
	May Jun			114.8	2.0								5.00	104.2	-2.2
	Jul	••		115.0R	2.6								5.00	104.7	-1.1
	Aug			115.3R	2.9 R								5.00	103.5	-0.5
	Aug	••		116.2	3.5	1. 1949 · ·	•••			••			5.25	103.3	-1.2
		Trade in goo				Balance	ofpayments	_		Prices					
		Export volu	me ¹	Import volu	ne 1	Trade in goods	Current balance			Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer	price index +	1,3,10	
				<u></u>		balance						Materials	and fuels	Home sales	
		1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£billion	£billion			Jan 1987=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998		BQKU 82.8 91.3 100.0 107.7 116.5 118.0	3.6 10.3 9.5 7.7 8.2 1.3	BQKV 90.6 94.6 100.0 109.1 119.0 129.1	3.8 4.4 5.7 9.1 9.1 8.5	BOKI -13.3 -11.1 -11.7 -13.1 -11.9 -20.8	HBOP -10.6 -1.5 -3.7 -0.6 6.6 0.1			DQAB 131.4 135.2 140.4 142.4 145.4 150.1	1.2 2.9 3.8 1.4 2.1 3.2	PLKW 90.2 91.9 100.0 98.8 90.6 82.5	4.5 1.9 8.8 -1.2 -8.3 -8.9	PLLU 93.8 96.1 100.0 102.6 103.6 104.2	4.0 2.5 4.1 2.6 1.0 0.6

7.4 4.8 52 2.8 2.4 2.6 	-2.6 -2.3 -2.0 2.3 -1.6 -2.5 	··· ··· ··· ···

-4.9 R -5.3 -6.1

-6.9 -6.3

-2.1

-0.1 1.3 -1.2

-2.5

128.6 131.1 131.3

131.7 **132.0**

132.4

131.1 129.7 134.4 129.2 129.3 137.5

7.9 10.1 5.9

5.2 **2.6**

5.9

Provisional
 Revised
 Series revised from indicated entry onwards.
 Series revised from indicated entry onwards.
 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.
 Not seasonally adjusted.
 The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
 Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
 Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.

1998 Q2 Q3 Q4

Q1 Q2

Dec

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun

118.4 119.2 116.7

114.5 **115.8**

117.5

111.7 113.7 118.2 112.0 117.2 118.1

2.0 1.2 -1.7

-2.6 -2.2

-1.7

-2.5 -4.1 -2.6 -3.0 -1.8 -2.3

4

Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer pric	e index + 1	,3,10	
index + 1,10		Materials and	fuels	Home sales	
Jan 1987=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%
DQAB	i di siti	PLKW		PLLU	
131.4	1.2	90.2	4.5	93.8	4.0
135.2	2.9	91.9	1.9	96.1	2.5
140.4	3.8	100.0	8.8	100.0	4.1
142.4	1.4	98.8	-1.2	102.6	2.6
145.4	2.1	90.6	-8.3	103.6	1.0
150.1	3.2	82.5	-8.9	104.2	0.6
150.3	4.1	83.2	-8.0	104.4	1.0
150.8	3.3	81.1	-9.1	104.3	0.5
151.5	2.9	80.2	-9.2	103.9	0.0
150.8	2.0	80.3	-5.9	104.2	0.2
151.5	0.8	81.9	-1.6	105.4	1.0
151.5	2.9	80.2	-9.2	103.9	0.0
150.5	2.6	80.6	-8.2	103.9	0.0
150.8	2.3	79.9	-7.5	104.1	0.0
151.2	2.1	80.5	-5.8	104.7	0.2
151.2	1.6	82.0	-3.8	105.4	0.5
151.7	1.2	81.7	-2.6	105.5	0.8
151.7	0.8	81.9R	-1.6	105.4	1.0
151.1 151.5	0.7	84.0	-0.3 R		1.0
101.0	0.6	84.3	1.9	105.7	1.1

Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including

Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including inventory holding gains. Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment. Including leased assets. Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress. Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown. Average of daily rates. Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices. Figures are for the private sector only. They are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.

RETAIL PRICES H.11 Summary of recent movements

UNITE	D KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items exclu	ding				
				Mortgage inter payments (RPI	est X)	Mortgage inter and indirect ta	est payments xes (RPIY)	Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1.1.1.1		CHAW	СZВН	СНМК	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI
1998	Aug	163.7	3.3	161.1	2.5	155.0	2.1	156.4	1.9
	Sep	164.4	3.2	161.8	2.5	155.7	2.0	157.1	1.9
	Oct	164.5	3.1	161.9	2.5	155.7	1.8	157.1	1.9
	Nov	164.4	3.0	162.0	2.5	155.6	1.8	157.1	1.9
	Dec	164.4	2.8	162.4	2.6	155.8	2.0	157.6	2.0
999	Jan	163.4	2.4	161.8	2.6	155.1	2.0	156.8	2.0
	Feb	163.7	2.1	162.3	2.4	155.8	1.8	157.4	1.8
	Mar	164.1	2.1	163.2	2.7	156.0	1.7	158.4	2.1
	Apr	165.2	1.6	164.3	2.4	156.9	1.8	159.0	2.0
	May	165.6	1.3	164.7	2.1	157.4	1.5	159.4	1.7
	Jun	165.6	1.3	164.7	2.2	157.3	1.5	159.2	1.7
	Jul	165.1	1.3	164.1	22	156.7	1.6	158.6	1.8
	Aug	165.5	1.1	164.5	2.1	157.2	1.4	158.9	1.6

