

Labour Market trends



THIS MONTH...

- Towards reconciliation of NES and LFS earnings data

PLUS...

- The 1998 TTWA map
- New Deal and its effect on labour market statistics
- Unemployment: analysis of age and duration
- The new presentation of labour market statistics: guidance for users about sources
- Improvements in the AEL

May 1998

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 22 April 1998

All figures are seasonally adjusted and for UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

Headlines

- 1 **Rising employment** indicated by December 1997-February 1998 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results and December 1997 workforce jobs data.
- 1 **Falling unemployment** indicated by December 1997-February 1998 LFS confirmed by March claimant count.
- 1 **Headline average earnings** growth in January 1998 unchanged from December 1997.

There continues to be some further improvement in the labour market. For December 1997 to February 1998, the employment rate was 73.3 per cent, compared with 73.2 per cent in the preceding three months and 72.6 per cent a year ago. The ILO unemployment rate was 6.4 per cent, compared with 6.6 per cent in the preceding three months and 7.6 per cent a year ago. LFS trend estimates and more recent claimant count data suggest some slowing in the rate of change. The average monthly fall in the claimant count was around 9,000 in the three months, and 17,000 in the six months to March 1998. Annual average earnings growth is steady.

Trend estimates from the LFS are available on request from Lisa Moralee at the Office for National Statistics, tel. 0171 533 6109

News this month

December 1997 - February 1998: Labour Force Survey data with redundancies

March data: Claimant count and vacancies

February data: Productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing employment, labour disputes.

January data: Earnings

SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 73.3 per cent among people of working age in December 1997-February 1998, compared with 73.2 per cent in September-November 1997 and 72.6 per cent a year ago (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 1 **ILO unemployment rate** was 6.4 per cent in December 1997-February 1998, compared with 6.6 per cent in September-November 1997 and 7.6 per cent a year ago (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 1 **Employment** was 27.01 million in December 1997-February 1998, up 351,000 over the year (Table B.1).
- 1 **Workforce jobs** rose 121,000 over the quarter to 27.01 million in December 1997, a rise of 389,000 over the year (Table B.1).
- 1 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.86 million in December 1997-February 1998. This is 319,000 lower than a year ago (Table C.1).
- 1 **Claimant count** fell by 6,400 in month to March to 1.38 million. Rate unchanged from February at 4.9 per cent of the workforce (Table C.1).
- 1 **Economic activity rate** was 78.5 per cent among people of working age in December 1997-February 1998, a fall of 0.1 percentage point since September to November 1997 (Table D.1).
- 1 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.5 per cent among people of working age in the December 1997-February 1998 period, a rise of 0.1 percentage point since September to November 1997 (Table D.2).
- 1 **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 4.5 per cent higher in January compared with a year earlier. This is unchanged from the December rate (Figure 3, Table E.1).
- 1 **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** rose 1,600 in March to 224,000 (Table G.1).
- 1 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** rose 2,800 in March to 285,000 (Table G.1).

Figure 1 Employment rate

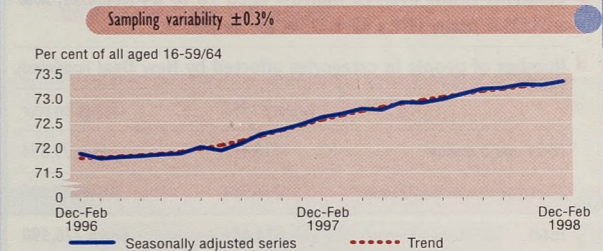


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

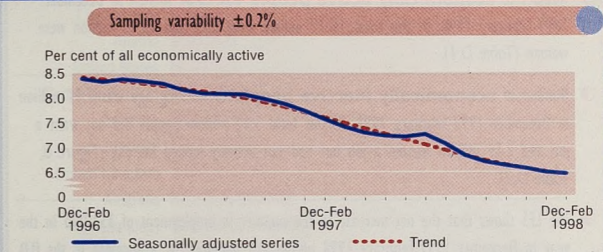
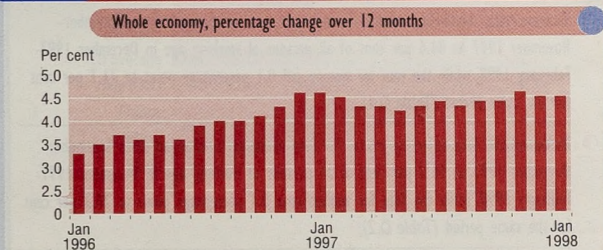


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



EMPLOYMENT

- People in **full-time employment** up 56,000 since September-November 1997 to 20.33 million in December 1997-February 1998 (Table B.1).
- Men in full-time employment up 54,000 since September-November 1997 to 13.67 million in December 1997-February 1998, and women up 2,000 in the same period to 6.66 million. People in part-time employment down 13,000 over the same period to 6.67 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs** rose by 9,000 in the three months to February to 4.12 million compared with the same three months a year earlier (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 893 million during the December 1997-February 1998 period, up 1.4 per cent on December 1996-February 1997 period. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.3 per cent over the year combined with an increase of 0.2 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people **ILO unemployed** for between **6 and 12 months** down 37,000 over the year to 295,000 in December 1997-February 1998 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months** fell 270,000 in year to stand at 583,000 in December 1997-February 1998 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment of those aged 18 to 24** fell by 77,000 over the year to stand at 446,000 in December 1997-February 1998 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate (unadjusted) for UK regions** (GORs) down in all regions over the year. Highest rate is in Merseyside at 10.1 per cent, and lowest in South East at 4.3 per cent (Figure 7, Table C.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months** (unadjusted) shows a fall of 292,600 over the year to 398,500 in January 1998.
- Total claimants aged 18-24** (unadjusted) stood at 375,200 in January 1998, a fall of 104,700 over the year.
- Claimant count over 12 months aged 18 to 24** (unadjusted) stood at 53,800 in January 1998, a fall of 52,100 over the year.

- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal** (unadjusted):

	January 1998	Change on year
18-24 over 6 months	118,417	down 79,894
25 and over more than 2 years	216,264	down 140,696
Total	334,681	down 220,590

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of **economically active people** was 28.87 million in December 1997-February 1998. Of this total, 16.12 million were men and 12.75 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of **economically inactive people** of working age was 7.71 million in December 1997-February 1998. Of this total 5.32 million people did not want a job and 2.19 million wanted a job but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 351,000 in the year to December 1997-February 1998 period was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 319,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 128,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 160,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate** for men remained unchanged since September-November 1997 at 84.6 per cent of all persons of working age in December 1997-February 1998, while the rate for women fell 0.1 percentage point to 71.7 per cent for the same period (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate** for men remained unchanged since September-November 1997 at 15.4 per cent of all persons of working age in December 1997-February 1998, while the rate for women rose 0.1 percentage point to 28.3 per cent for the same period (Table D.2).

Figure 4 Male employment

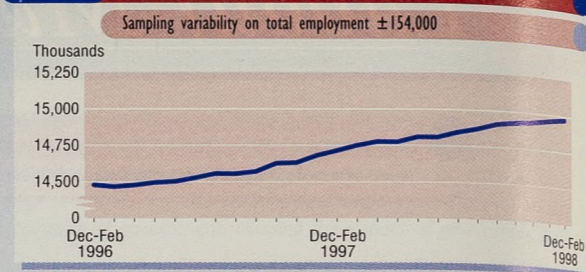


Figure 5 Female employment

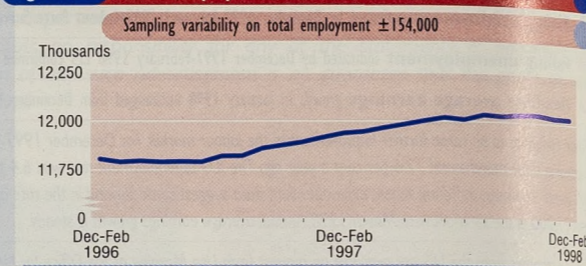


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

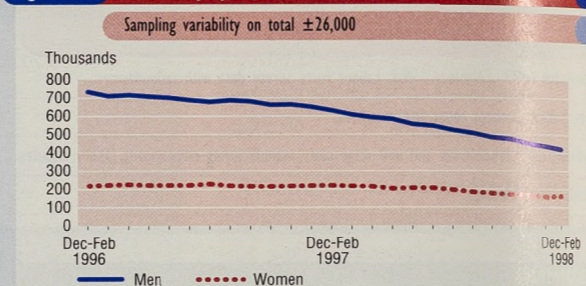


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

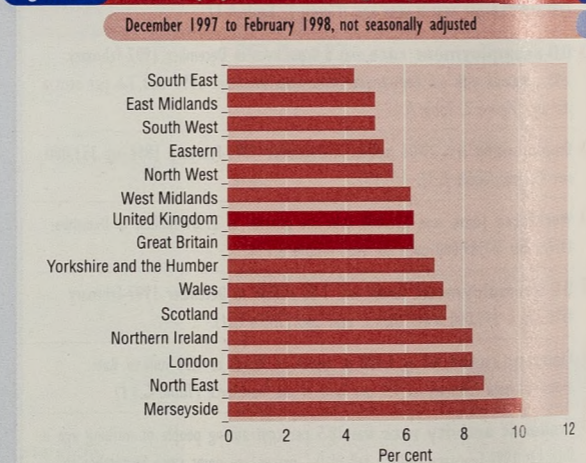
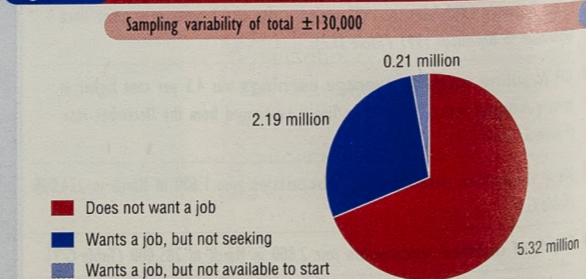


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) Dec to Feb 1998



REDUNDANCIES

- There were 196,000 people made redundant in the period December 1997-February 1998. This compares with 189,000 in the period December 1996-February 1997 (Table C.41).
- Results for the December 1997-February 1998 period showed that 1.2 per cent of male employees and 0.5 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 42 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- This month sees the introduction of the new headline rate of change in earnings, which replaces the underlying rate. For details of the changes please see the article on pp.59-63 of this issue.
- Headline rate of increase** in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to January 1998 was provisionally estimated to be 4.5 per cent, unchanged from the December figure (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **actual increase in whole economy** average earnings in the year to February 1998 was 4.8 per cent (Table E.1).
- In the **manufacturing industries**, the headline increase for January was 4.6 per cent, unchanged from the December figure (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **production industries** increase was 4.2 per cent, unchanged from the December figure (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- In the **service industries** the increase was 4.8 per cent in January, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from the December rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline** average earnings were 5.2 per cent higher in January compared with a year earlier, up 0.1 percentage point from the December rate (Table E.1).
- Public sector headline** average earnings were 2.4 per cent higher in January compared with a year earlier, unchanged from the December rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output** was 0.5 per cent lower in the three months ending February 1998, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Manufacturing productivity** in terms of output per filled job was 0.6 per cent lower in the three months ending February 1998, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs** rose by 2.0 per cent in the three months ending February 1998, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job** was 1.5 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1997, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs** were 3.6 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1997, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK 1996 **percentage in employment** (70 per cent) is higher than all EU countries except Denmark (76 per cent), Sweden (75 per cent) and Austria (70 per cent).
- UK **ILO unemployment rate** in December 1997 to February 1998 was 6.4 per cent, below EU average of 10.3 per cent and lower than all EU countries except the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg and Austria (Figure 11, Table C.15).
- UK **ILO unemployment rate among under-25s** at 13.6 per cent is lower than all EU countries except Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria and the Netherlands.
- In EU countries there was an average rise in **consumer prices** of 1.4 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to February, compared with 1.5 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.7 per cent and in Germany by 0.8 per cent. Outside the EU, the rate of consumer price increases fell to 0.7 per cent in the USA for the year to February. The rate of price increases fell in Canada to 0.9 per cent and to 1.8 per cent in Japan for December (Table H.22).

Figure 9 Headline average earnings index: Great Britain

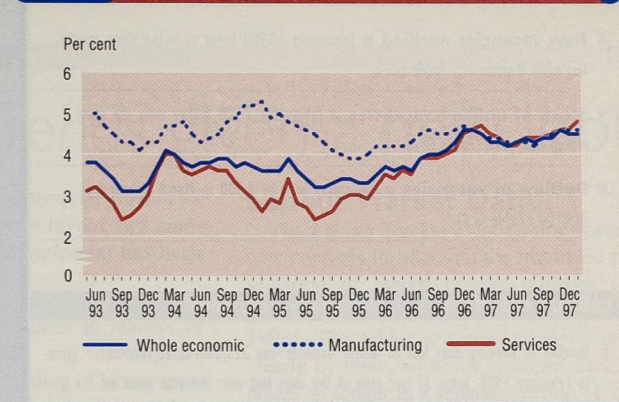


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

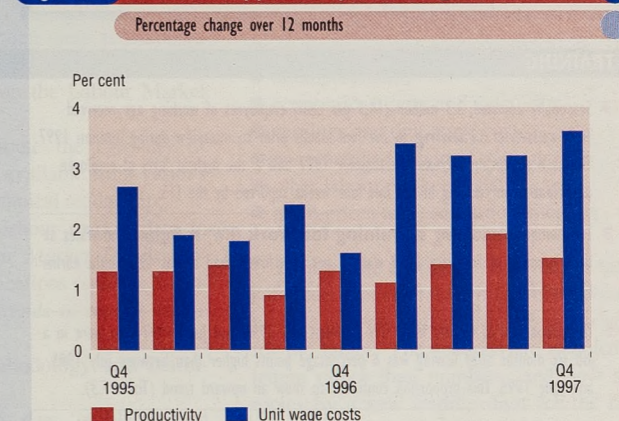
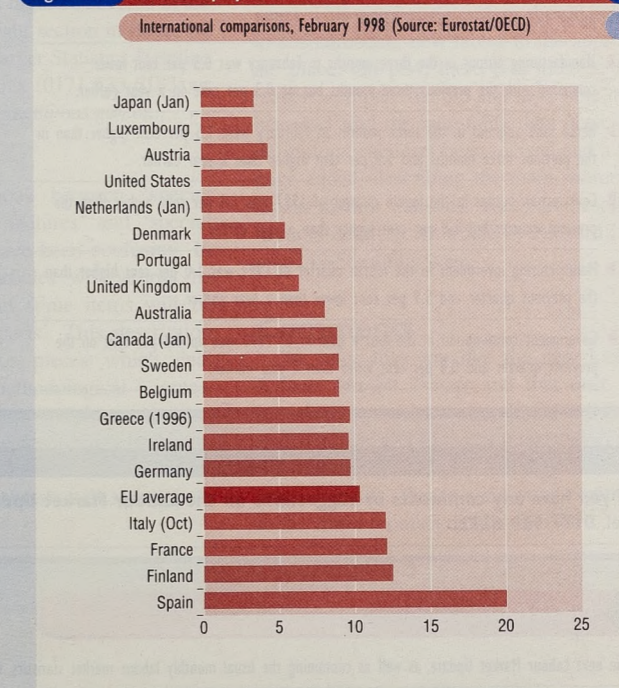


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



VACANCIES

- **New vacancies notified** to Jobcentres 20,900 lower than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres 7,500 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- **Outflow of vacancies** in Jobcentres rose by 3,500 in March to stand at 219,100 (Table G.1).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost to labour disputes was 223,000 in 12 months to February 1998. Some 37 per cent of the days lost over the year were in manufacturing and 16 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group. The provisional estimate for the single month of February is 12,300 (Figure 13, Table G.11).

TRAINING

- Seasonally adjusted, 3.3 million (14.9 per cent) employees of working age received **job-related training** in the four weeks prior to interview during autumn 1997. This is a significant increase on summer 1997 and is the highest level of employee participation in training in the last four weeks reported by the LFS.
- The number participating in **Training for Work (TFW)** in England and Wales at the beginning of February 1998 was 17 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- The proportion of leavers from TFW between July 1996 and June 1997 who were in a job six months after leaving was 6 percentage points higher than between July 1995 and June 1996. This proportion continues to show an upward trend (Table F.3).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the fourth quarter of 1997 was 0.6 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and up 2.9 per cent on the previous year.
- GDP excluding oil and gas production grew by 0.7 per cent on the quarter and was up by 3.4 per cent on a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to February was 0.5 per cent lower compared with the previous three months but up 0.3 per cent on a year earlier.
- Retail sales volumes in the three months to February were 1.5 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output in the fourth quarter of 1997 was 1.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter but 1.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing investment in the fourth quarter of 1997 was 1.0 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 5.9 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the fourth quarter of 1997 was up 0.2 per cent on the previous quarter and 0.8 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

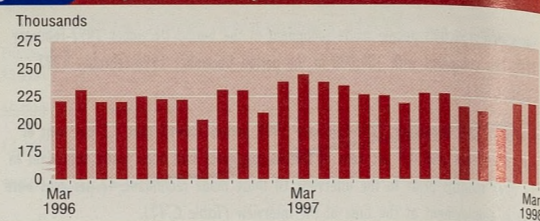


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



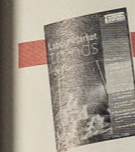
- The proportion of TFW leavers who gained a full qualification in the same period was 2 percentage points lower than for leavers a year earlier (Table F.4).
- The number of **Youth Training (YT)** participants in England and Wales at the beginning of February 1998 was 17 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table F.1).
- The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to June 1997 who gained a full qualification was 2 percentage points higher than for leavers in the 12 months to February 1996 (Table F.6).
- The number of people on **Modern Apprenticeships** in England and Wales was 117,400 at the beginning of February 1998 (Table F.1).

- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to January were 0.2 per cent lower than the previous three months but 6.0 per cent higher than same period last year.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to December were unchanged on the previous three months and 6.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The all-items retail prices index (RPI) rose by 0.3 per cent over the month to stand at 160.8 for March.
- The main upward effects on the 12-month rate came from prices for food, particularly seasonal food prices, which fell by less than last year, and alcoholic drink. These were partially offset by downward pressure from prices for household and leisure goods and for personal goods and services.
- The 12-month rate of change for the index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments stood at 2.6 per cent for March, unchanged from February.

If you have any comments or suggestions on the Labour Market Update please ring Hakeem Tinubu at the Office for National Statistics, tel. 0171 533 6172.

Next month

The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the usual monthly labour market statistics, will also include the latest age and duration analysis of the claimant count.



Labour Market Trends given a new look

THIS MONTH'S issue of *Labour Market Trends* reflects the new improved format of labour market statistics. There is a new look to our pages, a new revised layout and modified contents. The first issue of the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement* has been published alongside *Labour Market Trends* (see news item overleaf).

The sections of *Labour Market Trends* are now colour-coded on the page edge to help readers find their way around the magazine more easily. The most topical items – Labour Market Update, news, PQs and Research Programme Quarterly Update – have red edging, the Spotlight section is pale blue and the feature material and research briefs are a darker blue. The Labour Market Data section remains pink. The pagination will now run straight through the magazine, starting again at one with each new volume every January, except for the data section, which will retain its own scheme starting at S1 each issue.

Labour Market Update

The 'Labour Market Update' section has been redesigned with a new look and contents in line with the new labour market statistics First Release. Its role within *Labour Market Trends* as a brief summary of developments in the labour market has been reinforced by moving its position in the magazine so that it comes immediately after the expanded contents and information pages.

Spotlight

This section consists of the monthly 'Labour Market Spotlight', together with the existing regional 'Spotlight' series of articles, which will continue every three to four months. The new 'Labour Market Spotlight' section (pp217-22) will appear each month in place of the 'Labour Force Survey Help-Line' section that has appeared in previous issues.

The Labour Market Spotlight draws from a range of sources of labour market data to present short, accessible items. It will include standard items (updated every quarter, although not necessarily in the same month) on women, ethnic groups, young people and people with disabilities in the labour market, as well as sickness absence and job-related training. It will also include non-standard items on areas of topical interest.

In broad terms, the Labour Market Spotlight seeks to provide analysis in areas

of topical or general interest to readers of *Labour Market Trends* and to improve knowledge and understanding of labour market statistics from a range of sources. More specifically, it seeks to:

- provide quarterly updates of key topics not covered elsewhere;
- provide analysis of areas of topical interest;
- cover topics for which there is a known public demand, such as topics most frequently requested on the Labour Market Statistics Helpline;
- highlight and promote the diversity of labour market data available from various sources to a non-technical readership;
- draw attention to labour market data in forthcoming *Labour Market Trends* articles and other publications (such as *Social Trends*, *Regional Trends* or reports in the *Focus* series);
- highlight new methodology and definitions; and
- draw attention to data problems and solutions.

A key aim of this section is to present in a user-friendly way the labour market topics that matter most to users of ONS data. Readers are strongly encouraged to make suggestions for items that might be covered in the Labour Market Spotlight section in future by calling the Labour Market Statistics Helpline (0171 533 6094), by fax (0171 533 6183) or by e-mail to labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

Features

The old distinctions between 'special features', 'statistical features' and 'special reports' are felt to have been confusing. In future, most such articles will simply be termed 'features', but some items will be termed 'technical reports'. This description will be reserved for pieces which deal primarily with methodological issues, for example the piece which appears on pp259-63 of this issue describing changes to the Average Earnings Index.

In future, research briefs will also appear in this section.

Labour Market Data

The Labour Market Data section features new contents in line with the improved presentation of labour market statistics (see pp55-63, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1998). The tables are now arranged more clearly by topic, with, for example, the LFS tables no longer in a separate section of their own. Instead, they appear under the relevant topic heading, such as 'employment' or 'unemployment' along with other tables on the same topic drawing on other data sources. The topics will be:

- labour market structure;
- employment and productivity;
- unemployment;
- economic activity and inactivity;
- earnings and unit wage costs;
- government-supported training;
- other labour market statistics; and
- retail prices and economic indicators.

Because the changes to ordering of tables have been considerable, it has been decided to use a new and different numbering system for the tables. The sections are denoted by letters rather than numbers, and new sub-topics by a new leading digit for the table numbers. For example, tables in the first section, labour market structure this month are numbered A.1 and A.2, and those in the next section, 'employment and productivity', are B.1 to B.3, B.11 to B.15, B.21 and B.22, B.32, B.41 and B.51 (B.31 is reserved for a new table that will be introduced later this year). This numbering system should help us to accommodate new tables in the appropriate place. On pS4, there is a table to help readers compare the old and new table numbers and find the new table they need. The definitions page has been revised and a new page added, describing the main sources of labour market statistics. These are described in more detail in an article by Richard Laux on p249-58 of this issue.

Comments

We hope that you like the new look of *Labour Market Trends* and that once you have found your way around, you will find it easier to use. ONS is very interested in your comments and is open to suggestions for improvements. Please send your comments to the editor (contact details on p206).

LFS Quarterly Supplement

THE FIRST *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement* is published alongside this issue of *Labour Market Trends*. It gives detailed analysis of LFS results for winter 1997/8, backing up the headline LFS data that appear in the labour market statistics First Release.

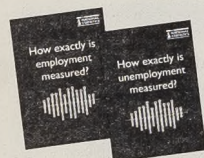
The *Quarterly Supplement* replaces the former *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*, which has up to now been the main paper-based means of dissemination of detailed LFS results. This new supplement to *Labour Market Trends* is avail-

able on subscription as a package with *Labour Market Trends*; subscriptions to both publications are also available separately. The *Quarterly Supplement* will appear every February, May, August and November. This represents a speeding-up of the release schedule for the detailed LFS data; previously the corresponding bulletins would have come out in March, June, September and December.

The *Quarterly Supplement* is 52 pages long; it includes several features which will be familiar to readers of the *Quarterly Bulletin*, such as charts on the labour market position of people

of working age and on population structure by age and economic status. The tabular sections of the *Quarterly Supplement* cover: labour market activity; employment; ILO unemployment; economic inactivity; earnings and sub-national economic activity. These pages typically consist of a table plus bullet points bringing out the key aspects of the data.

• *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement*, May 1998. ISBN 0 11 621032 X. Available from The Stationery Office on annual subscription £32.50 or for £95 as a package with *Labour Market Trends*.



Guidance for labour market data users

ONS HAS published a new edition of its booklet *How Exactly Is Unemployment Measured?*, and a new companion title *How Exactly Is Employment Measured?*. Guidance has also been published on the new-format labour market statistics First Release and the corresponding regional releases.

How Exactly is Unemployment Measured? is the third edition of this booklet, updated to reflect the improvements that ONS has announced in its labour market statistics, such as the monthly publication of the latest three months' figures from the Labour Force Survey. It gives a concise, readable explanation of how ONS produces unemployment figures and the definitions used. Sections cover ILO unemployment; other measures of unemployment (principally the claimant count); and wider concepts (such as 'discouraged workers'). An annex describes the structure of the LFS and ONS recommenda-

tions for comparison of data over time, and another annex looks at eligibility to claim unemployment-related benefits (and hence appear in the claimant count).

A new companion booklet, *How Exactly is Employment Measured?*, is published for the first time. Sections explain: the concepts of employment and jobs; the LFS measure of employment; the workforce jobs series and its components and sources; and the work that ONS is doing to reconcile the two series. Annexes cover: the LFS; employer surveys; and the ten-yearly Census of Population.

The *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases* has been sent to all subscribers to the labour market statistics First Releases. It covers key concepts and definitions used in the releases, as well as the main sources which now feed into the single First Release. There follows a section-by-section discussion of the new release: summary of the labour market; employment; unemployment; economic

activity and inactivity; earnings, productivity and unit wage costs; sub-national and international comparisons; and other labour market statistics. This elaborates on the sources and coverage of each table, definitions used in them, etc. There is then a section on general methodology, looking at issues such as seasonal adjustment, sampling variability, and non-response, followed by a section on revisions to the data.

The information on sources, concepts and definitions in this *Guide* forms the basis of the revised sources and definitions pages (ppS2-3) in the 'Labour Market Data' section of *Labour Market Trends*. The guidance on sources is expanded on in Richard Laux's article on p249-58 of this issue.

• *How Exactly is Employment Measured?* and *How Exactly is Unemployment Measured?* (third edition). ONS, 1998. Available free of charge from the ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline, tel. 0171 533 6094.



Focus on London 98

ONS HAS published *Focus on London 98*, a new statistical picture of the capital today and how it has changed over the past decade or so.

The report shows that London accounts for 12 per cent of the total UK population. However, its share of gross domestic product (GDP) is nearly 15 per cent. This gives London the highest output per head of any

UK region, nearly a quarter above the UK average. Average earnings in London lead Great Britain as a whole by almost a third, partly because of the capital's unique occupational and industrial structure. However, while London has a higher proportion than the UK generally of households with the highest incomes, it also has a higher proportion of households with the lowest incomes.

Financial and business services are the

key industry in London's economy, and the sector also provides the most jobs in the capital. It provided 38 per cent of London's GDP in 1996, compared with 25 per cent nationally. Manufacturing contributes considerably less to London's GDP and jobs than the national average.

• *Focus on London 98*. ISBN 0 11 621030 3. The Stationery Office, £39.50.

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

Flexible working arrangements

TERRY ROONEY (Bradford North) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what are the number and percentage of jobs which are done on a job-share basis; and what percentage of job-shares are done by (a) men and (b) women.

TIM HOLT: This information is shown in the table below using estimates available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The table is based on the numbers of employees who work on a job-share basis rather than the number of such jobs.

Employees sharing jobs by sex

United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent		
	All persons	Males	Females
Employees in job shares: thousands	177	18	158
per cent	100	10	89
Employees in job shares as per cent of all employees	0.8	0.2	1.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

(22 April)

TERRY ROONEY (Bradford North) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many (a) men and (b) women are employed under a flexi-time contract, giving figures separately for workers (i) with dependent children aged over five years, (ii) with dependent children aged under five years and (iii) with no dependent children.

TIM HOLT: This information is shown in the table below using estimates available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Please note that this table is based on employees who say they work flexi-time. Working flexi-time does not necessarily imply a contractual obligation.

Employees working flexi-time by sex and age of youngest dependent child

United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands		
	All persons	Males	Females
All employees	2,321	1,057	1,263
With dependent child aged:			
5 and over	525	222	303
under 5	367	171	195
With no dependent children	1,430	664	764

Source: Labour Force Survey

(22 April)

TERRY ROONEY (Bradford North) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many (a) men and (b) women work only during school terms, giving figures separately for (i) those directly employed in education and (ii) other workers.

TIM HOLT: This information is shown in the table below using estimates available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). It is based on employees who classify themselves as term time workers. Employees

who work college or university terms, not just those who work school terms, will be included.

Employees working in term time, by sex and industry United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands		
	All persons	Males	Females
Employees in education	774	139	634
Other employees	177	16	159

Source: Labour Force Survey

(22 April)

Low pay

JON TRICKETT (Hemsworth) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what proportion of Great Britain-based workers earned less than (a) £2, (b) £2.50, (c) £3, (d) £3.50, and (e) £4 per hour in April (a) 1996 and (b) 1997.

DENNIS ROBERTS (Director, Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group, ONS): In the absence of the Director of the ONS, I have been asked to reply to your parliamentary question on hourly earnings.

The information is shown in the table below using estimates available from the Labour Force Survey.

Percentage of employees' hourly earnings in their main job, Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

	Less than £2.00	Less than £2.50	Less than £3.00	Less than £3.50	Less than £4.00
	Spring 1996	2.2	4.1	7.9	15.5	23.3
Spring 1997	1.8	4.0	7.1	13.6	20.8

a Excluding those whose workplace was outside the United Kingdom.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Work is being undertaken to assess the quality of earnings data from the LFS and the New Earnings Survey (NES). Current indications are that the LFS provides the more reliable estimates of workers on low pay, but nevertheless tends to overestimate the proportion of low paid workers. The figures in the table should therefore be taken as upper estimates of the proportions. Details of this assessment of the quality of earnings data are expected to be published in the May issue of *Labour Market Trends* copies of which will be available from the House of Commons Library.

(22 April)

OPIK LEMBIT (Montgomeryshire) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what estimate he has made of the number and proportion of people aged (a) 21 years and under and (b) 25 years and under who earn less than (i) £3.50 per hour and (ii) £4 per hour; what percentage of the working population this represents; and if he will make a statement.

TIM HOLT: This information is shown in the table below using estimates available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Employees aged 16-21 and 16-25 earning less than £3.50 and £4.00 per hour

United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted

	Earning under £3.50 per hour		
	Total (thousands)	As % of all employees in age group	As % of all working-age ^a employees
Aged 16-21	994	47.3	4.5
Aged 16-25	1,278	30.5	5.8

Earning under £4.00 per hour

	Earning under £4.00 per hour		
	Total (thousands)	As % of all employees in age group	As % of all working-age ^a employees
Aged 16-21	1,314	62.5	5.9
Aged 16-25	1,793	42.8	8.1

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Work is being undertaken to assess the quality of earnings data from the LFS and the New Earnings Survey (NES). Current indications are that the LFS provides the more reliable estimates of workers on low pay, but nevertheless tends to overestimate the proportion of low paid workers. The figures in the table should therefore be taken as upper estimates of the proportions. Details of this assessment of the quality of earnings data are expected to be published in the May issue of *Labour Market Trends*, copies of which will be available from the House of Commons Library.

(22 April)

Employment statistics

BARRY SHEERMAN (Huddersfield) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what steps he is taking to produce employment and unemployment statistics which can be directly compared with those of the UK's EU partners.

TIM HOLT: The ONS recently announced major improvements to UK labour market statistics. In recognition of the increasing complexity of the labour market in the United Kingdom, the new ONS presentation will focus on employment, unemployment and inactivity (out of work but not unemployed) as being equally important in describing the changing labour market.

From April 1998, the ONS's assessment will give more weight to the Labour Force Survey, which will in future be published twelve times a year for an average of each three-month period. Existing internationally-agreed definitions as recommended by the international Labour Organisation (ILO) will continue to be used. Each EU member state is required to carry out a Labour Force Survey on the ILO definitions and the survey results can therefore be directly compared.

A new regulation is due to be adopted by the EU Council of Ministers that will lead to improved harmonisation of employment and unemployment statistics across EU countries on the basis of quarterly Labour Force Surveys.

(12 March)

Research programme quarterly update

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

DfEE Projects completed since February 1998			
178/96	Matching Data on Vocational and Academic Qualifications	162/97	Ex-post Evaluation of the INTERREG I Community Initiative
164/95	International Baseline Project Part 2	203/97	YCS Database Manipulation and Enhancement
173/93	Skills Review Programme	155/98	YCS A-Level Data Matching
223/97	Exploration of Full-Time Equivalents Formula	176/97	Education and Training While Claiming JSA: Qualitative Research (previously known as 'Workskill Pilots: Initial Research into the Effects of Implementation')
257/97	Labour Market and Skills Trends		
110/97	Review of Business Start-up Activities under the Single Regeneration Budget	115/97	A Study of the Validity and Transferability of NVQs in the Workplace
246/97	Literature Review of Research on the Educational Achievement of Deaf Children	243/97	Review of Literature on Partnerships
245/97	Literature Review on Educational and other Interventions for Children with Autism	173/97	Employers' Views of TECs and their Services
234/97	Organisational Change and Employment Trends: Hazards and Opportunities for Women (Pilot Study)	128/97	The Study of Pre-Vocational Training
168/97	Temporary Employment in Great Britain	160/97	Career Development Loans (CDLs): Trainees Survey
201/97	Recent Thinking on Lifelong Learning	216/97	Best Practice amongst Special Schools on Special Measures: the Role of Action Planning in Helping Special Schools Improve
132/96	Evaluation of Foyer Schemes	229/97	International Research Project on Job Retention and Return to Work Strategies for Disabled Workers
102/98	Evaluation of the Initial Effects and Implementation of 'Success For All'		

Projects started since February 1998			
218/97	Evaluation of Development Projects for the University for Industry (Stage 1)	196/97	Open Learning in Public Libraries: Impact on End Users
101/98	Innovative Grouping Practices in Secondary Schools	256/97	A Review of Recent Literature on Intermediate Labour Markets
253/97	Good Practice in SEN Parent Partnership	155/98	YCS A-Level Data Matching
254/97	Effective Practice in Inclusion and in Special and Mainstream Schools Working Together	140/97	The Impact of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995: the Employers' Response
150/97	Evaluation of Modern Apprenticeships: Survey of Employers	133/97	Returning to Work: Specific Groups and Their Experiences (previously known as 'Secondary Analysis of the Pre-JSA Claimant Surveys')
259/97	Review to Inform Policy Development on Employability	125/97	Skill Needs in Britain 1998
255/97	The Value and Volume of Education and Training Exports	219/97	Evaluation of the Use of Multi-media Portables in Supporting the Achievement of the National Professional Qualification for Headship
233/97	Afro-Caribbean Young Men in the Labour Market	232/97	Family-Friendly Employment - the Business Case

Research programme quarterly update

(DfEE continued)

Projects published since February 1998			
RR38	A Qualitative Evaluation of the CDL Plus Pilot Scheme ISBN 0 85522 708 7	RR50	The Effect of JSA on 16/17 Year Olds: Follow Up Survey Report ISBN 0 85522 723 0
RR41	Reducing the Bureaucratic Burden on Teachers ISBN 0 85522 707 9	RR52	An Impact Evaluation Model for Local Economic Development Partnerships ISBN 0 85522 726 5
RR44	State of the Art Review on the Reconciliation of Work and Family Life for Men and Women and the Quality of Care Services ISBN 0 85522 713 3	RR54	Employment, Family Life and the Quality of Care Services: a Review of Research in the UK (1994-1996) ISBN 0 85522 730 3
RR48	The Out-of-School Childcare Initiative: an Evaluation of Long-Term Sustainability ISBN 085522 719 2		

The above publications are available, price £4.95, from DfEE publications, PO Box 5050, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ZQ, tel. 0845 6022260.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Projects published in quarter ending 31 March 1998

Jobsearch: a Review of the Literature Prior to the Jobseeker's Allowance.
Contact: Tricia White, tel. 0114 259 6253.

OLR Research into New Deal
Contact: Len Dawes, tel. 0114 259 6371.

For details of specific ES projects, contact the names listed after each project. For copies of ES Research and Evaluation division reports, telephone 0114 259 6423.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Future projects

This list of research projects below are likely to feature in the Department's employment relations research programme over the next 12 months. Research projects are normally contracted out to independent research organisations, academics and consultancies following a competitive tendering process. The Department welcomes expressions of interest in any of these specific projects, but these must demonstrate research experience directly relevant to the particular project concerned. The Department reserves the right to select its own contractor lists, and submission of an expression of interest does not guarantee receipt of an invitation to tender.

Expressions of interest should be forwarded to:

Jim Logan, Employment Market Analysis and Research Branch, Employment Relations Directorate
Department of Trade and Industry, Room 2.B.44, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET

Social Partnership in Practice

This project is to conduct case studies in firms with successful social partnerships, with a view to providing role models in a variety of sectors.

Costs and Benefits of European Works Councils

A small project, based on case studies, to examine the cost and benefits of existing European works councils.

Evaluation of Initial Impact of the Working Time Regulations

Working time regulations are likely to come into effect towards the end of 1998. This project will gather information on the immediate changes made by employers to respond to the new regulations.

Evaluation of Initial Impact of the National Minimum Wage

This project will look at the immediate effects of the National Minimum Wage on the way organisations operate, for example, changes to pay systems, record keeping, effects on settlements, etc.

Earnings Mobility and Dispersion

This project is to examine earnings mobility and inequality over the economic cycle using the New Earnings Survey and Joint Unemployment Vacancies Operating System data.

Survey on Part-Time and Fixed-Term Contract Work

This project will gather information about the terms and conditions of those in part-time work and on fixed term contracts relative to permanent employees, and would involve a survey of employers.

(DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY continued)

Evaluation of the Legal Officers Pilot

The Employment Rights (Dispute Resolution) Act 1998 allows for legal officers to be appointed to deputise for tribunal chairmen. This project is to evaluate the pilot of the scheme, taking place in three regions, and will examine workload and working arrangements before and after legal officers are in place.

Initial Evaluation of Arbitration of Unfair Dismissal Disputes

The Employment Rights (Dispute Resolution) Act 1998 allows ACAS to implement arbitration as a new dispute resolution procedure for unfair dismissal disputes. The first stage of evaluation

will focus on the operational aspects of the new scheme and will be undertaken through a series of case studies.

Growth in Industrial Tribunal Applications

This project will look at the reasons behind the growth in industrial tribunal claims over the past decade. It will involve the collation and multivariate analysis of a number of time series datasets already available, such as those on applications to industrial tribunals, union density, value of awards and general labour market conditions.

Impact of Employment Rights Legislation on Small Firms

This project will look at the impact of employment rights legislation on small firms using a variety of suitable methods.