H.12 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for August 17 1999

UNITED KINGDOM		Index	Percentag	e change over			Index Jan 1987	Percent	age change ove
		Jan 1987 =100		12 months			=100	1 month	12 months
ALLITEMS	CHAW	165.5	0.2	1.1	Tobacco	CHBE	253.9	0.2	13.2
ALLINE					Cigarettes	DOBN	259.1		14
Food and catering	CHBS	154.7	-0.3	0.1	Tobacco	DOBO	205.7		6
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	204.5	0.1 0.4	5.7 0.1		CHBF	197.4	0.4	-0.9
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	167.6 138.3	1.0	-0.1	Housing Rent	DOBP	231.2		3
Personal expenditure	CHBV CHBW	166.6	0.2	1.9	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	185.3		-19
Travelandleisure	CHEW	100.0	012		Depreciation(Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	130.6		8
Consumer durables	CHBY	110.5	0.8	-3.2	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	178.4		7
Consumer durables					Waterandotherpayments	DOBS	284.7		4
Seasonalfood	CHBP	116.2	-1.2	-10.2	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	206.3		7
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	147.6	-0.3	0.3	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	154.9		-1 2
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	166.8	0.3	1.3	Dwellinginsurance and ground rent	DOBV	194.3		2
All items excluding food	CHAY	169.7	0.4	1.4		CHBG	124.2	0.0	0.0
					Fuel and light	DOBW	130.0	0.0	2
Otherindices					Coal and solid fuels	DOBX	131.6		-1
All items excluding:	СНМК	164.5	0.2	2.1	Electricity Gas	DOBY	117.9		-1
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		158.9	0.2	1.6	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	116.5		21
housing	CHAZ	130.3	0.2						
mortagage interest payments and	CBZW	157.2	0.3	1.4	Household goods	CHBH	140.6	0.8	0.3
indirect taxes (RPIY) a mortgage interest payments and	ODLW				Furniture	DOCA	144.1		1
counciltax	DQAD	163.9	0.2	1.9	Furnishings	DOCB	146.4		1
mortgage interest payments and					Electrical appliances	DOCC	94.5		-3
depreciation	CHON	163.8	0.2	1.9	Otherhousehold equipment	DOCD	142.8		-1
depresidaen					Household consumables	DOCE	161.9		1
Food	CHBA	142.6	-0.5	-1.4	Petcare	DOCF	151.1		1
Bread	DOAA	134.4		-1			1501	0.3	3.3
Cereals	DOAB	140.7		-1 2	Household services	CHBI DOCG	152.1 152.9	0.5	-1
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	158.5		2	Postage	DOCG	100.2		-1
Beef	DOAD	132.9 144.9		0	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCI	199.8		5
Lamb	DOAE	144.9		-4	Domestic services Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	181.1		6
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF DOAG	128.8		4	rees and subscriptions	0000			
Pork	DOAG	154.9		4	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	114.4	1.5	-2.4
Bacon Poultry	DOAI	112.3		-1	Men'souterwear	DOCK	1122		-2
Othermeat	DOAJ	133.8		0	Women's outerwear	DOCL	95.9		-4
Fish	DOAK	147.6		7	Children's outerwear	DOCM	114.0		-4
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	151.2		11	Otherclothing	DOCN	157.6		-1
Butter	DOAM	167.5		-2	Footwear	DOCO	116.1		-1
Oil and fats	DOAN	138.8		-1		01100	1010	0.4	29
Cheese	DOAO	157.9		-1	Personal goods and services	CHBQ DOCP	184.6 123.4	0.4	1
Eggs	DOAP	152.0		6 -2	Personal articles	DOCC	194.9		2
Milk fresh	DOAQ	1512		-2 -3	Chemistsgoods	DOCG	254.1		6
Milk products	DOAR	140.1 165.3		-3	Personal services	DOON	204.1		
Tea O "	DOAS DOAT	123.2		-4	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	176.7	0.4	29
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAU	186.5		Ö	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	133.0		-4
Softdrinks Sugar and preserves	DOAV	138.6		-7	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	203.0		3
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	155.0		1	Petrol and oil	DOCU	214.1		11
Potatoes	DOAX	155.4		-4	Vehiclestax and insurance	DOCV	231.5		9
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	138.4		-22				~~	3.3
Vegetables	DOAZ	104.4		-10	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR		0.2	3
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	89.4		-13	Rail fares	DOCW			4
Fruit	DOBB	123.8		-9	Busandcoachfares	DOCX	198.3		3
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	119.1		-11 0	Othertravelcosts	DOCY	156.7		
Otherfoods	DOBD	150.7		0	L eleure geodo	CHBL	114.8	-0.6	-4.6
	СНВС	197.8	0.3	3.8	Leisure goods Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	452		-18
Catering	DOBE	197.6	0.0	4	Tapes and discs	DODA	1152		-5
Restaurant meals Canteen meals	DOBE	219.9		4	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	115.3		-3
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	192.9		4	Books and newspapers	DODC			3
rane-awayo and on acto	DODU				Gardeningproducts	DODD	139.9		-2
Alcoholicdrink	CHBD	185.3	0.1	2.4					. 4.1
Beer	DOBH	198.6		3	Leisureservices	CHBM		0.4	2
onsales	DOBI	205.8		3	Television licences and rentals	DODE			5
offsales	DOBJ	160.1		2	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	244.8		5
Wines and spirits	DOBK	166.9		1	Foreign holidays(Jan 1993=100)	CHMC			2
onsales	DOBL	192.8		3 0	UKholidays(Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	117.8		
offsales	DOBM	152.5		0					

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number. a The taxes excluded are council tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

For general notes see Table H.13.

Average retail prices of selected items H.13

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

em		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)
ef: home-killed, per kg Bestbeef mince Topside Brisket (without bone)	CZPI CZPH CZPG	661 537 422	424 627 418	262-596 519-705 373-485	Margarine Margarine/Low fat spread per 500g	DOIB		90	39-109
Rump steak ^a Stewing steak	CZPF CZPE	655 552	863 460	699-992 289-695	Cheese, per kg Cheddartype	CZNW	218	479	338-649
ab :home-killed, per kg Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	CZPD CZPC	689 495	908 302	659-1199 219-396	Eggs Size 2(65-70g), per dozen Size 4(55-60g), per dozen	CZNV CZNU	180 181	162 138	128-219 75-205
b: imported (frozen), per kg oin (with bone) leg (with bone)	CZPA CZOZ	142 143	506 418	374-648 367-442	Milk Pasteurised, per pint b	CZNT	250	34	26-35
Coin (with bone) Shoulder (without bone)	CZOX DOLN	678 526	422 287	289-540 218-348	Tea Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	CZNR CZNQ	189 219	78 152	62-99 119-189
o n, per kg Streaky ^a Gammon ^a	CZOB CZOU	579 668	431 537	298-707 372-714	Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g Ground(filter line), 227g	CZNP CZNO	225 201	197 190	179-239 129-249
Backa	DOIF	724	610	423-996	Sugar Granulated, per kg	CZNN	224	57	49-77
lam (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR	772	87	52-118	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose, per kg c	CZNM	373	63	37-86
esages, per kg ° Pork aned meats	CZOQ	701	306	218-430	Potatoes, new loose, per kg ° Tomatoes, per kg ° Cabbage, hearted, per kg °	CZNK CZNJ CZNH	454 489 450	44 103 58	26-100 77-132 41-69
Cornedbeef, 340g ken: roasting, oven ready, per	CZOO	216	100	79-119	Cauliflower, each Brussel sprouts, per kg c Carrots, per kg c	CZNG CZNF CZNE	461 486	56 50	39-69 39-64
rozen resh or chilled	CZON CZOM	167 671	169 221	133-199 174-265	Onions, per kg c Mushrooms, per kg c Cucumber, each	CZND CZNC CZNB	491 475 475	60 283 48	44-77 240-353 39-60
h and smoked fish, per kg Ood fillets Gainbow trout	CZOL CZOK	328 264	782 464	593-969 351-585	Lettuce - iceberg, each Leeks, per kg ^c Fresh fruit	CZNA DOHJ	472 387	45 167	39-59 108-218
hite loaf, sliced, 800g hite loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOH CZOG	205 159	51 69	35-80 59-91	Apples, cooking, per kg ° Apples, dessert, per kg ° Pears, dessert, per kg °	CZMZ CZMY CZMX	457 472 443	105 108 121	77-130 86-130 86-143
Prown loaf, sliced, 400g Prown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOE CZOD	176 135	54 71	39-65 59-95	Oranges, each Bananas, per kg c Grapes, per kg c Avocado pear, each	CZMW CZMV CZMU DOHT	480 487 436 315	23 100 190 73	18-29 86-110 152-262
Selfraising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	215	62	39-79	Grapefruit, each	DOHN	461	73 29	52-109 20-39
er Tome produced, per 250g Imported, per 250g	CZOB DOHX	209 210	83 88	73-89 79-99	Items other than food Draughtbitter, perpint Draughtlager, perpint Whisky per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter Coal, per 50kg Smokeless fuel, per 50kg	CZMT CZMS CZMR CZMP CZMO CZMO	565 567 566 695 132 265	173 194 138 366 709 977	150-206 175-225 120-160 309-400 615-930 800-1280
					4-star petrol, per litre Derv per litre Unleaded petrol ord., per litre	CZMM CZML CZMK	561 557 562	80 75 73	800-128 80-8 74-7 72-7

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.

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

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 indica-tion of which is given in the price ranges in the final column below. These show the range within which at least four-

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.