Projects completed in the last 12 months

The Impact of the Sunday Trading Act on Employment Practices

A project based on a survey of over 500 Sunday traders, investigating the extent to which employees are exercising their new employment rights, how the new measures are being managed in retail establishments, and the impact on staffing and employment practices. Contact: Sheila Honey, telephone: 0171 215 2692 or e-mail: sheila.honey@irdv.dti.gov.uk

Assessing the Benefits of Employee Involvement in Small Firms

The study provides a critical review and annotated bibliography of UK, US, Australian and other literature published since the mid-1980s on the benefits (and, where appropriate, costs) of employee involvement schemes to small commercial enterprises in free enterprise economies. Contact: John McQueeney, telephone: 0171 215 5926 or e-mail: john.mcqueeney@irdv.dti.gov.uk

The Influence of Workplace Disciplinary and Grievance Procedures on Applications to Industrial Tribunals

This study, based on 30 case studies, examines how far formal procedures or other ways of handling workplace grievances and disciplinary matters are effective in resolving employment rights disputes without recourse to an industrial tribunal. Contact: John McQueeney, telephone: 0171 215 5926 or e-mail: john.mcqueeney@irdv.dti.gov.uk

Determinants of the Decision to Join a Trade Union: A Secondary Analysis of the Family and Working Lives Survey

The aim of this project is to analyse the determinants of an individual's decision to join a trade union from a longitudinal perspective using the Family and Working Lives Survey. Contact: Stephen Woodland, telephone: 0171 215 5999 or e-mail: stephen.woodland@irdv.dti.gov.uk

Ongoing projects

Assessment of New Regulations on Consultation Procedures for Collective Redundancies

New regulations, introduced in 1995, alter the statutory requirement to consult with worker representatives in the event of compulsory redundancies. The research involves a number of case studies in organisations which have experienced collective redundancies focusing on the consultation procedures adopted. Contact: Sheila Honey, telephone: 0171 215 2692 or e-mail: sheila.honey@irdv.dti.gov.uk

The Changing Nature of Employment Contracts

This study, based primarily on case studies, looks at employers' use of individualised employment contracts, the extent to which they replace terms and conditions of employment previously determined through collective bargaining, and the costs and benefits to employers. Contact: Sheila Honey, telephone: 0171 215 2692 or e-mail: sheila.honey@irdv.dti.gov.uk

Employment Status of Individuals in Non-Standard Forms of Employment

The overall aim of this research is to examine the working arrangements of individuals whose working status is not easy to define, namely those in non-standard forms of employment or

self-employed without employees. The project involves a qualitative follow-up of individuals who took part in a survey on this issue earlier this year. Contact: Sheila Honey, telephone: 0171 215 2692 or e-mail: sheila.honey@irdv.dti.gov.uk

Third Periodic Survey of Industrial Tribunal Applications

SITA is a periodic survey of applicants and employers providing details about the characteristics of the parties involved in tribunal cases, sources of advice and representation, costs incurred by the parties, etc. The third survey is jointly sponsored by the DTI, ACAS and the Employment Tribunal Service. Contact: John McQueeney, telephone: 0171 215 5926 or e-mail: john.mcqueeney@irdv.dti.gov.uk

The 1997 Workplace Employee Relations Survey

The Workplace Industrial Relations Survey (WIRS) series was designed to provide large-scale, systematic evidence about a broad range of industrial relations and employment practices across almost every sector of the economy. The structure of the 1997 survey will be broadly similar to previous WIRS, although it has been substantially redesigned better to capture the contemporary nature of employee relations. Contact: Mark Cully, telephone: 0171 215 3847 or e-mail: mark.cully@irdv.dti.gov.uk

Labour Market Statistics Helpline:

0171 533 6094



Fax: 0171 533 6183

e-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service



Labour Market Spotlight

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

Contents for May 1998

- 1 Economic activity of young people (LFS)
- 2 Sickness absence (LFS)
- 3 Women in employment (LFS)
- 4 Changes in employee jobs (employee jobs)
- 5 Homeworkers (LFS)
- 6 Teleworkers (LFS)
- 7 Trade unions (LFS)

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

1 Economic activity of young people

The economic activity of young people is closely linked to their participation in full-time education (FTE). Although young people can be in both employment and education, there is particular interest in whether people of school age (and just over) who are no longer in full-time education choose to participate in the labour market. It is worth noting that these people may participate in part-time study or some other form of non-government supported training. Table 1 shows the economic and education status in winter 1997/8 of people who were aged between 16 and 19 on the previous 31 August.

Table 1 Young people by academic age (United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted)

	Academic age (in years)				Thousands		
	All persons				All	Men	Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19	16-19
In employment							
All	364	438	418	376	1,596	822	774
Not in FTE	145	210	307	294	956	550	405
In FTE	219	228	111	82	641	272	369
ILO unemployed							
All	87	69	73	57	286	170	116
Not in FTE	46	47	57	46	197	120	77
In FTE	41	22	16	11	90	51	39
Economically inactive							
All	263	226	228	227	944	459	485
Not in FTE	32	32	45	61	170	48	122
In FTE	231	194	183	166	774	411	363
Total							
All	713	733	720	660	2,826	1,452	1,375
Not in FTE	223	289	410	401	1,323	719	604
In FTE	490	444	311	259	1,504	733	771
Economic activity rate (%)							
All	63.2	69.2	68.3	65.6	66.6	68.4	64.7
Not in FTE	85.8	88.9	88.9	84.8	87.1	93.3	79.9
In FTE	52.9	56.4	41.1	35.8	48.6	44.0	52.9
ILO unemployment rate (%)							
All	19.2	13.7	14.9	13.2	15.2	17.2	13.0
Not in FTE	24.1	18.4	15.7	13.6	17.1	17.9	16.0
In FTE	15.6	8.9	12.7	11.4	12.3	15.7	9.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

- 1 Of the 2.8 million people aged 16-19, 1.5 million (53 per cent) were in full-time education.
- 2 Around 87 per cent of young people not in FTE were economically active, of whom 17 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- 3 For those in FTE, 49 per cent were economically active, of whom 12 per cent were ILO unemployed.

2 Sickness absence

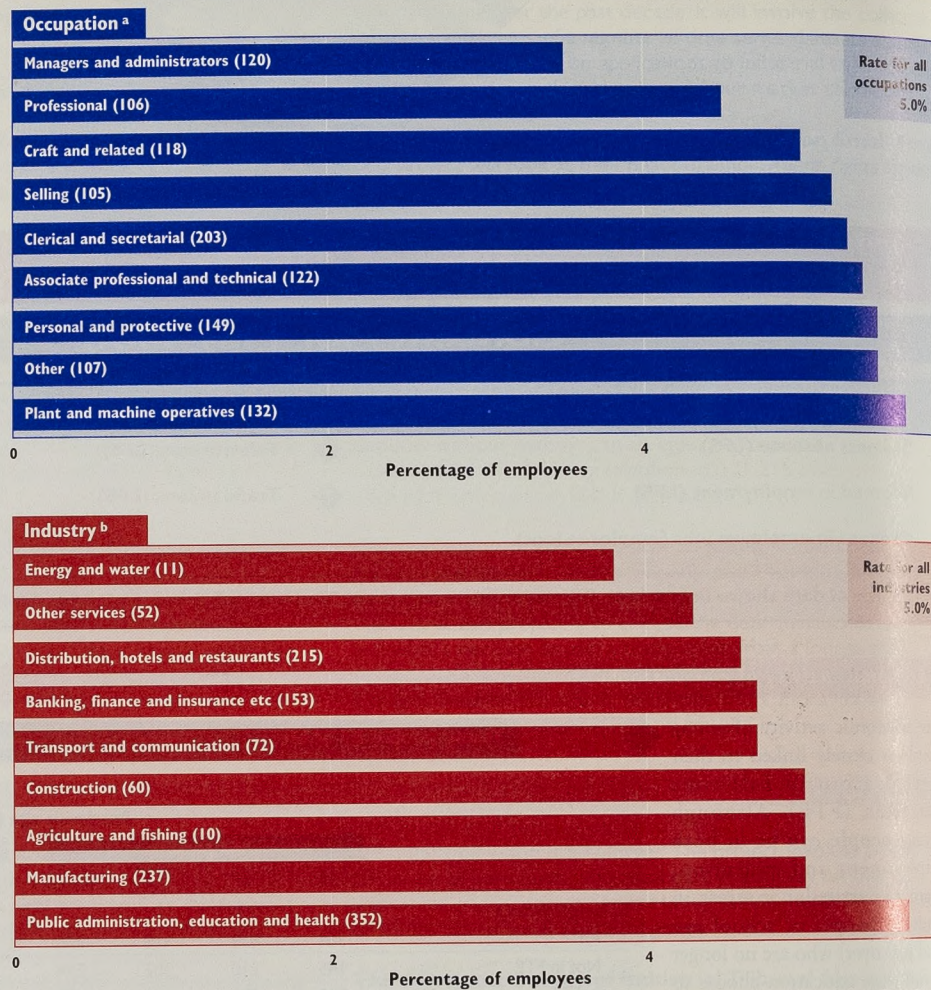
Many companies telephone the Labour Market Statistics Helpline to enquire whether LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness absence in their company against the national background. The LFS collects information on people that have been absent from work due to sickness or injury for at least one day in the reference week. **Figure 1** shows the percentages for employees in different occupational and industry groups in winter 1997/8.

- 1 The rate of sickness absence for all employees was 5 per cent.
- 2 Most occupations had sickness rates between 5 and 6 per cent, with only the managers and administrators and professional occupation groups falling below 5 per cent.

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

- 3 Nearly 1.2 million employees had at least one day in the reference week off due to sickness.
- 4 In winter 1997/8, 5.8 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence (634,000) compared with 4.3 per cent of men (529,000).
- 5 Of those who were off sick in the reference week, about a quarter were away for just one day.
- 6 Of those who were off sick in the reference week, about two in five were unable to work for six or seven days.

Figure 1 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry (United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted)



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

Table 2 Number of days unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury (United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted)

At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
percentage of whom unable to work ^a for:			
1 day	25	25	25
2 days	14	15	14
3 days	10	11	10
4 days	5	5	5
5 days	4	4	4
All week ^b	41	40	42
Employees having no working days off in the reference week (thousands)	22,149	11,785	10,364
All employees (thousands)	23,312	12,314	10,998

a Includes days where the respondent would not normally work.
 b Respondents who reported six or seven days unable to work due to sickness or injury.

3 Women in employment

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

- 1 There were 11.5 million women of working age in employment in winter 1997/8.
- 2 The employment rate for working-age women was 67 per cent, compared with 78 per cent for working-age men.
- 3 Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was between 0-4 years of age had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (8 per cent).

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

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

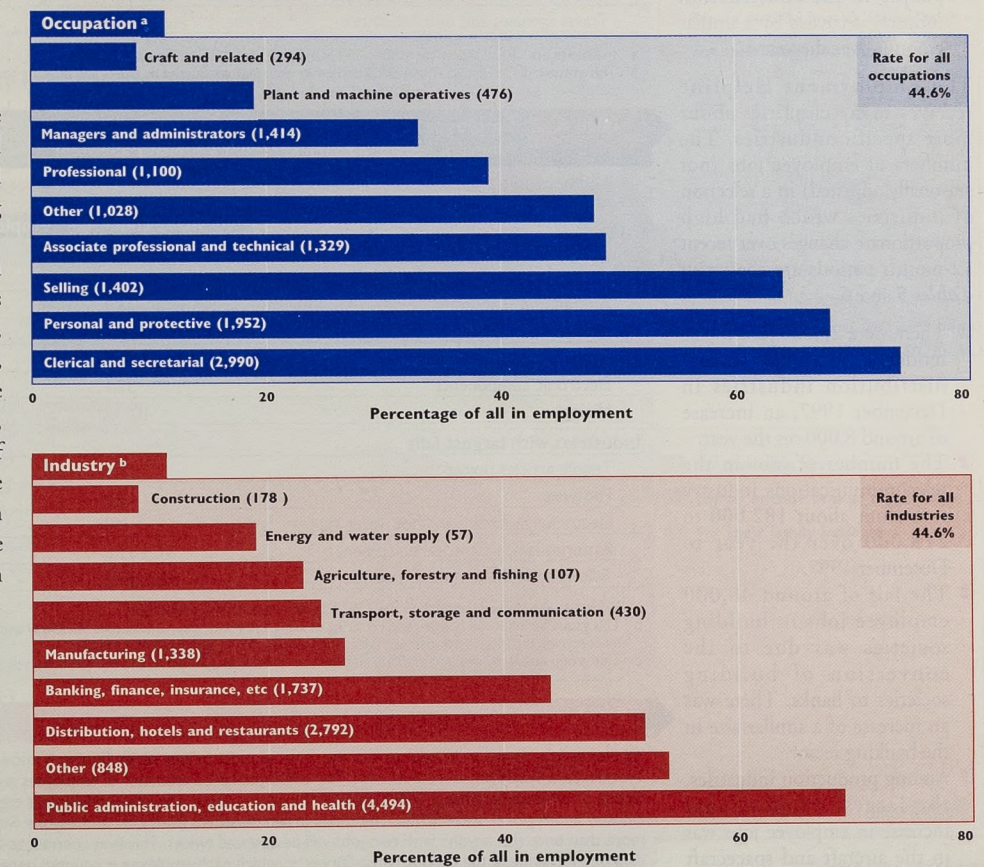
Table 3 Labour market and family status of women (United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted)

	Thousands and per cent							
	All women	Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)					No dependent children	All men
		16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15			16-18
All in employment	11,507	4,570	1,527	1,467	1,150	426	6,938	14,636
Full-time	6,508	1,791	529	526	516	220	4,717	13,514
Part-time	4,994	2,776	998	939	632	206	2,219	1,117
Employees	10,591	4,145	1,384	1,321	1,049	391	6,447	12,172
Temporary employees	911	359	108	134	92	26	552	751
Self-employed	797	392	131	137	91	32	406	2,301
Unpaid family workers	50	25	10	*	*	*	25	24
Home workers	416	242	93	73	56	19	174	169
ILO unemployed	681	308	134	108	55	11	373	1,111
1 year or more	157	66	16	26	20	*	92	418
All economically active	12,188	4,877	1,661	1,574	1,205	437	7,311	15,747
Economically inactive	4,869	2,489	1,402	632	358	96	2,380	2,972
Total	17,057	7,366	3,063	2,207	1,563	533	9,691	18,718
Employment rate (%)	67.5	62.0	49.9	66.5	73.5	80.0	71.6	78.2
Economic activity rate (%)	71.5	66.2	54.2	71.3	77.1	82.0	75.4	84.1
ILO unemployment rate (%)	5.6	6.3	8.1	6.8	4.6	2.4	5.1	7.1

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry (United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted)



a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.
 b Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification.
 () The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of women in employment.

4 Changes in employee jobs

This feature presents some analyses carried out in response to enquiries on the Office for National Statistics' Employment Helpline (01928 792563). Estimates from the employer-based 'employee jobs' series (see red box) can be used to identify how many filled jobs there are in a particular industry at any given time. **Table 4** shows the number of employee jobs (seasonally adjusted) in each major industry group.

- There was an increase over the year in jobs in agriculture (up 3 per cent) and services (up 2 per cent), while the numbers in manufacturing and mining, energy and water remained relatively stable.
- The rise in the number of employee jobs in the construction industry is largely due to the inclusion as employees of people previously regarded as self-employed, following a change in the tax regime. The number of self-employed people in the construction industry *decreased* by a similar amount over the year.

The Employment Helpline receives many enquiries about more specific industries. The numbers of employee jobs (not seasonally adjusted) in a selection of industries which had high proportionate changes over recent 12-month periods are shown in **Tables 5** and **6**.

- There were 27,000 jobs in the motion picture projection and distribution industries in December 1997, an increase of around 8,000 on the year.
- The number of jobs in the telecommunications industry rose from about 182,000 to 218,000 over the year to December 1997.
- The fall of around 40,000 employee jobs in building societies was due to the conversion of building societies to banks. There was an increase of a similar size in the banking sector.
- Among production industries, the largest proportional increase in employee jobs was in the aircraft and spacecraft industry (6 per cent over the year to January 1998).

Table 4 Employee jobs, by industry (United Kingdom, December 1997, seasonally adjusted)

	SIC92 code ^a	Employee jobs	Quarterly change	Thousands Annual change
Agriculture	A-B	292	+8	+9
Mining, energy and water	C, E	221	-3	+1
Manufacturing	D	4,091	-	-2
Construction	F	973	+46	+139
Total services	G-Q	17,505	+120	+367
All industries		23,082	+171	+514

^a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

Source: Employee jobs

Table 5 Employee jobs in selected service industries (United Kingdom, December 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

	SIC92 code ^a	Thousands and per cent	
		Employee jobs (000s)	Annual change (per cent)
Industries with largest increases			
Motion picture projection and distribution	92.12, 92.13	27	+42
Other financial intermediation ^b	65.2	166	+38
Cleaning of textiles and fur products	93.01	54	+22
Telecommunications	64.2	218	+20
Wholesale of agricultural materials and animals	51.2	23	+20
Industries with largest falls			
Building societies	65.12	57	-41
Camping sites and short stay accommodation	55.2	21	-36
Insurance and pension funding	67.2	117	-14
Radio, TV and news agency activities	92.2, 92.4	50	-12
Travel agencies and tour operators	63.3	75	-10

^a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

^b This group includes financial intermediation other than that conducted by banks and building societies.

Source: Employee jobs

Table 6 Employee jobs in selected production industries (United Kingdom, January 1998, not seasonally adjusted)

	SIC92 code ^a	Thousands and per cent	
		Employee jobs (000s)	Annual change (per cent)
Industries with largest increases			
Aircraft and spacecraft	35.3	67	+6
Mining and quarrying (non-energy)	13.14	34	+6
Other transport equipment ^b	35 (exc. 35.3)	167	+5
Electronic components	32.1	54	+3
Mining ^c	10, 12	10	+3
Industries with largest falls			
Textile articles (except apparel)	17.4	35	-10
Footwear	19.3	21	-9
Electricity/gas/steam and hot water supply	40	98	-4
Batteries/lamps/electrical equipment	31.4-31.6	71	-3
Television, radio and video recorders	32.2, 32.3	69	-3

^a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

^b This group includes the building and repairing of ships and boats, the manufacture of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock, motorcycles and bicycles, invalid carriages, and vehicles drawn by hand or by animals.

^c This group includes mining of uranium and thorium ores, coal and lignite, and the extraction of peat.

Source: Employee jobs

Employee jobs

'Employee jobs' forms an integral part of the ONS' workforce jobs series (formerly known as 'employees in employment' and 'workforce in employment' respectively). The employer-based estimates of employees are produced by the Business Statistics Group of ONS and provide a wide range of information about how the workforce is employed, including comprehensive industry and regional breakdowns. The series in fact measures filled jobs, and anyone with more than one job will be counted more than once (i.e. anyone with two jobs will be counted twice). This is in contrast to the other major source of national data on employment, the Labour Force Survey, in which each employee is counted once only. The differences between the sources are discussed in more detail in an article entitled 'Comparison of sources of employment data' (pp511-6, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1997). The article concluded that the LFS is the most appropriate source when information on total employment is needed, but the employer surveys give useful information on the breakdowns by industry.

5 Homeworkers

In the LFS, homeworkers are defined as those who work mainly in their own home. The numbers of employee and self-employed homeworkers and those that worked using their home as a base in autumn 1997 are given in **Table 7**.

- There were a total of 655,000 people (2.5 per cent of all employees and self-employed) working as homeworkers in their main job in autumn 1997.
- Of those who were homeworkers in their main job, 55 per cent were part-time and 69 per cent were women.
- In their main job, 6.6 per cent of all employees and self-employed people did paid work in different places using their home as a base.
- Men were far more likely to be working in different places with their home as a base than were women (10 per cent compared with 3 per cent in their main job).
- There were a total of 154,000 people working as homeworkers in their second job in autumn 1997 (12.2 per cent of all employees and self-employed in their second job).
- Of the 38,000 homeworkers doing work unpaid for a family-owned business, the majority were women (29,000).

In **Figure 3**, homeworkers in their main job are shown according to who they worked for. Note that those doing *paid* work at home for a family business are not the same as *unpaid* family workers.

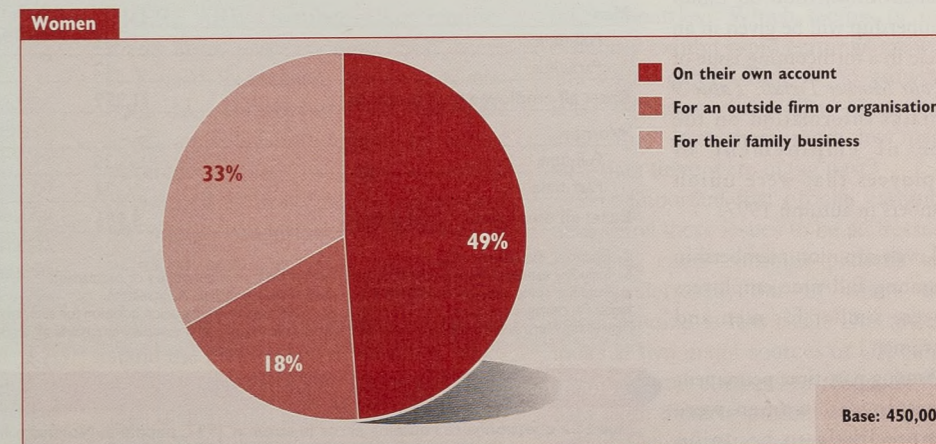
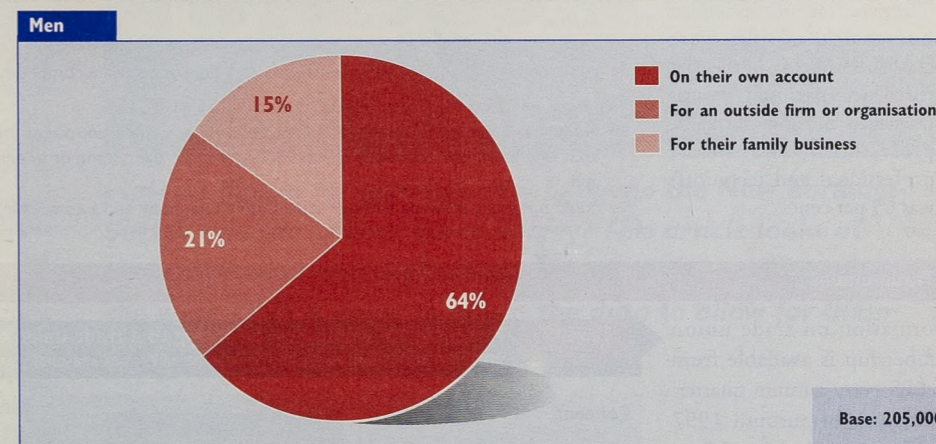
- Women homeworkers were more than twice as likely to be working in a family business than were men (33 per cent compared with 15 per cent).
- Around two-thirds of male homeworkers were working on their own account, compared with just under half of women (64 per cent and 49 per cent respectively).

Table 7 Employees and self-employed working from home or using home as a base (United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

Main job	Thousands		
	All	Men	Women
People working in their own home	655	205	450
As a percentage of all employees and self-employed	2.5	1.4	3.8
Full-time	292	137	155
Part-time	362	68	295
People doing paid work in different places with home as a base	1,769	1,413	356
Base: All employees and self-employed	26,693	14,782	11,911
Second job			
People working in their own home	154	62	92
People doing paid work in different places with home as a base	164	104	60
Base: All employees and self-employed	1,258	548	709
Unpaid family workers			
People working in their own home	38	10	29
Base: All unpaid family workers	115	39	76

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 Who homeworkers work for (United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Employees and self-employed people working in their own homes in their main job. Note: People who were non-contactable in the autumn 1997 quarter, and those who did not answer the question on who they worked for, have been allocated pro-rata according to those who gave valid answers to this question, separately for men and women.

6 Teleworkers

There is a great deal of interest in teleworking among callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline. Questions aimed at identifying people who could be defined as teleworkers were asked in the spring and autumn quarters of the LFS from 1997. **Table 8** shows the number of people who were teleworkers in autumn 1997 according to two different definitions (see red box).

- 1 In autumn 1997 there were some 1.0 million teleworkers, of whom under a quarter (238,000) were also homeworkers.
- 2 Under the wide definition, teleworkers were evenly split between employees and self-employed.
- 3 Among teleworker homeworkers, 63 per cent were self-employed.
- 4 The percentage of teleworker homeworkers who were classified as being in the first three occupational groups (managers and administrators, professional, or associate professional and technical) was 63 per cent.

Table 8 Employees and self-employed whose work from home required both a telephone and a computer (United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

	Teleworkers (wide definition) ^a			Teleworker homeworkers ^a		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Employees	509	349	161	87	32	55
Self-employed	502	352	150	151	75	75
Full-time	785	622	163	124	79	45
Part-time	227	80	148	114	28	85
Managers and administrators	276	194	83	60	31	28
Professional occupations	205	152	53	31	21	11
Associate professional and technical	189	120	69	59	35	24
Clerical and secretarial occupations	92	18	75	63	7	55
Craft and related occupations	129	124	*	*	*	*
Occupations not included above ^b	117	91	27	18	10	*
All teleworkers^c	1,012	702	311	238	107	130

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

^a See red box for definitions.

^b Occupations in the personal and protective service, sales, plant and machine operatives, and 'other' groups, according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

^c Employees and self-employed people who were non-contactable in the autumn 1997 quarter have been allocated pro-rata according to those who responded to the teleworking questions within each type of employment or occupational group.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Definitions of teleworkers

Information on teleworkers from the LFS has been produced using two different definitions.

The narrow definition ('teleworker homeworker') includes only those who:

- 1 in their main job work mainly in their own home; and
- 2 could not work at home without using both a telephone and a computer.

The wide definition of teleworkers includes all those who:

- 1 in their main job work mainly in their own home or in different places using home as a base; or spent at least one day in the reference week working in their own home or in different places using home as a base; and
- 2 could not work at home without using both a telephone and a computer.

7 Trade unions

Information on trade union membership is available from the LFS every autumn quarter. An analysis of autumn 1997 data is given below. More detailed information on union membership will be given in an article in a forthcoming issue of *Labour Market Trends*. **Table 9** contains information on the type of employment of employees that were union members in autumn 1997.

- 1 Levels of union membership among full-time employees were similar for men and women.

- 2 Among part-time permanent employees, women were more likely to be union members than were men employees (22 per cent compared with 12 per cent).

Table 9 Percentage of employees^a belonging to a trade union or staff association, by type of employment (United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

Per cent	Percentage of employees ^a belonging to a trade union or staff association, by type of employment (United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted)		Base: all employees ^{ab} (thousands)
	Permanent	Temporary	
Men			
Full-time	35	22	11,248
Part-time	12	14	2,949
Base: all employees^{ac} (thousands)	11,259	834	12,097
Women			
Full-time	35	24	6,186
Part-time	22	15	4,847
Base: all employees^{ac} (thousands)	9,986	984	11,036

^a Excluding the armed forces.

^b Including some people who did not state whether they were temporary or permanent.

^c Including some people who did not state whether they were full- or part-time.

Note: Percentages are based on those that gave a valid answer to the union question for each type of employment.

Figures for Northern Ireland have been adjusted to take account of a questionnaire routing error (see red box).

Source: Labour Force Survey

Union membership in Northern Ireland

Due to a questionnaire routing error in autumn 1997, people in Northern Ireland who answered 'no' to the question 'At your place of work, are there unions, staff associations or groups of unions?' were not asked whether they were members of a union or staff association. This group has been allocated pro-rata according to the proportion of those who did not have a union at their workplace that said they were union members in Northern Ireland in autumn 1996.

Towards reconciliation of NES and LFS earnings data

By David Wilkinson, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Average earnings estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are consistently lower than those from the New Earnings Survey (NES). Similarly, estimates of the percentage of employees earning below hourly rates between £2.50 and £4.50 are consistently higher from the LFS than from the NES.

- Identified reasons for the differences between NES and LFS earnings estimates include: the limited coverage of employees earning below the weekly Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) threshold in the NES; coverage of all jobs in the NES, but only main jobs in the LFS; under-estimation of earnings by proxy responses in the LFS; and differences in reported weekly hours between the surveys.

- Adjustments to earnings data made in this article in line with these identified differences improve the comparability of aggregate earnings estimates. However, further work is required to establish the reliability of these adjustments across different years of data, and to apply the adjustments to employment breakdowns, particularly by industry, region and occupation.

- For full-time employees the NES should be considered the primary source of earnings data. The LFS is preferred for analysis of part-time employees and for estimates of the number of employees earning below a low threshold.

- Adjustments to the earnings data made in this article reduce differences between the NES and LFS in the estimates of the percentage of people earning below low hourly earnings thresholds. ONS estimates that the percentage of employees in the UK earning below £2.50 per hour lies between 3.4 and 4.0 per cent, with a 'best' estimate of 3.7 per cent. The equivalent figures below £4.50 per hour are between 24.4 and 29.4 per cent, with a 'best' estimate of 26.9 per cent.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

How do figures for earnings vary between the New Earnings Survey and the Labour Force Survey? This article looks at these variances and the reasons behind them, and describes the work ONS is doing to adjust the data to allow for these discrepancies.

Introduction

THERE ARE a number of key requirements from earnings data. First, there is a need to measure earnings levels, both for comparisons at aggregate level, and also for comparison across different sectors of the economy. Second, it is important to understand the relative importance of the components of earnings. How important are bonuses and overtime relative to basic pay? Third, it is important to understand the distribution of earnings. Does the UK have a highly dispersed earnings distribution relative to other countries? Finally, it is important to understand how all of these measures change over time. Does the UK have smaller average earnings growth relative to

other countries? Which sectors of the economy exhibit rapid earnings growth and which exhibit little or no growth? Has earnings inequality increased over time? Are there more low paid now than there were in the past?

It is important that official earnings data allow these issues to be addressed. In some cases earnings patterns are well understood, but in others the understanding is less clear. This article looks at two major sources of UK earnings data and attempts to reconcile the data from them to present a more integrated picture of earnings in the UK. The focus is twofold: both estimates of average earnings and estimates of low pay are compared for employees in the

UK. Estimates of average weekly and hourly earnings were compared from New Earnings Survey (NES) and Labour Force Survey (LFS) data for 1993 to 1995 in an article in the April 1996 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.¹ This article takes that analysis a step forward by examining some of the reasons for these differences, highlighting the strengths and limitations of both data sources, indicating areas of uncertainty and proposing a range of adjustments to the data in line with the identified differences. Comparisons of the incidence of low pay are also considered below and the same adjustments are made to produce a range of estimates of the percentage of employees earning below low hourly earnings thresholds.

The main sources of earnings statistics

The two main sources of earnings data in the UK are the NES and the LFS. A brief description of each source

is given in *Box 1*. There are several other sources of earnings information. The Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey provides information used to calculate the Average Earnings Index. The Inland Revenue Survey of Personal Incomes provides information which is used to quantify the effects of proposed budget changes. The Family Expenditure Survey (FES), Family Resources Survey (FRS) and British Household Panel Study (BHPS) are other household surveys collecting earnings information. Reconciliation of earnings data from these other sources is not considered in this article, but ONS plans a similar analysis on these sources later this year.

Earnings definitions

For both surveys, gross weekly earnings and gross hourly earnings are compared. Information is derived from data collected about gross earnings for a particular pay period and weekly hours data. There are some differences between the sources in how this

information is collected, but broadly comparable measures can be derived.

The NES provides a detailed breakdown of earnings into its main components: overtime, profit-related pay, incentive payments, shift premium payments, and basic pay and all other payments. Weekly average hours of work paid at the basic rate of pay are given for the pay period, together with total overtime hours worked during the pay period. This allows for the derivation of gross weekly and hourly earnings in a number of ways, depending on which elements of pay are to be considered. In this article average earnings comparisons are made in two ways. First, all elements of pay are included, and second, all elements of pay except bonus payments (profit-related pay and incentive payments) are included. Pay excluding bonus payments is considered because there is some uncertainty as to whether bonuses are routinely included in LFS earnings estimates. For comparisons of estimates of the extent of low pay,

Box 1 Sources of earnings statistics

The New Earnings Survey

The NES is the main source of earnings data in Great Britain. There is also an equivalent survey for Northern Ireland which allows UK estimates to be produced. The NES is a sample survey of 1 per cent of employees that has been held every April since 1970. Since 1975 it has been based on a 1 per cent panel of employees, where individuals with particular National Insurance numbers are selected year after year. Information is provided by employers from pay records relating to a pay-period covering a specific date; for 1997 this is April 16th. It is a large survey, with information for over 150,000 employees in 1997. The main purpose of the survey is to produce annual information about the levels, distribution and composition of earnings for age groups, industries, occupations and regions. The large size of the survey is its main strength, which allows for very detailed disaggregated earnings information to be produced. The main limitation is that the sample is drawn primarily from Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) records, which means that employees not covered by PAYE will be under-represented in the survey. The NES does not have a grossing system to allow for population estimates to be produced, hence there is no mechanism to correct for biases arising from under-representation of some sectors. Further information on the 1997 NES can be found in *New Earnings Survey 1997 Part A: Streamlined analyses; description of the survey*.

The Labour Force Survey

The LFS is a survey of 60,000 households in the UK designed to examine a variety of aspects of labour market behaviour. It has been conducted on a quarterly basis since 1992, prior to which it was conducted annually between 1984 and 1991 and every other year between 1979 and 1983. The LFS collects information on a nationally representative sample of households for any three-month period, which is grossed to allow population estimates to be produced. The LFS collects information on a wide range of labour market characteristics mainly relating to a specified reference week prior to the interview. Questions on earnings were introduced for a fifth of the sample in the winter quarter of 1992/3, providing information for roughly 9,000 employees. ONS is undertaking a programme of work to improve earnings data from the LFS, and as part of this process of improvement, from spring 1997 the sample of households from which earnings information was collected has doubled. An article in the April 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends*² examines the effects on earnings data of this increase in the sample, and finds that increasing the sample size improves the accuracy of the information collected, but has a negligible impact on estimates of earnings levels. Further information on the LFS can be found in *Labour Force Survey User Guide Volume 1 (1997) Background and Methodology*.

hourly earnings excluding overtime are considered.

The LFS provides much less detailed information on earnings. A single question asks for gross pay the last time an employee was paid. For hours of work, however, more detail is provided. A number of different questions are asked giving actual hours worked in the reference week together with usual weekly hours worked. These are both broken down into hours excluding overtime, paid and unpaid overtime hours. Gross hourly earnings are derived by dividing gross weekly earnings by usual hours worked including paid overtime hours. Given that a single gross earnings measure is available from the LFS, it is not possible to derive earnings measures which are directly comparable with NES estimates. LFS earnings will include overtime pay, but the reporting of bonus receipts is uncertain. Such limitations should be borne in mind when comparisons of earnings estimates are made.

Survey differences

There are other differences between the two surveys. The NES earnings data is provided by employers from payroll records and as such is likely to exhibit a high degree of accuracy. The LFS earnings data is collected from individuals, with the majority of information being collected by telephone interview, and just under a third of information collected by proxy from other household members (proxy respondents). It is uncertain whether respondents refer to payslips when reporting earnings information, hence it is possible that LFS earnings information may include an element of error as respondents estimate earnings rather than provide information from official documentation. Employees, and proxy respondents in particular, may also be confused about what constitutes gross earnings. Hence, there may also be some misreporting of earnings with information given net of taxation instead of including taxation. This may lead to systematic under-reporting of earnings in the LFS. It seems plausible that both types of error are more likely to occur where the response is by

proxy, hence a detailed analysis of earnings data given by proxies is required. Adjustments are made to LFS data in line with estimated effects of proxy response on earnings.

The surveys also differ in timing. The NES relates to a pay-period covering a specific date; for 1997 this is April 16th. The LFS interviews are carried out throughout a three-month period. For the spring quarter in 1997 this is March to May, with questions typically asked in relation to the week before the interview.

The surveys also treat absence differently. In the NES there is an indicator stating whether earnings were affected by absence. In the LFS it is possible to identify some of these employees who state that their net pay was different from usual and for whom the reason was related to absence. In the analysis that follows all employees for whom it can be identified that pay was affected by absence are excluded.

Differences in coverage

An article in the December 1997 issue of *Labour Market Trends*³ described differences in employment coverage between the LFS and employer surveys. The NES is not a typical employer survey in that the sampling unit in the NES is the employee and not the employer. However, some coverage differences will also apply to the NES. Coverage limitations relating to the LFS reflect the fact that it is a survey of private households and as such excludes most individuals living in communal establishments, although students living in halls of residence and nurses in nurses' homes are included. The number of employees excluded has been estimated from the Census to be around 130,000 and as such is likely to have a relatively small impact on the comparisons of data made in this article.

The other major difference between the surveys is that the LFS focuses primarily on individuals in employment, whereas employer surveys, including the NES, focus on jobs. Therefore, additional information for individuals with more than one job needs to be appended to the 'main jobs' LFS infor-

mation. This difference is accounted for in the adjustments made to LFS data.

The main coverage limitation in the NES is that the sampling frame is drawn mainly from PAYE records and hence there is significant under-sampling of employees earning below the weekly PAYE threshold. Adjustments are made using LFS data for this limitation in the NES data. There are a number of other different types of jobs that are included in the LFS, but will not be included in the NES. These include armed forces living in private accommodation (all members of the armed forces are excluded from the NES), jobs in private households, and homeworkers on piecework rates. These coverage differences amount to around 400,000 employees and will lead to some uncertainty in the comparability of the estimates presented here. Examination of data for these categories in the LFS suggests that the impact on earnings comparisons will be minor and hence such differences are ignored.

Hours worked

The measurement of hours worked in relation to earnings is also different in the two surveys. In the NES actual hours worked are clearly related to earnings and it is made explicit that all earnings should relate to the stated hours worked. In the LFS, the measurement of actual hours worked is specifically related to the reference week of the survey, so as to be in line with other measures in the survey. Earnings, however, may not relate to that weekly period, and for this reason, usual weekly hours worked are used to derive hourly earnings.

A further difference may arise where employers and employees treat the same hours worked in different ways. For example, consider employees who work 50 hours per week. They get the same pay irrespective of hours worked, and receive no overtime pay. If their contracted hours are 35 per week, then employers will classify weekly hours as 35, and that will be reported by the NES. The employees may classify their hours differently. Some employees may consider their basic paid hours to be 50, with no paid or unpaid overtime

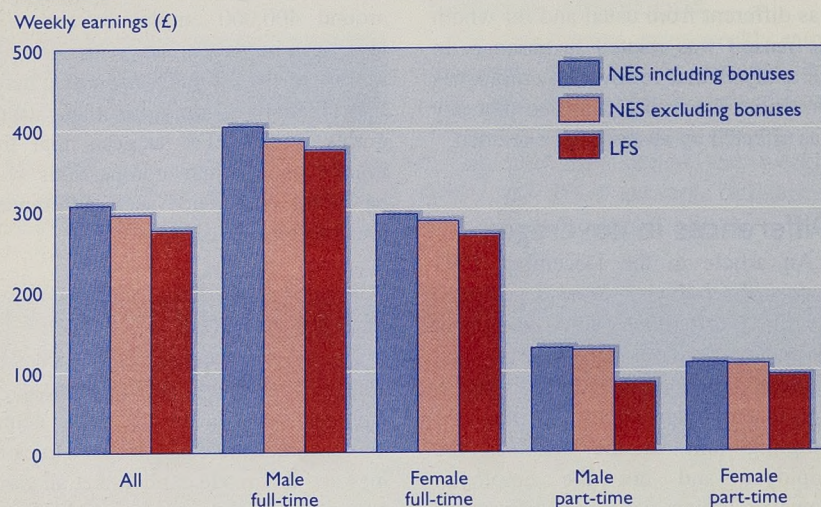
Table 1 Average weekly hours worked in the NES and LFS; United Kingdom; 1997

	Paid hours excluding overtime	Paid hours including overtime
All employees		
NES ^a	33.3	35.4
LFS usual hours ^b	33.8	35.7
Employees paid above the weekly PAYE threshold		
NES ^a	35.5	37.8
LFS usual hours ^b	37.0	39.1

Source: NES April 1997 and LFS spring 1997

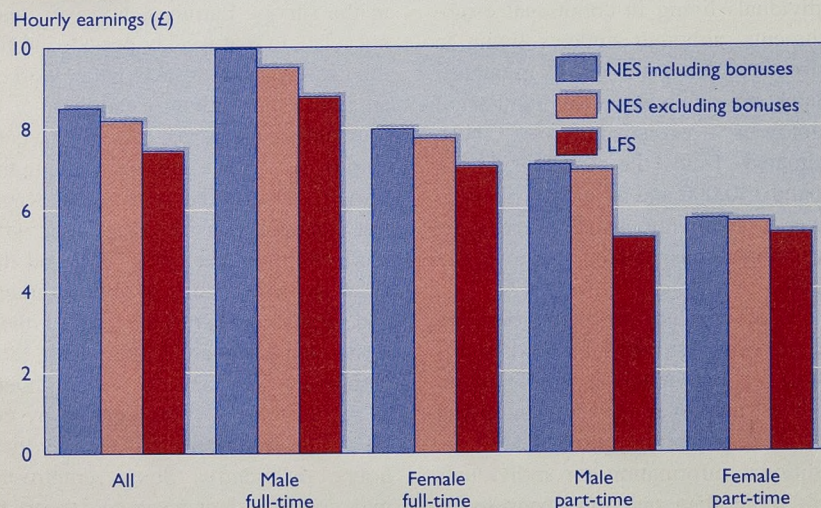
a Average weekly hours in the specified pay period.
b Usual hours worked per week.