> October 1999 Labour Market trends

H.14 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED	KINGDOM	ALL	Allitems	Allitems	Allitems	Allitems	National- ised	Consumer	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
January	131987=100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food ^a	except housing	mortgage	industries ^b	durables	All	Seasonal ^a	Non- seasonal ^a		
Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		CZGU 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	CZGV 837 846 842 848 856 858 851 857 857 864 870 872	CZGW 975 977 976 976 978 978 979 980 978 978 978 978 978 981 981 982 980	CZGX 840 825 815 808 828 836 842 813 810 814 803 807	CZGY 958 940 925 924 936 952 958 958 958 958 958 955 958	54 46 - - - - - - - - - - -	CBWA 141 135 132 128 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 121 121	CZGZ 163 154 158 151 152 144 142 143 143 130 128	CZHA 25 23 24 24 24 24 20 21 20 20	CZHB 138 131 134 127 123 123 122 117 121 117 121 112 108	CZHC 50 49 47 47 47 45 45 45 48 48 48 48 51	CZHD 78 83 77 77 80 76 76 76 80 80 71 60
	averages	CHAW 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1 149.1 152.7 157.5 162.9	CHAY 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5 151.4 154.9 160.5 166.5	CHAX 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8 149.6 153.4 158.5 163.8	CHAZ 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 138.4 141.6 145.4 149.3 152.9 156.2	CHMK 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8 147.9 152.3 156.5 160.6	106.7 - - - - - - - - - - - -	CHBY 103.7 117.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.9 115.5 116.2 117.1 117.3 115.9	CHBA 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6 131.9 137.0 141.4 141.5 143.4	CHBP 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4 117.7 127.2 125.4 118.5 125.0	CHBB 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0 134.3 138.5 144.2 145.7 146.6	CHBC 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6 162.1 169.0 175.7 182.3 189.3	CHBD 106.9 112.9 123.8 138.2 148.1 154.7 158.5 164.5 169.2 173.9 179.8
1987 J 1988 J 1989 J 1990 J 1991 J 1992 J 1993 J 1994 J 1996 J	Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 12 Jan 18 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 16 Jan 14	100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2 135.6 137.9 141.3 146.0 150.2 154.4	100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1 139.7 143.5 148.3 152.3 157.0	100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9 138.6 142.1 146.5 150.7 155.3	100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6 135.0 139.3 142.9 146.8 150.7	100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1 137.4 141.3 145.2 149.3 153.9	100.0 102.8 110.9 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2 112.8 113.0 113.2 113.8 113.2	100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4 128.8 130.0 134.1 139.6 141.0	100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2 112.2 110.3 126.3 128.5 120.3	100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0 131.7 133.5 135.3 141.4 144.7	100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3 151.7 159.1 165.7 172.5 179.2	100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9 151.0 156.9 161.3 166.0 171.1
1997	Aug 12 Sep 09	158.5 159.3	161.5 162.5	159.4 160.3	153.5 154.1	157.1 157.8	:	116.1 118.4	142.3 142.1	120.0 118.0	146.3 146.4	183.0 183.6	175.2 175.4
-	Oct14 Nov11 Dec09	159.5 159.6 160.0	162.8 163.0 163.5	160.5 160.6 161.0	154.2 154.2 154.5	157.9 158.0 158.3	:	117.9 119.0 119.7	142.3 141.6 141.6	118.7 119.3 121.7	146.6 145.6 145.2	184.1 184.9 185.1	175.8 175.1 174.4
1000	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 17	159.5 160.3 160.8	162.8 163.8 164.4	160.4 161.4 161.8	153.7 154.6 155.2	157.7 158.5 158.9	:	113.2 115.2 117.3	141.8 141.9 141.6	121.2 120.1 119.6	145.5 145.8 145.6	185.8 186.3 186.7	176.5 177.9 178.6
í	Apr21 May 19 Jun 16	162.6 163.5 163.4	166.4 167.2 167.1	163.7 164.4 164.3	155.9 156.8 158.6	160.4 161.3 161.1	÷	116.5 117.7 117.0	142.0 144.1 143.5	120.1 130.1 125.9	145.9 146.5 146.6	187.7 188.5 188.9	178.7 180.0 179.9
	Jul 21 Aug 18 Sep 15	163.0 163.7 164.4	166.7 167.3 168.2	164.1 164.6 165.4	155.8 156.4 157.1	160.5 161.1 161.8	:	113.1 114.2 116.8	143.1 144.6 144.1	120.6 129.4 124.3	147.1 147.2 147.6	189.6 190.6 191.1	180.7 181.0 181.2
	Oct20 Nov17 Dec15	164.5 164.4 164.4	168.3 168.2 168.0	165.5 165.4 165.2	157.1 157.1 157.6	161.9 162.0 162.4		115.6 116.7 118.0	144.4 144.1 145.2	126.6 127.4 135.2	147.5 147.0 146.8	191.7 192.3 192.8	181.6 181.0 181.0
1999	Jan 19 Feb 16 Mar 16	163.4 163.7 164.1	166.7 167.0 167.7	164.2 164.5 165.0	156.8 157.4 158.4	161.8 162.3 163.2	in the second se	110.6 112.3 114.2	145.8 146.0 145.1	133.1 133.4 129.6	147.9 148.1 147.9	193.2 193.8 194.2	182.9 183.4 183.3
	Apr20 May 18 Jun 15	165.2 165.6 165.6	169.1 169.5 169.6	166.3 166.5 166.6	159.0 159.4 159.2	164.3 164.7 164.7	-	113.1 114.0 113.1	144.2 144.9 144.2	125.1 130.0 124.5	147.7 147.5 147.8	195.5 196.2 196.5	183.7 184.6 185.4
	Jul 20 Aug 17	165.1 165.5	169.1 169.7	166.3 166.8	158.6 158.9	164.1 164.5		109.6 110.5	143.3 142.6	117.6 116.2	148.1 147.6	197.2 197.8	185.1 185.0

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.
 The nationalised industries indicustries indicust is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under Table H.13.
 Note: The structures of the published components of the index were recast in February 1987, (see General Notes under Table H.13).