Figure 1 Average gross weekly earnings; unadjusted comparisons; United Kingdom; 1997



Source: NES April 1997 and LFS spring 1997

Figure 2 Average gross hourly earnings; unadjusted comparisons; United Kingdom; 1997



Source: NES April 1997 and LFS spring 1997

because this is the hours they usually work and they have been paid for working these hours. Other employees may consider basic hours to be 35, and report the other 15 hours as either paid or unpaid overtime hours dependent on their perceptions on what constitutes paid hours. In this case usual paid hours may again be considered to be 50. This example highlights circumstance where there may be uncertainty in the reporting of hours worked. LFS respondents are more likely to report longer hours than NES respondents. Hence the NES and LFS may have systematic differences in the reporting of hours worked.

Comparisons of average weekly hours worked, given in Table 1, indicate that for all employees there is little difference between the NES and LFS usual hours. However, this is likely to be distorted by limited coverage in the NES of employees working short hours, because they are less likely to earn above the weekly PAYE limit. A more meaningful comparison is of weekly hours for employees above the PAYE threshold. This identifies a significant difference between the two sources of around 1.5 hours per week or 4 per cent of weekly hours. This difference is consistent with the different interpretations of hours worked by employees and employers, as described above. Other things being equal, this will lead to hourly earnings estimates being lower in the LFS.

Comparisons of weekly and hourly earnings

Figure 1 gives comparisons of gross average weekly earnings by full-time and part-time status between the NES and LFS. The numbers compare all employees' main jobs in the LFS and all jobs in the NES. Weekly earnings from the NES, both including and excluding bonuses, are consistently higher than from the LFS. These differences are relatively small for full-time employees, around 4 per cent, but quite large for part-time employees, 40 per cent for men and 14 per cent for women. These large differences for part-timers are probably due to under-coverage of low paid part-time employees in the NES.

Table 2 Source of discrepancy and earnings adjustments

Discrepancy	Adjustment
LFS main jobs, NES all jobs	Include LFS estimates of earnings for second jobs applying the distribution of earnings to the estimated number of multiple jobs from the LFS and FRS.
LFS spouse proxies	No adjustment to weekly earnings Lower adjustment: increase hourly earnings by 2 per cent Upper adjustment: increase hourly earnings by 5 per cent
LFS Other Proxies	Lower adjustment: increase hourly earnings by 6 per cent and weekly earnings by 12 per cent Upper adjustment: increase hourly earnings by 13 per cent and weekly earnings by 20 per cent
Hours worked ^a	Lower: no further adjustment Upper: lower LFS hours by 4 per cent
NES PAYE Coverage	Impute earnings distribution for NES below PAYE from adjusted LFS data

a Hours worked in the LFS will already include some adjustment where the response is by proxy. This will arise because adjustments to weekly and hourly earnings for proxies have different magnitudes, which must be balanced at by adjustments to hours worked.

Similar comparisons for average gross hourly earnings, given in Figure 2, highlight the differences in reported hours worked. The difference between the NES and LFS are now more significant for full-time employees, average hourly earnings excluding bonuses from the NES are roughly 9 per cent higher than from the LFS. Differences for part-timers are of a similar order of magnitude as the weekly earnings comparisons.

Adjusting earnings estimates

A number of important differences between the two surveys have been identified and it is possible to make adjustments to the data sources in line with some of these differences. The adjustments made in this article are summarised in Table 2, and discussed in some detail below. There are still a number of other differences between the sources that are not considered here which will lead to some uncertainty in the adjusted estimates presented below, but the proposed adjustments made in this article illustrate the major differences between the surveys.

Proxy response

Linear regression models were used to estimate the effect of proxy response in the LFS on earnings estimates. Further details of the approach used are given in the technical note. The results indicate that proxy respondents tend to understate earnings and suggest that upward adjustments in line with the estimated effects are justified to produce improved estimates of earnings given by proxy respondents. The scale of these adjustments varies by whether the proxy respondent was a spouse or not, and also varies for weekly and hourly earnings. Note these differences in weekly and hourly adjustments imply a hidden adjustment to hours worked.

Adjustments made to earnings data given by proxy respondent are as follows. For responses given by spouses no adjustment to weekly earnings is made, but an increase in hourly earnings of between 2 and 5 per cent and an equivalent reduction of weekly hours worked are made. For responses given by another non-spouse household member, weekly earnings are increased by between 12 and 20 per cent, and hourly

earnings are increased by between 6 and 13 per cent. The implied impact on hours worked is an increase by around 7 per cent. It should be noted that the overall impact on average weekly hours worked is negligible, as the increase for non-spouse proxies cancels out the decrease for spouse proxies.

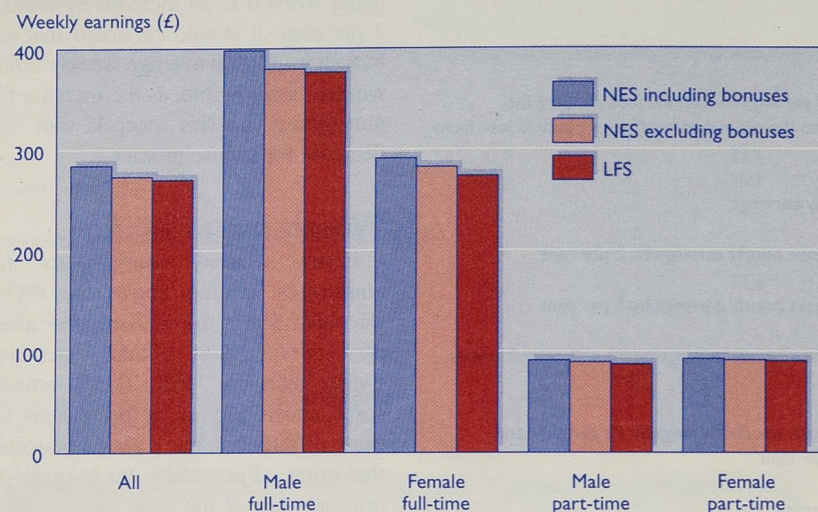
Weekly hours worked

Hours worked comparisons for employees earning above the PAYE threshold show the LFS reports average hours worked around 4 per cent longer than the NES. There remains some uncertainty as to the reasons for these differences, but it seems plausible that some adjustments are required to one or other of the data sources. Data from employer payroll records are likely to be more accurate than individual reported information and given that implicit hours adjustments have been made for LFS proxy data, further adjustments are made to LFS hours data. A range of adjustments from 0 to 4 per cent are made to usual hours worked for all LFS respondents, reflecting the current uncertainty concerning hours data. The lower bound reflects the fact that the definitions in the sources are different and hence both may be accurate. The upper bound brings the measures of hours worked from the two sources into line with each other. The range of adjustments to hours worked is quite large, reflecting some uncertainty in the measurement of hours worked. ONS will be looking in more detail at the measurement of hours worked in household and employer surveys and will report the results of this analysis later in the year.

Multiple jobs

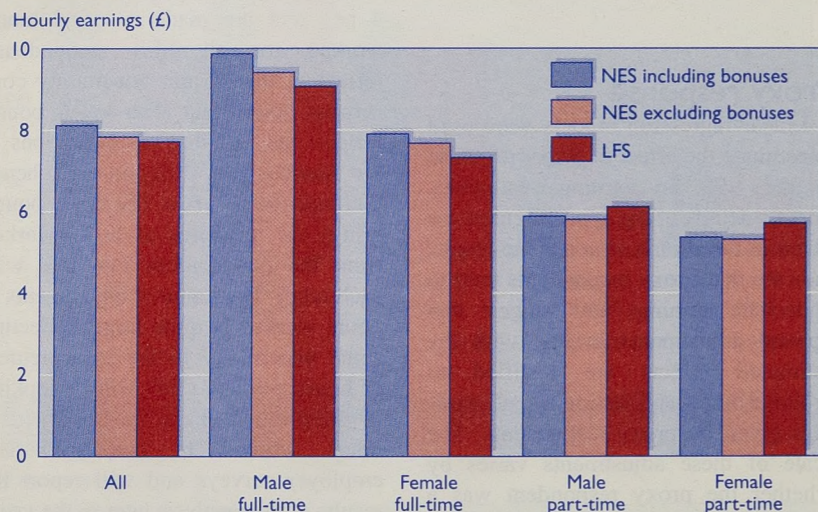
Estimates of earnings for employees with more than one job can be added to the LFS main job earnings estimates. There is information on earnings in second jobs from the LFS, with supplementary information on the number of third and fourth jobs available from the 1995/1996 FRS. The adjustment made to the LFS data is simply to add on these estimates of earnings from multiple jobs to the main jobs estimates. Further details are given in the

Figure 3 Adjusted average gross weekly earnings; United Kingdom; 1997



Source: NES April 1997 and LFS spring 1997

Figure 4 Adjusted average gross hourly earnings; United Kingdom; 1997



Source: NES April 1997 and LFS spring 1997

Table 3 Employee earning below hourly earnings thresholds; unadjusted estimates; United Kingdom; 1997

Hourly earnings (£)	NES		LFS employees		Difference in percentage points
	Percentage	Thousands	Percentage	Thousands	
£2.50	1.4	954	4.2	2.8	2.8
£3.00	2.7	1,679	7.4	4.7	4.7
£3.50	6.8	3,202	14.1	7.3	7.3
£4.00	13.2	4,871	21.4	8.2	8.2
£4.50	20.1	6,716	29.5	9.4	9.4

Source: NES April 1997 and LFS spring 1997

technical note. All secondary jobs are considered to be part-time and on average are lower paid than main jobs and hence their inclusion will lower average earnings and increase the incidence of low pay in the LFS.

NES coverage below PAYE threshold

The NES indicates that 8.9 per cent of employees earn below the PAYE threshold (£77.79 in April 1997). This compares with 16.7 per cent of employees in the LFS after the above adjustments have been made. It is important to fill in this gap in NES coverage and this is done by using the distribution of earnings of employees earning below the weekly PAYE threshold from the LFS to impute an earnings distribution for employees below PAYE in the NES. The imputed NES sample is restricted so that 16.7 per cent of employees earn below the PAYE threshold. Further details are given in the *technical note*.

Comparisons of adjusted weekly and hourly earnings

These adjustments will clearly influence the average weekly and hourly earnings comparisons described above. Where a range of adjustments have been applied, the impact on average earnings is very small and hence only a single figure is reported here based on an adjustment in the middle of the range. Figures 3 and 4 give the adjusted comparisons of average gross weekly and hourly earnings. These clearly show that the adjustments have brought average earnings from the two sources much closer together, such that the differences are now close to being within the limits which could arise due to sampling variability in the two surveys. For weekly earnings the difference for full-time employees is now around 2 per cent, and for part-time employees the differences between the sources has been reduced significantly. For hourly earnings some differences remain for full-time employees, but for part-time employees adjusted NES earnings have been lowered such that they are now slightly lower than the adjusted LFS earnings.

Table 4 Percentage of employees earning below hourly earnings thresholds; adjusted estimates; United Kingdom; 1997

Hourly earnings (£)	Lower estimate	Central estimate	Upper estimate
£2.50	3.4	3.7	4.0
£3.00	5.8	6.5	7.2
£3.50	10.8	12.3	13.8
£4.00	17.3	19.3	21.3
£4.50	24.4	26.9	29.4

Source: ONS

Low pay estimates

Comparisons of average gross weekly and hourly earnings between the NES and LFS have shown that adjusting the earnings data in line with understood differences between the sources improve the coherence of average earnings estimates. The next step is to see whether the same adjustments can improve the comparability of low pay estimates.

There is considerable interest in estimates of the extent of low pay. The comparisons that follow relate exclusively to estimates of hourly earnings, and the number and percentage of employees earning below certain low pay thresholds. Table 3 gives the unadjusted number and percentage of individuals earning below these hourly pay thresholds. Note that the figures from the NES are just the percentage below each threshold, as population estimates cannot be calculated. These comparisons indicate large discrepancies between estimates of the proportion of employees earning below different hourly earnings rates. LFS estimates are consistently greater than estimates from the NES of the percentage of employees earning below each of the thresholds considered. For example, the NES indicates that 1.4 per cent of employees earn below £2.50 per hour, compared with 4.2 per cent indicated by the LFS. Below £4.50 the absolute difference is even greater with NES and LFS figures of 20.1 and 29.5 per cent respectively.

distribution of earnings. Table 4 gives a range of adjusted estimates of the percentage of employees earning below low hourly earnings thresholds. The incidence of low pay is assumed to lie somewhere between the lower and upper estimates. It is difficult to be more precise than this, given the uncertainty concerning the precision of the adjustments made and further uncertainty concerning the impact of other factors not considered in this article. However, a simple method for determining a single earnings distribution is to take the mid-point of the range of estimates. This is given by the central estimate in Table 4. This central estimate is considered as the ONS' 'best' estimate of the incidence of low pay and is chosen because, at present, there is no evidence to suggest that the extent of low pay should be nearer to either of the two extremes.

The percentage of employees earning below £2.50 is now estimated to lie between 3.4 and 4.0 per cent, with a 'best' estimate of 3.7 per cent. The percentage of employees earning below £4.50 is estimated to lie between 24.4 and 29.4 per cent, with a 'best' estimate of 26.9 per cent. It is possible to derive a full distribution of adjusted earnings. The numbers in Table 4 simply give an indication of the percentage of employees earning below various low pay thresholds.

Conclusions and further work

There are significant differences between estimates of earnings from the NES and LFS, the two major sources of UK earnings data. Differences between the concepts and coverage of the two

surveys have been identified. The NES under-samples employees earning below the weekly PAYE threshold. LFS earnings data typically considers only the main jobs of employees, and also includes a large number of responses from proxy respondents who tend to underestimate the earnings of the employees about whom they are reporting. There are also significant differences in the reporting of hours worked between the sources. Proposed adjustments in line with these identified differences have been presented which improve the comparability and coherence of earnings data.

For full-time employees the adjustments made have a much larger impact on LFS estimates than on NES estimates. The NES also has a much larger sample size than the LFS. Hence, ONS concludes that the NES should be considered the most appropriate data source for the earnings of full-time employees. The limited coverage of employees earning below the weekly PAYE threshold in the NES means there is significant under-sampling of part-time employees in the NES. The LFS has fuller coverage of part-time employees and hence is the appropriate source for this group.

For estimates of low pay, the range of adjusted estimates presented in Table 4 lies more closely to the unadjusted LFS estimates in Table 3 than to the unadjusted NES estimates. Similarly, the current ONS best estimate for the UK of the incidence of pay below £4.50 per hour, given by the central estimate in Table 4, lies much closer to the unadjusted LFS figures. This suggests that the LFS will provide a more accurate picture of the extent of low pay in the UK. This will be true for UK aggregate estimates, but considerable caution needs to be employed when considering disaggregated estimates, e.g. by region, industry or occupation. It should be noted that the above analysis considers only adjustments for the UK as a whole. It may be inappropriate to apply these adjustments to disaggregated data.

There remain a number of areas of uncertainty and areas where further work can improve estimates of earnings data. ONS is committed to a programme of work intended to improve

Adjusted low pay estimates

Having made the adjustments to the data it is also possible to compare the

earnings data from all sources. The following steps are planned:

- The adjustments proposed in this article apply to aggregate UK earnings estimates only. ONS will undertake further work to assess the affect of differences between the two surveys at disaggregated levels, e.g. by industry, occupation and region. In addition, ONS will consider alternative and additional adjustments to the data aiming to produce further improvements in the coherence of earnings data.
- ONS will undertake an assessment of options to improve the coverage of employees below the PAYE

threshold in the NES. In addition, ONS will be considering the possibility of introducing a grossing system to weight the NES to allow population estimates to be produced.

- ONS is also progressively developing and improving LFS earnings data. Recently, the sample size available for earnings estimation was doubled, and following a period of evaluation, the enhanced sample data from March 1997 onwards were made publicly available in April 1998. Further examination of the quality of earnings data given by proxy respondents will be considered. ONS is also considering

whether it would be possible to record whether or not a payslip is used in answering LFS earnings questions. If this is successful the implications for data quality will be assessed.

- ONS will also attempt to reconcile differences in the reporting of hours worked between household and employer surveys, and assess the impact of differences between the sources on the derivation of hourly earnings.
- ONS will be analysing other sources of earnings data later this year. Further comparisons will be made between the NES, LFS, FRS, FES and BHPS.

Footnotes

- 1 Orchard, T. and Sefton, R. "Earnings data from the Labour Force Survey and the New Earnings Survey", pp161-74, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1996.
- 2 Jenkins, J. "Expanding the coverage of earnings data in the LFS", pp157-62, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1998.
- 3 Pease, P. "Comparison of sources of employment data", pp511-6, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1997.

Technical note

Proxy response and earnings

Differences in earnings in the LFS shown in Table 5 indicate big differences between type of response. On average, proxy responses by spouses were 16 per cent higher and non-spouse proxy responses were 46 per cent lower, than personal responses for gross weekly earnings. The corresponding figures for hourly earnings are 4 and 43 per cent.

It is unclear from looking at raw differences whether characteristics of individuals concerned can explain these differences. By estimating standard earnings functions with additional dummy variables for spouse proxy and non-spouse proxy it is possible to determine the significance of type of response controlling for other major determinants of earnings. Linear regression models are estimated with the dependent variable in each case being the log of gross weekly earnings and the log of gross hourly earnings respectively. The other determinants of earnings considered were age, age squared, whether worked part-time, female, married, head of household, whether employer had more than 25 employees, five categories of highest qualification, eight categories of industry, and 11 regions.

The results of the regressions (shown in Table 6) do not change much with minor variations in explanatory variables included and produce the following estimated coefficients on type of proxy response, with associated standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals.

These results indicate that, having controlled for other characteristics, there is no significant difference between spouse proxy and personal response for weekly earnings, but for hourly earnings spouse proxies understate earnings by 3.7 per cent. For non-spouse proxies weekly earnings are understated by 16.4 per cent and hourly earnings by 8.7 per cent.

An adjustment can be made to proxy earnings data in line with the estimated effects of proxy response on earnings. A range of adjustments are applied based on the 95 per cent confidence intervals. For hourly earnings this implies an adjustment increasing earnings by between 1.9 and 5.4 per cent for spouses and between 5.6 and 11.7 per cent for non-spouse proxies. For weekly earnings no adjustments is applied for spouse proxies, but for non-spouse proxies weekly earnings are increased by between 12.9 and 19.9 per cent.

It should be noted that by making different adjustments to weekly and hourly earnings, there is an implied adjustment to hours worked. For spouse proxies hours are therefore reduced by between 1.9 and 5.4 per cent. For non-spouse proxies hours worked are increased by just over 7 per cent.

Earnings in second jobs in the LFS

The spring 1997 LFS indicated that 795,000 individuals had second jobs as employees. The FRS for 1995/96 indicates that there were around 70,000 third and fourth jobs. This gives us

Technical note cont

Table 5 Average LFS earnings as reported by respondents and proxies; United Kingdom; spring 1997

	All	Personal	Spouse	Other
Average weekly earnings (£)	276	278	322	149
Average hourly earnings (£)	7.48	7.7	8.03	4.38

Source: LFS

an overall estimate of 865,000 multiple jobs. For the employees in the LFS, there is information on gross earnings allowing the derivation of gross weekly earnings, and also information on actual hours including overtime worked in the reference week. This does not allow derivation of hourly earnings consistent with the main job hourly earnings derivation (which uses usual paid hours), but it does allow a measure of hourly earnings to be calculated. In addition, this information is not complete and hourly earnings can only be calculated for 630,000 employees and weekly earnings for 720,000 employees. To resolve this problem, the distribution of earnings for the known second jobs in the LFS is applied to the 865,000 multiple jobs indicated by the LFS and FRS. This information is then appended to the main jobs information in the LFS to give the distribution and mean of earnings for all jobs.

employees earning below the weekly PAYE threshold of £77.79 in April 1997. The NES indicates that 8.9 per cent of employees earn below this weekly amount. This compares with 16.7 per cent of employees in the LFS when multiple jobs are taken into account. It is important to fill in this gap in the NES coverage. The method used to do this assumes the NES is representative above PAYE and utilises the distribution of earnings for employees earning below PAYE from the LFS, having made all other adjustments.

The NES sample consists of 141,153 observations, of which 12,550 (8.9 per cent) earn below PAYE and 128,603 (91.1 per cent) earn above PAYE. The above PAYE coverage is assumed to be representative, while below PAYE the NES is not representative. Assuming from the LFS figures that the true percentage of employees above PAYE (represented by the 128,603 observations) should be 83.3 per cent of the whole sample, then the adjusted NES sample should be 154,385 observations with 25,782 observations imputed below PAYE. The distribution of earnings from the LFS is used to impute an earnings distribution for these 25,782 observations.

Estimates of the number of employees earning below PAYE threshold

The main limitation of the NES is the undersampling of

Table 6 Estimates of proxy effects on earnings

	Coefficient	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
			Lower	Upper
Weekly earnings				
Spouse proxy	-0.002	0.01	-0.022	0.019
Non-spouse proxy	-0.164	0.018	-0.199	-0.129
Hourly earnings				
Spouse proxy	-0.037	0.009	-0.054	-0.019
Non-spouse proxy	-0.087	0.016	-0.117	-0.056

Source: LFS spring 1997

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The 1998 Travel-to-Work Area map

By Steve Hickman, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- ONS has finalised the new version of the TTWA map following a period of extensive consultation.
- In July 1997 ONS circulated a TTWA map based on commuting patterns measured by the 1991 Census, leading to a large number of comments with proposals for changes to the boundaries.
- Of these, 90 proposals were accepted, 168 were rejected and the number of TTWAs in Great Britain increased from 279 in the draft map to 299 in the final version.
- Commuter count rates will be introduced for TTWAs from July, to be published in the regional First Release, Labour Market Trends and via Nomis®.
- ONS is also considering producing LFS estimates for key variables such as employment for TTWAs.

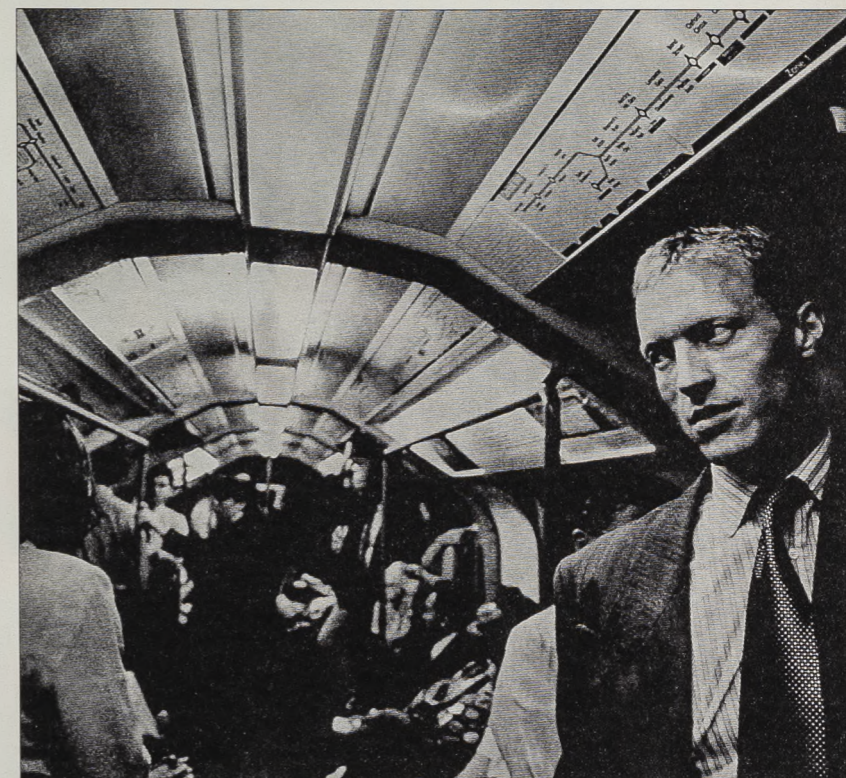


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

ONS has finalised the new version of the TTWA map. This follows a period of extensive consultation with local authorities and other users of small area labour market statistics. This report describes how ONS reached this stage and what statistics users can expect to see published for TTWAs and when.

Introduction

TRAVEL-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are approximations to self-contained labour markets, i.e. areas where people both live and work. They are based on commuting patterns measured by the Census of Population. For more details on the concepts and production of TTWAs see pp9-12, *Labour Market Trends*, January 1997.

Late in 1996 ONS wrote to users of small area unemployment statistics and asked them whether they thought TTWAs were useful, and if so, did they want them updating (the existing boundaries were based on commuting patterns measured by the 1981 Census of Population).

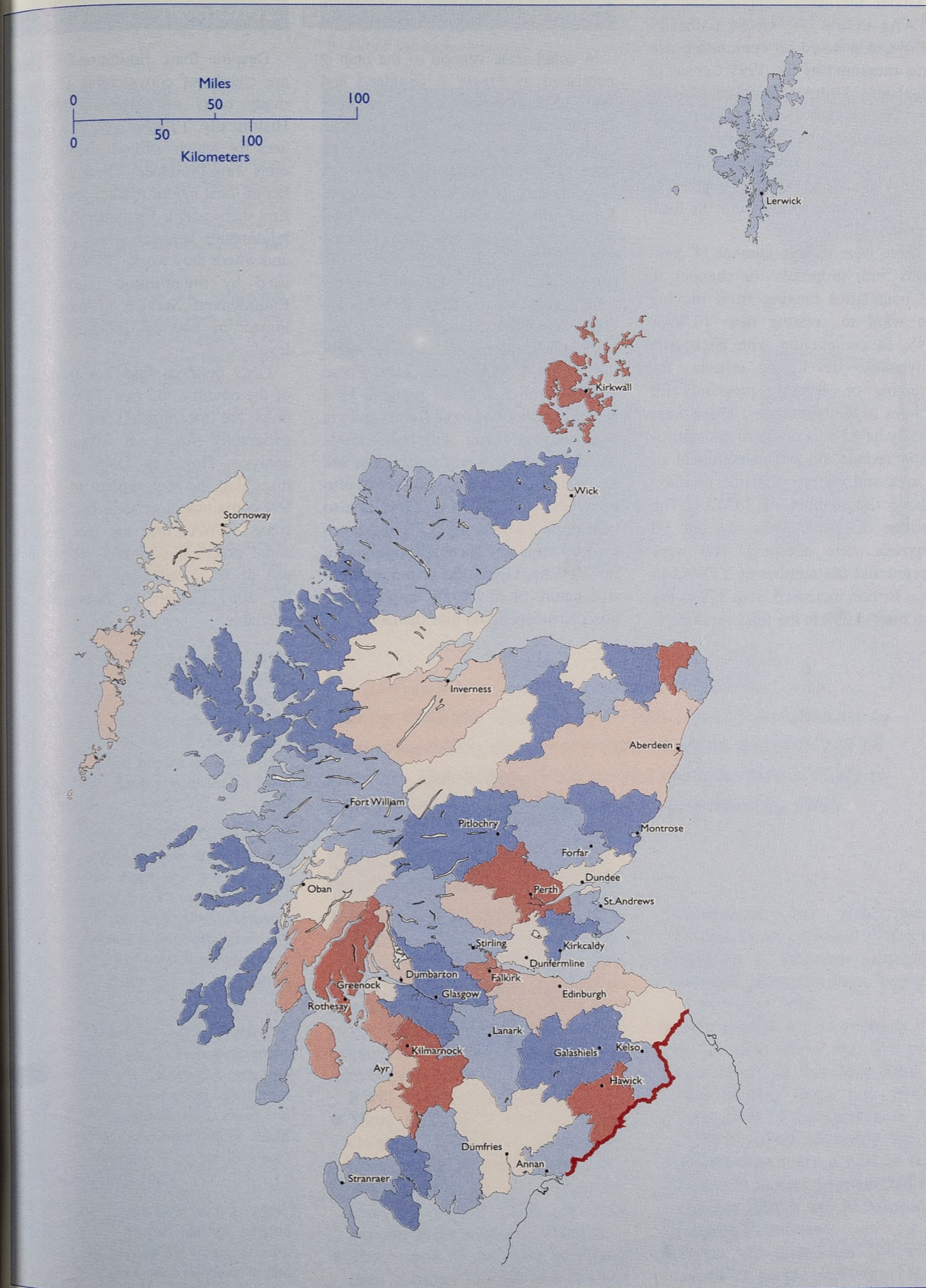
The majority of the 260 respondents felt that TTWAs were useful and that

the map should be updated. TTWAs were found useful in local labour market analysis, particularly because they related workplace with place of residence. This link between workplace and residence also means that they are useful for informing investment and the potential location of new businesses. However, there were also a number of criticisms of TTWAs, largely on the basis that they were too large and hence not useful for some practical purposes. It was also argued that they concealed concentrations of high unemployment. A more detailed report on ONS findings and conclusions is available from Louise Bowman at the address below.

Figure 1 1998 Travel-to-Work Area boundaries: England and Wales



Figure 2 1998 Travel-to-Work Area boundaries: Scotland



The 1998 Travel-to-Work Area map

The 1998 Travel-to-Work Area map

Given the large support base for TTWAs, in July 1997 ONS circulated a TTWA map based on commuting patterns measured by the 1991 Census of Population. Users were asked to comment on whether they found the draft boundaries meaningful. The purpose of this stage was to build another layer of quality control into the production of the TTWA map by drawing on local knowledge.

There were a large number of comments with proposals for changes to the boundaries ranging from moving one ward to creating new TTWAs. ONS, in conjunction with Newcastle University, developed criteria for accepting or rejecting proposals for changes to the boundaries. These were broadly based on a desire to not significantly reduce the self-containment of an area and on the principle of maximising the number of TTWAs. The outcome of this analysis was that 90 proposals were accepted, 160 were rejected and the number of TTWAs in Great Britain increased from 279 in the draft map to 299 in the final version.

Publication

A small-scale version of the map is published as *Figure 1* (England and Wales) and *Figure 2* (Scotland). Larger-scale versions are available from Alan Smith (tel. 01329 813581), price £60. A ward list of TTWAs can be obtained from Louise Bowman, Room B3/02, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, tel. 0171 533 6168 (please note that all consultees will be sent a copy of the final TTWA map along with the ward listings).

Claimant count rates will be introduced for TTWAs from July. These will be published in the regional First Release, *Labour Market Trends* and via Nomis®. The latter will build 1991-based TTWAs as a new geography, and hence employee job estimates will also be available for TTWAs. ONS is also considering producing LFS estimates for key variables such as employment for TTWAs. Given the resource-intensive nature of this work, implementation plans depend on user demand.

Conclusion

Despite their limitations, TTWAs are clearly of considerable interest to many users of small-area statistics. Historically, TTWAs were the smallest area for which official unemployment rates were produced. There are a number of local labour market analysts who find them useful for understanding the relationship between where people live and where they work. TTWAs are also used by organisations such as the Employment Service to monitor the impact of national schemes at local level.

ONS believes that, for most areas of the country, the new TTWA boundaries are meaningful and a relevant geography for local labour market analysis. However, ONS also recognises that the requirement to meet the self-containment criteria has produced some TTWAs that are too large for some practical purposes. Their future can be reviewed when the results of the 2001 Census of Population are available.

Further information:

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Office for National Statistics,
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New Deal and its effect on labour market statistics

By Simon Wood, Economy and Labour Market Division, Department for Education and Employment

Key points

- New Deal aims to improve the long-term job prospects of the most disadvantaged benefit recipients, in order to achieve higher levels of overall employment. It should be judged against these objectives.
- New Deal should be considered against the large normal flows into and out of unemployment each year – it has a net effect if more people leave unemployment than would have otherwise.
- The process of helping individuals via New Deal will affect the labour market statistics. These statistical effects are not the final impact of New Deal, which can only be measured over a longer period of time.
- New Deal for 18 to 24-year-olds will have the biggest effect on the figures, because it covers all young people who are or become six months plus claimant unemployed.
- Participants on the New Deal Gateway continue to receive Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). But there could be a downward effect on the claimant count and ILO unemployment if the help on offer means more people flow into jobs or New Deal options than would have otherwise.
- At the end of the Gateway, all remaining claimants must leave JSA for an option. For those who are also ILO unemployed, this should usually cause an equivalent fall in ILO unemployment. These reductions in unemployment will be matched by increases in employment or inactivity, depending on the option chosen.
- There may be some offsetting upward pressure on ILO unemployment if the Gateway help causes JSA claimants currently counted as inactive to increase their jobsearch sufficiently to meet the ILO definition. A similar effect could result from the New Deals for lone parents and disabled people.
- New Deal is also likely to have wider effects on the labour market beyond those on the immediate target groups. This will be taken into account in the overall evaluation of New Deal.

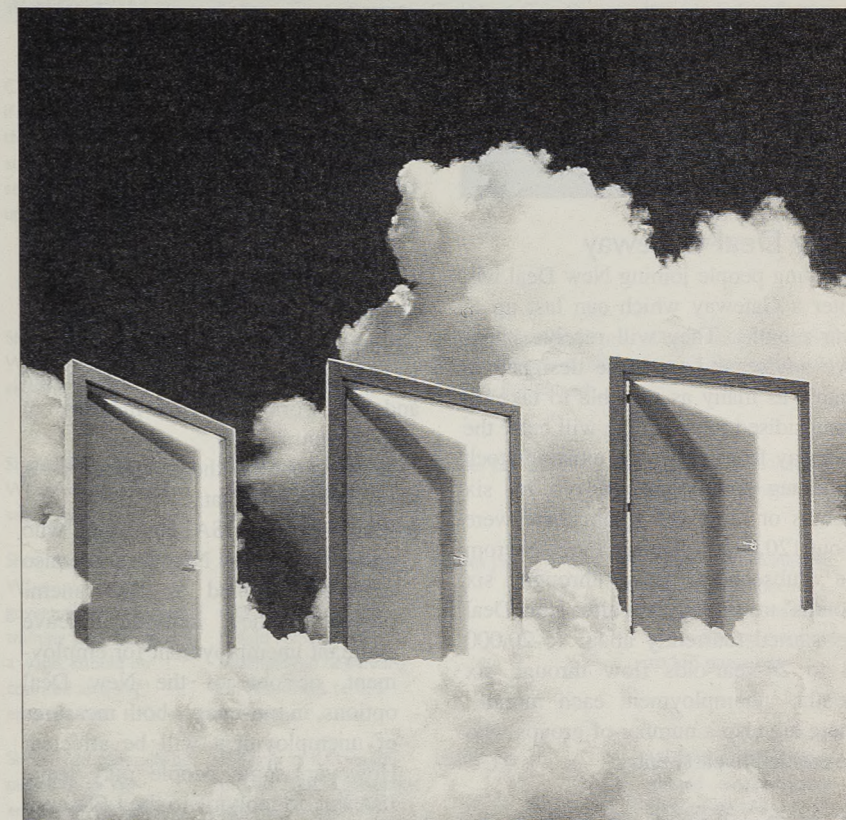


Photo: M. Tager/KOPIIMAGE BANK

During 1998 the Government's New Deal for claimants of unemployment-related and other welfare benefits will be starting. This article looks at how the initiative is likely to affect the labour market statistics published by ONS.

Introduction

THE GOVERNMENT is introducing a New Deal initiative to: help into jobs young and long-term unemployed people, and lone parents and disabled people who wish to work; improve their prospects of staying and progressing in employment; and increase their long-term employability.

It will cover four main groups:

- Those aged 18-24 who have been claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) for six months or more. This was launched in 12 'pathfinder' areas in January 1998, and went national at the beginning of April.
- Those aged 25 and over who have been claiming JSA for two years or more, starting in June 1998. The

Government has also recently announced an extension of the help available to long-term unemployed over-25s, on a pilot basis, beginning in November 1998.

- Lone parents whose youngest child has reached school age. The prototype phase of this New Deal has been running since July 1997 in eight areas of the country. In April 1998 it started nationally for lone parents who make a new or repeat claim for Income Support, and from October 1998 it will be extended to existing IS claimants.
- People with disabilities. This will be aimed at people receiving benefits for long-term illness or disability,

such as Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance. Pilots are due to start in two phases, in September 1998 and January 1999, with national roll-out planned for April 2000.

New Deal for 18 to 24-year-olds

New Deal Gateway

Young people joining New Deal will enter a Gateway which can last up to four months. They will receive intensive advice and guidance designed to enable as many as possible to take up unsubsidised jobs. People will enter the Gateway from either the existing stock of young people unemployed for six months or more (of whom there were about 120,000 in January 1998) or from the subsequent flow through six months' unemployment after New Deal has started (currently about 15-20,000 18 to 24-year-olds flow through six months' unemployment each month). There are also a number of groups who are entitled to early entry.¹

New Deal options

Depending on an assessment of each individual's skills and needs, participants may be helped to take up unsubsidised work, or one of the following options:

- a subsidised job with an employer, which includes at least one day a week training towards an approved qualification;
- a place on the Environment Task Force (ETF) with either a wage or an allowance equivalent to benefit plus about £15 a week and at least one day a week training towards an approved qualification;
- a job in the voluntary sector with an allowance equivalent to benefit plus about £15 and at least one day a week training towards an approved qualification; or
- full-time education or training (FTET) for up to a year, mainly for those lacking qualifications at NVQ level 2, with an allowance equivalent to benefit and access to a discretionary grant to cover exceptional costs.

Anyone who, at the end of four months in the Gateway, has not left JSA for a job or one of the New Deal options will be required to take up an option appropriate to their individual needs. There will be no 'fifth option' to remain on JSA.

Effect on employment, unemployment and economic activity statistics

The New Deal will affect the populations in employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity estimated by the Labour Force Survey (LFS).² It will also affect the claimant count and the workforce jobs measure of employment.³

In considering these effects it is important to note that:

- Many current JSA claimants who will be helped by New Deal are also currently counted as ILO unemployed. If these individuals leave claimant unemployment for employment, or one of the New Deal options, in most cases both measures of unemployment will be affected. However, some people may leave JSA but, in replying to the LFS, continue to say that they are without a job and are available for and seeking one. In this case the claimant count would be affected but ILO unemployment would not.
- Some individuals currently claiming JSA are not counted as ILO unemployed, either because they are economically inactive (not looking for or not available to start a job) or already in employment – some who are working a small number of hours and retaining eligibility for benefit, and some who are claiming benefit fraudulently.⁴ Such an individual leaving JSA as a result of New Deal would affect the claimant count but not ILO unemployment.
- Large numbers of people flow between employment, unemployment and inactivity each year. The New Deal effect will be on top of normal flows, and can only be measured in comparison to assumptions about what these normal flows might have been in its absence.

Effect of the New Deal Gateway

Young people in the Gateway remain JSA claimants until they are helped into a job or a New Deal option. Some of those who leave the Gateway for jobs may have done so anyway (an effect known as deadweight), and some of those who take up a New Deal option during the Gateway may be people who would otherwise have left unemployment for other destinations, such as an existing DfEE programme. In these cases neither unemployment nor employment will change by more than would have happened in the absence of New Deal.

However, the Gateway may have a downward effect on the claimant count if, as a result of the intensive help they receive, more individuals leave unemployment for work or options than otherwise would have, or leave more quickly than they otherwise would. In most cases this would also be expected to have a downward effect on the ILO measure of unemployment, if those leaving are both JSA claimants and ILO unemployed.

The help on offer in the Gateway may also improve the jobsearch activity of economically inactive (non-ILO unemployed) JSA claimants, increasing the proportion of these claimants who are looking actively enough for work to be counted as ILO unemployed. Such an effect would be a sign of success, reflecting the aim of improving the labour market attachment of long term unemployed people. It would put some upward pressure on the number of ILO unemployed without affecting the claimant count.

Effect of people taking up options at the end of the Gateway

At the end of four months, individuals who have not left JSA for a job or a New Deal option will be required to take up an option. As a result, the numbers employed, unemployed and inactive are likely to change by more than they would have in the absence of New Deal. The bullet points below, and Table 1, summarise how people moving into options are expected to be

Table 1 Labour market classification of participants on the New Deal for 18 to 24-year-olds

	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity
	Labour Force Survey	Workforce jobs	Labour Force Survey	Claimant Count	Labour Force Survey
New Deal Gateway Gateway participants continue as JSA claimants. Majority will also be ILO unemployed. Adjacent columns show circumstances in which individuals could be classified in other labour market states.	Could be LFS employee or self-employed if meets the ILO definition. Would then be a JSA claimant but not ILO unemployed	Could be WJ employee if working and picked up through employer survey. Could be WJ self-employed if picked up through LFS	Could be LFS unemployed if meets ILO definition of unemployment. Would then be ILO unemployed and a JSA claimant	Participants remain JSA claimants while on the Gateway	Could be LFS inactive if not in work and does not meet ILO definition of unemployment. Would then be a JSA claimant but not ILO unemployed
Unsubsidised job	Should be counted as LFS employee or self-employed	Should be counted as WJ employee job or self-employed	If began as ILO unemployed, should leave ILO unemployment	Leaves JSA unless hours of work means eligibility for benefit retained	If began as LFS inactive, should leave inactivity
New Deal options					
New Deal employment option	Should be counted as LFS employee or self-employed	Should be counted as WJ employee job or self-employed	If began as ILO unemployed, should leave ILO unemployment	Leaves JSA	If began as LFS inactive, should leave inactivity
ETF or voluntary sector option	Should be counted as LFS employed as participant of government-supported training or employment programme. If receiving a wage, should be counted as LFS employee	Should be counted as WJ employed as government-supported training job. If receiving a wage, should be counted as a WJ employee job	If began as ILO unemployed, should leave ILO unemployment. Could remain ILO unemployed depending on responses to LFS questions	Leaves JSA	If began as LFS inactive, should leave inactivity. Could remain inactive depending on responses to LFS questions
FTET option	Should not generally be counted as LFS employed. Could be counted as LFS employed if undertaking some work in free time	Should not generally be picked up as WJ employed. Could be counted as WJ employed if undertaking some work in free time	If began as ILO unemployed, should generally leave ILO unemployment. Could be counted as LFS unemployed if undertakes jobsearch activity in free time which is sufficient to meet ILO definition	Leaves JSA	If began as LFS inactive, should remain inactive. If began as LFS employed or unemployed, should generally become LFS inactive

recorded in the labour market statistics, though a later section on measurement issues highlights some of the difficulties in picking up these changes.

- Those taking up the New Deal employment option will be recorded in the employment statistics as employees or self-employed.
- Those on the ETF and voluntary sector options will also be recorded in the employment statistics, generally under the heading of participants of government-supported training and employment programmes.⁵
- Those taking up the full-time education or training route will be counted generally as economically inactive, reflecting that participants are

temporarily withdrawing from the labour market to undertake courses designed to improve their subsequent chances of finding work.⁶

JSA claimants who are also ILO unemployed

Individuals who are both JSA claimants and ILO unemployed would generally be expected to leave both the claimant count and ILO unemployment when they take up one of these options.

People moving into the employment, ETF or voluntary sector options, who would not otherwise have found a job (or gone on an existing DfEE programme such as Work-Based Training for Adults) should lead to falls in the

claimant count and ILO unemployment and rises in LFS and workforce jobs employment that are greater than would otherwise have been recorded.

Those taking up the full-time education and training option who would not otherwise have left unemployment should lead to a rise in the number of economically inactive people above what it would otherwise have been.

JSA claimants who are not ILO unemployed

Those leaving the Gateway for options who are JSA claimants but non-ILO unemployed will reduce the claimant count but not ILO unemployment.

Those who are JSA claimants but

not available for work or actively seeking it (LFS inactive) will, if they leave for the employment, voluntary sector or ETF options, reduce claimant unemployment and should lead to a fall in inactivity and a rise in employment. Those leaving for the FTET option will cause a fall in the claimant count, with no change in employment or inactivity.

JSA claimants who are already working may sign off when faced with having to attend a New Deal option. The claimant count would fall, but there would be no rise in employment.

Effect of increased jobsearch activity

As mentioned earlier, the Gateway may improve the labour market attachment of economically inactive (non-ILO unemployed) JSA claimants, increasing the proportion of these claimants who are looking actively enough for work to meet the ILO definition of unemployment. The more successful New Deal is in achieving this the more likely it is that people who subsequently leave for options will affect both the claimant count and ILO unemployment.

Impact on the duration structure of unemployment

Over time the impact of New Deal on the statistics will settle down because some of those leaving unemployment to take up options will be balanced by people returning as their option ends. This process will shift the balance of both claimant and ILO unemployment towards the shorter durations. Returnees to the claimant count will be recorded as new claims, though they will be eligible for continued help as part of the New Deal follow-through strategy. Returnees to ILO unemployment from employment or inactivity should also be recorded as short-term ILO unemployed.

New Deal for people aged 25 and over

From June 1998, those aged 25 and over who have been claiming JSA for two years or more will have a series of advisory interviews designed to help

participants into jobs or provide them with further help in order to increase their chances of finding work. Again, participants may enter the programme from either the existing stock of over-25s unemployed for two years or more (of whom there were about 215,000 in January 1998) or from the subsequent flow through two years' unemployment after New Deal has started (currently about 5-10,000 people aged 25 or over flow through this point each month).

An employment subsidy broadly similar in design to that for young people will be one option on offer, along with opportunities to study, while on JSA, to improve individuals' skills and employability.

Similar issues apply as in the 18 to 24-year-old New Deal. If more people leave JSA for unsubsidised work or the job subsidy option than would have done without New Deal, the claimant count and, in most cases, ILO unemployment will be lower and employment higher than would otherwise have been recorded.

The impact of the opportunities to study while on JSA is more uncertain. The effect on the claimant count should, by definition, be small, though some people may take up this option who in the absence of New Deal would have left the register. The ILO measure of unemployment may be affected if taking up this option affects individuals' jobsearch activity, and some of those who were ILO unemployed no longer meet the definition. In this case ILO unemployment would fall and economic inactivity would rise.

New Deal for lone parents and people with disabilities

There are also likely to be effects caused by the New Deal for lone parents and people with disabilities. These New Deals have as their aim to help people currently outside the labour market, but who want to work, to improve their job readiness and prospects of finding work. There are currently around half a million lone parents in receipt of Income Support

whose youngest child is over five years of age and about 2 million long-term claimants of Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance.⁷ In both cases, participation in these New Deals will be on a voluntary basis, with personal advisers to assess each individual's circumstances and needs, and provide help to overcome barriers to re-employment.

Most of those helped under these programmes are likely to remain on their current benefit as and until they are helped into a job. Among this group, it is likely that some will begin to look for work more effectively and start to see themselves as available for work. This could lead to some upward pressure on the ILO measure of unemployment. Again, such effects would reflect the policy intention of these New Deals; to increase attachment to the labour market of people currently outside it even if, at least initially, it involves them moving from inactivity to unemployment, as a stepping stone to subsequent re-employment.

Measurement issues

In practice, the effect of New Deal on the statistics will depend on how accurately the different sources record the many changes in labour market status that are taking place. In some cases it will be straightforward, but there are a number of reasons why the figures may not always change exactly as predicted in earlier sections.

For example, the LFS is a household survey, which asks participants a series of questions about their labour market activity and uses the replies to assign them to the categories of employment, ILO unemployment or economic inactivity. The effect of New Deal on the statistics produced from the LFS will therefore depend on participants' perceptions about their position in the labour market and how this influences the answers they give to the LFS questions. Some examples are given below:

- if someone who is a JSA claimant and ILO unemployed takes up an Environment Task Force place, we would expect him/her to move from being classified as unemployed to

being counted as in employment. However, the individual may subsequently reply to the LFS that he/she is not in work or on a government-supported training or employment programme, is available for work and has been actively seeking it. This person would leave the claimant count, but would still be recorded in the LFS as ILO unemployed, so neither ILO unemployment nor the LFS measure of employment would change.

● an individual who is a JSA claimant and ILO unemployed who takes up the FTET option would be expected to move from being classified as ILO unemployed to being counted as economically inactive. However, if the person has a part-time job in the evening or at weekends he/she would be classified by the LFS as in employment. If the individual was not working, but was finding time to look for work in his/her free time, he/she could continue to be recorded as ILO unemployed rather than inactive.

A number of changes are being planned to the LFS questionnaire to capture data on the New Deal specifically. Despite this improvement, past experience suggests that respondents can find it difficult to identify precisely which government programme they are on.

There are also measurement issues relating to the workforce jobs series. For example, an individual on the Environment Task Force or voluntary sector options who is receiving a wage should be counted as in an employee job rather than a government-supported training job. For this to happen, either the organisation he/she is working for will need to be part of the sample frame for the employer survey, or the employee jobs category will need to be supplemented by information from administrative sources. ONS is investigating exactly how this information is to be collected.

Wider effects of New Deal on the labour market

All active labour market policies have wider effects on the labour market, in addition to the impact on the target client group. It is likely that some New Deal participants will get jobs at the expense of others who will either become unemployed, or stay in unemployment when they would otherwise have left it.

These effects – known as substitution and displacement – are very hard to estimate, but may show up partly in inflows to unemployment and exit rates of non-New Deal groups changing by more than would otherwise have been expected. In the short term, these substitution and displacement effects will tend to offset the downward impact on unemployment described earlier. An assessment of the impact of these effects will be an important part of the evaluation of New Deal.

Longer-run effects of New Deal

The New Deal can be termed a supply-side measure. Its longer run aim is to raise the skills and employability of participants and improve their attachment to the labour market. In doing so, this should also help to foster the conditions in which the economy can support a higher level of sustainable employment.

The mechanism through which this comes about is that individuals substituted for or displaced by people in the New Deal target groups are likely to be employable and attached to the labour market already. They will largely be people who are able to find and compete for other jobs in the economy with little help from the Employment

Service or others. The overall employability of the workforce rises, which over time improves the capacity for the economy to grow without putting upward pressure on inflation – so employment can be higher than it would otherwise have been.

Assessing whether New Deal has helped to improve the labour market attachment of participants, and whether the sustainable level of employment has increased, will be important parts of the wider evaluation of New Deal. However, by definition these effects can only be measured over a period of time, probably several years.

Conclusion

As part and parcel of the help being provided through New Deal, individuals will be changing their position in the labour market – moving from unemployed to employed, or unemployed to inactive, or inactive to unemployed. This means that the employment, unemployment and economic inactivity figures published by ONS are all likely to be affected.

By how much the figures change will depend on how what happens under New Deal compares to the flows that would have occurred in its absence, and on the impact on individuals who are not part of the New Deal. Both of these could be very difficult issues to judge. As part of the commitment to provide a broad-based assessment of developments in the labour market each month, ONS and DfEE will aim to describe as fully as possible what effect New Deal is having.

It is also important to recognise that the initial statistical effects of New Deal will not be enough by themselves to enable an assessment of the success of New Deal. Supply-side measures are about changing how well the economy works. Achieving such changes takes time, measuring them even longer.

Footnotes

- 1 Groups eligible for early entry to the New Deal Gateway include people with disabilities, ex-offenders, those leaving local authority care and individuals with reading, writing or numeracy problems.
- 2 For details of the Labour Force Survey and the definitions used see ppS2-3 of the Labour Market Data section.
- 3 For definitions see ppS2-3 of the Labour Market Data section.
- 4 These people are conventionally described as claimant non-ILO unemployed. It is also possible for individuals to be ILO unemployed non-claimants, i.e. meeting the ILO definition of unemployment but not claimants of unemployment-related benefit. However, given the focus of New Deal on people claiming benefit, this group is of less interest here.
- 5 As indicated in *Table 1*, some participants of the Environment Task Force and voluntary sector option will receive a wage rather than an allowance, in which case they should be counted as employees. For others, responses to LFS questions may indicate that they still perceive themselves as unemployed and seeking work.
- 6 As indicated in *Table 1*, depending on their labour market activity, it would be possible for people to be counted as in employment or ILO unemployed while they are taking part in the FTET option.
- 7 Lone parents with children younger than five can also put themselves forward for the New Deal.

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Unemployment: analysis of age and duration

By Kenny Turnbull, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- When unemployment peaked in 1993, the proportion unemployed for over a year was lower than in the peak of 1984.
- The proportion of unemployed people who had been unemployed for over a year in spring 1997 was not as low as it was in the trough in spring 1990.
- In spring 1997, 45 per cent of individuals in unemployment were in the short-term category (less than six months), and 55 per cent were in the category of six months plus.
- Youth unemployment (18 to 24-year-olds) fell as a proportion of unemployment by eight percentage points between the peaks in unemployment of 1984 and 1993.
- Changes in the demographic structure have had a substantial effect on the age composition of the unemployed stock.



PHOTO: M. NEIL LIDBERT/NETWORK

How have patterns in the age and duration of unemployment changed since the mid-1980s? This article looks at data from the LFS to examine trends in ILO unemployment by age and duration, comparing the peaks in unemployment in 1984 and 1993 and also the trough in 1990 with the present.

Introduction

THERE IS much interest in age and duration unemployment statistics, especially those relating to youth and long-term unemployment. The number of long-term unemployed as a proportion of total unemployment and the number of young people as a proportion of total unemployment are important social as well as economic indicators. Indeed, the distribution of unemployment by age and duration not only provides information on the structure of the labour market, but also helps policy-makers to address wider socio-economic issues. The Government's Welfare to Work strategy is targeting various age and duration groups, with a key part of the strategy being the New Deal for young people piloted from January

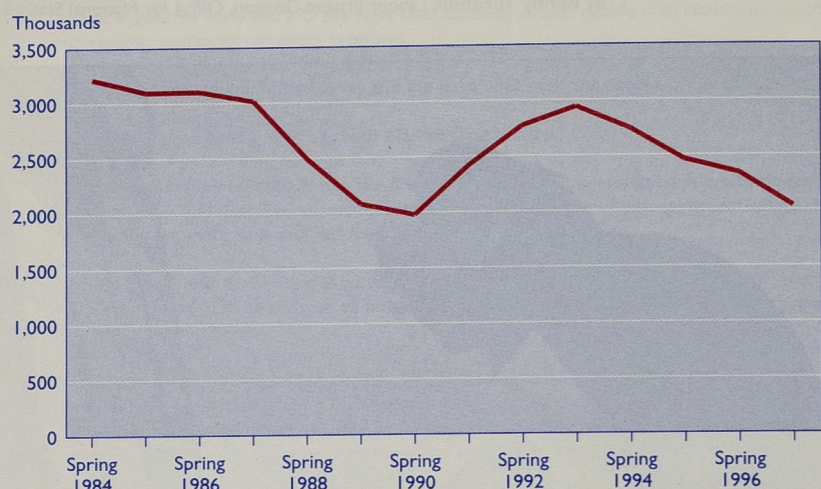
1998 and introduced nationally in April; age and duration statistics will be useful in evaluating the effect of the policy.

This article examines age and duration data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) covering the period 1984 to 1997. Its aim is to explore changes over time in the age and duration data and to offer some suggestions on why the movements have occurred.

Economic issues relating to age and duration of unemployment

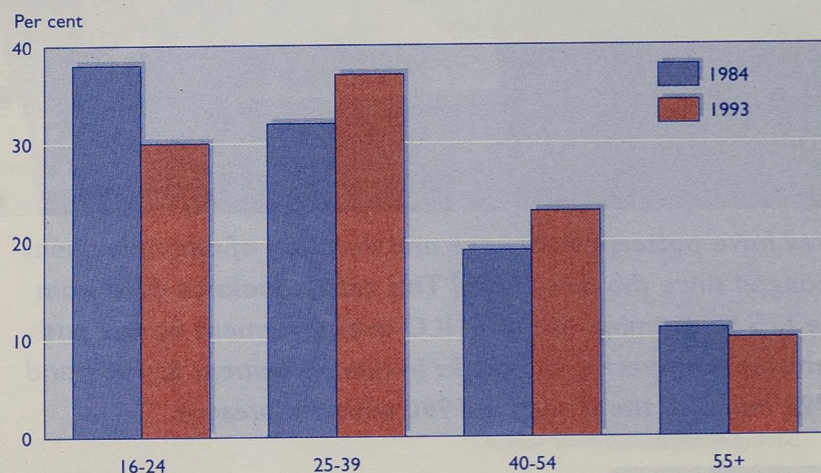
Age and duration unemployment statistics are very useful indicators for

Figure 1 ILO unemployment, not seasonally adjusted; United Kingdom; 1984-1997



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Percentage of ILO unemployment by age; United Kingdom; 1984 and 1993



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 1 ILO unemployed by age; United Kingdom; 1984-93

	16-24	25-39	40-54	55+	All ages ^a
Spring 1984	38	32	19	11	100
Spring 1993	30	37	23	10	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Rows may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

analysing the underlying state of the labour market. The data explain the composition of the unemployed stock and how this changes over time. Insights can be gained into the state of the labour market and can contribute to understand-

ing of broader economic theories attempting to explain unemployment.

The age and duration profile of unemployment varies with the economic cycle. To make meaningful comparisons it is necessary to compare

similar periods in the cycle. The simplest way to do this is to compare the peaks and troughs of unemployment. The data are not seasonally adjusted and therefore short-term changes (quarter to quarter) may not reflect the underlying movement. To address the seasonality problem, spring quarters from the LFS are compared.

As unemployment increases, one would expect the average duration of unemployment to increase, for two reasons. Firstly, an economic shock that results in more people becoming unemployed will, other things being equal, result in more people passing the one year threshold a year later. The proportion of long-term unemployment will rise and the long-term unemployed will be less likely to leave unemployment than those newly unemployed. Secondly, this can be reinforced if the probability of finding a job falls, so increasing the probability of reaching long-term unemployment. Figure 1 shows movements in the level of ILO unemployment for the UK over the period analysed.

The peak in unemployment in 1984 was 280,000 higher than the peak in 1993. Similarly, comparison of the 1990 trough with current data is problematic, not only because spring 1997 is not the trough in unemployment but also because unemployment in 1990 was 60,000 lower than the current level. One would expect differences in the age and duration breakdown, due to (a) differences in the absolute level of unemployment and (b) the previous history leading to that level.

Comparison of age and duration at peaks 1984-1993

Age

Table 1 and Figure 2 show ILO unemployment (see technical note for definition) by age from the LFS. The data are for the UK and relate to the spring quarters of 1984 and 1993.

In 1984 people aged under 25 made up 38 per cent of the unemployed. In 1993 they made up only 30 per cent. The proportion aged 25-39 increased

by five percentage points, while the proportion aged 40-54 increased by four percentage points between 1984 and 1993.

The lower proportion of unemployed people who were under 25 is partly due to demographic changes (as shown in Table 2) and to changes in economic activity rates (as shown in Table 3). Table 2 shows that in 1993 only 20 per cent of the population of working age were under 25, compared with 24 per cent in 1984. The proportion of the population of working age aged 25-39 increased by two percentage points and the share of 40 to 54-year-olds in total unemployment increased by three percentage points.

The activity rate for 16 to 24-year-olds was substantially lower in 1993 than in 1984, while it increased for 25 to 39-year-olds and 40 to 54-year-olds. There was a decrease of 3 per cent for people aged 55 to 59/64. The reduction for 16 to 24-year-olds is related to an increase in the numbers going into full-time education. Therefore, one of the factors behind the fall in youth unemployment is the increasing proportion going into further education.

Table 3 also includes ILO unemployment rates by age. This pulls together the information on proportions, population and economic activity. The youth unemployment rate fell by 3 per cent between the peaks in 1984 and 1993 showing that, despite falls in the overall population and economic activity rate for this age group, the number who were unemployed as a proportion of the number who were economically active also fell. The unemployment rate for other categories were relatively stable.

Duration

Table 4 and Figure 3 show unemployment by duration from the LFS. Duration data from the LFS needs to be treated with caution, since the accuracy of the data is dependent on respondents' ability to remember exactly how long (see definition in technical note) they have been unemployed. Therefore duration data will be subject to greater error than information on current circumstances or information collected on a longitudinal panel.

Table 2 Working-age population by age; United Kingdom; 1984-93

	16-24	25-39	40-54	55-59/64	All ages ^a
Spring 1984	24	35	28	14	100
Spring 1993	20	37	31	12	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Rows may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 3 Economic activity rates and ILO unemployment rates by age; United Kingdom; 1984-93

	16-24	25-39	40-54	55-59/64
Economic activity rate				
Spring 1984	76	80	82	64
Spring 1993	71	83	84	61
ILO unemployment rate				
Spring 1984	20	11	8	10
Spring 1993	17	10	7	11

Source: Labour Force Survey

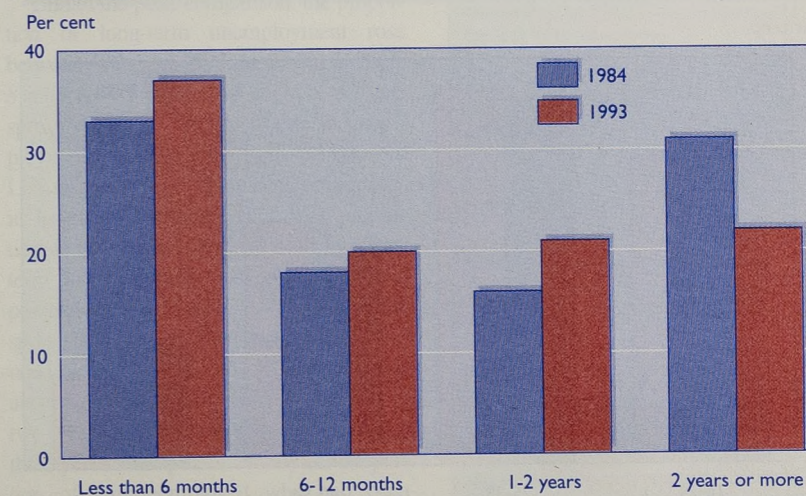
Table 4 ILO unemployed by duration; United Kingdom; 1984-93

	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2 years or more	All durations ^a
Spring 1984	33	18	16	31	100
Spring 1993	37	20	21	22	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Rows may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Figure 3 Percentage of ILO unemployment by duration; United Kingdom; 1984 and 1993



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 5 ILO unemployed by age; United Kingdom; 1990-97

	16-24	25-39	40-54	55+	Per cent All ages
Spring 1990	31	36	21	11	100
Spring 1997	30	37	24	9	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Rows may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 6 Working-age population by age; United Kingdom; 1990-97

	16-24	25-39	40-54	55-59/64	Per cent All of working age ^a
Spring 1990	22	36	30	12	100
Spring 1997	18	38	32	12	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

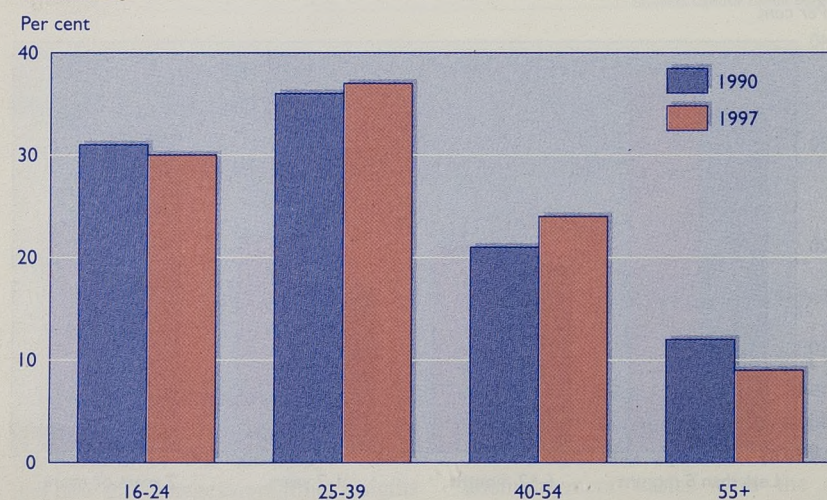
a Rows may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 7 Economic activity rates and ILO unemployment rates by age; United Kingdom; 1990-97

	16-24	25-39	40-54	55-59/64	Per cent
Economic activity rate					
Spring 1990	78	84	84	63	
Spring 1997	70	84	83	60	
ILO unemployment rate					
Spring 1990	10	7	5	8	
Spring 1997	13	7	5	7	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 4 Percentage of ILO unemployment by age; United Kingdom; 1990 and 1997



Source: Labour Force Survey

ILO unemployment by duration altered considerably between the peaks in unemployment. The main movement was a nine percentage point decrease in the proportion of the unemployed who had been unemployed for over two years. This was balanced by an increase in the share of the long-term duration category (one to two years) of six percentage points and increases in the proportions for the less than six months category of four percentage points, and for the six to 12 months category of two percentage points. The movements described represent an improvement in the composition of unemployment between the two peaks, since there was a reduction in the average duration.

Comparison of age and duration between 1990 trough and spring 1997

Age

Table 5 and Figure 4 show the age breakdown for ILO unemployment at the trough in 1990 and the spring quarter of 1997. Although spring 1997 was not the trough in unemployment, comparison of the two periods is still useful.

The comparison between spring 1990 and spring 1997 shows a similar pattern to the peak comparison, although the variation is smaller. The proportion of youth unemployment was one percentage point lower in spring 1997 than it was at the trough in unemployment in the 1990s. The proportion of 25 to 39-year-olds was one percentage point higher in spring 1997, while the proportion of 40 to 54-year-olds unemployed in spring 1997 was one percentage point higher than the 1990 trough. In spring 1990 people aged 55 and over made up 11 per cent of total unemployment, compared with 9 per cent in spring 1997.

Table 6 repeats the analysis carried out in Table 2. A similar pattern is apparent. The 16 to 24-year-olds are a falling proportion of the population, while 25 to 39-year-olds and 40 to 54-year-olds are increasing as a proportion of population.

Table 7 repeats the analysis of Table 3 for the trough in 1990 and the current

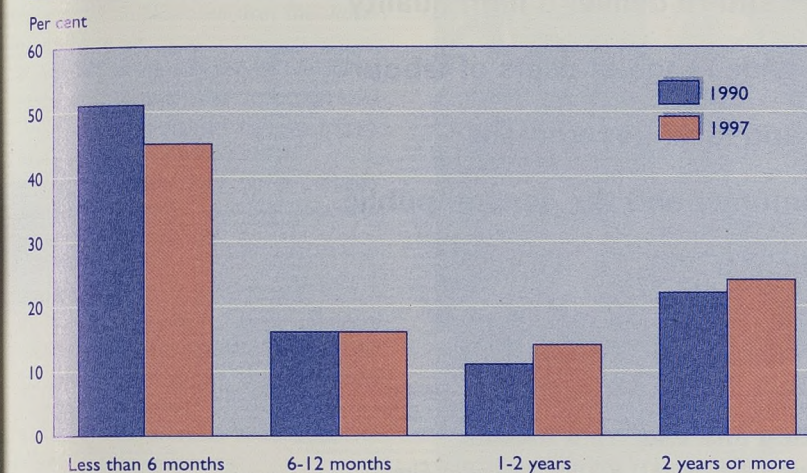
Table 8 ILO unemployed by duration; United Kingdom; 1990-97

	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2 years+	Per cent All durations ^a
Spring 1990	51	16	11	22	100
Spring 1997	45	16	14	24	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Rows may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Figure 5 Percentage of ILO unemployment by duration; United Kingdom; 1990 and 1997



Source: Labour Force Survey

period. Once more the economic activity rate for 16 to 24-year-olds has fallen. The economic activity rate for 25 to 39-year-olds was unchanged between spring 1990 and spring 1997. The activity rate for 40 to 54-year-olds decreased by 1 per cent, while the activity rate for those aged 55 to 59/64 decreased by 3 per cent. The lower activity rate for 16 to 24-year-olds has already been discussed in relation to the difference between the peaks. The economic activity rate for 55 to 59/64-year-olds may partly be because spring 1997 was not the trough in unemployment. If this assumption holds, then economic activity rates could be expected to rise for the 55 to 59/64 category. Alternatively, it may be that economic activity rates have fallen for this group because of other factors, for example early retirement.

The youth unemployment rate is 3 per cent higher in spring 1997 than it was in spring 1990. The unemployment

rates for 25 to 39-year-olds and 40 to 54-year-olds are unchanged, while the unemployment rate has fallen by 1 per cent for the 55-59/64 age group.

Duration

Unlike the peak comparison, the proportion of long-term unemployment rose between 1990 and 1997, as shown in Table 8 and Figure 5. Again this could be because spring 1997 was not the trough in unemployment. Information from subsequent LFS quarters shows decreasing proportions in long-term unemployment. The proportion of the unemployed made up by short-term unemployment was six percentage points lower in spring 1997 than at the spring 1990 trough. The proportion of those unemployed for six to 12 months was unchanged, while the share of the one to two year duration category increased by three percentage points. Finally the proportion of the unemployed who had been unemployed for two years or more was two percentage points higher in spring 1997.

Conclusions

The composition of the unemployed stock altered considerably between the unemployment peaks of 1984 and 1983. The movements in the age composition are likely to have been affected by demographic factors and changes in economic activity rates. Movements in duration categories were also observed between the peaks, with a significant reduction in the proportion who were unemployed for over two years.

Comparison of the unemployment trough in 1990 with data from 1997 shows a smaller variation in the age composition than occurred between the peaks. Differences in the duration breakdown are also apparent, with spring 1990 showing a more favourable distribution than spring 1997. Comparison of the 1990 trough and data from 1997 could reasonably be expected to show substantial differences, since the two periods do not represent similar points in the economic cycle.

Technical note

ILO unemployment

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) measure of unemployment refers to people without jobs who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. This definition of unemployment is in accordance with that adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, further classified at the 14th ICLS, and promulgated by the ILO in its publications.

ILO unemployment (duration)

This is defined as the shorter of the following two periods: (a) duration of active search for work; and (b) length of time since employment.

Economic activity

This is defined as people aged 16 and over who are either in employment or ILO unemployed.

Recall question

Because the duration of unemployment data is obtained from the LFS, the accuracy is dependent on the respondents' ability to recall for how long individuals in the household have been unemployed.

Labour Market Division

Labour Market Division exists to provide a coherent picture of the labour market and to deliver a high quality statistical service to a very wide range of users of labour market statistics in central and local government, business, the research community and the general public. The division has seven branches:

Labour Market Overview, Briefing and Enquiries Branch

Enquiries on labour market statistics; user helpline (0171 533 6094); monthly First Releases; statistical briefing on the labour market.

Regional and Local Labour Market Statistics Branch

Advice on regional and local labour market statistics; Nomis[®] management; local authority annual LFS database; Regional Profiles; liaison with local authorities.

Labour Market Trends and Quarterly LFS Analysis Branch

Editing of *Labour Market Trends*; advice to users of the Labour Force Survey; LFS tabulations for ONS publications; analysis of the labour market participation of women, ethnic groups, disabled people and of redundancies.

Monthly LFS Indicators, Analysis and Modelling Branch

Advice on monthly indicators from the LFS; small area LFS estimation.

LFS Household and Longitudinal Methodology Branch

Development of household and longitudinal LFS databases and analysis; methodological research in support of these developments.

Labour Market Data Reconciliation and Accounts Branch

Reconciliation between sources of labour market statistics; guidance for customers on how to make best use of the data; New Earnings Survey panel data; Labour Accounts assessment.

Labour Force Projections and International Branch

National and regional labour force projections; international labour market statistics.

For further information, ring the Labour Market Statistics Helpline on 0171 533 6094, or e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

The new presentation of labour market statistics: guidance for users about sources

By Richard Laux, Socio-Economic Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

Different data sources are recommended for different types of analyses:

Employment

- The LFS provides a more complete measure of employment than the workforce jobs series.
- The LFS is the only source of detailed information about the characteristics (occupations, homeworking, work patterns and so on) of people's work.
- The Workforce Jobs series probably provides a more accurate industrial breakdown than the LFS.

Unemployment

- The LFS provides a more complete measure of unemployment (under the ILO definition) than the claimant count, especially for women.
- The LFS measure is better-suited to international comparisons.
- The claimant count is more accurate at small areas (below the level of regions).
- The claimant count is useful as a timely indicator of up-to-date changes in unemployment.

Economic activity and inactivity

- The LFS is a unique source of comprehensive, coherent information about economic activity (in employment and ILO unemployed) and economic inactivity.
- In the case of inactivity, the LFS provides separate information about people who want a job and those who do not.

Earnings

- For estimates of changes, the Average Earnings Index is most suitable. It provides industry and whole-economy information. The NES should be used when the information required is not available from the AEI (such as for occupational groups, or regional analyses), while the LFS should be used when the information is not available from the AEI or the NES.
- The NES is preferred as a source of the earnings of full-time employees, and of the average hourly earnings of all employees.
- The LFS is preferred as a source about the earnings of part-time and low-paid employees.



ONS releases a package of labour market statistics from a range of different sources on one day each month. This article sets out the main strengths and limitations of the different sources to help users assess the issues relevant to their own use of the statistics.

Background

THE NEW integrated presentation of labour market statistics contains data from a range of different sources, both sample surveys of households and of employers and administrative records. A *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases* has been published which briefly describes the sources and their main strengths and limitations. This article discusses these strengths and limitations in more depth. This is followed by a brief description of some of the issues common to both administrative and survey sources of labour market statistics. Finally, summary advice is provided on general aspects of labour market statistics.

Sources of labour market statistics, and their characteristics

In keeping with the increasing emphasis on coherence and integration, this section looks in turn at administrative sources and then at sample surveys, identifying the issues common to sources of each type. The key sources¹ are shown in *Table 1*.

Articles describing the various sources and statistics in more detail appear in *Labour Market Trends* periodically and a list of key references is provided at the end of the article. The

Table 1 Key sources of labour market data

Administrative sources	Survey sources	
	Households	Employers
Claimant count	Labour Force Survey	Short-term Turnover Employment Surveys
Government-supported training ^a		Annual Employment Survey
Jobcentre vacancies		New Earnings Survey
HM Armed Forces ^a		Survey of Wages and Salaries

^a These data sources are managed by the Department for Education and Employment and the Ministry of Defence, respectively, so this article does not address their characteristics.

main characteristics of the most important sources are now described in the Labour Market Data section, and reference is made to this where appropriate.

Administrative sources

Statistics that arise as a by-product of an administrative or registration system can normally be produced very quickly and relatively cheaply, and typically give complete coverage of the group that the administrative system relates to. But there are disadvantages too, mainly because they are by-products of a system designed to do something other than produce statistics – they are liable to be affected by changes to the administrative system, eligibility rules, processing methods, and so on, and because they are so specific to one country's administrative system they tend not to be comparable with other countries.

Survey sources

The main strengths of sample surveys are the fact that the exact information that is sought can be collected – by asking the 'right' questions – and it can be collected from those it relates to.

The weaknesses are considerable: sample surveys are expensive;² they typically provide data that is relatively *out-of-date*; they only provide *estimates* of what they are trying to measure; and they are affected by *non-response* and *coverage problems*. Furthermore, every survey has its own *particular characteristics* which can affect the estimates.

Surveys provide estimates rather than 'true' values because by definition the sample actually chosen is only one

of a number of samples that might have been chosen. Statistical methods are used (see *Box 1*) to calculate how close a survey estimate is to the 'true' value of the item which the survey is trying to measure (*sampling variability*).

Other issues, such as the effects of non-response to the survey, and problems caused by the survey not covering all of the population which it ideally would be commonly lumped together as potential causes of *non-sampling errors*. They cause discrepancies between a survey estimate and the true value *because of the process of collecting the data*, rather than because of the survey nature of the data collection.

Box 1 Sampling variability

Survey estimates are prone to sampling variability. The easiest way to explain this concept is by example. In the September to November 1997 period, ILO unemployment in Great Britain (seasonally adjusted) stood at 1,847,000. If another sample was drawn for the same period there might be a different result, perhaps 1,900,000 or 1,820,000.

In theory, many samples could be drawn and each would give a different result. This is because each sample would be made up of different people who would give different answers to the questions. The spread of these results is the sampling variability. Sampling variability is determined by a number

Administrative sources of labour market data

The claimant count

The claimant count – or, to use its full name, the count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits – is the most widely used source of administrative labour market statistics. The count (provided by the Benefits Agency) is taken on one day each month, and results are published about five weeks later, so it is *timely*. It includes all those people who are claiming either Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA) or National Insurance credits on the day of the count, so its *coverage is complete*. Indeed, because of this completeness, and because of the national network of Jobcentres, the claimant count statistics are available and are *reliable at a detailed geographical level*.

Another strength of the claimant count relates to the *accuracy of the detailed information* it provides. In particular, it is possible to calculate accurately the duration of a spell of 'unemployment' simply by looking at the dates on which individuals signed on and signed off.

But the administrative nature of the

of factors including the sample size, the variability of the population from which the sample is drawn and the sample design. Once the sampling variability is known, a range of values can be calculated about the sample estimate that represents the expected variation with a given level of assurance. This is called a confidence interval. For a 95 per cent confidence interval it is expected that in 95 per cent of the samples (19 out of 20) the confidence interval will contain the true value that would be obtained by surveying the entire population. For the example given above, one can be 95 per cent confident that the true value was in the range 1,791,000 to 1,903,000.

claimant count poses significant **problems** in its use as a measure of unemployment. Indeed, the Royal Statistical Society said in 1995 that it 'is very unsatisfactory as a global measurement of the unemployment level'. The main problems relate to the eligibility rules for claiming benefit: certain groups are ineligible to claim unemployment-related benefits; as eligibility rules for claiming unemployment-related benefits have changed, so the number of claimants has inevitably changed; and changes in the administration of the benefits system and the enforcement of the rules impact on the number of claimants.

ONS produces a consistent series which has been adjusted for coverage changes (for UK, Government Office Regions and Scotland and Wales), but changes to the enforcement of rules cannot be removed.

In addition, the claimant count rate does in itself give rise to some concerns. The rate is calculated by dividing the number of people on the claimant count by the sum of the number of workforce jobs (defined below) plus the number of claimants. The main problem with this is that some people who are in the workforce jobs series will, quite properly, be claiming, as long as they do not earn more than a certain amount each week. This means that they will be counted in both the claimant count and the workforce jobs series. However, to put this issue into perspective, the overall effect of the problem is not more than 0.1 percentage points of the overall unemployment rate. As they have been double counted consistently over a long period of time, the claimant count rate is consistent and changes over time are unaffected.

Vacancies

The Employment Service provides ONS with data on vacancies at Jobcentres. As with the claimant count, the Jobcentre vacancy figures are *timely and reliable at a disaggregated geographical level*. But there are two significant **limitations**:

- the statistics are only a record of the number of vacancies advertised at Jobcentres – they are complete in

themselves, but do not give the full picture;

- on a short-term basis, the figures can be affected by changes to operational or working practices.

The first limitation is a reflection of the fact that employers only advertise about a third of their job vacancies at Jobcentres; the remaining two-thirds of vacancies are advertised elsewhere, for example in situations vacant columns of newspapers. This estimate of the coverage rate can vary between occupations and regions. Similarly, only about a quarter of jobs filled are the result of Jobcentres placing people into jobs. However, these proportions – the one-third and one-quarter – are thought to have been fairly constant for a number of years, so the use of the vacancies data as a time series will be less affected.

The second limitation occurs because of the way in which vacancies are processed in Jobcentres. Different management systems, or the introduction or updating of computer systems, will tend to affect the number of vacancies before and after the new systems are in place. However, one would expect these effects to be relatively short-lived, so they will not significantly affect the use of the data over extended periods, though at certain times short-term changes – for example, month-on-month – are likely to be distorted.