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	Leisure services	Leisure goods	Fares and other travel	Motoring expendi- ture	Personal goodsand services	Clothing and footwear	Household services	Household goods	Fuel and light	Housing	Tobaicco
Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	CZHQ 23 23 23 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	CZHN 50 47 48 48 47 46 46 46 46 45 47 46 47 CHBL	ССНИ 23 23 21 20 21 20 21 20 19 17 20 21 СНВВ	СZHL 128 131 141 143 136 142 125 124 128 139 СНВК	CZHK 37 37 39 38 40 39 37 39 38 40 40 40 CHBQ	CZHJ 72 78 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	СZНІ 41 40 45 48 47 47 47 47 47 48 52 57 57 СНВІ	СZНН 74 71 71 79 79 76 77 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 74 СНВН	- CZHG 55 54 55 46 47 46 45 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 54 55 55 54 54 55 54 54 55 54 54 55 54 55 54 55 54 55 54 55 54 55 54 55 54 55 55	CZHF 160 175 185 192 172 164 187 190 186 197 193 CHBF	CZI
Annual averages 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1997 1998	CHBM 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0 156.7 162.5 167.7 173.8 182.3 190.3	104.1 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8 122.5 121.8 121.7 123.6 123.9 121.1	107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5 143.9 151.4 155.4 159.3 164.1 169.6 173.3	108.1 114.0 120.9 138.7 144.7 144.7 152.4 157.0 165.3 170.5	106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9 153.3 158.2 164.1 170.0 178.0	104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8 119.8 120.4 120.6 119.7 120.6 119.9	106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0 141.9 142.0 141.6 141.7 144.3 148.1	105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5 128.0 128.4 133.1 137.5 139.1 140.8	101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8 126.2 131.7 134.5 134.8 130.6 125.0	112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 159.6 151.0 156.0 166.4 168.6 179.6 195.4	03.4 06.4 13.6 29.9 44.2 56.4 68.2 79.5 91.5 05.6 23.3
1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14 1993 Jan 12 1994 Jan 18 1995 Jan 17 1996 Jan 16	100.0 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7 145.5 153.6 160.1 165.0 171.0 177.8	100.0 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9 119.3 121.3 122.3 121.2 122.4 123.7	100.0 105.1 112.9 117.5 130.8 140.9 148.6 154.0 157.5 161.1 166.6	100.0 105.1 110.6 115.0 122.8 134.0 137.9 147.5 150.9 154.0 162.9	100.0 104.3 110.4 118.6 127.2 138.4 144.7 149.5 154.9 159.9 166.7	100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7 114.9 116.2 117.1 116.3 116.3	100.0 105.0 110.3 116.3 125.5 135.3 139.8 142.4 141.9 141.6 142.7	100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 116.7 123.9 125.8 126.1 128.3 133.3 135.6	100.0 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6 127.7 127.1 125.4 134.1 134.9 133.2	100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6 156.0 151.6 150.2 160.6 166.4 172.1	00.0 01.4 05.6 08.3 18.2 37.4 50.0 36.5 75.6 88.1 00.1
1997 Aug 12	184.0	123.9	171.0	167.1	170.8	118.2	144.1	138.9	131.2	182.6	07.8
Sep 09	185.3	123.6	170.9	167.7	171.5	123.0	145.9	139.6	127.6	184.4	08.2
Oct14	186.1	123.4	171.1	167.8	171.5	122.8	146.2	139.3	127.6	185.1	08.5
Nov11	186.3	123.3	170.7	167.3	172.3	124.0	146.3	140.7	127.1	185.6	08.6
Dec09	186.5	123.4	170.5	167.2	172.9	123.5	146.3	142.5	126.5	186.9	13.1
1998 Jan 13	186.8	122.7	171.8	168.6	172.2	115.3	146.5	136.9	125.5	187.3	8.9
Feb 10	187.1	123.0	172.0	169.0	175.4	118.0	146.7	139.1	125.9	187.9	19.1
Mar 17	187.3	122.5	172.0	168.7	175.8	120.5	146.9	141.8	126.2	188.1	19.2
Apr21	188.7	122.0	172.4	172.1	176.6	121.0	147.5	140.2	126.2	194.9	22.7
May 19	189.6	121.8	173.4	172.4	177.3	122.4	147.6	141.7	125.4	195.9	23.4
Jun 16	190.2	121.2	173.8	172.0	178.2	122.0	147.6	141.0	124.6	196.2	23.7
Jul 21	190.7	120.7	174.1	171.7	178.4	114.7	147.6	139.5	124.2	198.2	24.0
Aug 18	191.2	120.3	174.3	171.7	179.4	117.2	147.2	140.2	124.2	199.1	24.2
Sep 15	192.5	119.9	174.3	171.5	179.8	122.5	148.9	141.3	124.3	199.9	24.2
Oct20	193.2	119.7	173.7	170.6	180.5	121.4	150.4	140.5	124.5	200.6	4.2
Nov17	193.3	119.7	174.0	169.6	180.8	122.1	150.4	142.2	124.4	199.8	4.5
Dec15	193.4	119.7	174.2	168.0	181.3	121.4	150.5	145.7	124.2	197.5	11.2
1999 Jan 19	193.6	119.1	175.7	169.6	181.2	113.1	150.6	138.8	124.3	195.1	6.4
Feb 16	193.8	118.6	176.1	169.4	182.2	115.7	150.8	140.6	124.2	194.2	8.5
Mar 16	194.1	118.2	176.1	172.4	181.7	117.8	151.1	143.3	124.5	191.6	5.0
Apr20 May 18	196.0 196.8 197.7	117.7 117.5 116.8	177.2 178.4 179.4	175.8 175.6 175.0	183.0 183.1 183.7	117.9 118.5 118.4	151.5 151.4 151.5	141.4 142.9 141.8	124.2 124.0 123.9	195.6 195.7 196.3	8.5 3.5 3.1
Jun 15 Jul 20 Aug 17	197.7 198.3 199.0	116.8 115.5 114.8	179.4 179.8 180.1	175.0 176.0 176.7	183.7 183.9 184.6	112.7 114.4	151.5 151.7 152.1	139.5 140.6	124.2 124.2	196.6 197.4	3.3 3.9