Data on vacancies notified to Jobcentres are less affected by administrative measures than data on vacancy outflows.

Sample surveys

The Labour Force Survey

The main characteristics of the LFS are given on p53 of the Labour Market Data section and described in technical detail in the *LFS User Guide*.

The main **strengths** of the LFS are:

- its large sample size – the LFS is the largest regular household survey conducted within the UK;
- it conforms to international standards. Under European Union law, it is necessary to conduct an LFS which has

certain characteristics. Also, the LFS provides data used to measure employment and unemployment according to the internationally standard definitions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

- it is possible to produce estimates each month relating to the most recent quarterly period (see 'Monthly publication of up-to-date quarterly data from the LFS', *Labour Market Trends*, February 1998);
- it provides integrated estimates of the numbers in employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity – everyone in the population is put into just one of these groups;
- it includes a wide range of data related to the details of people's jobs, the type of work they are looking for, whether they want work, how they look for work, and so on, giving a well rounded picture of how people fit into the labour market;
- it provides estimates of earnings, and so links labour market behaviour with related financial rewards – indeed, it is a particularly valuable source of data about the low paid.

Limitations of the LFS – sampling variability

Sampling variability affects both estimates from a particular quarter's survey, and estimates of change. Indications of sampling variability for key LFS estimates are given at the foot of *Table A.1* in the Labour Market Data section.

It is often the case that quarterly changes in employment and ILO unemployment are relatively small, when considered alongside sampling variability and it is usually impossible to be sure that a change between quarters in ILO unemployment, as measured by the LFS, is 'real'. It is important to consider the evidence from the LFS of changes in variables over a long time period – and, indeed, changes in other related data – in order to reach a balanced view of the likelihood of a particular estimate of change being a fair reflection of the true situation. Changes over time are best viewed using changes in rates rather than levels in order to view them in a

wider context of changes in the overall population.

Because survey estimates are relatively more accurate for larger samples or groups than for smaller samples, LFS estimates about the whole country are more accurate than those for regions, or sub-regional areas. For example, while the real level of employment in Great Britain is, 19 times out of 20, within 153,000 (0.6 per cent) of the LFS estimate, the corresponding figure for the South West is 45,000 (1.9 per cent).

Non-sampling limitations of the LFS

Non-response and grossing

Some people who are selected for inclusion in the LFS do not want to take part, and refuse to be interviewed. Others simply cannot be contacted. Some of those who are interviewed at first later refuse to continue, or cannot be contacted, at the time of their follow-up interviews. All of these people can be described as non-respondents.

If these non-respondents were representative of the people who did take part in the LFS, then the issue of non-response would not be a concern. But non-respondents tend to be younger than the population as a whole, and more likely to live in urban areas (for further details see 'The Labour Force Survey: Report of the 1991 Census-linked study of survey non-respondents', unpublished ONS report, August 1994). In turn, those who are initially interviewed but later refuse or cannot be contacted are particularly likely to live in privately rented accommodation.

Statistical methods exist for dealing with almost all of the problems caused by non-response. A complicated grossing method allocates a weight to each individual, ensuring that the respondents are representative of the population as a whole, in terms of age, sex and whereabouts. It also converts the sample estimates into estimates expressed in terms of the population. The effects of non-response are therefore compensated for in the grossing system.

However, the LFS grossing method is not perfect: for example, it uses population figures which are subject to

revision at certain times (this and other detailed aspects of LFS grossing are the subject of an article scheduled for a forthcoming issue of *Labour Market Trends*). In summary, different methods of grossing, or the use of different population figures, would result in different estimates. These differences would be likely to be relatively small (of the order of 0.5 per cent for employment and ILO unemployment), and would affect levels more than changes, but do serve to emphasise the fact that the LFS produces estimates, rather than exact figures.

Interviews

A respondent's first interview is typically conducted face-to-face and subsequent interviews are mainly conducted by telephone. Questions that respondents are asked in their successive interviews are identical. However, there are small but noticeable differences in the information collected by face-to-face interviewers and by telephone interviewers.

There is also a tendency for people to get used to taking part in the LFS, and modify their responses accordingly. This is most likely to lead to a difference between the responses provided in the first interview, when the respondent is likely to be slightly unsure about the whole process, and in subsequent interviews.

These two issues – an interviewing mode effect, and a repeat interview effect – are common to all surveys that have this sort of panel element. In the LFS it is particularly difficult to tease out the separate effects, because they are interlinked. But estimates of employment are about 1 per cent lower, on average, in first interviews (conducted by face-to-face interviewing) than subsequent interviews. There is no conclusive evidence that either face-to-face or telephone interviewing provides better results. As the survey design has not changed in recent years the estimates are consistent over time, and therefore estimates of change are unaffected by these effects.

Coverage of the LFS

Private households account for about 99 per cent of the sample and the list of

these households is based on the Postcode Address File. ONS estimates that this sample covers about 97 per cent of all private households. In addition to private households, two groups are sampled separately. Information about students living in halls of residence is collected via their parents' households, and people living in NHS accommodation – formerly known as nurses' homes – are sampled using a separate list of such accommodation.

The LFS does not cover other communal establishments, such as local authority homes, or residential homes, so excluding just over 1 per cent of the population. ONS estimates that about 150,000 employed people, and about 30,000 unemployed people, live in such accommodation and hence are not included in the LFS results. This suggests that the LFS data on employment and unemployment underestimate the 'real' national levels (in all types of accommodation). However, assuming that the number of employed and unemployed people living in these establishments does not change unduly over a short period of time, estimates of change will be almost completely unaffected.

LFS estimates for local (sub-regional) areas that have a high proportion of students living in halls of residence are affected by coverage issues. Such students are effectively recorded as living at their parents' address, but may well be working or looking for work in their university town. The LFS will therefore tend to under-estimate the levels of employment and unemployment in these university towns, but over-estimate the employment and activity rates, although the national (or indeed regional) effects will be insignificant.

Proxy responses

While interviewers try to collect data from each person in a household, sometimes this is impractical, or simply not possible. In these cases, data are accepted from another member of the household, known as a proxy respondent. About 30 per cent of LFS responses are collected by proxy, although this proportion is much higher for some groups, particularly young people.

'Proxy data' about characteristics such as employment and ILO unemployment tend to match data collected from the individual themselves very closely, whereas for data that the proxy is less likely to know well, the match is poorer. This latter type of data includes: training received in the previous week; highest qualifications; and detailed estimates of hours worked and earnings.

This is likely to be a fairly random source of error in the key employment and unemployment estimates, and its effect will be to cause small fluctuations in the data. It would not be expected to have a significant effect on estimates of levels or changes (for further details, see 'A study of proxy response on the Labour Force Survey', *Survey Methodology Bulletin*, January 1997).

Self-classification

Much of the data collected by the LFS is on the basis of self-classification. For the overwhelming majority of questions, this presents no problems – the individual is best-placed to know whether they are working, or how they are looking for work. But for some detailed questions, self-classification can cause difficulties:

- people in work are asked for details that enable the industry of their workplace to be classified, according to a pre-set standard list of industries;
- people in work are also asked to decide whether they are employees, or are self-employed.
- people are asked questions that require a familiarity with administrative systems (such as the benefits system, Government employment and training schemes, and qualifications).

An example of the last point are the questions about claiming unemployment related benefits (nowadays, mainly JSA). The benefit system is fairly complicated, and many people receive more than one benefit in a combined lump sum payment, so may not be aware exactly which benefits they are receiving. This is likely to account for much of the LFS undercount of the old unemployment benefit. So, while the

LFS may provide valuable data about the labour market characteristics of those it identifies as being JSA recipients, it is very likely that some JSA recipients – about 20 per cent – will not be identified on the LFS, which potentially affects such analyses (see 'LFS estimates of claimants of unemployment-related benefits: results of an ONS record linkage study', *Labour Market Trends*, November 1997).

Effects of social security benefits changes on the LFS

Changes to the benefit system do not affect the ILO definitions used in the LFS. However, if a change in the benefit system changes people's labour market behaviour, then the LFS will reflect this.

Most recent changes to the benefit system, such as the introduction of JSA and the New Deal, have been designed to increase people's employability. The effects of such changes should be to help economically inactive people become ILO unemployed, and the unemployed become employed. After the introduction of such schemes, these patterns may be apparent in the LFS results. But if they are, then the LFS is merely reflecting what is actually happening in the labour market – which is what the LFS is designed to measure. So such a fall in ILO unemployment would be a 'real economy' effect rather than being the effect of a change in the definition of ILO unemployment.

This has some implications for the way in which international comparisons are made. Although the definitions of, for example, ILO employment and unemployment are internationally comparable, they properly reflect the social, economic and cultural situation in individual countries. For example, Sweden's level of ILO unemployment is affected by the number on government employment and training programmes, who count as being employed. International comparisons should therefore always be placed in these contexts.

Surveys of employers

The characteristics of the employer surveys of employees and earnings are described in a number of publications

and articles listed in the *references*. Since 1995, Annual Employment Surveys (AES) have asked about 110,000 employers for details of their employees. The Short-term Turnover Employment Surveys (STES) are conducted every three months to provide estimates of changes in the number of jobs between annual surveys. They cover about 35,000 employers, plus 'centralised returns' from employers such as government departments and other large organisations.

The two employer surveys of earnings are the New Earnings Survey (NES), and the Survey of Wages and Salaries (SWS) which is used to calculate the Average Earnings Index (AEI). As some of the issues relating to the SWS are rather different, it is described later.

The NES is a survey of individuals' gross earnings, which are obtained from businesses' records. It is conducted once a year, and the data are collected as at a particular date during the spring. The NES is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees, drawn largely from income tax records, and the sample size is about 170,000. The current employer of each individual in the sample is identified from the PAYE system, and then employers are asked to complete the NES questionnaire about the individual employee.

The main **strengths** of the employer surveys are:

- their large sample size;
- the quality of information collected about the industrial classification of the company (both local units and the whole enterprise);
- the existence of a long time series of comparable data, back to 1959 for the employment surveys and 1970 for the New Earnings Survey;
- their consistency with (other) macro-economic data used in the National Accounts.

Limitations of the employer surveys – sampling variability

The nature of the AES means that the size of the sampling variability for the employee jobs series may not be consistent from year to year. Provisionally, one would expect that 19 times out of 20 the true value would on

average be within ± 0.8 per cent of the estimate. The estimated AES range of sampling variability for regional employee jobs series is ± 6 per cent of the estimate. However, this will vary from region to region.

Further details about sampling variability on the AES will be published in a forthcoming *Labour Market Trends* article.

Estimates from the NES of earnings, and of numbers of employees earning within certain ranges, are also subject to sampling variability (as are the data collected from the Survey of Wages and Salaries). For technical reasons related to the type of data collected on the NES, the estimates are actually very precise – the confidence intervals are very narrow. For example, the spring 1997 NES estimate of the average (mean) gross weekly earnings of an adult full-time employee whose pay had not been affected by absence was £367.60, and the odds are that 19 times out of 20 the true level of earnings is within £1.51³ (0.4 per cent) of this estimate.

Non-sampling limitations of the employer surveys

Apart from sampling variability, the main limitations of the employer surveys relate to the coverage of employers in the sample, the way in which employers complete the survey questionnaires, the effects of late returns and the use of the benchmarking procedure. These limitations are described below (see 'Comparison of sources of employment data', *Labour Market Trends*, December 1997, for further details).

Coverage problems – arising from the IDBR

The list of employers who are sent survey questionnaires is taken from the Inter-departmental Business Register (IDBR). However:

- the IDBR is compiled from VAT and PAYE records. It is not always easy to monitor businesses as they change their structure or if they re-register for VAT or PAYE under a new name. This can lead to duplication – the same business appearing twice – which needs careful handling.

- furthermore, some of the businesses registering for VAT but not PAYE have deliberately been excluded from the survey results in the past. Revisions to AES data back to 1995 are shortly to be made to rectify this problem.

- because the IDBR is compiled from administrative sources, there is inevitably a time delay between a new business being created, and its inclusion on the IDBR (and hence it being included in the employer surveys).

Estimates of employee jobs in industries which contain businesses which are typically short-lived are likely to be underestimated. And the employer surveys will tend to underestimate the number of employee jobs at times in the economic cycle when businesses are being created but are quickly folding. If such short-lived businesses pay their employees differently from other businesses, then the overall figures from the NES could be affected – although the effect is likely to be insignificant.

- the IDBR does not include certain parts of the economy, particularly private households (who can typically be the employers of cleaners, child-care workers, gardeners and so on).

These sorts of employees working in private households will therefore be excluded from the employer surveys. As they are consistently excluded, the employer surveys will produce lower estimates of employee jobs than actually exist but estimates of the change in the number of employee jobs will only be affected to a very minor extent. The exclusion of private households from the IDBR is likely to have an impact on the NES too. Such jobs tend to be relatively low paid, so the NES will under-estimate the extent of low pay for this reason.

- some businesses do not appear in the IDBR even though they are in industries which would be expected to be included. This happens if they register for neither VAT nor PAYE. For example, businesses operating in the

'hidden' economy are unlikely to be sent survey questionnaires.

During periods in which the 'hidden' economy is particularly buoyant, the employer survey estimates of employee jobs are likely to be more understated than at other times. However, estimates of change (over relatively short periods) are unlikely to be significantly affected. It is difficult to estimate the effect of this on earnings estimates from the NES at all accurately – but assuming that jobs in the 'hidden' economy are relatively low paid, this will tend to affect estimates of the number of people who receive low pay. Clearly, this is an area in which we have little firm information.

- although the NES is conducted via employers, the sample itself is of the PAYE records of individual employees – so the NES does not sample employees below the PAYE threshold (just under £78 per week in April 1997). Although some employees who are paid below this level are included in the NES, it is known that disproportionately few are.

This means that the NES over-estimates average earnings figures across the board, but is a particularly poor measure of pay at the bottom end of the earnings distribution (see article on pp223-31 of this issue).

Issues specific to the Survey of Wages and Salaries

The Survey of Wages and Salaries (SWS) is a monthly survey which uses a panel of about 8,000 businesses to calculate the monthly AEI. All told, the earnings of about 9 million employees are included. However, the SWS is by no means representative of businesses – firms with fewer than 25 employees are not covered (excluding about 10 per cent of all employees). Also, firms in the sample remain in the size band that they were originally allocated to, regardless of any changes in the number of employees.

The AEI is used to provide information about short term movements in average earnings at a national level.

The average is the estimated total pay bill (gross wages and salaries) divided by the number of employees paid (see article on pp259-63 of this issue). While the AEI is a timely broad-brush indicator of movements in average earnings, it is quite limited in the information it provides. For example, it does not distinguish between employees working different numbers of hours – indeed, the earnings of full-time and part-time workers contribute equally to the Index – and is not adjusted to take account of different amounts of overtime worked, bonuses paid, and so on.

Two limitations of the SWS as a source of data about average earnings are:

- if earnings in the smaller firms which are excluded from the sample are changing at a different rate from earnings in the larger firms, then the AEI will be misleading as a source of information about earnings movements in the whole economy
- average earnings will be affected by changes in the composition of the workforce that may arise from changing patterns of employment of full-time and part-time workers, and changes in hours worked.

Respondent errors

The surveys of employment can be inconvenient for employers. Considerable attention is paid to reducing the burdens on businesses, and detailed guidance notes are provided with the forms, but it is inevitable that some employers will have difficulty in completing the forms, and some will use information that they have readily to hand rather than collecting accurate information afresh especially for ONS' purposes.

This causes the following problems:

- there is some evidence that employers use their own assessment of what constitutes 'full time', and define workers as 'part time' if they work less than this amount. Research suggests that on average the cut-off is at about 37 hours a week. ONS guidance states that the cut-off should be at 30 hours a week. Further details of this issue will be published in a forthcoming issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

Assuming that employers have always taken this approach then less jobs are being classed as full-time than might be expected, and more as part-time. There should be relatively little effect on estimates of changes, but comparisons of 'full-time' and 'part time' employee jobs from the employer surveys and from the LFS will be affected. Although the LFS asks people to decide for themselves whether they are full-time or part-time, it seems that the effective cut-off is at about 30 hours a week, so simple comparisons between the LFS and the employer surveys are not comparing like with like.

- many employers take the information required for the employment forms from their payroll systems as they stand at the end of the relevant month, although ONS asks for the information to relate to a specified day, in the middle of the month.

So some employers will be providing information about their employees at one point in time, other employers about another point in time, but the effects of this particular recording practice are insignificant.

- some types of workers are typically excluded from employers' forms because they do not appear on the payroll.

The employer surveys will tend to underestimate the numbers of such employees – for example, those on short-term contracts, those working few hours, and those paid out of petty cash.

- In addition, employers are asked not to include in their employment forms anyone they employ who works at home and is paid for each item produced. This is because it is unclear whether these people are employed or self-employed. Hence these workers are not included in the employee jobs total.

Non-response on the employer surveys, and grossing

The AES and STES use a system of grossing which serves the same broad purposes as the LFS grossing system, described above. In the case of the employer surveys, the 'population' being grossed up to refers to those firms on the IDBR.

The Annual Employment Survey grossing methodology involves a number of assumptions. The key assumptions are that firms that respond to the survey are similar to those that do not, and that information from the IDBR for responding firms is of the same quality as that for non-responding firms. While ONS conducts a number of statistical tests to ensure that these assumptions hold, any non-response introduces uncertainty into the accuracy of the results.

Revisions due to late returns and the effects of benchmarking

The employer surveys of employment operate to a relatively tight timetable, but sometimes employers send in their forms after the deadline, leading to revisions in previously published data. The data on employee jobs are also revised because of the use of benchmarking the estimates from the quarterly surveys to

Table 2 Workforce jobs series by components and their sources

Component	Source of data
Employee jobs	Surveys of employers
Self-employment jobs	Labour Force Survey (household survey)
HM Armed Forces	Ministry of Defence - administrative data
Work-related government-supported training programmes	Department for Education and Employment - administrative data

those from the annual surveys. This procedure has a number of strengths, but it does also mean that data are certain to be revised at least once.

Characteristics of the Workforce Jobs series

The four components, and the four different sources, of the workforce jobs⁴ series are shown in *Table 2*. Because the sources are so varied, it is almost impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the extent of sampling variability in the overall workforce jobs series. But it will be dominated by the sampling variability in the employee jobs series (described above) as this represents the majority (about 85 per cent) of the total workforce jobs series.

Issues affecting both administrative and survey sources

There are also a number of issues relevant to the use of labour market statistics which apply to the data from whatever source they are collected. These are discussed below.

Seasonal adjustment

The labour market is particularly affected by factors that tend to occur at about the same time every year. For example, more people work during the summer than the winter, partly because of the better weather conditions. There is also a large pool of student labour available to meet the demand for seasonal and occasional work.

In order to compare labour market statistics for consecutive periods, such as January-March with April-June, or September with October, the data are seasonally adjusted to remove the effects of the sorts of factors mentioned above.

Some data series cannot be seasonally adjusted; in this case, comparisons are always made with the same point in time a year previously. And in other data series the calculation of the seasonal component can be difficult,

because there is too short a run of data, or because the seasonal components are themselves changing over time. As more data becomes available, the seasonal adjustment process can be improved. This is important, because it leads to an improvement in the quality of estimates of change in different labour market statistics.

Every year ONS tries to improve its calculation of the seasonal component in the different labour market statistics, so published labour market statistics are likely to be revised.

Continuity of data

If there are discontinuities in the labour market indicators, there is a risk that comparisons over an extended period of time will not be valid. Hence there is a widely accepted need to try to maintain continuity in producing labour market statistics.

But there are also considerable pressures to introduce changes which would lead to discontinuities. Changes in definitions can affect the continuity of estimates from surveys. And improvements in survey methodology – such as improvements to the coverage of a sample – and in many statistical techniques – such as survey grossing – can lead to discontinuities even though the improvements are intended to produce data which are measurably better.

For example, in spring 1992 new questions were introduced to the LFS to identify a group of workers who work without pay for a business they own or one of their relatives owns. As far as ONS can tell, this led to an extra 160,000 people being counted in employment, compared with earlier LFS results (for further details of this discontinuity and others in the LFS see the *LFS Historical Supplement* and the *LFS User Guide*).

Sometimes discontinuities are inevitable, for example, if benefit eligibility rules change; this is an innate limitation of administrative sources such as the claimant count, as described above. ONS makes every effort to estimate the size of any such discontinuities.

Some users of labour market statistics want data that tells them what is currently going on in the labour market,

while others want to place developments into a historical framework. There is no easy way to reduce this tension. ONS has a number of management systems in place to ensure that the benefits of any changes which might lead to discontinuities are assessed against possible adverse effects of the discontinuity. Nevertheless, discontinuities can and do affect comparisons over time.

Revisions

Revisions to published statistics are commonly cited by users as a source of uncertainty, distrust and expense. But at the same time both producers and users are aware that there are circumstances in which it is important to publish revisions in order to preserve data quality and continuity.

It is impossible to be prescriptive about when revisions should be made to a data series, but ONS does use the following guidelines:

- quantify the factor which is leading to the suggestion to revise data;
- estimate the cost of revising the data, both to producers and to users;
- consult users for their views on whether revisions are required, given the above information. Also, provide alternatives to a full-scale revision – such as dual estimation, for example;
- publish information about the factor, and the implications of the decision made in the light of the consultation;
- indicate revised data clearly in publications, or database documentation;
- give a minimum of one month's notice to users of revisions to data;

Advice on general issues relating to labour market statistics

Previous sections have described the strengths and limitations of the main sources of labour market data, and this can be summarised in two ways. The first is to consider what is the best source for a particular purpose – this information is so important that it has been provided as the *key points* at the beginning of this article.

A second summary involves

considering more generally the characteristics of ONS' labour market statistics taken as a whole. Advice on such general issues is given below:

- Most estimates of levels (of employment, unemployment and so on) from both surveys and administrative sources will be underestimates of the 'true' national figure, because of coverage problems;
- The claimant count is a complete count of the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits, but is not a complete measure of unemployment;
- Estimates of short-term change from the surveys are subject to sampling variability, and should be interpreted accordingly;
- Estimates of long-term change from the surveys will also be subject to sampling variability, but the effects

will tend to be less significant. Discontinuities are likely to have a more significant effect on the interpretation of long-term trends;

- Estimates of long-term change from administrative sources are very likely to be affected by definitional changes;
- A single month's figures should not be over-emphasised. Each set of figures should be assessed in the context of changes over time, especially in other related sources of data;
- Labour market statistics from surveys are better for the whole country than for regions or smaller areas. Administrative data are better-suited to smaller areas than are survey data;
- Published data are revised from time to time, in accordance with clearly laid down principles. Users will be notified in advance of revisions.

Footnotes

- 1 The sources described here are those ONS considers most important. Other sources, particularly surveys, provide useful additional labour market information, typically within a more specialised context, such as: the Family Expenditure and Family Resource Surveys (earnings), the General Household Survey (earnings and economic activity), and the Census of Population (economic activity). In addition, ONS collects labour disputes data.
- 2 Sample surveys are expensive compared with administrative systems (at least in terms of ongoing costs; the costs of setting up administrative systems will tend to be more than those for surveys) but cheap compared with censuses.
- 3 The LFS estimate of the average gross weekly earnings of all full-time employees in spring 1997 was £338, for the 'combined' sample. The odds are that 19 times out of 20 the true level of this measure of earnings was within £4 (1.2 per cent) of this estimate.
- 4 Formerly termed the Workforce in Employment series. From April 1998 the workforce jobs series includes the jobs of people who are employees in their main job and self-employed in their second.

Further information:

If you are aware of any significant limitations in labour market statistics that are not addressed in this article, or require more information, please write to:

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Next steps

ONS is committed to maintaining and improving public confidence in the labour market statistics, and is planning a number of activities and projects with this aim in mind. It will:

- continue to strengthen the methodological and technical basis of data collection, and data processing;
- continue to attempt to reconcile and integrate sources of data about related topics;
- continue to describe clearly different aspects of labour market statistics, for example by the 'How Exactly . . .' series;
- publish clearly any new information which users should know about the labour market statistics in order to use the data with confidence;
- continue to take account of users' views about the relative merits of the labour market data published by ONS.

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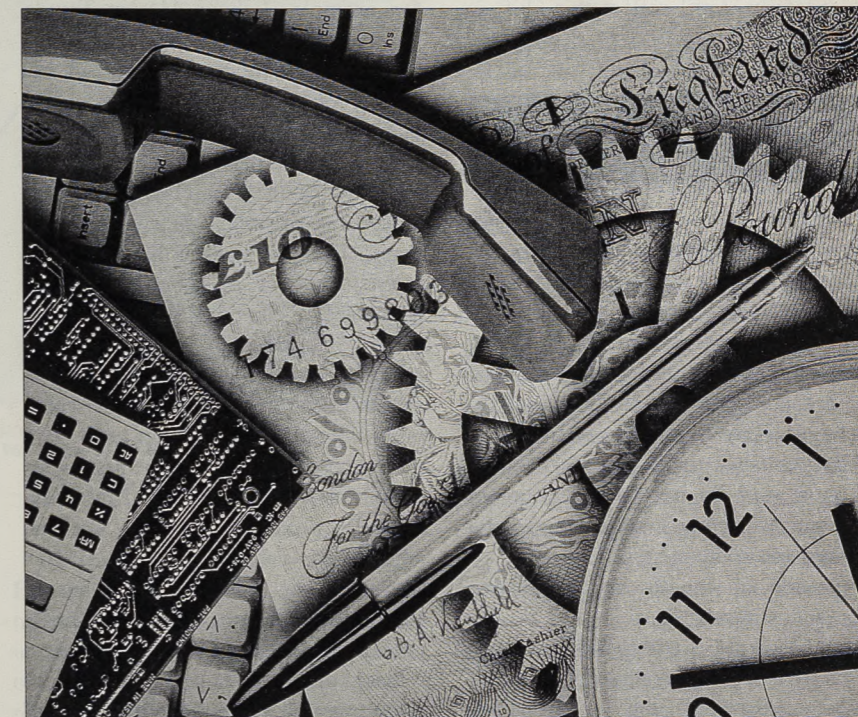
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Improvements in the Average Earnings Index

By Keith Perry, Director of Earnings and Employment Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Estimates of annual increases in average earnings for broad sectors of the economy are now based on the headline rate, which replaces the former underlying rate.
- The headline rate is a three-month average of annual changes in average earnings, as was the case with the underlying rate.
- The headline rate is based wholly on reported figures of average earnings but is available one month later than the underlying rate, which required a judgement about earnings growth in the last month of the three-month average.
- The difference between the headline and underlying rates of growth for the whole economy is less than 0.1 percentage points in more than 90 per cent of cases.
- The headline rate is published to the nearest decimal point rather than rounding to one quarter of one per cent as was done with the underlying rate. This gives a smoother indication of changes in the rate of growth.
- Headline rates for the whole economy, public sector and private sector estimates are accurate to 0.2, 0.4 and 0.2 percentage points respectively.
- Conceptual and timing effects mean that the new series for the public and private sectors cannot be readily compared with the New Earnings Survey, which provides a similar breakdown for April of each year.



This issue of Labour Market Trends introduces improvements in the assessment of the growth in average earnings and two new series, which distinguish between the public and private sectors. The article explains how reliability has been improved and discusses the results.

Introduction

THE AVERAGE Earnings Index (AEI) measures changes in per capita gross earnings, based on returns from some 8,000 employers showing the total earnings bill and the number of persons paid (see *technical note*). Changes in the index were previously summarised by the so-called *underlying rate* of increase, which showed the annual change averaged over a three-month period.

The AEI is used as one of the main indicators of inflationary pressure in the UK economy. As such, it is important that users have confidence in the methods and any judgements used in its compilation. Until April 1998, calculation of the underlying rate included a substantial element of judgement. The estimate for the final month used in the calculation was an assessment by

ONS statisticians, based largely on monitoring of major pay settlements, rather than evidence of actual pay bills for the period. The assessment was not published and its reliability was not open to external criticism. Confidence was further affected by the practice of rounding the underlying rate to the nearest quarter percentage point. This meant that a small revision in the index could produce a quarter point revision in the underlying rate after rounding.

These procedures were developed during a time of high wage awards. At that time the use of settlements information, which risked revisions in actual paybills were reported, was accepted as a necessary downside in order to produce a more timely indicator of increasing wages. In the current

situation, with settlements at a much lower level, the balance has shifted towards improving public confidence and fewer revisions. The changes introduced from April reflect this shift in priorities.

Consultation and user needs

All ONS surveys are subject to regular review to determine whether the statistics are still required and to examine their quality, cost and timeliness. The AEI was reviewed in 1996. Consultation with internal and external users established that the AEI should:

- be subject to minimum revisions;
- be published to the nearest decimal point, not quarter point, to avoid inconsistent movements between the total and component series;
- provide a smooth but responsive trend estimate;
- be based on a transparent methodology that others could replicate;
- be consistent with other ONS methods and practice;
- be as up-to-date as possible.

Noting the possible conflict between some of the requirements (particularly the first and last), ONS examined four options for assessing the underlying rate of growth. Option 1 was no change. Option 2 deferred the present method for one month, avoiding the need to make an assumption about the final month. Each of these options required extensive prior adjustments of the reported information to take account of late settlements and

Table 1 Assessment of options for calculating the annual growth in average earnings

	Per cent			
	Current method (1)	Current, one month later (2)	Trend from X11 ARIMA (3)	Annual change in seasonally adjusted series over last three months (4)
Revisions	31	7	59	24
Smoothness ^a	76	62	69	55
False alarms ^b	10	10	21	10

^a Change in trend between successive months less than 0.25 per cent.

^b Change in trend of more than 0.25 per cent not substantiated in following month.

subsequent payment of arrears. These adjustments, which have been reported every three months as 'Statistical updates' in *Labour Market Trends* (see, for example, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1998, p76) are complex and do not meet the requirement set out above for a transparent system that others could replicate.

Examination of the prior adjustments showed that they largely reflected the seasonality arising from annual settlements. The third and fourth options considered the use of standard seasonal adjustment methods, with prior adjustments restricted to corrections for arrears of pay and unrepresentative effects in survey responses. This would bring the AEI into line with ONS standard practice – one of the requirements set out above. Option 3 used the trend estimate produced by the seasonal adjustment package (X11-ARIMA). Option 4 was defined as the annual change in the seasonally-adjusted series, averaged over the latest three months.

Each option was tested over a 30 month period, examining frequency of revision, smoothness and the number of 'false alarms' – signals of a change in trend that were not substantiated the following month. Summary results are shown in *Table 1*.

Option 3 was thought unacceptable in terms of false signals and revisions. Option 2 had fewer revisions than option 4 and gave a smoother series. However, this smoothness had an undesirable side effect. Over the period of study, which included six changes in trend, option 2 was on average one month slower than option 4 in signaling a change. Since option 2 also

relies on extensive prior adjustments, option 4 is preferred as the best match to the user requirement.

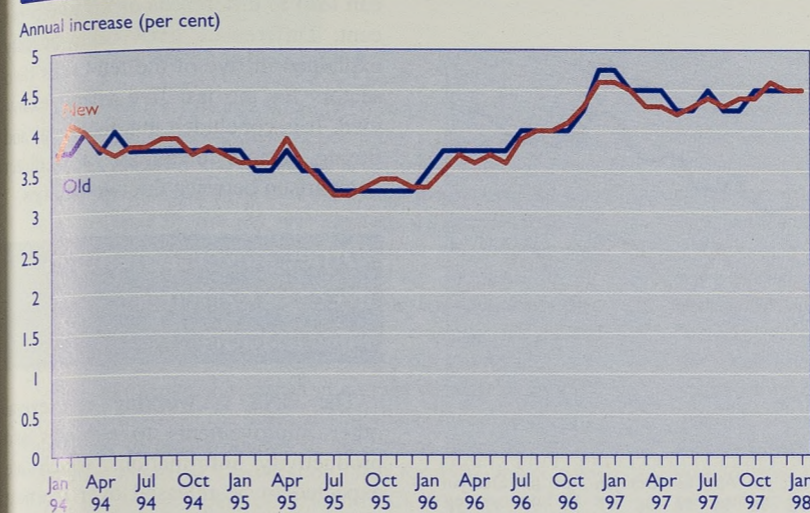
The results and preferred option were endorsed by government and external users in a further round of consultation. The changes were implemented in April 1998 and applied to the series from January 1992. The changes may be summarised as follows:

- the underlying rate is replaced by a headline rate;
- no change in the individual industry series published in *Table 5.3* (now *E.3*) of the Labour Market Data section. The changes affect only the estimates of the headline rate of change (formerly the underlying rate) shown for broad industry sectors, the whole economy and the new public and private sector series (*Table 5.1*, now *E.1*).
- the headline rate will be calculated as the annual change in the seasonally-adjusted series, averaged over a three month period;
- the headline rate is based wholly on reported earnings. The subjective assessment previously made for the latest month in calculating the underlying trend is discontinued. As a result, the headline rate is available one month later than the previous underlying rate;
- the headline rate, like the underlying rate, will be described as the middle of the three month period to which it relates – thus, January refers to the average for December to February;
- the headline rate will be adjusted to remove the bias caused by arrears of pay; but unlike the underlying rate, there will be no adjustment for settlements that have been agreed but not yet paid. Details of these adjustments will be provided quarterly in *Labour Market Trends* (as *Table E.2* from August).

Comparison of old and new estimates

The new seasonally-adjusted series is available from January 1992, with the headline rate available from February 1993 (since it is a three month average of annual changes). The

Figure 1 Comparison of headline (new) and underlying (old) rates of increase; United Kingdom; 1994-98; seasonally adjusted



Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

headline rate and the former underlying rates for the last three years are shown in *Figure 1*.

The two series show the same trends. The difference between the two series is exaggerated in the chart since the previous 'underlying rate' was rounded to the nearest quarter of one per cent. Analysis of the unrounded series shows much better agreement – 92 per cent of the differences between the two series are within 0.1 percentage points, with the remainder within 0.25. The use of unrounded figures makes the new series more responsive to changes in trend than the original series, which moved hesitantly from one level to the next. Examples of this can be seen between April and August 1995 and from January to May 1997. The headline rate moves fairly steadily from one level to the next whereas the former underlying rate moves part way, pauses and then moves again.

Changes in the adjustment for the timing of pay awards

Reported earnings can be distorted by arrears of pay, late settlements and other factors such as changes in the timing of bonuses. These effects are reflected in the unadjusted series shown in the Labour Market Data section of *Labour Market Trends*.

However, these effects distort assessments of trend. The former estimates of underlying trend were adjusted for all of these effects (the adjustments were reported in the February, May, August and October issues of this publication). The new series makes explicit adjustments for arrears of pay and non-typical effects for individual businesses in the sample. Regular seasonal effects, which were previously removed manually, are now assessed by the seasonal adjustment programme.

Details of the adjustments made in the old and new series are shown for 1996 and 1997 in *Table 2*. The adjust-

Table 2 Adjustments made before assessing trend

	New series (arrears)		Old series (arrears)		Old series (timing)	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Jan	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.4	-0.5
Feb	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-1.4	-1.4
Mar	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	-1.1	-1.1
Apr	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-1.6	-1.5
May	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Jun	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
Jul	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
Aug	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7
Sep	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.3
Oct	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	2.0
Nov	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.3
Dec	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.5

ments for arrears of pay are similar in each month and identical for the two series. The adjustments for timing effects used in the original series are more volatile but show a similar monthly pattern between the two years and can be suitably dealt with by seasonal adjustment.

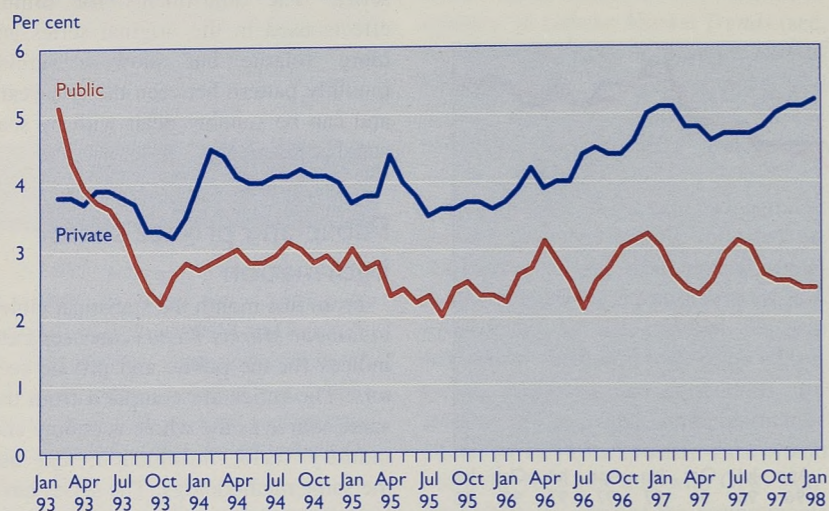
Public and private sector information

From this month the statistical tables in *Labour Market Trends* carry separate indices for the public and private sectors. The series are compiled from the same source as the whole economy and industry sector information, and use the same methodology. The series have been produced in response to customer demand. Some indication of public and private sector average earnings has always been available in the detailed industry figures in *Table 5.3* (*E.3*) but most of these series contain a mix of public and private sector businesses.

The new series are shown in *Figure 2*. The series are compiled by weighting each return in the sample before assigning them to the appropriate sector. The series for any particular month includes the effect of movements from one sector to the other, for example, as a result of privatisation.

The public sector series shows more variation than the private sector series. This arises in large part from the relative influence of individual employers in the two series. Compared with the

Figure 2 Public and private sector increases in average earnings (annual change averaged over 3 months); United Kingdom; 1993-98; seasonally adjusted



Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

private sector, there are fewer employers in the public sector and they have more staff than the average private sector employer. The result is that individual settlements and the effects of privatisation have a larger influence in the public sector series, leading to more variation from one month to the next. Month to month changes in the public sector series are accurate to within 0.4 percentage points, compared with 0.2 percentage points for the private sector.

Figure 2 shows average earnings growth in the public sector falling from 5 per cent to between 2 and 3 per cent during 1993. Increases in public sector pay remained at that level for the next three years, peaking at just over 3 per cent in April and December 1996 and again in July 1997. The peaks in public sector annual changes reflect in part changes in the timing of pay awards. Private sector increases were fairly steady at around 4 per cent during 1994 and 1995 before rising to about 5 per cent by the beginning of 1997 as the economy improved.

Other estimates for the public and private sectors are available each April from the New Earnings Survey (NES),

a 1 per cent sample of people in PAYE schemes. The AEI, covering the earnings of more than 8 million people, is 50 times larger than the NES. The two sources are not directly comparable because of definitional and timing effects. The main analyses in the NES refer to people working full-time on adult rates of pay, whose pay was not affected by absence. The AEI is based on the earnings of all staff, whether or not they earn sufficient to pay tax or received less pay because of absence. Additionally, the NES refers to a single month rather than the three month average used in the AEI and is more affected by changes in the timing of settlements.

Finally, privatisation has a different impact on the two series. In the AEI, the effect is proportional to the number of employees in 1987 (see technical note), whereas the NES reflects employee numbers in the year in which the change occurred. If employee numbers had reduced since 1997, the AEI would show a larger effect than the NES.

Attempts to reconcile the two series, using the more detailed information available within the ONS, have met

with mixed success. Both sources are subject to sampling variation, which can lead to differences of up to 0.5 per cent. Differences have been broadly explained in five of the ten cases (two sectors for the last five years) examined. It is concluded that technical and timing factors invalidate any direct comparison between the two sources.

Other developments in average earnings information

The ONS is working on several other improvements to earnings and productivity information, which are expected to be released over the next 12 months. The first of these, which is being introduced gradually from May, will update the sample and ensure, month by month, that it remains representative. The existing sample has been updated irregularly and gives a little too much weight to manufacturing industry. The second change will occur in the autumn when the index will be reweighted and rebased on 1995. At present, the index is based on movements since 1990 (1990 = 100) with the weights for industry sectors taken from 1987 employment levels. The rebased index will update the weights to 1995 and annually thereafter, so that it remains representative of the changing composition of UK industry.

Other improvements are to add series of earnings per hour, to complement the existing per capita measures. The new series will automatically compensate for any changes in average hours worked and the balance between full-time and part-time jobs. The series will be developed from existing sources, avoiding any increase in the reporting burden faced by businesses. The weights used in the compilation of these series will be aligned to those used in the output measures of economic activity, yielding a further improvement in the measures of productivity and unit wage costs.

Technical note

THE AVERAGE Earnings Index (AEI) is based on a sample of nearly 8,000 employers with 25 or more staff. Each employer provides details of the total pay bill, excluding employers' contributions (national insurance etc.), and the number of persons covered by the pay bill. Separate details are given for monthly and weekly paid staff. Details for the monthly staff are converted to a weekly equivalent.

Employers with few staff are sampled less intensively than larger employers. The estimates for each employer are grossed up to take account of the different proportions sampled.

The AEI shows the change in average earnings since 1990 (which is shown in the index as 100). Index numbers are published for various groupings of industry as described by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) for 1992. Index numbers for any grouping of different SICs are produced as a weighted average of the individual SICs, the weights corresponding to the number of jobs in each SIC in 1987.

Estimates of annual change for broad sectors of the economy

In addition to the detailed industry series shown in Table 5.3 (now E.3) of the Labour Market Data section, indices are provided for broader groups (the manufacturing, production and services sector, public and private sectors and the whole

economy). Unlike the series in Table 5.3 (E.3), these series are corrected for any arrears of pay arising from the late payment of wage settlements. These aggregate series are then adjusted to remove seasonal effects in order to give a better indication of broad trends in earnings growth.

Until April 1998, rates of change for these broad sectors were measured by the 'underlying rate'. From April, the underlying rate has been replaced by the 'headline rate'. Technical differences between the two series are discussed in the article and summarised here.

Adjustments for seasonal effects were previously made manually to reflect the date from which any settlement was due to be paid (the effective date). The latest annual figure was adjusted upwards where a settlement had been reached but not yet paid. There was no adjustment if a settlement had not been agreed. In the new headline rate, these adjustments are derived from the seasonal adjustment software (X11-ARIMA) used as a standard by ONS.

Both the underlying and headline rates are based on the annual change averaged over a three month period. Formerly, the average covered the latest two months of reported data and a subjective projection for the third month. The new headline rate is based wholly on reported data and consequently is available one month later than the previous underlying rate.

Further information:

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From this issue of *Labour Market Trends* onwards, the tables in the Labour Market Data section are being reorganised. There are a number of new or redesigned tables, and the order of the sections is more logical. The sections into which the topics are divided are now distinguished by letters, with tables then being numbered within each section (thus the first table is A.1, and so on). To enable readers to find particular tables more easily, pS4 provides a cross-reference to find the new equivalent table number.

Publication dates of main economic indicators May - July

Labour market statistics		Retail prices index	
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.			
May	13 Wednesday	May	19 Tuesday
June	17 Wednesday	June	16 Tuesday
July	15 Wednesday	July	21 Tuesday

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New table names and numbers

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

Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	May 98	E.14
UK summary for latest nine quarters	M	May 98	A.1	Unit wage costs	M	May 98	E.21
Regional labour market summary	M	May 98	A.2	Earnings: international comparisons	M	May 98	E.31
				Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Employment by category	M	May 98	B.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	M	May 98	F.1
Employment by age	M	May 98	B.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes			
Employment by occupation	Q	May 98	B.3	Training for Work: destination of leavers	M	May 98	F.2
Workforce jobs	M	May 98	B.11	Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	M	May 98	F.3
Employee jobs by industry	M	May 98	B.12	Youth Training: destination of leavers	M	May 98	F.4
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	May 98	B.13	Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	M	May 98	F.5
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	M	May 98	B.14	TEC/CCTE performance tables	A	Nov 97	479
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	M	May 98	B.15				
Employee jobs by region	Q	May 98	B.16	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	May 98	B.17	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	May 98	G.1
Actual weekly hours of work	M	May 98	B.21	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	May 98	G.2
Usual weekly hours of work	M	May 98	B.22	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	May 98	G.3
Hours worked: quarterly update	Q	Apr 98	173	Labour disputes: summary	M	May 98	G.11
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M	May 98	B.32	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	May 98	G.12
Job-related training	Q	May 98	B.41	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 97	217
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	May 98	B.51	International labour disputes	A	Apr 98	189
Annual Employment Survey	A	Nov 97	461	Trade union membership	A	Jun 97	231
UNEMPLOYMENT				Labour market and educational status of young people	M	May 98	G.21
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	May 98	C.1	Economic activity of young people	Q	May 98	217
ILO unemployment rates by age	Q	May 98	C.2	Jobseekers with disabilities (placed into employment)	M	May 98	G.22
ILO unemployed looking for full-time/part-time work	M	May 98	C.3	Ethnic groups in the labour market	A	Aug 97	295
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	May 98	C.4	Women in the labour market	Q	May 98	219
Claimant count by region	M	May 98	C.11	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 98	97
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	May 98	C.14	Sickness absence	Q	May 98	218
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	May 98	C.21	Seasonal adjustment review	A	May 97	175
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	May 98	C.22	Skill needs in Britain	A	Dec 97	517
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	May 98	C.23	Labour force projections	A	Feb 97	51
Claimant count flows	M	May 98	C.31	Industrial and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Apr 97	151
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	May 98	C.32	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	May 98	C.34	Background economic indicators	M	May 98	H.1
Redundancies in UK	Q	May 98	C.41	Retail prices: summary	M	May 98	H.11
Redundancies by region	Q	May 98	C.42	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	May 98	H.12
Redundancies by industry	Q	May 98	C.43	Retail prices: selected items	M	May 98	H.13
International comparisons	M	May 98	C.51	Retail prices: general index	M	May 98	H.14
				Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	May 98	H.15
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	May 98	H.21
Economic activity by age	M	May 98	D.1	Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs	M	May 98	H.22
Economic inactivity	M	May 98	D.2				
Economic inactivity by age	M	May 98	D.3	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different. A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly			
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS				Recently discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April <i>Labour Market Trends</i> , pS79, for tables not listed here.			
Adjustments to Average Earnings Index	Q	May 98	259				
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	May 98	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	May 98	E.3				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	May 98	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Nov 97	469				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	May 98	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	May 98	E.13				

A.1 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity Rate (%)	Employment rate - all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGLH	MGLB	MGKV	MGKY	MGLE	MGLK	MGLN	MGLQ	MGLT
All									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1987	44,615	28,098	25,051	3,046	16,517	79.1	56.2	70.4	10.8
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	79.8	58.0	72.7	8.8
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	80.4	59.8	74.5	7.3
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	80.6	59.9	75.0	6.9
1991	45,226	29,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	80.1	58.6	73.2	8.4
1992	45,310	28,691	25,861	2,830	16,619	79.2	57.1	71.3	9.9
1993	45,400	28,559	25,563	2,996	16,842	78.7	56.3	70.6	10.5
1994	45,465	28,549	25,753	2,796	16,917	78.6	56.6	70.9	9.8
1995	45,574	28,550	26,037	2,512	17,025	78.3	57.1	71.3	8.8
1996	45,725	28,679	26,292	2,388	17,045	78.5	57.5	71.8	8.3
1997	45,898	28,845	26,761	2,083	17,053	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
3 month averages									
Dec 1995-Feb 1996 (Winter)	45,685	28,693	26,289	2,404	16,992	78.6	57.5	71.9	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	45,695	28,645	26,262	2,383	17,051	78.5	57.5	71.8	8.3
Feb-Apr	45,706	28,676	26,277	2,399	17,030	78.5	57.5	71.8	8.4
Mar-May (Spring)	45,725	28,679	26,292	2,388	17,045	78.5	57.5	71.8	8.3
Apr-Jun	45,739	28,673	26,300	2,373	17,066	78.5	57.5	71.9	8.2
May-Jul	45,756	28,659	26,323	2,336	17,097	78.4	57.5	71.9	8.3
Jun-Aug (Summer)	45,775	28,701	26,382	2,319	17,074	78.5	57.6	72.0	8.1
Jul-Sep	45,787	28,697	26,381	2,315	17,090	78.4	57.6	71.9	8.1
Aug-Oct	45,800	28,755	26,437	2,319	17,045	78.5	57.7	72.1	8.1
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	45,816	28,804	26,509	2,295	17,012	78.7	57.9	72.3	8.0
Oct-Dec	45,827	28,795	26,529	2,266	17,032	78.7	57.9	72.4	7.9
Nov 1996-Jan 1997	45,842	28,830	26,601	2,229	17,011	78.7	58.0	72.5	7.7
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	45,857	28,836	26,657	2,180	17,021	78.6	58.1	72.6	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	45,866	28,836	26,702	2,134	17,030	78.6	58.2	72.7	7.4
Feb-Apr	45,879	28,846	26,747	2,099	17,033	78.6	58.3	72.8	7.3
Mar-May (Spring)	45,898	28,845	26,761	2,083	17,053	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
Apr-Jun	45,909	28,898	26,816	2,082	17,011	78.7	58.4	72.9	7.2
May-Jul	45,921	28,932	26,833	2,099	16,989	78.7	58.4	72.9	7.3
Jun-Aug (Summer)	45,939	28,900	26,859	2,042	17,039	78.6	58.5	73.0	7.1
Jul-Sep	45,948	28,883	26,911	1,971	17,065	78.6	58.6	73.1	6.8
Aug-Oct	45,960	28,872	26,941	1,930	17,089	78.5	58.6	73.2	6.7
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	45,978	28,879	26,966	1,913	17,098	78.5	58.7	73.2	6.6
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,874	26,982	1,893	17,116	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.6
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	46,004	28,858	26,989	1,870	17,145	78.4	58.7	73.3	6.5
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	46,017	28,868	27,007	1,861	17,148	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.4
Changes									
Over last 3 months	39	-11	41	-52	50	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2
Per cent	0.1	0.0	0.2	-2.7	0.3				
Over last 12 months	160	32	351	-319	128	-0.2	0.6	0.7	-1.1
Per cent	0.3	0.1	1.3	-14.6	0.7				
Men									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1987	21,487	16,204	14,377	1,827	5,283	88.1	66.9	78.1	11.3
1988	21,596	16,378	14,985	1,492	5,218	88.6	68.9	80.5	9.1
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	88.8	70.4	82.1	7.5
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	88.7	70.5	82.4	7.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	88.1	68.3	79.9	9.3
1992	21,924	16,261	14,365	1,896	5,663	86.7	65.5	76.5	11.7
1993	21,985	16,096	14,078	2,018	5,890	85.9	64.0	75.1	12.5
1994	22,050	16,072	14,215	1,857	5,978	85.6	64.5	75.6	11.6
1995	22,132	16,059	14,423	1,636	6,074	85.1	65.2	76.4	10.2
1996	22,232	16,069	14,498	1,570	6,163	85.0	65.2	76.6	9.8
1997	22,341	16,100	14,777	1,324	6,240	84.8	66.1	77.7	8.2
3 month averages									
Dec-Feb 1996 (Winter)	22,206	16,075	14,481	1,594	6,131	85.1	65.2	76.6	9.9
Jan-Mar 1996	22,213	16,061	14,469	1,591	6,152	85.0	65.1	76.5	9.9
Feb-Apr	22,220	16,075	14,480	1,595	6,146	85.0	65.2	76.5	9.9
Mar-May (Spring)	22,232	16,069	14,498	1,570	6,163	85.0	65.2	76.6	9.8
Apr-Jun	22,241	16,065	14,505	1,560	6,176	85.0	65.2	76.6	9.7
May-Jul	22,251	16,057	14,530	1,527	6,194	84.9	65.3	76.7	9.5
Jun-Aug (Summer)	22,262	16,074	14,559	1,515	6,188	84.9	65.4	76.8	9.4
Jul-Sep	22,270	16,069	14,558	1,512	6,201	84.8	65.4	76.8	9.4
Aug-Oct	22,279	16,084	14,574	1,510	6,196	84.9	65.4	76.8	9.4
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	22,288	16,111	14,630	1,480	6,178	85.0	65.6	77.1	9.2
Oct-Dec	22,297	16,076	14,634	1,442	6,221	84.8	65.6	77.1	9.0
Nov 1996-Jan 1997	22,305	16,094	14,683	1,411	6,211	84.9	65.8	77.3	8.8
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	22,315	16,097	14,717	1,380	6,218	84.8	66.0	77.5	8.6
Jan-Mar 1997	22,321	16,103	14,753	1,350	6,217	84.9	66.1	77.7	8.4
Feb-Apr	22,330	16,101	14,779	1,322	6,229	84.8	66.2	77.8	8.2
Mar-May (Spring)	22,341	16,100	14,777	1,324	6,240	84.8	66.1	77.7	8.2
Apr-Jun	22,348	16,118	14,812	1,306	6,230	84.9	66.3	77.9	8.1
May-Jul	22,356	16,127	14,812	1,314	6,229	84.8	66.3	77.9	8.2
Jun-Aug (Summer)	22,367	16,115	14,848	1,267	6,252	84.7	66.4	78.0	7.9
Jul-Sep	22,372	16,103	14,874	1,228	6,270	84.6	66.5	78.1	7.6
Aug-Oct	22,381	16,112	14,911	1,200	6,269	84.7	66.6	78.3	7.4
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	22,392	16,115	14,927	1,188	6,277	84.7	66.7	78.3	7.4
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,114	14,939	1,175	6,286	84.7	66.7	78.4	7.3
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	22,408	16,116	14,960	1,156	6,292	84.6	66.8	78.5	7.2
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	22,416	16,120	14,978	1,141	6,297	84.6	66.8	78.6	7.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	25	5	52	-47	20	0.0	0.2	0.3	-0.3
Per cent	0.1	0.0	0.3	-3.9	0.3				
Over last 12 months	102	23	261	-238	79	-0.2	0.9	1.1	-1.5
Per cent	0.5	0.1	1.8	-17.3	1.3				

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE A.1 United Kingdom Summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Levels	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity Rate (%)	Employment rate - all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGLH	MGLB	MGKV	MGKY	MGLE	MGLK	MGLN	MGLQ	MGLT
Women									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1987	23,128	11,893	10,674	1,219	11,235	69.3	46.2	62.1	10.3
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	70.3	47.8	64.2	8.5
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	71.2	49.5	66.1	7.1
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	71.6	50.0	66.8	6.6
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,993	71.3	49.4	66.0	7.3
1992	23,386	12,430	11,497	934	10,956	70.9	49.2	65.5	7.5
1993	23,415	12,463	11,485	978	10,952	70.9	49.0	65.8	7.8
1994	23,416	12,477	11,538	938	10,939	70.9	49.3	65.8	7.5
1995	23,442	12,491	11,615	876	10,951	70.9	49.5	65.8	7.0
1996	23,493	12,611	11,793	817	10,882	71.4	50.2	66.6	6.5
1997	23,557	12,744	11,985	760	10,813	71.7	50.9	67.3	6.0
3 month averages									
Dec 1995-Feb 1996 (Winter)	23,479	12,618	11,808	810	10,861	71.4	50.3	66.7	6.4
Jan-Mar 1996	23,482	12,584	11,793	791	10,898	71.3	50.2	66.6	6.3
Feb-Apr	23,486	12,602	11,798	804	10,884	71.3	50.2	66.7	6.4
Mar-May (Summer)	23,493	12,611	11,793	817	10,882	71.4	50.2	66.6	6.5
Apr-Jun									

A.1 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

All	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity Rate (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGLH	MGLB	MGKV	MGKY	MGLE	MGLK	MGLN	MGLQ	MGLT
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1987	43,487	27,280	24,368	2,912	16,208				
1988	43,665	27,671	25,279	2,392	15,994				
1989	43,839	28,093	26,093	1,999	15,757				
1990	43,962	28,218	26,324	1,894	15,745				
1991	44,078	28,121	25,792	2,329	15,957				
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	78.8	57.0	71.1	9.7
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	3,173	16,954	78.4	56.2	70.2	11.2
1994	45,465	28,433	25,697	2,736	17,033	78.2	56.5	70.6	9.6
1995	45,574	28,427	25,973	2,454	17,147	78.0	57.0	71.1	8.6
1996	45,725	28,552	26,219	2,334	17,172	78.1	57.3	71.6	8.2
1997	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	78.2	58.1	72.5	7.1
3 month averages									
Dec 1995-Feb 1996 (Winter)	45,685	28,547	26,179	2,369	17,138	78.2	57.3	71.6	8.3
Jan-Mar 1996	45,695	28,506	26,125	2,381	17,189	78.1	57.2	71.4	8.4
Feb-Apr	45,706	28,543	26,157	2,386	17,164	78.2	57.2	71.5	8.4
Mar-May (Spring)	45,725	28,552	26,219	2,334	17,172	78.1	57.3	71.6	8.2
Apr-Jun	45,739	28,604	26,251	2,354	17,134	78.3	57.4	71.7	8.2
May-Jul	45,756	28,718	26,342	2,376	17,038	78.5	57.6	71.9	8.3
Jun-Aug (Summer)	45,775	28,909	26,507	2,402	16,866	79.0	57.9	72.3	8.3
Jul-Sep	45,782	28,936	26,527	2,409	16,846	79.1	57.9	72.4	8.3
Aug-Oct	45,798	28,905	26,552	2,353	16,893	78.9	58.0	72.4	8.1
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	45,816	28,866	26,568	2,298	16,950	78.8	58.0	72.5	8.0
Oct-Dec	45,827	28,793	26,582	2,212	17,034	78.6	58.0	72.5	7.7
Nov 1996-Jan 1997	45,842	28,745	26,584	2,161	17,097	78.4	58.0	72.4	7.5
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	45,857	28,690	26,556	2,134	17,167	78.3	57.9	72.3	7.4
Jan-Mar 1997	45,866	28,691	26,565	2,126	17,175	78.2	57.9	72.3	7.4
Feb-Apr	45,879	28,726	26,643	2,083	17,153	78.3	58.1	72.5	7.3
Mar-May (Spring)	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	78.2	58.1	72.5	7.1
Apr-Jun	45,909	28,834	26,772	2,062	17,074	78.5	58.3	72.7	7.2
May-Jul	45,921	28,987	26,844	2,143	16,934	78.9	58.5	72.9	7.4
Jun-Aug (Summer)	45,939	29,111	26,980	2,131	16,829	79.2	58.7	73.3	7.3
Jul-Sep	45,948	29,118	27,051	2,066	16,830	79.2	58.9	73.5	7.1
Aug-Oct	45,960	29,014	27,050	1,964	16,946	78.9	58.9	73.5	6.8
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	45,978	28,943	27,024	1,919	17,035	78.7	58.8	73.4	6.6
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,870	27,032	1,838	17,121	78.5	58.8	73.4	6.4
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	46,004	28,763	26,965	1,798	17,241	78.2	58.6	73.2	6.2
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	46,017	28,723	26,912	1,811	17,294	78.1	58.5	73.1	6.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months	39	-220	-112	-108	258	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Per cent	0.1	-0.8	-0.4	-5.6	1.5				
Over last 12 months	160	33	356	-323	127	-0.2	0.6	0.7	-1.1
Per cent	0.3	0.1	1.3	-15.1	0.7				
Male									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1987	20,945	15,720	13,984	1,736	5,225				
1988	21,052	15,899	14,491	1,408	5,153				
1989	21,158	16,026	14,870	1,156	5,132				
1990	21,249	16,077	14,971	1,106	5,172				
1991	21,318	15,995	14,541	1,454	5,324				
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	86.3	65.3	76.3	11.5
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	85.6	63.8	74.8	12.4
1994	22,050	15,996	14,171	1,825	6,053	85.2	64.3	75.4	11.4
1995	22,132	15,982	14,374	1,608	6,151	84.7	64.9	76.1	10.1
1996	22,232	15,992	14,446	1,546	6,240	84.6	65.0	76.3	9.7
1997	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	84.4	65.9	77.4	8.1
3 month averages									
Dec 1995-Feb 1996 (Winter)	22,206	15,982	14,397	1,585	6,224	84.6	64.8	76.2	9.9
Jan-Mar 1996	22,213	15,971	14,379	1,591	6,242	84.5	64.7	76.1	10.0
Feb-Apr	22,220	15,995	14,404	1,592	6,225	84.7	64.8	76.2	10.0
Mar-May (Spring)	22,232	15,992	14,446	1,546	6,240	84.6	65.0	76.3	9.7
Apr-Jun	22,241	16,027	14,472	1,555	6,214	84.7	65.1	76.4	9.7
May-Jul	22,251	16,101	14,547	1,554	6,150	85.1	65.4	76.8	9.7
Jun-Aug (Summer)	22,262	16,222	14,656	1,566	6,040	85.7	65.8	77.3	9.7
Jul-Sep	22,269	16,226	14,667	1,559	6,043	85.7	65.9	77.4	9.6
Aug-Oct	22,279	16,177	14,661	1,516	6,102	85.4	65.8	77.3	9.4
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	22,288	16,125	14,660	1,464	6,164	85.1	65.8	77.3	9.1
Oct-Dec	22,297	16,059	14,647	1,412	6,238	84.7	65.7	77.2	8.8
Nov 1996-Jan 1997	22,305	16,041	14,661	1,380	6,264	84.6	65.7	77.2	8.6
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	22,315	16,003	14,639	1,363	6,312	84.3	65.6	77.1	8.5
Jan-Mar 1997	22,321	16,010	14,668	1,343	6,310	84.4	65.7	77.3	8.4
Feb-Apr	22,330	16,028	14,713	1,315	6,301	84.4	65.9	77.5	8.2
Mar-May (Spring)	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	84.4	65.9	77.4	8.1
Apr-Jun	22,348	16,080	14,780	1,300	6,268	84.6	66.1	77.7	8.1
May-Jul	22,356	16,170	14,826	1,344	6,185	85.1	66.3	77.9	8.3
Jun-Aug (Summer)	22,367	16,264	14,941	1,323	6,103	85.5	66.8	78.5	8.1
Jul-Sep	22,372	16,259	14,983	1,276	6,113	85.5	67.0	78.7	7.8
Aug-Oct	22,381	16,202	14,997	1,205	6,178	85.1	67.0	78.7	7.4
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	22,392	16,129	14,955	1,174	6,262	84.7	66.8	78.5	7.3
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,092	14,949	1,143	6,308	84.5	66.7	78.4	7.1
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	22,408	16,055	14,935	1,121	6,353	84.3	66.6	78.4	7.0
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	22,416	16,026	14,905	1,121	6,391	84.1	66.5	78.2	7.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	25	-104	-50	-53	129	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Per cent	0.1	-0.6	-0.3	-4.6	2.1				
Over last 12 months	102	23	265	-242	79	-0.2	0.9	1.1	-1.5
Per cent	0.5	0.1	1.8	-17.8	1.2				

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE A.1 United Kingdom Summary

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

Levels	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity Rate (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGLH	MGLB	MGKV	MGKY	MGLE	MGLK	MGLN	MGLQ	MGLT
Female									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1987	22,543	11,560	10,384	1,176	10,983				
1988	22,613	11,772	10,788	984	10,841				
1989	22,681	12,057	11,224	833	10,624				
1990	22,713	12,141	11,353	787	10,572				
1991	23,760	12,127	11,251	875	10,833				
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	70.6	49.1	65.4	7.3
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	1,186	10,989	70.6	49.0	65.1	9.5
1994	23,416	12,436	11,526	910	10,979	70.6	49.2	65.3	7.3
1995	23,442	12,445	11,599	846	10,997	70.6	49.5	65.6	6.8
1996	23,493	12,560	11,773	788	10,932	71.1	50.1	66.5	6.3
1997	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	71.4	50.8	67.2	5.8
3 month averages									
Dec 1995-Feb 1996 (Winter)	23,479	12,565	11,782	783	10,914	71.1	50.2	66.5	6.2
Jan-Mar 1996	23,482	12,536	11,746	790	10,947	71.0	50.0	66.3	6.3
Feb-Apr	23,486	12,547	11,753	794	10,939	71.0	50.0	66.4	6.3
Mar-May (Spring)	23,493	12,560	11,773	788	10,932	71.1	50.1	66.5	6.3
Apr-Jun	23,497	12,577	11,779	798	10,920	71.2	50.1	66.5	6.3
May-Jul	23,504	12,617	11,795	822	10,888	71.3	50.2	66.5	6.5
Jun-Aug (Summer)	23,512	12,687	11,851	836	10,825	71.7	50.4	66.9	6.6
Jul-Sep	23,514	12,711	11,860	851	10,803	71.8	50.4	66.9	6.7
Aug-Oct	23,519	12,728	11,890	837	10,792	71.9	50.6	67.0	6.6
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	23,527	12,741	11,907	834	10,787	72.0	50.6	67.2	6.5
Oct-Dec	23,531	12,735							

A.2 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE Regional labour market summary

Thousands

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (Dec 1997 to Feb 1998) Unadjusted														
	Total aged 16 and over		Economic activity			Economically inactive			LFS Employment						
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
North East	2,039	1,173	73.7	663	510	866	26.3	326	540	1,071	67.2	595	71.7	476	62.2
North West	4,293	2,608	75.8	1,456	1,152	1,685	24.2	649	1,037	2,462	71.5	1,366	76.0	1,096	66.5
Merseyside	1,075	602	71.1	330	272	472	28.9	174	299	542	63.8	287	67.6	254	59.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,951	2,411	76.9	1,349	1,062	1,539	23.1	586	954	2,243	71.4	1,235	75.2	1,009	67.2
East Midlands	3,273	2,089	79.8	1,167	922	1,184	20.2	441	742	1,986	75.8	1,102	81.0	884	70.0
West Midlands	4,141	2,600	78.6	1,479	1,122	1,540	21.4	552	988	2,439	73.7	1,381	80.0	1,058	66.6
Eastern	4,177	2,737	81.6	1,545	1,192	1,440	18.4	519	921	2,593	77.3	1,464	83.4	1,129	70.3
London	5,488	3,491	76.4	1,948	1,544	1,997	23.6	717	1,279	3,202	70.0	1,772	75.8	1,430	63.8
South East	6,169	4,028	82.0	2,239	1,789	2,141	18.0	759	1,383	3,854	78.4	2,138	84.5	1,715	71.8
South West	3,860	2,448	81.9	1,350	1,097	1,412	18.1	528	884	2,326	77.7	1,283	82.8	1,042	72.1
England	38,465	24,188	78.6	13,525	10,662	14,277	21.4	5,252	9,026	22,717	73.7	12,624	79.1	10,093	67.9
Wales	2,298	1,298	72.9	714	585	999	27.1	400	599	1,204	67.6	654	70.6	550	64.1
Scotland	4,026	2,495	77.4	1,361	1,134	1,532	22.6	574	958	2,311	71.6	1,244	75.0	1,067	68.0
Great Britain	44,789	27,981	78.2	15,600	12,381	16,809	21.8	6,226	10,583	26,231	73.3	14,522	78.3	11,710	67.7
N Ireland	1,227	743	73.1	426	317	485	26.9	165	320	681	66.9	383	73.4	298	60.1
United Kingdom	46,017	28,723	78.1	16,026	12,698	17,294	21.9	6,391	10,903	26,912	73.1	14,905	78.2	12,008	67.5

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Labour Force Survey			Benefits Agency administration system							
	Employee jobs (Dec 1997)			ILO unemployed (Dec 1997 to Feb 1998)			Claimant count (Mar 1998), seasonally adjusted							
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women					
Level	Level	Level	Level Rate(%)**	Level Rate(%)**	Level Rate(%)**	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*						
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
North East				103	8.7	68	10.2	35	6.8					
North West				146	5.6	90	6.2	56	4.9					
Merseyside				61	10.1	43	12.9	18	6.6					
Yorkshire & the Humber				168	7.0	114	8.5	53	5.0					
East Midlands				104	5.0	65	5.6	38	4.2					
West Midlands				161	6.2	98	6.6	64	5.7					
Eastern				144	5.3	81	5.3	63	5.2					
London				289	8.3	175	9.0	114	7.4					
South East				174	4.3	101	4.5	74	4.1					
South West				122	5.0	67	4.9	55	5.0					
England				1,471	6.1	902	6.7	569	5.3					
Wales				95	7.3	60	8.4	35	5.9					
Scotland				184	7.4	117	8.6	67	5.9					
Great Britain				1,749	6.3	1,078	6.9	671	5.4					
N Ireland				62	8.3	43	10.0	19	6.0					
United Kingdom				1,811	6.3	1,121	7.0	690	5.4					

Relationship between columns: 1=2+6; 2=4+5+10+19; 6=8+9; 10=12+14; 16=17+18; 19=21+23; 25=27+29.
 * Denominator = all persons of working age.
 ** Denominator = Total economically active.
 + Denominator = employee jobs + self-employment jobs + HM Forces + Government-supported trainees + claimants of unemployment related benefits.
 Note: Northern Ireland LFS data are for seasonal quarters, and not on a rolling average basis.

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

All in employment	Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second						
	Total workers*	Employees*	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time jobs							
	1	2	3	4	5	6							
All in employment Spring quarters (Mar-May)	25,861	22,076	3,227	181	377	19,838	6,012	16,923	5,149	2,682	545	974	
	1992	25,563	21,870	3,186	151	356	19,466	6,086	16,658	5,210	2,605	580	1,043
	1993	25,753	21,967	3,304	146	336	19,498	6,240	16,617	5,344	2,692	611	1,149
	1994	26,037	22,253	3,360	140	285	19,741	6,290	16,828	5,423	2,730	629	1,292
	1995	26,292	22,623	3,294	127	249	19,767	6,518	16,950	5,673	2,645	648	1,291
	1996	26,761	23,077	3,346	118	221	20,086	6,668	17,271	5,804	2,652	691	1,251
	3 month averages Dec 1996-Feb 1997	26,657	22,956	3,358	114	229	20,009	6,643	17,155	5,798	2,693	664	1,270
	Jan-Mar 1997	26,702	23,011	3,354	113	223	20,066	6,631	17,216	5,793	2,683	670	1,256
	Feb-Apr	26,747	23,058	3,349	118	222	20,082	6,660	17,243	5,813	2,674	673	1,251
	Mar-May (Spring)	26,761	23,077	3,346	118	221	20,086	6,668	17,271	5,804	2,652	691	1,251
	Apr-Jun	26,816	23,138	3,342	115	222	20,129	6,680	17,326	5,810	2,646	694	1,250
	May-Jul	26,833	23,154	3,339	121	219	20,146	6,679	17,345	5,807	2,645	693	1,248
	Jun-Aug (Summer)	26,859	23,181	3,332	124	222	20,168	6,684	17,373	5,806	2,635	696	1,247
Jul-Sep	26,911	23,242	3,325	125	219	20,200	6,703	17,420	5,822	2,625	698	1,268	
Aug-Oct	26,941	23,273	3,324	125	220	20,222	6,709	17,449	5,822	2,618	704	1,256	
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	26,966	23,320	3,317	115	214	20,275	6,678	17,495	5,822	2,625	690	1,255	
Oct-Dec	26,982	23,350	3,308	111	212	20,331	6,640	17,545	5,803	2,628	678	1,237	
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	26,989	23,381	3,304	96	208	20,333	6,640	17,568	5,809	2,623	679	1,215	
Dec 1997-Feb 1998	27,007	23,383	3,325	95	205	20,331	6,666	17,564	5,816	2,629	694	1,225	
Changes Over last three months	41	63	7	-21	-9	56	-13	69	-6	4	5	-30	
Per cent	0.2	0.3	0.2	-17.8	-4.3	0.3	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.7	-2.4	
Over last 12 months	351	428	-33	-20	-24	322	23	409	18	-64	30	-45	
Per cent	1.3	1.9	-1.0	-17.1	-10.5	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.3	-2.4	4.5	-3.5	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	14,365	11,621	2,443	55	246	13,366	992	10,959	659	2,262	181	445	
	1992	14,078	11,413	2,390	43	233	13,052	1,022	10,733	679	2,187	471	
	1993	14,215	11,458	2,487	49	220	13,110	1,097	10,720	737	2,270	216	510
	1994	14,423	11,642	2,553	43	184	13,265	1,153	10,837	804	2,319	234	545
	1995	14,498	11,827	2,473	41	156	13,267	1,228	10,936	891	2,533	240	540
	1996	14,777	12,114	2,489	37	137	13,458	1,313	11,126	987	2,231	256	555
	3 month averages Dec 1996-Feb 1997	14,717	12,026	2,518	39	135	13,404	1,310	11,041	983	2,271	246	570
	Jan-Mar 1997	14,753	12,074	2,506	40	133	13,433	1,317	11,074	998	2,260	246	558
	Feb-Apr	14,779	12,108	2,498	39	134	13,453	1,321	11,103	1,004	2,254	243	559
	Mar-May (Spring)	14,777	12,114	2,489	37	137	13,458	1,313	11,126	987	2,231	256	555
	Apr-Jun	14,812	12,157	2,481	36	138	13,494	1,313	11,173	983	2,227	253	549
	May-Jul	14,812	12,166	2,469	40	137	13,500	1,307	11,190	976	2,215	253	547
	Jun-Aug (Summer)	14,848	12,203	2,463	42	139	13,533	1,309	11,232	972	2,206	256	546
Jul-Sep	14,874	12,246	2,448	40	139	13,563	1,305	11,277	969	2,193	255	560	
Aug-Oct	14,911	12,278	2,450	42	142	13,591	1,313	11,307	970	2,188	260	549	
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	14,927	12,308	2,444	39	135	13,619	1,299	11,338	970	2,190	252	540	
Oct-Dec	14,939	12,336	2,433	39	132	13,650	1,283	11,374	961	2,187	245	528	
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	14,960	12,359	2,434	33	134	13,661	1,289	11,393	965	2,184	248	523	
Dec 1997-Feb 1998	14,978	12,373	2,438	32	135	13,673	1,299	11,403	969	2,185	251	524	
Changes Over last three months	52	65	-6	-8	1	54	-1	65	-1	-5	-1	-16	
Per cent	0.3	0.5	-0.3	-19.2	0.6	0.4	-0.1	0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-2.9	
Over last 12 months	261	348	-80	-7	1	269	-11	362	-15	-86	5	-46	
Per cent	1.8	2.9	-3.2	-17.8	0.4	2.0	-0.9	3.3	-1.5	-3.8	2.1	-8.0	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	11,497	10,455	785	126	131	6,472	5,020	5,964	4,490	420	365	530	
	1992	11,485	10,457	796	108	124	6,415	5,065	5,925	4,531	418	377	572
	1993	11,538	10,509	817	97	116	6,388	5,144	5,897	4,607	421	395	639
	1994	11,615	10,61										

B.3 EMPLOYMENT All in employment by occupation

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment	Manual	Non manual	Managers and admin		Assoc prof and technical	Clerical	Craft and related	Pers. and protective services	Selling	Plant and machine operators	Other
				1	2							
All												
Winter 1996/7	26,556	10,418	15,930	4,212	2,720	2,654	4,002	3,284	2,814	2,215	2,462	2,098
Spring 1997	26,682	10,523	15,963	4,282	2,706	2,705	3,993	3,309	2,852	2,148	2,475	2,134
Summer 1997	26,980	10,791	16,007	4,257	2,666	2,764	4,039	3,338	2,897	2,157	2,597	2,191
Autumn 1997	27,024	10,799	16,026	4,327	2,691	2,717	4,047	3,371	2,893	2,142	2,587	2,165
Winter 1997/8	26,912	10,652	16,063	4,335	2,776	2,695	4,005	3,297	2,892	2,171	2,529	2,132
Changes												
Win 96/7 - Win 97/8	356	234	134	123	56	41	3	13	78	-44	67	34
Win 96/7 - Win 97/8 (%)	1.3	2.2	0.8	2.9	2.1	1.6	0.1	0.4	2.8	-2.0	2.7	1.6
Male												
Winter 1996/7	14,639	6,969	7,500	2,841	1,608	1,337	1,005	2,991	939	821	1,983	1,054
Spring 1997	14,720	7,031	7,524	2,879	1,613	1,344	997	3,020	942	802	1,995	1,074
Summer 1997	14,941	7,227	7,559	2,864	1,609	1,387	1,020	3,041	947	799	2,098	1,125
Autumn 1997	14,955	7,240	7,548	2,917	1,609	1,387	1,017	3,063	930	753	2,094	1,131
Winter 1997/8	14,905	7,125	7,609	2,922	1,675	1,366	1,016	3,003	940	769	2,053	1,103
Changes												
Win 96/7 - Win 97/8	265	156	109	81	67	29	11	12	1	-52	70	49
Win 96/7 - Win 97/8 (%)	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.8	4.2	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	-6.4	3.6	4.7
Female												
Winter 1996/7	11,917	3,449	8,429	1,371	1,112	1,317	2,997	293	1,875	1,394	480	1,044
Spring 1997	11,962	3,492	8,439	1,402	1,093	1,362	2,996	288	1,909	1,346	480	1,059
Summer 1997	12,038	3,564	8,447	1,393	1,057	1,376	3,019	297	1,950	1,358	499	1,066
Autumn 1997	12,069	3,559	8,478	1,411	1,083	1,330	3,030	308	1,964	1,389	493	1,034
Winter 1997/8	12,008	3,527	8,454	1,414	1,100	1,329	2,990	294	1,952	1,402	476	1,028
Changes												
Win 96/7 - Win 97/8	91	78	25	43	-12	12	-8	0	77	8	-4	-15
Win 96/7 - Win 97/8 (%)	0.8	2.2	0.3	3.1	-1.0	0.9	-0.3	0.1	4.1	0.6	-0.8	-1.5

* Includes people who did not state their occupation.