	Tester	Ge	neral	index	of ret	ail pri	ces:	perce	ntage	chan	ges o	n a ye	ar ear	lier		10
		All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services		Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 12 Jan 18 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 14	CZBH 3.3 7.5 7.7 9.0 4.1 1.7 2.5 3.3 2.9 2.8	CCYY 29 4.4 80 5.9 4.5 0.3 0.9 3.2 4.1 1.0	CZCB 6.4 6.3 7.2 9.1 9.2 5.1 4.9 4.1 4.1 3.9	CZCF 3.7 6.0 5.8 11.5 10.9 4.9 3.9 2.8 2.9 3.1	CZCM 1.4 4.1 2.6 9.1 16.2 9.2 11.0 5.5 7.1 6.4	CZCP 3.9 19.9 17.0 17.0 -8.6 -2.8 -0.9 6.9 3.6 3.4	CZCX -1.7 6.0 6.1 9.9 5.0 -0.5 -1.3 6.9 0.6 -1.3	CZDC 3.3 4.1 4.2 6.2 1.5 0.2 1.7 3.9 1.7	CZDJ 5.0 5.0 5.4 7.9 7.8 3.3 1.9 -0.4 -0.2 0.8	CZDO 1.1 4.7 4.6 3.1 1.3 -0.7 1.1 0.8 -0.1 0.0	CZDU 4.3 5.8 7.4 7.3 8.8 4.6 3.3 3.6 3.2 4.3	CZDY 5.1 5.2 4.0 6.8 9.1 2.9 7.0 2.3 2.1 5.8	CZED 5.1 7.4 4.1 11.3 7.7 5.5 3.6 2.3 2.3 3.4	CZEH 2.8 2.2 4.8 4.4 3.8 1.7 0.8 -0.9 1.0 1.1	CZEN 3.6 8.2 6.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 4.0
1997	Aug 12	3.5	-0.4	3.4	2.8	8.2	7.8	-2.8	0.9	1.7	1.6	4.0	6.2	3.4	0.2	5.6
	Sep 09	3.6	0.5	3.4	2.8	8.2	9.0	-5.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	3.8	5.0	3.1	-0.1	5.8
	Oct14	3.7	1.4	3.5	2.8	8.2	9.2	-5.3	1.1	3.0	0.4	3.1	4.4	3.3	-0.1	5.8
	Nov11	3.7	1.4	3.7	2.6	8.4	9.2	-5.2	1.1	3.1	0.2	3.4	4.6	3.2	-0.7	5.7
	Dec09	3.6	1.2	3.5	2.5	8.6	9.9	-5.5	1.4	3.0	0.0	3.4	3.5	3.1	-0.6	5.2
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
	Feb 10	3.4	0.8	3.7	3.3	9.1	8.7	-5.5	1.8	2.6	0.0	5.0	3.2	2.8	-1.0	5.1
	Mar 17	3.5	1.1	3.7	3.8	8.8	8.8	-5.3	1.2	2.9	0.1	4.5	3.1	2.6	-1.4	5.0
	Apr21	4.0	1.1	3.6	3.5	9.2	10.7	-5.0	0.9	2.9	-0.5	4.1	5.4	2.3	-1.8	4.7
	May 19	4.2	1.8	3.7	3.6	9.1	10.9	-5.2	1.5	2.8	0.2	4.4	5.5	2.3	-2.0	4.8
	Jun 16	3.7	0.5	3.7	3.3	9.1	9.7	-5.4	1.1	2.9	0.3	5.0	4.8	2.2	-2.4	4.7
	Jul 21	3.5	0.6	3.8	3.3	9.2	9.6	-5.3	1.6	2.6	-1.0	5.1	3.5	1.9	-2.6	4.5
	Aug 18	3.3	1.6	4.2	3.3	7.9	9.0	-5.3	0.9	2.2	-0.8	5.0	2.8	1.9	-2.9	3.9
	Sep 15	3.2	1.4	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.6	1.2	2.1	-0.4	4.8	2.3	2.0	-3.0	3.9
100-	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
	Nov17	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
	Dec15	2.8	2.5	4.2	3.8	8.5	5.7	-1.8	2.2	2.9	-1.7	4.9	0.5	2.2	-3.0	3.7
	Jan 19	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.6	8.0	4.2	-1.0	1.4	2.8	-1.9	5.2	0.6	2.3	-2.9	3.6
	Feb 16	2.1	2.9	4.0	3.1	7.9	3.4	-1.4	1.1	2.8	-1.9	3.9	0.2	2.4	-3.6	3.6
	Mar 16	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.6	11.8	1.9	-1.3	1.1	2.9	-2.2	3.4	2.2	2.4	-3.5	3.6
	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	3.9
	May18	1.3	0.6	4.1	2.6	11.2	-0.1	-1.1	0.8	2.6	-3.2	3.3	1.9	2.9	-3.5	3.8
	Jun15	1.3	0.5	4.0	3.1	11.4	0.1	-0.6	0.6	2.6	-3.0	3.1	1.7	3.2	-3.6	3.9
	Jul 20	1.3	0.1	4.0	2.4	13.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	-1.7	3.1	2.5	3.3	-4.3	4.0
	Aug 17	1.1	-1.4	3.8	2.4	13.2	-0.9	0.0	0.3	3.3	-2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	- 4.6	4.1
Note:S	ee notes u	nderTable H.13.								Oc	tober 19	99 L	abour M	arket tr		S93