Source: Labour Force Survey

EMPLOYMENT B.11 Workforce jobs* THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees)**	HM Forces #	Government-supported trainees **	Workforce jobs ##	
	Male	Female		All					
		Part-time +	All						Part-time +
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1994 Mar	10,884	1,109	10,669	4,852	21,553	3,513 R	254	323	25,643 R
Jun	10,947	1,127	10,754	4,896	21,700	3,544 R	250	302	25,796 R
Sep	11,079	1,148	10,759	4,858	21,838	3,605 R	246	289	25,977 R
Dec	11,061	1,163	10,895	4,990	21,956	3,596 R	237	296	26,085 R
1995 Mar	11,013	1,153	10,794	4,908	21,807	3,596 R	233	270	25,907 R
Jun	11,123	1,193	10,905	4,989	22,028	3,603 R	230	225	26,086 R
Sep	11,158	1,179	10,855	4,895	22,013	3,646 R	228	222	26,109 R
Dec	11,228	1,254	11,053	5,082	22,281	3,580 R	226	227	26,315 R
1996 Mar	11,095	1,248	10,992	5,080	22,088	3,574 R	225	214	26,101 R
Jun	11,186	1,283	11,160	5,199	22,345	3,600 R	221	181	26,348 R
Sep	11,284	1,305	11,230	5,217	22,513	3,669 R	218	189	26,590 R
Dec	11,329	1,344	11,334	5,330	22,662	3,636 R	216	190	26,705 R
1997 Mar	11,351	1,310	11,208	5,222	22,559	3,611 R	214	175	26,559 R
Jun	11,493	1,354	11,325	5,305	22,818	3,590 R	210	163	26,781 R
Sep	11,567	1,356	11,360	5,322	22,927	3,620 R	210	176	26,932 R
Dec	11,671	1,423	11,518	5,470	23,189	3,536 R	211	169	27,105 R
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1994 Mar	10,943	1,119	10,714	4,871	21,656	3,525 R	254	323	25,759 R
Jun	10,941	1,125	10,723	4,868	21,663	3,553 R	250	302	25,768 R
Sep	11,034	1,160	10,793	4,912	21,828	3,577 R	246	289	25,939 R
Dec	11,040	1,153	10,834	4,938	21,874	3,599 R	237	296	26,005 R
1995 Mar	11,079	1,166	10,844	4,929	21,923	3,613 R	233	270	26,039 R
Jun	11,115	1,189	10,872	4,959	21,987	3,613 R	230	225	26,056 R
Sep	11,110	1,188	10,889	4,943	21,999	3,617 R	228	222	26,066 R
Dec	11,200	1,240	10,989	5,032	22,189	3,586 R	226	227	26,228 R
1996 Mar	11,157	1,260	11,053	5,110	22,210	3,586 R	225	214	26,236 R
Jun	11,186	1,281	11,136	5,176	22,322	3,610 R	221	181	26,335 R
Sep	11,236	1,308	11,248	5,258	22,484	3,637 R	218	189	26,528 R
Dec	11,301	1,331	11,268	5,281	22,569	3,641 R	216	190	26,616 R
1997 Mar	11,415	1,323	11,272	5,254	22,687	3,622 R	214	175	26,698 R
Jun	11,492	1,353	11,309	5,290	22,801	3,600 R	210	163	26,775 R
Sep	11,533	1,364	11,378	5,357	22,911	3,586 R	210	176	26,883 R
Dec	11,634	1,401	11,448	5,414	23,082	3,543 R	211	169	27,005 R
GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1994 Mar	10,605	1,068	10,392	4,732	20,997	3,436 R	254	305	24,993 R
Jun	10,666	1,086	10,475	4,774	21,141	3,459 R	250	286	25,137 R
Sep	11,077	1,107	10,479	4,736	21,276	3,520 R	246	270	25,312 R
Dec	10,775	1,119	10,607	4,861	21,382	3,512 R	237	278	25,409 R
1995 Mar	10,730	1,110	10,508	4,780	21,238	3,509 R	233	252	25,232 R
Jun	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452	3,514 R	230	210	25,406 R
Sep	10,870	1,135	10,567	4,766	21,437	3,555 R	228	205	25,426 R
Dec	10,941	1,208	10,761	4,948	21,702	3,492 R	226	210	25,629 R
1996 Mar	10,810	1,203	10,702	4,947	21,512	3,489 R	225	197	25,424 R
Jun	10,901	1,238	10,870	5,066	21,771	3,515 R	221	165	25,673 R
Sep	10,998	1,260	10,939	5,084	21,937	3,579 R	218	170	25,904 R
Dec	11,039	1,297	11,037	5,192	22,076	3,542 R	216	171	26,006 R
1997 Mar	11,064	1,263	10,914	5,087	21,978	3,523 R	214	158	25,872 R
Jun	11,203	1,306	11,030	5,169	22,234	3,499 R	210	149	26,092 R
Sep	11,275	1,309	11,066	5,187	22,341	3,527 R	210	158	26,236 R
Dec	11,376	1,373	11,218	5,329	22,593	3,445 R	211	152	26,401 R
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1994 Mar	10,663	1,079	10,436	4,751	21,099	3,443 R	254	305	25,102 R
Jun	10,660	1,083	10,443	4,745	21,103	3,463 R	250	286	25,102 R
Sep	10,752	1,118	10,512	4,790	21,265	3,487 R	246	270	25,267 R
Dec	10,755	1,110	10,549	4,808	21,303	3,527 R	237	278	25,345 R
1995 Mar	10,794	1,123	10,558	4,801	21,353	3,516 R	233	252	25,353 R
Jun	10,827	1,145	10,583	4,829	21,410	3,518 R	230	210	25,368 R
Sep	10,822	1,144	10,600	4,814	21,422	3,521 R	228	205	25,377 R
Dec	10,914	1,194	10,700	4,898	21,613	3,506 R	226	210	25,555 R
1996 Mar	10,871	1,215	10,763	4,977	21,634	3,496 R	225	197	25,553 R
Jun	10,902	1,236	10,845	5,043	21,747	3,520 R	221	165	25,653 R
Sep	10,951	1,263	10,955	5,125	21,906	3,545 R	218	170	25,839 R
Dec	11,013	1,283	10,974	5,143	21,987	3,556 R	216	171	25,930 R
1997 Mar	11,127	1,276	10,977	5,119	22,105	3,530 R	214	158	26,006 R
Jun	11,202	1,306	11,014	5,154	22,216	3,504 R	210	149	26,079 R
Sep	11,242	1,317	11,082	5,221	22,324	3,492 R	210	158	26,184 R
Dec	11,341	1,352	11,151	5,273	22,491	3,460 R	211	152	26,314 R

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

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

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

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

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

++ Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

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

+ Estimates

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
	LMAB	LMAC	LMAD	LMAE	LMAF	LMAG	LMAH	LMAI
1985 Jun	21,423	21,413	4,988	5,002	5,547	5,561	6,602	6,619
1986 Jun	21,387	21,377	4,867	4,881	5,375	5,390	6,402	6,419
1987 Jun	21,584	21,576	4,799	4,815	5,268	5,285	6,317	6,335
1988 Jun	22,258	22,255	4,839	4,858	5,283	5,304	6,374	6,395
1989 Jun	22,661	22,660	4,828	4,851	5,254	5,279	6,383	6,408
1990 Jun	22,920	22,909	4,709	4,733	5,113	5,139	6,256	6,285
1991 Jun	22,270	22,250	4,299	4,319	4,678	4,700	5,731	5,756
1992 Jun	21,931	21,904	4,084	4,096	4,425	4,440	5,376	5,395
1993 Jun	21,613	21,588	3,906	3,913	4,203	4,213	5,068	5,085
1994 Jun	21,700	21,663	3,923	3,928	4,185	4,192	5,049	5,060
1995 Jun	22,028	21,987	4,021	4,026	4,259	4,266	5,097	5,108
1995 Oct			4,064	4,045	4,298	4,279		
1995 Nov			4,079	4,057	4,313	4,291		
1995 Dec	22,281	22,189	4,101	4,079	4,339	4,316	5,168	5,139
1996 Jan			4,039	4,056	4,273	4,289		
1996 Feb			4,046	4,068	4,282	4,303		
1996 Mar	22,088	22,210	4,069	4,088	4,298	4,317	5,104	5,131
1996 Apr			4,042	4,068	4,266	4,293		
1996 May			4,044	4,067	4,267	4,290		
1996 Jun	22,345	22,322	4,062	4,067	4,284	4,291	5,097	5,104
1996 Jul			4,102	4,094	4,321	4,313		
1996 Aug			4,113	4,094	4,331	4,313		
1996 Sep	22,513	22,484	4,113	4,093	4,334	4,312	5,149	5,124
1996 Oct			4,121	4,101	4,344	4,324		
1996 Nov			4,115	4,093	4,336	4,314		
1996 Dec	22,662	22,569	4,118	4,093	4,339	4,314	5,178	5,142
1997 Jan			4,089	4,106	4,315	4,330		
1997 Feb			4,074	4,097	4,299	4,319		
1997 Mar	22,559	22,687	4,080	4,099	4,304	4,323	5,130	5,156
1997 Apr			4,078	4,105	4,304	4,331		
1997 May			4,086	4,108	4,311	4,335		
1997 Jun	22,818	22,801	4,106	4,111	4,334	4,338	5,218	5,228
1997 Jul			4,115	4,104	4,340	4,330		
1997 Aug			4,111	4,095	4,337	4,321		
1997 Sep	22,927	22,911	4,108	4,091	4,332	4,315	5,260	5,242
1997 Oct			4,120	4,100	4,342	4,324		
1997 Nov			4,125	4,103	4,347	4,325		
1997 Dec	23,189	23,082	4,112	4,091	4,334	4,313	5,320	5,285
1998 Jan P			4,101	4,113	4,323	4,333		
1998 Feb P			4,099	4,119	4,320	4,338		

UNITED KINGDOM

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing & recording media	Chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24
	LMAJ	LMAK							
1985 Jun	14,464	14,428	366	560	547	581	82	463	335
1986 Jun	14,640	14,605	353	509	529	585	85	453	336
1987 Jun	14,930	14,897	345	470	524	574	88	459	309
1988 Jun	15,555	15,523	336	446	516	578	92	462	314
1989 Jun	15,962	15,929	323	428	505	547	95	472	320
1990 Jun	16,350	16,308	316	407	499	504	94	473	308
1991 Jun	16,233	16,187	308	381	501	431	83	462	299
1992 Jun	16,246	16,199	310	344	475	413	81	453	292
1993 Jun	16,219	16,180	326	299	462	406	87	445	289
1994 Jun	16,352	16,304	300	265	452	398	89	459	288
1995 Jun	16,658	16,606	273	240	451	383	80	465	295
1995 Oct				233	457	377	81	461	257
1995 Nov				233	458	378	80	465	255
1995 Dec	16,843	16,769	282	237	457	379	89	464	254
1996 Jan				233	448	377	78	459	262
1996 Feb				235	451	374	78	462	262
1996 Mar	16,709	16,795	284	229	448	374	91	463	253
1996 Apr				226	449	375	86	461	252
1996 May				223	447	376	86	462	252
1996 Jun	16,972	16,939	279	224	446	374	81	464	253
1996 Jul				219	447	380	88	470	259
1996 Aug				219	445	380	89	466	247
1996 Sep	17,061	17,078	281	219	445	378	84	463	248
1996 Oct				223	443	381	87	465	246
1996 Nov				221	443	380	88	464	246
1996 Dec	17,212	17,138	283	221	445	377	87	465	245
1997 Jan				224	444	387	88	468	246
1997 Feb				223	445	386	87	467	245
1997 Mar	17,150	17,242	287	224	448	385	87	467	244
1997 Apr				226	445	387	87	466	244
1997 May				227	448	386	88	467	243
1997 Jun	17,321	17,295	282	227	449	386	87	467	244
1997 Jul				226	444	383	87	467	243
1997 Aug				226	444	383	88	466	242
1997 Sep	17,361	17,386	284	224	443	380	88	467	242
1997 Oct				223	447	378	88	470	242
1997 Nov				222	446	378	89	472	242
1997 Dec	17,587	17,505	292	221	448	374	88	469	240
1998 Jan P				220	447	375	89	473	241
1998 Feb P				220	450	372	90	472	242

EMPLOYMENT B.12

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1985 Jun	207	921	499	619	537	222	1,058	3,355	1,004
1986 Jun	208	875	487	602	521	226	1,029	3,355	1,004
1987 Jun	213	852	481	594	499	229	1,050	3,360	1,009
1988 Jun	223	863	492	593	496	235	1,091	3,469	1,085
1989 Jun	227	879	495	589	488	240	1,129	3,603	1,176
1990 Jun	221	865	495	588	483	241	1,145	3,673	1,236
1991 Jun	195	774	464	496	438	212	1,056	3,610	1,209
1992 Jun	190	731	429	454	411	206	1,056	3,600	1,196
1993 Jun	194	689	387	432	365	206	1,056	3,580	1,162
1994 Jun	203	699	384	447	339	210	1,056	3,666	1,168
1995 Jun	225	700	398	486	359	223	1,056	3,718	1,230
1995 Oct	229	704	403	491	366	220			
1995 Nov	230	705	405	493	370	218			
1995 Dec	228	707	405	496	374	224	823	3,760	1,224
1996 Jan	228	709	407	500	375	223			
1996 Feb	228	715	408	502	375	224			
1996 Mar	228	712	403	513	375	228	814	3,748	1,233
1996 Apr	229	712	401	509	375	218			
1996 May	228	712	400	511	375	218			
1996 Jun	230	709	401	510	380	220	813	3,776	1,268
1996 Jul	226	717	397	517	379	224			
1996 Aug	229	720	397	517	381	223			
1996 Sep	230	719	397	516	383	228	812	3,810	1,267
1996 Oct	229	722	396	517	385	230			
1996 Nov	229	721	393	515	386	229			
1996 Dec	229	720	397	513	387	229	834	3,829	1,284
1997 Jan	229	717	399	511	389	227			
1997 Feb	229	716	398	509	388	227			
1997 Mar	229	715	399	506	389	230	835	3,901	1,293
1997 Apr	229	719	399	506	391	232			
1997 May	229	721	401	503	391	233	887	3,938	1,278
1997 Jun	227	721	403	503	393	231			
1997 Jul	227	717	402	501	394	231			
1997 Aug	226	718	403	500	395	230	926	3,986	1,290
1997 Oct	226	717	403	505	396	228			
1997 Nov	226	715	402	507	398	229			
1997 Dec	224	715	402	504	400	228	973	4,021	1,326
1998 Jan P	226	722	399	513	399	230			
1998 Feb P	226	722	400	516	400	229			

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Transport & storage	Post and telecomm- unication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social & personal activities
	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L+ 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q * 90-93
1985 Jun	879	450	870	154	1,736	1,479	1,629	2,021	851
1986 Jun	857	443	893	159	1,795	1,474	1,675	2,087	862
1987 Jun	844	444	933	167	1,865	1,492	1,736	2,172	874
1988 Jun	861	462	1,009	178	1,984	1,476	1,799	2,307	897
1989 Jun	891	471	1,051	185	2,104	1,398	1,841	2,300	908
1990 Jun	923	470	1,060	192	2,226	1,440	1,863	2,320	904
1991 Jun	91								

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EMPLOYMENT B.17 THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities	Sport and other recreation activities	All
SIC 1992	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927	
Self-employed *	44.1	68.2	56.0	0	27.5	1.1	196.9
Employees in employment +							
1991	239.4	239.6	375.5	61.2	77.2	281.5	1,274.4
1998 Mar	279.5	259.0	391.5	62.4	83.0	294.5	1,369.9
Jun	285.6	259.8	405.9	63.4	81.7	296.5	1,392.9
Sep	250.1	263.6	418.4	63.4	77.0	275.6	1,348.1
Dec							
1989 Mar	257.5	262.2	418.0	63.7	78.6	270.9	1,350.9
Jun	299.2	283.4	428.2	64.9	82.8	294.7	1,453.2
Sep	308.7	288.5	433.3	67.7	80.7	301.2	1,480.1
Dec	278.1	290.7	443.0	68.8	73.1	272.8	1,426.5
1990 Mar	275.4	289.9	431.3	69.2	73.0	274.2	1,413.0
Jun	314.4	303.0	445.8	70.0	80.0	311.5	1,524.7
Sep	318.2	308.4	448.1	71.7	77.4	312.5	1,536.3
Dec	289.2	302.0	446.3	71.9	71.9	289.7	1,471.0
1991 Mar	280.1	287.7	427.0	69.6	68.9	285.7	1,419.0
Jun	307.9	297.7	435.0	69.7	75.6	316.5	1,502.4
Sep	306.7	285.5	442.0	69.7	75.3	319.4	1,498.6
Dec	267.4	285.6	416.2	69.2	74.7	299.1	1,412.2
1992 Mar	269.7	281.2	401.9	71.0	73.1	300.5	1,397.4
Jun	311.0	303.0	414.2	69.2	74.8	320.8	1,493.0
Sep	308.6	295.7	400.0	68.6	72.4	311.9	1,457.2
Dec	277.7	292.4	392.2	69.5	72.3	294.3	1,398.4
1993 Mar	276.1	295.1	370.7	69.6	71.8	294.3	1,377.6
Jun	317.6	298.0	370.6	69.3	75.6	316.5	1,447.6
Sep	318.7	305.1	374.3	69.3	75.9	317.2	1,460.5
Dec	276.4	302.1	363.3	66.2	73.3	299.4	1,380.7
1994 Mar	270.4	291.0	353.4	68.5	74.1	303.5	1,360.9
Jun	316.7	311.2	382.3	74.9	76.0	314.3	1,455.4
Sep	325.3	318.3	371.4	76.0	78.2	315.1	1,484.3
Dec	280.8	309.6	372.9	73.0	74.5	298.8	1,409.6
1995 Mar	282.2	308.4	381.0	75.4	73.3	307.1	1,427.4
Jun	331.5	332.7	393.1	82.1	77.5	319.7	1,536.6
Sep	326.7	333.1	400.2	83.5	77.1	312.4	1,533.0
Dec	293.6	319.6	396.1	79.4	72.9	298.1	1,459.7
1996 Mar	287.4	312.0	380.7	78.3	73.0	298.1	1,429.5
Jun	335.4	338.9	394.0	86.5	77.3	303.1	1,535.2
Sep	331.5	341.0	387.8	83.5	76.7	314.9	1,535.4
Dec	307.0	332.9	390.5	83.3	74.0	311.5	1,499.2
1997 Mar	311.2	327.6	368.7	80.0	69.7	292.9	1,450.1
Jun	327.3	344.4	376.5	82.1	73.7	298.3	1,502.3
Sep	328.0	345.2	371.1	76.5	73.2	299.7	1,493.7
Dec	311.3	356.4	369.0	74.9	70.6	296.9	1,479.2
CHANGES							
Dec 1996/1996	21.0	12.3	-19.4	-6.8	-0.8	-11.8	-5.7
%	6.8	3.7	-5.0	-8.2	-1.1	-3.8	-0.4

* Based on the Census of Population using SIC(80) codes.

+ These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table B.14.

In addition the Labour Force Survey showed the following summer estimates (thousands) of self-employed in all tourism industries: (1982 not available)

1981	163	1986	211	1991	183	1996	191#
1982	N/A	1987	200	1992	178	1997	194#
1983	159	1988	204	1993	186		
1984	187	1989	191	1994	187#		
1985	190	1990	190	1995	188#		

* These figures have been estimated using SIC 92 codes and should not be directly compared to previous years.

Note: Due to the introduction of SIC(92), it has been necessary to find SIC(92) codes which fit best with the SIC(80) codes previously used in defining "tourism-related" industries. All the figures in the main table are now calculated on this new basis. Therefore these figures differ from those in earlier versions of table B.14.

Some activities such as the running of fairgrounds are no longer included as they are part of a larger group that does not entirely relate to tourism. We have included a new category "Travel agencies/tour operators" which was created out of the new classification system.

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over						18-24					
	All	Rate (%) ⁺	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ⁺	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months
	MGKY	MGLT										
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	2,830	9.9	1,251	586	993	464	725	15.8	361	160	203	71
1993	2,996	10.5	1,157	577	1,148	614	700	15.8	359	158	267	97
1994	2,796	9.8	1,079	466	1,249	735	680	16.3	308	134	238	121
1995	2,512	8.8	1,035	400	1,074	670	615	15.4	316	115	183	95
1996	2,388	8.3	1,059	397	931	587	566	14.5	307	95	182	77
1997	2,083	7.2	992	304	789	500	495	13.1	294	73	127	69
3 month averages												
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	2,180	7.6	987	332	853	533	523	13.7	295	87	141	66
Jan-Mar 1997	2,134	7.4	982	325	827	509	513	13.5	289	82	141	67
Feb-Apr	2,099	7.3	981	316	810	506	502	13.3	285	78	133	64
Mar-May (Spring)	2,083	7.2	992	304	789	500	495	13.1	294	73	127	66
Apr-Jun	2,082	7.2	1,022	296	763	484	497	13.1	315	68	117	59
May-Jul	2,099	7.3	1,052	294	754	470	508	13.4	316	72	121	59
Jun-Aug (Summer)	2,042	7.1	1,027	292	721	435	494	13.1	300	73	123	59
Jul-Sep	1,971	6.8	988	293	693	417	478	12.8	280	74	121	49
Aug-Oct	1,930	6.7	977	290	662	403	461	12.4	275	71	116	48
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	1,913	6.6	968	295	647	399	445	11.9	253	78	111	44
Oct-Dec	1,893	6.6	970	296	618	377	453	12.1	261	83	107	48
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	1,870	6.5	966	296	596	369	450	12.1	264	85	101	49
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	1,861	6.4	971	295	583	355	446	12.0	276	74	98	49
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-52	-0.2	3	0	-63	-44	1	0.1	23	-4	-14	-7
Per cent	-2.7		0.3	0.1	-9.8	-11.0		0.2	9.1	-5.5	-12.2	-9.7
Over last 12 months	-319	-1.1	-16	-37	-270	-177	-77	-1.7	-19	-13	-43	-33
Per cent	-14.6		-1.6	-11.1	-31.6	-33.3	-14.7		-6.4	-14.8	-30.6	-33.3
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	1,896	11.7	757	399	740	359	482	19.2	218	110	152	59
1993	2,018	12.5	703	375	938	499	516	21.2	218	104	193	55
1994	1,857	11.6	616	301	937	575	446	19.4	178	89	179	59
1995	1,636	10.2	579	256	799	520	395	17.9	184	77	133	50
1996	1,570	9.8	605	255	710	475	372	17.4	183	68	121	51
1997	1,324	8.2	553	186	585	390	314	15.1	174	46	94	43
3 month averages												
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	1,380	8.6	543	202	633	420	331	15.7	171	52	108	44
Jan-Mar 1997	1,350	8.4	542	196	610	399	325	15.5	166	50	108	45
Feb-Apr	1,322	8.2	540	191	595	392	318	15.2	163	47	103	44
Mar-May (Spring)	1,324	8.2	553	186	585	390	314	15.1	174	46	94	46
Apr-Jun	1,306	8.1	562	181	557	372	316	15.2	188	44	86	41
May-Jul	1,314	8.2	585	180	548	364	322	15.6	187	49	88	41
Jun-Aug (Summer)	1,267	7.9	557	179	525	337	309	15.0	169	51	91	49
Jul-Sep	1,228	7.6	543	178	509	326	300	14.7	157	52	90	40
Aug-Oct	1,200	7.4	536	181	486	311	289	14.2	155	49	86	39
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	1,188	7.4	529	184	477	310	285	14.0	146	52	84	36
Oct-Dec	1,175	7.3	535	186	451	290	279	13.7	148	53	77	31
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	1,156	7.2	530	184	438	285	275	13.6	149	56	71	30
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	1,141	7.1	533	182	422	272	268	13.3	152	50	66	30
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-47	-0.3	4	-2	-55	-38	-18	-0.7	6	-2	-17	-5
Per cent	-3.9		0.7	-1.1	-11.6	-12.4	-6.2		4.5	-3.7	-20.8	-15.3
Over last 12 months	-238	-1.5	-10	-20	-211	-149	-63	-2.5	-18	-2	-42	-35
Per cent	-17.3		-1.9	-10.0	-33.3	-35.4	-19.0		-10.7	-3.1	-38.6	-35.3
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	934	7.5	494	187	254	105	243	11.7	142	50	51	19
1993	978	7.8	454	202	210	115	184	10.8	141	54	74	22
1994	938	7.5	464	165	312	160	234	12.5	131	45	59	28
1995	876	7.0	456	144	276	150	221	12.3	131	38	50	25
1996	817	6.5	454	142	222	112	194	11.0	124	27	41	17
1997	760	6.0	440	119	203	110	180	10.6	120	27	32	13
3 month averages												
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	800	6.3	444	130	220	113	192	11.2	125	35	33	12
Jan-Mar 1997	784	6.2	440	129	217	110	188	11.0	124	32	33	12
Feb-Apr	777	6.1	440	125	214	114	184	10.8	122	31	30	11
Mar-May (Spring)	760	6.0	440	119	203	110	180	10.6	120	27	32	13
Apr-Jun	776	6.1	460	115	206	113	180	10.6	127	25	30	11
May-Jul	784	6.1	467	114	206	106	185	10.8	129	22	33	11
Jun-Aug (Summer)	774	6.1	470	113	196	98	186	10.9	132	22	32	11
Jul-Sep	743	5.8	445	115	184	91	178	10.5	123	22	30	9
Aug-Oct	730	5.7	442	109	177	92	172	10.2	120	22	29	11
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	725	5.7	439	111	170	89	160	9.4	107	26	28	10
Oct-Dec	718	5.6	435	110	167	87	174	10.2	114	30	30	11
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	714	5.6	436	112	157	84	175	10.3	115	29	31	12
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	720	5.6	438	113	162	84	178	10.6	124	24	31	11
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-5	0.0	-1	2	-8	-5	19	1.1	17	-2	4	1
Per cent	-0.7		-0.1	2.0	-4.8	-5.9	11.8		15.5	-9.2	14.2	9.8
Over last 12 months	-80	-0.6	-6	-17	-59	-29	-14	-0.6	-1	-11	-1	-1
Per cent	-10.0		-1.3	-12.8	-26.7	-25.5	-7.2		-0.6	-32.1	-4.4	-6.6

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49						50 and over					
	All	Rate (%) ⁺	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ⁺	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	1,499	8.6	623	312	560	263	458	7.8	139	96	221	129
1993	1,553	8.9	545	296	709	371	520	8.9	149	102	268	163
1994	1,479	8.4	524	241	710	425	490	8.2	127	77	286	188
1995	1,347	7.6	483	211	649	417	404	6.8	115	56	232	158
1996	1,280	7.1	498	223	556	361	379	6.3	118	58	203	148
1997	1,083	6.0	446	169	465	298	346	5.5	117	46	183	141
3 month averages												
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	1,133	6.3	464	182	502	318	348	5.6	114	40	192	149
Jan-Mar 1997	1,112	6.2	473	175	485	302	347	5.6	117	43	188	140
Feb-Apr	1,094	6.1	472	169	476	299	349	5.6	116	47	182	140
Mar-May (Spring)	1,083	6.0	446	169	465	298	346	5.5	117	46	183	141
Apr-Jun	1,071	6.0	450	158	454	294	342	5.4	117	45	181	137
May-Jul	1,069	6.0	457	155	442	288	341	5.4	121	44	179	130
Jun-Aug (Summer)	1,035	5.8	461	149	418	268	322	5.1	113	45	169	116
Jul-Sep	1,013	5.7	462	149	396	253	318	5.0	114	46	161	115
Aug-Oct	987	5.5	454	148	368	236	320	5.0	111	46	160	118
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	996											

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

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)
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	10.1	10.0	17.9	15.8	10.4	7.3	8.4	3.7
1993	10.8	10.6	19.0	17.8	10.4	7.6	9.6	4.1
1994	10.0	9.9	19.8	16.3	9.9	7.1	9.0	3.2
1995	8.8	9.0	19.2	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.5	2.1
1996	8.3	8.5	20.0	14.5	8.6	6.1	6.9	2.4
1997	7.2	7.4	19.2	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7
3 month averages								
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	7.6	7.7	19.9	13.7	7.4	5.5	6.0	3.2
Jan-Mar 1997	7.4	7.5	19.8	13.5	7.2	5.5	5.9	3.4
Feb-Apr	7.3	7.4	18.7	13.3	7.1	5.4	6.0	3.0
Mar-May (Spring)	7.2	7.4	19.2	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7
Apr-Jun	7.2	7.4	19.9	13.1	7.0	5.2	5.9	2.3
May-Jul	7.3	7.4	20.7	13.4	7.1	5.1	5.8	2.5
Jun-Aug (Summer)	7.1	7.2	19.9	13.1	6.8	5.0	5.5	2.3
Jul-Sep	6.8	6.9	18.1	12.8	6.7	4.9	5.4	2.4
Aug-Oct	6.7	6.8	18.1	12.4	6.5	4.8	5.4	2.6
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	6.6	6.8	18.5	11.9	6.7	4.7	5.3	2.5
Oct-Dec	6.6	6.7	18.6	12.1	6.4	4.7	5.0	2.3
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	6.5	6.5	19.5	12.1	6.4	4.4	4.8	2.6
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	6.4	6.5	20.0	12.0	6.3	4.4	4.9	2.5
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	1.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1
Over last 12 months	-1.1	-1.1	0.1	-1.7	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	0.8
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12.0	11.7	19.4	19.2	11.9	8.5	10.4	4.9
1993	12.9	12.6	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.9	4.6
1994	11.8	11.6	20.7	19.4	11.5	8.3	11.0	3.7
1995	10.2	10.3	20.9	17.9	10.1	7.4	9.2	2.7
1996	9.8	9.9	22.8	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.4	4.1
1997	8.2	8.3	21.0	15.1	7.8	6.1	6.9	4.0
3 month averages								
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	8.6	8.7	22.4	15.7	8.0	6.3	7.2	4.8
Jan-Mar 1997	8.4	8.5	22.0	15.5	7.7	6.2	7.0	5.1
Feb-Apr	8.2	8.3	20.3	15.2	7.6	6.1	7.1	4.8
Mar-May (Spring)	8.2	8.3	21.0	15.1	7.8	6.1	6.9	4.0
Apr-Jun	8.1	8.2	21.1	15.2	7.7	5.8	6.9	3.3
May-Jul	8.2	8.2	22.3	15.5	7.8	5.6	6.8	3.5
Jun-Aug (Summer)	7.9	7.9	21.6	15.0	7.4	5.5	6.5	3.3
Jul-Sep	7.6	7.7	20.2	14.7	7.2	5.3	6.3	2.7
Aug-Oct	7.4	7.5	19.0	14.2	6.9	5.2	6.3	2.7
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	7.4	7.5	19.5	14.0	7.1	5.1	6.4	3.0
Oct-Dec	7.3	7.4	20.3	13.7	6.9	5.1	6.2	3.2
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	7.2	7.2	21.5	13.6	6.8	4.9	5.8	3.4
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	7.1	7.1	21.8	13.3	6.6	4.9	5.9	3.6
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.3	2.3	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	0.6
Over last 12 months	-1.5	-1.5	-0.6	-2.5	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	7.7	7.7	16.2	11.7	8.4	5.8	5.0	3.1
1993	8.0	8.0	17.5	13.5	8.2	5.5	5.7	3.9
1994	7.7	7.7	19.0	12.6	7.7	5.7	5.8	2.9
1995	7.0	7.2	17.5	12.3	7.4	5.4	4.7	1.8
1996	6.5	6.7	16.9	11.0	7.4	4.7	4.3	1.5
1997	6.0	6.1	17.5	10.6	5.9	4.4	4.3	2.0
3 month averages								
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	6.3	6.4	17.4	11.2	6.6	4.5	4.1	2.4
Jan-Mar 1997	6.2	6.4	17.6	11.0	6.5	4.6	4.1	2.6
Feb-Apr	6.1	6.3	17.2	10.8	6.3	4.6	4.2	2.1
Mar-May (Spring)	6.0	6.1	17.5	10.6	5.9	4.4	4.3	2.0
Apr-Jun	6.1	6.3	18.7	10.6	6.2	4.5	4.3	1.8
May-Jul	6.1	6.3	19.0	10.8	6.2	4.5	4.2	2.0
Jun-Aug (Summer)	6.1	6.2	18.0	10.9	5.9	4.5	3.9	1.8
Jul-Sep	5.8	6.0	15.9	10.5	6.1	4.3	3.9	2.2
Aug-Oct	5.7	5.9	17.1	10.2	6.0	4.2	3.9	2.5
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	5.7	5.9	17.4	9.5	6.3	4.2	3.7	2.3
Oct-Dec	5.6	5.7	17.0	10.2	5.8	4.1	3.3	1.8
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	5.6	5.7	17.4	10.3	5.9	3.9	3.2	2.1
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	5.6	5.8	18.1	10.5	6.0	3.9	3.3	1.9
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	0.7	1.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5
Over last 12 months	-0.6	-0.6	0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

ILO UNEMPLOYED C.3

Looking for full and part-time work as employees (by age group)

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Looking for full-time work or no preference*				Looking for part-time work only*			
	All aged & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All aged & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	2,342	641	1,220	371	384	60	215	62
1993	2,473	685	1,285	410	426	84	204	88
1994	2,258	581	1,194	392	436	77	225	74
1995	1,964	513	1,063	315	468	84	238	72
1996	1,859	467	1,013	294	445	82	216	66
1997	1,587	402	842	254	425	79	190	75
3 month averages								
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	1,634	421	870	256	457	93	211	74
Jan-Mar 1997	1,599	412	853	249	454	92	209	80
Feb-Apr	1,578	404	840	251	443	88	209	78
Mar-May (Spring)	1,587	402	842	254	425	79	190	75
Apr-Jun	1,569	403	818	255	440	81	202	70
May-Jul	1,576	406	813	253	460	91	208	71
Jun-Aug (Summer)	1,531	398	796	248	442	89	213	61
Jul-Sep	1,478	380	775	241	437	92	204	67
Aug-Oct	1,450	366	761	238	423	92	193	71
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	1,427	349	753	235	425	96	193	68
Oct-Dec	1,406	350	744	221	426	98	189	63
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	1,378	350	726	215	430	93	188	62
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	1,373	349	719	215	425	92	184	64
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-54	-1	-33	-20	-4	-9	-3	-5.0
Per cent	-3.8	-0.2	-4.4	-8.4	0.1	-4.1	-4.5	-5.0
Over last 12 months	-261	-72	-151	-40	-32	-1	-27	-10
Per cent	-16.0	-17.2	-17.3	-15.7	-7.0	-1.1	-12.8	-13.1
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	1,733	450	913	304	67	16	11	22
1993	1,840	485	960	338	92	22	17	33
1994	1,678	406	901	317	92	27	17	25
1995	1,466	354	806	257	106	30	16	29
1996	1,384	333	761	238	121	32	20	30
1997	1,154	276	620	203	115	33	25	26
3 month averages								
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	1,194	292	643	205	120	32	22	30
Jan-Mar 1997	1,165	284	628	202	123	33	23	29
Feb-Apr	1,146	278	614	203	116	33	26	29
Mar-May (Spring)	1,154	276	620	203	115	33	25	26
Apr-Jun	1,137	278	601	202	115	33	23	26
May-Jul	1,146	281	598	200	130	38	24	27
Jun-Aug (Summer)	1,111	271	584	197	109	33	19	22
Jul-Sep	1,078	263	568	192	107	34	16	22
Aug-Oct	1,058	252	557	191	100	33	13	23
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	1,042	248	550	189	101	32	13	24
Oct-Dec	1,024	242	543	181	106	31	14	25
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	1,000	240	530	176	116	32	16	25
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	987	232	526	173	115	33	14	28
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-55	-16	-23	-16	13	1	1	4
Per cent	-5.3	-6.4	-4.2	-8.7	13.0	2.4	4.4	15.2
Over last 12 months	-207	-60	-116	-32	-6	1	-8	-2
Per cent	-17.4	-20.5	-18.1	-15.6	-4.8	2.7	-37.3	-8.0
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	609	191	307	68	317	44	205	40
1993	632	200	324	72	334	61	187	55
1994	580	176	293	75	345	50	208	49
1995	499	159	256	58	362	53	221	43
1996	475	135	252	56	324	50	197	36
1997	432	126	222	51	310	46	165	49
3 month averages								
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	440	129	228	51	337	61	189	44
Jan-Mar 1997	433	128	225	47	332	59	186	52
Feb-Apr	432	126	226	48	328	55	183	50
Mar-May (Spring)	432	126	222	51	310	46	165	49
Apr-Jun	432	125	218	53	325	48	179	44
May-Jul	430	125	215	53	330	53	184	43
Jun-Aug (Summer)	419	127	212	52	333	56	194	38
Jul-Sep	399	118	207	50	330	58	187	45
Aug-Oct	392	113	204	48	324	59	180	48
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	385	101	203	46	323			

C.4 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates* by previous occupation

UNITED KINGDOM	All ILO unemployed*	Percent										
		Manual	Non manual	Managers and admin 1	Prof 2	Assoc prof and technical 3	Clerical 4	Craft and related 5	Pers. and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operators 8	Other 9
All												
Winter 1996/7	7.4	8.8	3.7	3.3	2.2	3.3	4.8	7.9	6.4	5.7	9.0	11.4
Spring 1997	7.1	8.3	3.6	3.2	1.9	3.0	4.7	7.2	5.9	6.2	8.4	11.0
Summer 1997	7.3	7.9	3.6	3.0	2.4	2.7	4.4	6.8	6.1	6.5	8.1	10.4
Autumn 1997	6.6	7.3	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.6	4.2	6.4	6.0	5.9	7.3	9.8
Winter 1997/8	6.3	7.4	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.3	4.0	5.9	5.8	5.6	7.9	9.9
Changes												
Win 96/7 - Win 97/8	-1.1	-1.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-1.0	-0.8	-2.0	-0.7	0.0	-1.2	-1.5
Male												
Winter 1996/7	8.5	9.9	3.9	3.5	2.3	4.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	5.9	9.1	16.0
Spring 1997	8.1	9.3	3.7	3.2	2.1	4.1	7.4	7.3	7.7	6.9	8.6	15.2
Summer 1997	8.1	8.7	3.7	3.0	2.4	3.6	6.9	6.8	7.7	6.8	8.1	14.0
Autumn 1997	7.3	7.9	3.4	2.7	2.3	3.2	6.3	6.4	7.7	6.2	7.3	12.1
Winter 1997/8	7.0	8.0	3.2	2.9	1.6	2.8	6.2	6.0	7.2	6.5	7.4	13.8
Changes												
Win 96/7 - Win 97/8	-1.5	-1.9	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-1.3	-1.8	-2.0	-0.9	0.6	-1.7	-2.9
Female												
Winter 1996/7	6.1	6.5	3.4	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.7	6.6	5.5	5.5	8.8	6.3
Spring 1997	5.8	6.0	3.4	3.0	1.6	2.0	3.8	6.6	5.0	5.8	7.9	6.2
Summer 1997	6.3	6.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.8	3.5	6.9	5.4	6.3	8.1	6.2
Autumn 1997	5.8	6.1	3.2	2.4	1.7	2.0	3.5	5.9	5.1	5.7	7.3	6.6
Winter 1997/8	5.4	6.0	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	3.2	4.6	5.1	5.2	9.9	5.7
Changes												
Win 96/7 - Win 97/8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.9	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-2.0	-0.5	-0.4	1.0	-0.5