RETAIL PRICES H.14

100.1	114.8	199.0	Aug
	RETAIL	PRICES	Н

RETAIL PRICES EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a H.21

Germany Finland France Austria Belgium Denmark European Union (15)^c United Kingdom 1996=100 CLNA CLMW CLMX CLMY CLMZ CLMV CHVJ CLNJ Annual averages 100.0 101.5 102.2 100.0 101.9 103.3 100.0 101.2 102.6 100.0 101.3 102.0 100.0 101.8 103.4 100.0 101.2 102.0 100.0 101.5 102.4 100.0 101.7 103.0 1996 1997 1998 Monthly 101.4 101.6 102.3 102.5 101.2 101.4 101.2 101.2 1997 May Jun 101.7 101.7 101.8 102.0 101.1 101.1 101.6 101.6 101.1 101.4 101.6 101.9 102.0 101.7 101.4 101.6 101.7 101.1 101.2 101.1 101.8 101.6 101.7 101.9 102.1 102.5 101.7 101.9 102.1 101.6 102.2 102.5 Jul Aug Sep 101.5 101.7 101.7 101.6 101.6 101.8 101.9 101.8 101.8 101.2 101.5 101.7 101.8 101.9 101.7 102.4 102.5 102.3 Oct Nov Dec 102.2 102.3 102.4 102.6 102.6 102.8 101.7 102.0 101.8 101.3 101.7 101.9 101.8 102.1 102.2 101.8 102.0 101.8 102.4 102.8 103.0 101.9 101.9 102.1 102.2 102.5 102.6 102.1 102.4 102.7 1998 Jan Feb Mar 101.9 102.3 102.4 102.1 102.2 102.3 102.6 102.8 103.0 103.0 103.3 103.3 102.3 102.1 101.9 103.2 103.7 103.7 103.3 103.8 103.7 102.4 102.9 102.8 Apr May Jun 102.7 102.6 102.2 101.9 102.0 102.1 101.9 101.9 101.7 103.3 103.2 103.6 102.5 102.7 103.1 103.2 103.2 103.3 103.0 102.6 102.5 103.1 103.5 104.0 Jul Aug Sep 102.0 102.0 102.0 102.0 101.9 102.0 103.0 102.7 102.6 103.3 103.3 103.4 103.9 104.0 104.3 101.9 102.0 102.2 102.5 102.5 102.4 103.5 103.6 103.4 Oct Nov Dec 101.9 102.1 102.3 102.4 102.8 103.0 101.7 102.0 102.4 103.7 103.9 104.4 102.1 102.3 102.4 102.8 103.0 103.1 103.6 104.1 104.7 103.2 103.5 103.8 1999 Jan Feb Mar 102.7 102.7 102.7 102.7 102.7 102.8 103.9 104.2 104.2 103.5 103.7 103.5 105.0 105.4 105.7 104.9 105.2 105.1 102.4 102.5 102.1 Apr May Jun 104.2 104.3 104.3 103.3 103.7 105.4 103.9 102.3P 104.4 102.2P 104.3P Jul Per cent Increases on a year earlier Annual averages CLNQ CLNM CLNN CLNO CLNP CJYR CLNL CLNX 1.2 1.5 0.7 2.1 1.9 1.3 2.1 1.3 0.7 2.4E 1.7E 1.3P 2.1 1.5 0.9 1.1 1.2 1.4 2.5 1.8 1.5 1.8 1.2 0.8 1996 1997 1998 Monthly 1.0 1.0 1.1 0.9 0.9 0.8 1998 Apr May Jun 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.9 2.0 1.7 1.2 1.0 0.8 1.3 1.3 1.2 1.6 1.4 1.2 1.7 1.6 1.6 0.8 0.6 0.5 1.4 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.4 0.8 0.6 0.5 1.4 1.2 1.2 1.5 1.3 1.5 0.8 0.7 0.6 1.2 1.0 0.8 Jul Aug Sep 0.4 0.4 0.2 0.5 0.2 0.3 1.1 0.9 0.8 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.3 1.4 1.5 0.7 0.5 0.5 0.7 0.6 0.7 1.1 1.1 1.1 Oct Nov Dec 0.2 0.1 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.5 0.5 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.0 1.3 1.2 1.3 1.7 0.9 1.0 1.2 1.6 1.5 1.7 0.3 0.2 0.1 1999 Jan Feb Mar 0.8 0.4 0.4 1.3 1.4 1.2 0.6 0.5 0.4 1.1 0.8 0.7 1.7 1.6 1.9 1.2 1.1 1.0 1.5 1.3 1.4 0.1 0.4 0.2 Apr May Jun 0.6P 0.4P 1.4 0.3P 0.7 2.0 1.1P 1.3

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

Revised Provisional Estimate

RPE

Jul

S94 Labour Market trends October 1999

Greece	Irish Republic ^b	Italyc	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
06.1	101.1	101.9	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.8
06.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3	101.8	101.4	101.8
04.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
04.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	102.1	101.7
06.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	102.6	103.0
06.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6	103.1
07.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.7	102.9
08.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	103.0	102.9
7.1	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	103.2	102.5
6.5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.9	102.4
9.2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	103.0	102.7
1.0	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2	103.6	103.2	103.1
1.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4	103.4
1.7	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	104.5	103.4	103.2
9.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	103.9	102.9
9.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.2	102.3
1.6	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	104.2	102.9
11.6	104.1	104.3	102.5	104.5	104.7	104.2	103.2
11.5	104.1	104.4	102.6	104.5	105.3	104.1	103.0
2.1	104.4	104.5	102.5	104.1	105.7	104.4	102.9
0.8	103.6	104.6	100.8	104.1	105.3	104.7	102.5
0.2	104.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	105.3	104.8	102.6
2.7	104.6	105.0	102.8	105.9	105.7	105.2	103.2
13.9	105.2	105.2	103.3	106.2	106.4	105.6	103.4
13.8	105.9	105.9	103.6	106.2	106.5	105.6	103.7
13.7	106.2	105.5	103.5	105.7	106.7	105.6	103.6
11.3	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1 P	106.7	106.1	103.1
Percent							
CUN R	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLO
7.9	22	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
5.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
5.1	2.0	2.2	1.1	2.5	22	1.9	1.4
5.0	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.1	22	2.0	1.6
4.9	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	27	2.0	1.4
4.8	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3
4.7	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.1	0.6
5.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.2	1.6	-0.1
4.5	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.5	2.5	1.6	0.1
3.9	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.6	1.4	0.1
3.7	2.2	1.7	0.4	1.5	2.8	1.4	0.0
3.5	2.1	1.5	-1.4	2.1	2.5	1.5	0.0
3.5	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.2
3.2	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.8	2.1	0.5
2.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.3	0.3
2.2	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.3
1.8	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.4
1.8	1.9	1.7	-0.3	1.8P	1.9	2.1	0.4

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

1996=100

H.21

Ai 1996 1997 1998	nnual average
	Month
1997	May Jun
	Jul Aug Sep
	Oct Nov Dec
1998	Jan Feb Mar
	Apr May Jun
	Jul Aug Sep
	Oct Nov Dec
1999	Jan Feb Mar
	Apr May Jun
	Jul
Increases of A	on a year earli nnual averag
1996 1997 1998	
1998	Month Apr May Jun
	Jul Aug Sep
	Oct Nov Dec

1999 Jan Feb Mar

Apr May Jun

Jul

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

Statistical[®]enquiry points

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FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION O

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON.
Earnings and productivity 01928 792442 Average Earnings Index (monthly) 01928 792442 Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement 01928 792442 New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked 01928 792077/8 Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of 01928 792077/8
low-paid workers 020 7533 6094
Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs 01928 792442
Economic activity and inactivity 020 7533 6094
Employment Annual Employment Survey carole.sutton@ons.gov.uk seth.kay@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs series by industry and by region duncan.macgregor@ons.gov.uk Hours index and general enquiries 01928 792563
Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers) 020 7533 6094
Labour disputes 01928 792825
Labour Force Survey 020 7533 6094
New Deal (ES) 0114 259 6365
Qualifications (DfEE) 0114 259 3787
Redundancy statistics 020 7533 6094

aining (DfEE) Training for Work, Youth Training and Moder
Workforce training
avel-to-Work Areas Composition and review of
nemployment ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant coun
cancies

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n Apprenticeships 0114 259 3310 0114 259 3489

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Sources of labour market statistics	010.000.000
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National Statistics DataBank provides macro and micro economic time series in an electronic format. Each time series has a four-letter identifying code, known as a CDID, which is shown at the top of each column of data that is available on the databank. The datasets 020 7533 5675 are available either on diskette or on-line via the Internet c.bird.ons.ggs@gtnet.gov.uk

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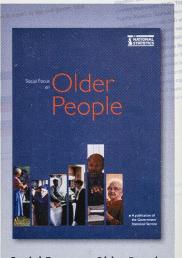
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