* Denominators are all persons in employment in relevant occupation plus ILO unemployed who last worked in relevant occupation.
+ Includes those who did not state their current or previous occupation.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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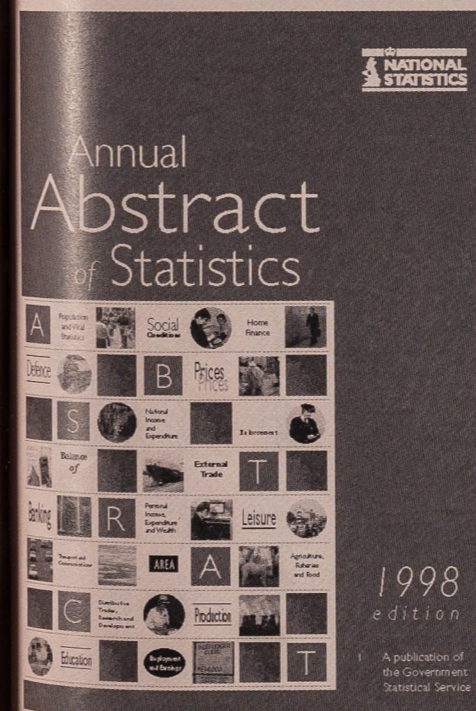
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C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
UNITED KINGDOM														
1994)	2,636.5	2,014.4	622.1	9.4	12.7	5.1	2,619.3	..	..	2,004.8	614.6	9.3	12.7	5.0
1995) Annual	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.3	11.2	4.5	2,305.8	..	..	1,758.5	547.4	8.2	11.2	4.4
1996) average	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.6	10.3	4.1	2,103.4	..	..	1,599.5	504.0	7.5	10.2	4.1
1997)	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.7	7.8	3.0	1,586.1	..	..	1,215.8	370.4	5.6	7.8	3.0
1996 Mar 14	2,230.8	1,707.2	523.6	7.9	10.9	4.2	2,196.6	-29.2	-12.7	1,673.5	523.1	7.8	10.7	4.2
Apr 11	2,223.9	1,695.5	528.5	7.9	10.8	4.3	2,186.3	-10.3	-10.7	1,664.1	522.2	7.8	10.6	4.2
May 9	2,147.4	1,643.9	503.5	7.6	10.5	4.1	2,164.6	-21.7	-20.4	1,647.6	517.0	7.7	10.5	4.2
Jun 13	2,096.3	1,599.5	496.8	7.5	10.2	4.0	2,145.8	-18.8	-16.9	1,629.8	516.0	7.6	10.4	4.2
Jul 11	2,158.1	1,616.5	541.6	7.7	10.3	4.4	2,122.6	-23.2	-21.2	1,609.5	513.1	7.6	10.3	4.1
Aug 8	2,176.4	1,614.1	562.4	7.7	10.3	4.5	2,104.4	-18.2	-20.1	1,594.2	510.2	7.5	10.2	4.1
Sep 12	2,103.7	1,572.4	531.4	7.5	10.0	4.3	2,067.3	-37.1	-26.2	1,567.5	499.8	7.4	10.0	4.0
Oct 10	1,977.2	1,492.6	484.6	7.0	9.5	3.9	2,016.3	-51.0	-35.4	1,531.0	485.3	7.2	9.8	3.9
Nov 14	1,871.4	1,424.1	447.3	6.7	9.1	3.6	1,916.2	-100.1	-62.7	1,460.7	455.5	6.8	9.3	3.7
Dec 12	1,868.2	1,430.5	437.7	6.6	9.1	3.5	1,876.8	-39.4	-63.5	1,428.5	448.3	6.7	9.1	3.6
1997 Jan 9	1,907.8	1,463.5	444.3	6.8	9.3	3.6	1,819.3	-57.5	-65.7	1,388.8	430.5	6.5	8.9	3.5
Feb 13	1,827.8	1,403.3	424.5	6.5	9.0	3.4	1,755.3	-64.0	-53.6	1,343.4	411.9	6.2	8.6	3.3
Mar 13	1,745.3	1,342.4	402.9	6.2	8.6	3.2	1,713.1	-42.2	-54.6	1,310.6	402.5	6.1	8.4	3.2
Apr 10	1,688.0	1,298.8	389.1	6.0	8.3	3.1	1,669.9	-43.2	-49.8	1,279.1	390.8	5.9	8.2	3.1
May 8	1,620.5	1,249.9	370.6	5.8	8.0	3.0	1,635.3	-34.6	-40.0	1,252.3	383.0	5.8	8.0	3.1
Jun 12	1,550.1	1,193.3	356.8	5.5	7.6	2.9	1,597.6	-37.7	-38.5	1,222.6	375.0	5.7	7.8	3.0
Jul 10	1,585.3	1,201.3	384.0	5.6	7.7	3.1	1,550.0	-47.6	-40.0	1,193.8	356.2	5.5	7.6	2.9
Aug 14	1,579.2	1,186.5	392.7	5.6	7.6	3.2	1,508.2	-41.8	-42.4	1,165.8	342.4	5.4	7.4	2.8
Sep 11	1,513.5	1,142.2	371.4	5.4	7.3	3.0	1,479.6	-28.6	-39.3	1,138.3	341.3	5.3	7.3	2.7
Oct 9	1,432.8	1,089.1	343.7	5.1	7.0	2.8	1,470.0	-9.6	-26.7	1,126.0	344.0	5.2	7.2	2.8
Nov 13	1,387.6	1,060.4	327.2	4.9	6.8	2.6	1,432.2	-37.8	-25.3	1,096.8	335.4	5.1	7.0	2.7
Dec 11	1,391.4	1,071.0	320.4	5.0	6.8	2.6	1,403.1	-29.1	-25.5	1,071.6	331.5	5.0	6.8	2.7
1998 Jan 8	1,479.3	1,136.7	342.6	5.3	7.3	2.8	1,393.8	-9.3	-25.4	1,064.0	329.8	5.0	6.8	2.7
Feb 12 R	1,451.2	1,109.8	341.4	5.2	7.1	2.7	1,382.1	-11.7	-16.7	1,052.6	329.5	4.9	6.7	2.7
Mar 12 P	1,405.9	1,076.5	329.4	5.0	6.9	2.6	1,375.7	-6.4	-9.1	1,046.4	329.3	4.9	6.7	2.6
Great Britain														
1994)	2,539.2	1,939.1	600.1	9.3	12.6	5.0	2,522.3	..	..	1,929.5	592.8	9.2	12.6	4.9
1995) Annual	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.2	11.1	4.5	2,217.9	..	..	1,689.9	527.9	8.1	11.1	4.4
1996) average	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.5	10.1	4.1	2,019.5	..	..	1,534.5	484.9	7.4	10.1	4.0
1997)	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.6	7.7	3.0	1,522.7	..	..	1,165.9	356.9	5.6	7.7	2.9
1997 Mar 13	1,679.5	1,289.8	389.7	6.1	8.5	3.2	1,645.5	-41.3	-52.4	1,257.7	387.8	6.0	8.3	3.2
Apr 10	1,624.1	1,247.7	376.4	5.9	8.2	3.1	1,604.2	-41.3	-48.0	1,227.4	376.8	5.9	8.1	3.1
May 8	1,559.2	1,200.7	358.5	5.7	7.9	3.0	1,570.8	-33.4	-38.7	1,201.6	369.2	5.7	7.9	3.1
Jun 12	1,489.3	1,145.1	344.2	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,534.8	-36.0	-36.9	1,173.1	361.7	5.6	7.7	3.0
Jul 10	1,520.1	1,151.4	368.7	5.6	7.6	3.0	1,489.2	-45.6	-38.3	1,145.2	344.0	5.4	7.5	2.8
Aug 14	1,513.5	1,136.5	377.0	5.5	7.5	3.1	1,448.2	-41.0	-40.9	1,117.9	330.3	5.3	7.3	2.7
Sep 11	1,449.3	1,092.9	356.4	5.3	7.2	2.9	1,419.9	-28.3	-38.3	1,091.0	328.9	5.2	7.2	2.7
Oct 9	1,372.4	1,041.9	330.5	5.0	6.8	2.7	1,409.7	-10.2	-26.5	1,078.7	331.0	5.2	7.1	2.7
Nov 13	1,329.3	1,014.3	315.0	4.9	6.7	2.6	1,372.2	-37.5	-25.3	1,049.7	322.5	5.0	6.9	2.7
Dec 11	1,333.8	1,025.1	308.7	4.9	6.7	2.6	1,343.3	-28.9	-25.5	1,024.8	318.5	4.9	6.7	2.6
1998 Jan 8	1,419.5	1,089.1	330.4	5.2	7.2	2.7	1,333.6	-9.7	-25.4	1,017.0	316.6	4.9	6.7	2.6
Feb 12 R	1,392.1	1,062.8	329.3	5.1	7.0	2.7	1,322.1	-11.5	-16.7	1,005.9	316.2	4.8	6.6	2.6
Mar 12 P	1,348.3	1,030.7	317.7	4.9	6.8	2.6	1,316.2	-5.9	-9.0	1,000.1	316.1	4.8	6.6	2.6
North East														
1994)	141.6	113.5	28.1	12.4	17.8	5.6	141.4	..	..	113.5	28.0	12.4	17.8	5.6
1995) Annual	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.6	16.5	5.2	129.6	..	..	103.8	25.7	11.5	16.4	5.2
1996) average	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.6	15.3	4.8	117.2	..	..	93.2	23.9	10.5	15.2	4.8
1997)	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.5	12.3	3.8	93.3	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.4	12.2	3.7
1997 Mar 13	99.4	79.5	19.9	8.9	13.0	3.9	97.6	-1.3	-2.2	77.9	19.7	8.7	12.7	3.9
Apr 10	97.8	78.2	19.6	8.8	12.8	3.9	95.9	-1.7	-1.8	76.6	19.3	8.6	12.5	3.8
May 8	94.4	75.7	18.8	8.5	12.3	3.7	94.5	-1.4	-1.5	75.5	19.0	8.5	12.3	3.8
Jun 12	91.2	73.0	18.1	8.2	11.9	3.6	93.5	-1.0	-1.4	74.7	18.8	8.4	12.2	3.7
Jul 10	93.9	74.2	19.7	8.4	12.1	3.9	92.2	-1.3	-1.2	74.0	18.2	8.3	12.1	3.6
Aug 14	93.6	73.6	20.0	8.4	12.0	4.0	91.0	-1.2	-1.2	73.4	17.6	8.1	12.0	3.5
Sep 11	90.8	71.7	19.1	8.1	11.7	3.8	89.5	-1.5	-1.3	72.0	17.5	8.0	11.7	3.5
Oct 9	88.5	70.7	17.8	7.9	11.5	3.5	90.3	0.8	-0.6	72.6	17.7	8.1	11.8	3.5
Nov 13	86.8	69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4	3.4	88.0	-2.3	-1.0	70.8	17.3	7.9	11.5	3.4
Dec 11	87.2	70.7	16.4	7.8	11.5	3.3	86.8	-1.2	-0.9	69.6	17.1	7.8	11.4	3.4
1998 Jan 8	93.7	75.8	17.8	8.4	12.4	3.5	87.7	0.9	-0.9	70.6	17.1	7.9	11.5	3.4
Feb 12 R	90.6	73.0	17.6	8.1	11.9	3.5	86.8	-0.9	-0.4	69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4	3.4
Mar 12 P	88.1	71.1	17.1	7.9	11.6	3.4	86.3	-0.5	-0.2	69.4	16.9	7.7	11.3	3.4
North West														
1994)	221.2	171.5	49.7	8.7	11.9	4.5	220.9	..	..	171.3	49.6	8.7	11.9	4.5
1995) Annual	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.6	10.5	3.9	190.8	..	..	148.0	42.9	7.5	10.4	3.8
1996) average	175.8	136.1	39.7	6.9	9.5	3.5	174.1	..	..	135.1	38.9	6.8	9.4	3.4
1997)	132.9	103.8	29.2	5.2	7.3	2.6	131.2	..	..	102.8	28.5	5.1	7.2	2.5
1997 Mar 13	146.6	115.0	31.5	5.7	8.0	2.8	142.1	-3.9	-4.8	111.1	31.0	5.5	7.8	2.7
Apr 10	141.7	111.3	30.4	5.5	7.8	2.7	138.3	-3.8	-4.3	108.3	30.0	5.4	7.6	2.6
May 8	135.2	106.7	28.5	5.3	7.5	2.5	135.3	-3.0	-3.6	105.9	29.4	5.3	7.4	2.6
Jun 12	127.6	100.3	27.3	5.0	7.0	2.4	131.8	-3.5	-3.4	102.9	28.9	5.1	7.2	2.5
Jul 10	131.9	101.8	30.1	5.1	7.1	2.7	128.3	-3.5	-3.3	100.8	27.6	5.0	7.0	2.4
Aug 14	131.1	100.3	30.8	5.1	7.0	2.7	124.4	-3.9	-3.6	98.2	26.2	4.9	6.9	2.3
Sep 11	124.0	95.6	28.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	121.6	-2.8	-3.4	95.6	26.0	4.7	6.7	2.3
Oct 9	116.0	90.1	25.9	4.5	6.3	2.3	121.3	-0.3						

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Eastern																		
1994)	195.1	146.3	48.8	8.1	10.9	4.6	194.8	..	..	146.1	48.7	8.1	10.9	4.6				
1995) Annual	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.9	9.1	4.0	166.3	..	..	124.1	42.2	6.8	9.1	3.9				
1996) average	148.7	110.6	38.1	6.1	8.1	3.6	147.4	..	..	109.8	37.5	6.1	8.1	3.5				
1997)	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.3	5.8	2.5	104.5	..	..	78.4	26.1	4.3	5.8	2.4				
1997 Mar 13	118.2	89.2	29.0	4.9	6.6	2.7	114.3	-3.7	-4.6	85.6	28.7	4.7	6.3	2.7				
Apr 10	113.1	85.4	27.8	4.7	6.3	2.6	110.9	-3.4	-4.2	83.2	27.7	4.6	6.1	2.6				
May 8	107.8	81.7	26.2	4.4	6.0	2.4	108.2	-2.7	-3.3	81.4	26.8	4.5	6.0	2.5				
Jun 12	101.6	76.8	24.8	4.2	5.6	2.3	105.5	-2.7	-2.9	79.3	26.2	4.3	5.8	2.5				
Jul 10	102.7	76.4	26.3	4.2	5.6	2.5	102.1	-3.4	-2.9	77.0	25.1	4.2	5.7	2.3				
Aug 14	101.8	74.8	26.9	4.2	5.5	2.5	98.5	-3.6	-3.2	74.5	24.0	4.1	5.5	2.2				
Sep 11	97.0	71.4	25.6	4.0	5.3	2.4	96.0	-2.5	-3.2	72.3	23.7	4.0	5.3	2.2				
Oct 9	91.2	67.5	23.8	3.8	5.0	2.2	95.1	-0.9	-2.3	71.4	23.8	3.9	5.2	2.2				
Nov 13	88.4	65.7	22.7	3.6	4.8	2.1	92.2	-2.9	-2.1	69.0	23.2	3.8	5.1	2.2				
Dec 11	88.6	66.5	22.1	3.6	4.9	2.1	89.8	-2.4	-2.1	66.8	23.0	3.7	4.9	2.2				
1998 Jan 8	94.8	71.2	23.7	3.9	5.2	2.2	87.9	-1.9	-2.4	65.2	22.7	3.6	4.8	2.1				
Feb 12 R	93.4	69.4	24.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	86.8	-1.1	-1.8	64.1	22.7	3.6	4.7	2.1				
Mar 12 P	89.7	66.7	22.9	3.7	4.9	2.1	86.1	-0.7	-1.2	63.4	22.7	3.5	4.7	2.1				
London																		
1994)	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.7	14.1	6.3	432.8	..	..	321.8	111	10.7	14.1	6.3				
1995) Annual	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.8	12.9	5.8	392.6	..	..	291.1	101.6	9.7	12.8	5.8				
1996) average	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.9	11.7	5.3	358.2	..	..	264.1	94.0	8.9	11.7	5.3				
1997)	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.7	8.8	4.0	270.0	..	..	199.1	70.9	6.7	8.8	4.0				
1997 Mar 13	293.1	217.3	75.9	7.2	9.6	4.3	293.7	-8.1	-9.5	216.5	77.2	7.3	9.6	4.3				
Apr 10	285.2	211.0	74.1	7.1	9.3	4.2	286.0	-7.7	-8.9	210.7	75.3	7.1	9.3	4.2				
May 8	278.7	206.4	72.3	6.9	9.1	4.1	279.9	-6.1	-7.3	206.2	73.7	6.9	9.1	4.1				
Jun 12	269.4	199.3	70.1	6.7	8.8	3.9	272.0	-7.9	-7.2	200.4	71.7	6.7	8.8	4.0				
Jul 10	268.2	196.7	71.5	6.6	8.7	4.0	263.9	-8.1	-7.4	194.8	69.1	6.5	8.6	3.9				
Aug 14	266.5	193.6	72.9	6.6	8.5	4.1	256.1	-7.8	-7.9	189.5	66.7	6.3	8.4	3.7				
Sep 11	259.1	188.5	70.6	6.4	8.3	4.0	250.1	-6	-7.3	184.8	65.3	6.2	8.2	3.7				
Oct 9	247.3	180.6	66.7	6.1	8.0	3.7	247.8	-2.3	-5.4	182.5	65.3	6.1	8.1	3.7				
Nov 13	235.6	172.7	62.9	5.8	7.6	3.5	240.0	-7.8	-5.4	176.7	63.3	5.9	7.8	3.6				
Dec 11	233.9	172.3	61.7	5.8	7.6	3.5	235.7	-4.3	-4.8	173.1	62.6	5.8	7.6	3.5				
1998 Jan 8	236.6	174.8	61.9	5.9	7.7	3.5	233.8	-1.9	-4.7	171.8	62.1	5.8	7.6	3.5				
Feb 12 R	234.4	172.6	61.7	5.8	7.6	3.5	232.3	-1.5	-2.6	170.3	62.0	5.7	7.5	3.5				
Mar 12 P	231.0	170.2	60.8	5.7	7.5	3.4	231.6	-0.7	-1.4	169.6	62.0	5.7	7.5	3.5				
South East																		
1994)	272.8	208.5	64.3	7.3	10.1	3.9	272.5	..	..	208.3	64.1	7.3	10.1	3.8				
1995) Annual	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.2	8.4	3.4	227.6	..	..	173.1	54.5	6.1	8.4	3.3				
1996) average	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.4	7.4	3.0	198.6	..	..	150.4	48.2	5.4	7.3	2.9				
1997)	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.7	5.0	2.0	135.0	..	..	103.0	32.0	3.7	5.0	2.0				
1997 Mar 13	153.7	117.9	35.9	4.2	5.7	2.2	150.2	-4.5	-6.6	114.4	35.8	4.1	5.6	2.2				
Apr 10	146.2	112.1	34.1	4.0	5.4	2.1	145.0	-5.2	-6.1	110.5	34.5	3.9	5.4	2.1				
May 8	138.1	106.2	32.0	3.7	5.2	2.0	140.5	-4.5	-4.7	107.1	33.5	3.8	5.2	2.0				
Jun 12	129.4	99.5	30.0	3.5	4.8	1.8	136.2	-4.3	-4.7	103.7	32.5	3.7	5.0	2.0				
Jul 10	131.0	99.3	31.7	3.5	4.8	1.9	130.6	-5.6	-4.8	100.1	30.5	3.5	4.9	1.9				
Aug 14	130.5	97.8	32.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	125.2	-5.4	-5.1	96.5	28.7	3.4	4.7	1.8				
Sep 11	125.0	93.6	31.4	3.4	4.5	1.9	122.1	-3.1	-4.7	93.7	28.4	3.3	4.6	1.7				
Oct 9	117.9	88.8	29.0	3.2	4.3	1.8	121.1	-1.0	-3.2	92.5	28.6	3.3	4.5	1.7				
Nov 13	112.8	85.5	27.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	117.0	-4.1	-2.7	89.2	27.8	3.2	4.3	1.7				
Dec 11	112.6	86.1	26.6	3.0	4.2	1.6	113.4	-3.6	-2.9	86.1	27.3	3.1	4.2	1.7				
1998 Jan 8	120.7	92.1	28.6	3.3	4.5	1.7	111.4	-2.0	-3.2	84.4	27.0	3.0	4.1	1.7				
Feb 12 R	117.7	89.4	28.3	3.2	4.3	1.7	109.8	-1.6	-2.4	82.9	26.9	3.0	4.0	1.6				
Mar 12 P	112.6	85.8	26.8	3.0	4.2	1.6	109.5	-0.3	-1.3	82.6	26.9	3.0	4.0	1.6				
South West																		
1994)	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	..	..	143.2	47.2	8.1	10.9	4.6				
1995) Annual	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.1	9.5	4.1	164.8	..	..	123.2	41.6	7.0	9.4	4.0				
1996) average	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.3	8.4	3.6	146.9	..	..	109.5	37.4	6.2	8.3	3.6				
1997)	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.5	6.0	2.5	104.4	..	..	78.5	26.0	4.4	6.0	2.5				
1997 Mar 13	120.0	90.2	29.8	5.1	6.9	2.8	115.3	-4.3	-4.6	86.5	28.8	4.9	6.6	2.8				
Apr 10	114.0	86.2	27.8	4.8	6.6	2.7	112.3	-3.0	-4.2	84.3	28.0	4.8	6.4	2.7				
May 8	106.2	80.6	25.6	4.5	6.1	2.4	108.7	-3.6	-3.6	81.7	27.1	4.6	6.2	2.6				
Jun 12	98.2	74.7	23.5	4.2	5.7	2.2	105.3	-3.4	-3.3	79.1	26.2	4.5	6.0	2.5				
Jul 10	98.7	74.0	24.7	4.2	5.6	2.4	101.2	-4.1	-3.7	76.3	24.8	4.3	5.8	2.4				
Aug 14	98.8	73.2	25.6	4.2	5.6	2.4	97.7	-3.5	-3.7	73.9	23.8	4.1	5.6	2.3				
Sep 11	95.0	70.6	24.4	4.0	5.4	2.3	95.2	-2.5	-3.4	71.7	23.5	4.0	5.5	2.2				
Oct 9	90.3	67.2	23.1	3.8	5.1	2.2	93.9	-1.3	-2.4	70.4	23.5	4.0	5.4	2.2				
Nov 13	89.5	66.5	23.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	91.0	-2.9	-2.2	68.3	22.7	3.9	5.2	2.2				
Dec 11	90.0	67.4	22.7	3.8	5.1	2.2	88.3	-2.7	-2.3	66.0	22.3	3.7	5.0	2.1				
1998 Jan 8	97.2	72.5	24.7	4.1	5.5	2.4	86.6	-1.7	-2.4	64.6	22.0	3.7	4.9	2.1				
Feb 12 R	94.1	69.6	24.5	4.0	5.3	2.3	85.6	-1.0	-1.8	63.6	22.0	3.6	4.8	2.1				
Mar 12 P	89.6	66.6	23.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	85.1	-0.5	-1.1	63.1	22.1	3.6	4.8	2.1				

UNEMPLOYMENT C.11

Claimant count by region

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #											
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Wales																		
1994)	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.4	12.7	4.9	119.9	..	..	93.6	26.3	9.3	12.7	4.8				
1995) Annual	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.8	12.2	4.5	106.8	..	..	82.8	24.0							

C.14 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at March 12 1998

Description	SOC Sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	28.6	2.7	6.9	2.1	35.5	2.5	30.4	2.8	7.5	2.3	37.9	2.7
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	15.2	1.4	4.4	1.3	19.5	1.4	15.6	1.5	4.6	1.4	20.3	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	10.9	1.0	1.4	0.4	12.4	0.9	12.7	1.2	1.9	0.6	14.6	1.0
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	8.4	0.8	6.7	2.0	15.0	1.1	9.0	0.8	7.1	2.2	16.1	1.1
Other professional occupations	24-29	7.0	0.7	2.6	0.8	9.6	0.7	8.2	0.8	3.2	1.0	11.4	0.8
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	11.3	1.1	1.4	0.4	12.6	0.9	13.9	1.3	1.7	0.5	15.6	1.1
Health associate professionals	34	1.1	0.1	2.4	0.7	3.6	0.3	1.4	0.1	2.8	0.9	4.2	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	33.1	3.1	14.0	4.3	47.1	3.4	41.2	3.8	18.0	5.5	59.1	4.2
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	100.6	9.4	54.1	16.5	154.6	11.1	125.9	11.8	66.1	20.2	192.0	13.7
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.6	0.1	14.6	4.5	16.2	1.2	1.7	0.2	16.6	5.1	18.3	1.3
Skilled construction trades	50	64.5	6.0	0.5	0.1	65.0	4.7	68.7	6.4	0.5	0.2	69.3	5.0
Other skilled trades	51-52	33.1	3.1	0.5	0.2	33.6	2.4	35.6	3.3	0.6	0.2	36.2	2.6
Skilled engineering trades	53-59	91.4	8.5	7.5	2.3	98.8	7.1	99.5	9.3	7.8	2.4	107.2	7.7
Protective service occupations	60-61	14.8	1.4	0.9	0.3	15.7	1.1	16.3	1.5	1.0	0.3	17.3	1.2
Personal service occupations	62-69	42.1	3.9	42.9	13.1	85.0	6.1	46.4	4.3	51.7	15.8	98.1	7.0
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	11.2	1.1	1.9	0.6	13.1	0.9	12.1	1.1	2.0	0.6	14.1	1.0
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	42.5	4.0	47.1	14.4	89.6	6.4	52.5	4.9	62.1	19.0	114.6	8.2
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	49.8	4.7	14.0	4.3	63.9	4.6	52.2	4.9	14.3	4.4	66.5	4.8
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	75.6	7.1	1.9	0.6	77.5	5.6	90.2	8.4	2.6	0.8	92.8	6.6
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry & fishing	90	12.3	1.1	2.0	0.6	14.3	1.0	13.0	1.2	2.6	0.8	15.6	1.1
Other elementary occupations	91-99	294.3	27.5	46.0	14.1	340.3	24.4	310.1	29.0	47.3	14.5	357.4	25.6
No previous occupation/ sought occupation unknown		120.4	11.2	52.8	16.2	173.2	12.4	12.9	1.2	4.5	1.4	17.4	1.2
Total		1,070.2		326.8		1,396.9		1,070.2		326.8		1,396.9	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims. Not seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas* as at March 12 1998

Area	Male			Female			All			Rate #		Male			Female			All			Rate #	
	Thousand		Per cent	Thousand		Per cent	Thousand		Per cent	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs	Thousand		Per cent	Thousand		Per cent	Thousand		Per cent	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
England																						
Accrington & Rossendale	1,596	4.5	497	3.8	2,093	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3,113	8.0	845	3.9	3,958	8.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	
Alfreton & Ashfield	2,680	5.6	675	5.0	3,355	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	17,575	3.4	6,261	3.4	23,836	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Altrincham & Stockport	747	2.4	245	1.9	992	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	492	1.1	239	1.1	731	1.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	
Amble & Alnwick	425	2.0	196	1.6	621	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1,537	4.6	591	2.1	2,128	4.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Andover	1,205	4.2	363	3.5	1,568	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4,739	2.8	1,728	2.8	6,467	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	
Ashford	1,205	4.2	363	3.5	1,568	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	553	5.0	176	5.0	729	5.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Aylesbury & Wycombe	2,855	2.2	836	1.8	3,691	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1,323	3.4	468	3.4	1,791	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	
Banbury	547	2.5	217	2.0	764	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	455	4.0	164	4.0	619	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	
Barnsley	4,788	9.0	1,194	7.9	5,982	9.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	472	6.4	187	6.4	659	6.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	
Barnstaple & Ilfracombe	1,196	5.7	424	4.4	1,620	5.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4,081	4.9	1,319	4.9	5,400	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	
Barrow-in-Furness	2,246	8.2	480	2.7	2,726	8.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	11,700	8.1	3,345	8.1	15,045	8.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	
Basingstoke & Alton	1,106	2.0	395	1.7	1,501	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	11,096	2.8	4,531	2.8	15,627	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	
Bath	1,588	3.2	618	2.7	2,206	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3,559	4.4	1,076	4.4	4,635	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	
Beccles & Halesworth	719	6.5	274	4.9	993	6.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	3,220	10.3	1,114	10.3	4,334	10.3	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	
Bedford	2,077	4.0	758	3.5	2,835	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1,380	6.4	504	6.4	1,884	6.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	
Benwick-on-Tweed	437	5.8	130	4.8	567	5.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	448	2.8	171	2.8	619	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	
Bicester	241	1.6	83	1.3	324	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	82	3.2	37	3.2	119	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	
Bideford	752	10.3	260	7.7	1,012	10.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	932	3.1	344	3.1	1,276	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	
Birmingham	36,532	6.7	11,392	6.1	47,924	6.7	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	1,319	4.4	496	4.4	1,815	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	
Birmingham & Solihull	2,462	7.7	698	6.8	3,160	7.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	1,726	5.9	629	5.9	2,355	5.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	
Bishop Auckland	2,656	4.9	666	3.3	3,322	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2,589	7.5	825	7.5	3,414	7.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	
Blackburn	2,656	4.9	666	3.3	3,322	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	275	6.2	117	6.2	392	6.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	
Blackpool	5,289	5.7	1,448	4.7	6,737	5.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	14,908	5.1	3,917	5.1	18,825	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	
Blandford	170	2.5	83	1.9	253	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	314	3.5	104	3.5	418	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	
Bodmin & Liskeard	1,302	7.9	543	4.8	1,845	7.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	8,311	4.3	2,750	4.3	11,061	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Bolton & Bury	6,545	4.8	1,701	3.9	8,246	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	2,991	5.4	913	5.4	3,904	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	
Boston	773	5.1	256	3.9	1,029	5.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	32,690	10.6	8,817	10.6	41,507	10.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	
Bournemouth	4,076	4.9	1,146	3.9	5,222	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	158,619	6.7	56,593	6.7	215,212	6.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	
Bradford	10,148	6.3	2,958	5.6	13,106	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	1,795	3.6	627	3.6	2,422	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	
Bridgwater	1,286	5.6	433	4.5	1,719	5.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	804	8.6	301	8.6	1,105	8.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	
Bridlington & Driffield	1,523	10.2	465	8.0	1,988	10.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	2,233	10.4	829	10.4	3,062	10.4	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	
Bridport	361	6.7	148	4.5	509	6.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	403	5.5	145	5.5	548	5.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Brighton	8,045	6.8	2,825	5.6	10,870	6.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	1,155	2.4	327	2.4	1,482	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Bristol	9,833	3.9	3,118	3.5	12,951	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	213	3.0	78	3.0	291	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	
Buckingham	436	10.2	204	6.6	640	10.2	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	670	4.3	225	4.3	895	4.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	
Bude	1,130	3.7	318	3.3	1,448	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	30,439	5.4	8,062	5.4	38,501	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	
Burton-on-Trent	2,311	5.2	727	4.5	3,038	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3,337	9.0	887	9.0	4,224	9.0						

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas* as at March 12 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rate #		
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs	
South Tyneside	5,153	1,318	6,471	13.6	12.2	South Pembrokeshire	1,308	449	1,757	14.5	10.9
Southampton	6,575	1,699	8,274	4.6	3.9	Swansea	4,995	1,334	6,329	6.6	5.8
Southend	11,662	3,790	15,452	6.3	5.3	Welshpool	234	107	341	5.1	3.4
Spalding & Holbeach	481	198	679	3.4	2.5	Wrexham	1,999	613	2,612	5.1	4.4
St Austell	1,236	467	1,703	7.4	5.6						
Stafford	1,556	600	2,156	3.5	3.1	Scotland					
Stamford	370	166	536	3.1	2.5	Aberdeen	3,299	991	4,290	2.1	1.9
Stockton-on-Tees	5,735	1,393	7,128	9.4	8.7	Alloa	1,371	394	1,765	12.0	10.5
Stoke	6,615	2,237	8,852	4.9	4.3	Annan	382	150	532	7.6	6.6
Stroud	976	387	1,363	3.8	3.0	Arbroath	742	334	1,076	12.8	10.4
						Ayr	2,410	711	3,121	6.8	6.0
Sudbury	601	219	820	4.7	3.7	Badenoch	240	94	334	8.1	6.3
Sunderland	11,163	2,449	13,612	8.9	8.1	Banff	291	111	402	4.0	3.1
Swindon	2,415	787	3,202	2.6	2.2	Bathgate	2,567	685	3,252	6.1	5.7
Taunton	1,413	473	1,886	4.0	3.3	Berwickshire	269	97	366	8.0	5.8
Telford & Bridgnorth	2,249	664	2,913	3.5	3.1	Blaigowrie & Pitlochry	455	152	607	6.2	4.7
Thanet	3,548	942	4,490	11.9	9.4	Brechin & Montrose	761	305	1,066	9.5	7.2
Thetford	683	298	981	4.8	3.9	Buckie	255	103	358	8.6	7.1
Thirsk	107	47	154	2.7	2.0	Campbeltown	363	90	453	13.6	9.7
Tiverton	339	135	474	4.7	3.5	Crieff	188	69	257	6.3	5.0
Torbay	3,123	967	4,090	8.2	6.2	Cumnock & Sanquhar	1,359	322	1,681	14.8	12.2
Torrington	214	96	310	7.0	4.3	Dumbarton	2,205	630	2,835	9.5	8.6
Totnes	374	171	545	7.2	4.9	Dumfries	1,180	374	1,554	5.6	5.1
Trowbridge & Frome	1,234	454	1,688	3.6	2.9	Dundee	5,233	1,498	6,731	7.6	6.9
Truro	1,018	410	1,428	5.6	4.5	Dunfermline	2,835	829	3,664	8.0	6.9
Tunbridge Wells	1,875	562	2,437	2.6	2.1	Dunoon & Bute	619	203	822	10.5	7.6
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne	209	102	311	2.4	2.0	Edinburgh	9,991	2,792	12,783	4.1	3.8
Wakefield & Dewsbury	5,577	1,518	7,095	6.6	5.9	Eileanan an Iar (Western Isles)	903	243	1,146	11.7	8.3
Walsall	7,688	2,430	10,118	7.0	6.3	Elgin	688	286	974	5.4	4.7
Wareham & Swanage	284	96	380	3.3	2.6	Falkirk	3,540	995	4,535	7.8	7.1
Warminster	181	90	271	3.4	2.6	Forfar	425	204	629	5.5	4.7
Warrington	2,418	753	3,171	3.5	3.3	Forres	259	97	356	10.5	8.5
Warwick	1,754	561	2,315	2.7	2.3	Fraserburgh	187	52	239	3.9	3.0
Watford & Luton	8,540	2,755	11,295	3.4	3.0	Galashiels	421	127	548	3.5	3.0
Wellingborough & Rushden	1,439	463	1,902	4.0	3.4	Girvan	281	100	381	13.7	10.3
Wells	760	306	1,066	4.2	3.3	Glasgow	33,616	8,686	42,302	7.3	6.6
Weston-super-Mare	1,446	573	2,019	5.0	4.1	Greenock	1,847	436	2,283	6.4	5.7
Whitby	455	187	642	9.8	6.4	Haddington	395	119	514	4.7	3.9
Whitechurch & Market Drayton	335	128	463	3.2	2.4	Hawick	384	149	533	6.8	6.0
Whitehaven	2,061	532	2,593	9.3	8.3	Huntly	162	56	218	4.6	3.7
Widnes & Runcorn	3,461	953	4,414	7.6	7.0	Invergordon & Dingwall	852	265	1,117	9.6	8.3
Wigan & St Helens	8,629	2,499	11,128	7.1	6.2	Inverness	2,021	624	2,645	6.4	5.6
Winchester & Eastleigh	1,004	312	1,316	1.7	1.5	Irvine	3,585	1,132	4,717	9.9	8.8
Windsor	107	52	159	1.9	1.4	Islay/Mid Argyll	257	116	373	8.1	6.7
Wirral & Chester	11,129	3,182	14,311	7.3	6.5	Keith	236	114	350	6.0	4.9
Wisbech	894	301	1,195	8.4	6.3	Keiso & Jedburgh	175	76	251	4.5	3.7
Wolverhampton	6,688	1,940	8,628	6.9	6.2	Kilmarnock	2,177	690	2,867	9.6	8.5
Woodbridge & Leiston	601	208	809	3.7	3.0	Kirkcaldy	4,439	1,294	5,733	9.0	7.9
Worcester	1,688	623	2,311	3.6	3.1	Lanarkshire	9,756	2,644	12,400	8.8	7.8
Workington	2,255	568	2,823	11.2	9.3	Lochaber	358	222	580	7.6	6.3
Worksop	1,305	336	1,641	6.9	6.3	Lockerbie	181	97	278	7.7	5.7
Worthing	1,702	517	2,219	3.1	2.5	Newton Stewart	270	84	354	14.9	9.6
Yeovil	1,072	394	1,466	3.2	2.6	North East Fife	707	271	978	5.8	4.7
York	2,893	929	3,822	3.7	3.2	Oban	337	190	527	7.2	5.4
						Orkney Islands	247	89	336	4.6	3.7
Wales						Peebles	167	52	219	5.0	4.2
Aberdare	1,329	315	1,644	12.0	10.1	Perth	1,265	375	1,640	5.5	4.8
Aberystwyth	494	184	678	6.9	5.3	Peterhead	408	135	543	4.1	3.4
Bangor & Caernarfon	2,164	566	2,730	9.0	7.7	Shetland Islands	318	116	434	4.0	3.6
Blaenau, Gwent & Abergavenny	2,490	672	3,162	9.5	8.2	Skye & Wester Ross	489	273	762	10.4	8.8
Brecon	247	104	351	4.2	3.1	Stewartry	321	120	441	7.1	5.1
Bridgend	2,721	844	3,565	6.3	5.6	Stirling	1,517	476	1,993	5.5	4.9
Cardiff	9,508	2,437	11,945	5.6	5.0	Stranraer	545	149	694	9.8	8.0
Cardigan	441	161	602	8.3	5.2	Sutherland	410	211	621	16.7	12.7
Cardiff	586	163	749	3.9	3.0	Thurso	398	99	497	8.2	6.8
Conwy & Colwyn	1,921	559	2,480	8.5	6.6	Wick	406	95	501	12.0	9.4
Denbigh	379	117	496	5.8	4.0						
Dolgellau & Barmouth	279	110	389	8.8	6.5	Northern Ireland					
Fishguard	179	53	232	9.4	5.3	Ballymena	1,134	352	1,486	6.1	5.2
Haverfordwest	1,509	451	1,960	12.8	9.9	Belfast	21,592	5,839	27,431	7.5	6.5
Holyhead	1,572	471	2,043	14.1	11.1	Coleraine	2,905	759	3,664	10.7	9.0
Lampeter & Aberaeron	356	114	470	9.6	6.0	Cookstown	756	203	959	10.5	8.4
Llandello	142	57	199	7.0	4.0	Craigavon	3,386	980	4,366	7.1	6.0
Llandrindod Wells	359	131	490	6.2	4.1	Dungannon	1,417	391	1,808	10.4	8.6
Llanelli	1,965	540	2,505	8.5	7.2	Enniskillen	1,861	484	2,345	11.4	9.2
Machynlleth	282	140	422	13.4	8.7	Londonerry	5,853	1,210	7,063	13.5	11.6
Merthyr & Rhymney	3,182	845	4,027	8.9	7.9	Magherafelt	886	207	1,093	8.5	7.0
Monmouth	162	60	222	5.7	4.0	Newry	3,044	665	3,709	12.7	10.6
Neath & Port Talbot	2,208	623	2,831	7.3	6.6						
Newport	3,913	1,154	5,067	6.5	5.9	Omagh	1,522	360	1,882	10.7	8.7
Newtown	216	68	284	2.8	2.1	Strabane	1,517	270	1,787	15.0	12.3
Pontypool & Cwmbran	1,636	476	2,112	5.3	4.7						
Pontypridd & Rhondda	3,537	973	4,510	7.5	6.7						
Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog	451	173	624	10.2	7.9						
Pwllheli	406	142	548	9.4	6.8						
Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	3,214	942	4,156	5.3	4.6						

+ Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.
Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce jobs (the sum of employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees plus claimants, and as a percentage of estimates of employee jobs and claimants only.
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 Travel-to-Work Areas. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1996 based denominators.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at March 12 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs	
NORTH EAST						South Yorkshire	34,849	9,110	43,959	9.0	7.9
Cleveland (former county)	3,553	817	4,370	12.9	11.5	Barnsley	5,450	1,361	6,811	6.811	
Hartlepool	5,899	1,271	7,170	11.1	10.5	Doncaster	8,052	1,991	10,043	8.873	
Middlesbrough	4,386	1,010	5,396	11.4	10.0	Rotherham	7,082	1,791	8,873	18,232	
Redcar and Cleveland	5,735	1,393	7,128	9.3	8.4	Sheffield	14,265	3,967	18,232		
Stockton-on-Tees						West Yorkshire	42,385	12,081	54,466	5.8	5.1
Durham (former county)	2,610	634	3,244	6.9	6.5	Bradford	10,370	3,089	13,459	4,688	
Darlington	10,111	2,635	12,746	7.9	7.0	Calderdale	3,653	1,035	4,688	8,779	
Rest of Durham	1,119	275	1,394			Kirklees	6,755	2,024	8,779	19,187	
Chester-le-Street	1,876	440	2,316			Leeds	15,164	4,023	19,187	8,353	
Denwenshire	1,465	438	1,903			Wakefield	6,443	1,910	8,353		
Durham											

C.22 CLAIMANT COUNT

Area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at March 12 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs
West Midlands	63,022	18,995	82,017	6.8	6.3	
Birmingham	29,608	8,772	38,380			
Coventry	6,555	1,826	8,381			
Dudley	4,898	1,675	6,573			
Sandwell	7,307	2,313	9,620			
Solihull	2,532	857	3,389			
Walsall	6,178	1,891	8,069			
Wolverhampton	5,944	1,661	7,605			
EASTERN						
Bedfordshire (former county)						
Luton	3,588	1,063	4,651	5.9	5.2	
Rest of Bedfordshire	3,592	1,394	4,986	3.6	3.0	
Mid Bedfordshire	688	297	985			
North Bedfordshire	1,939	690	2,629			
South Bedfordshire	965	407	1,372			
Cambridgeshire	7,538	2,610	10,148	3.3	2.9	
Cambridge	1,572	508	2,080			
East Cambridgeshire	529	224	753			
Fenland	1,169	402	1,571			
Huntingdon	1,158	485	1,643			
Peterborough	2,391	753	3,144			
South Cambridgeshire	719	238	957			
Essex	21,392	7,291	28,683	5.3	4.4	
Basilston	2,430	819	3,249			
Braintree	1,387	594	1,981			
Brentwood	485	187	672			
Castle Point	1,019	350	1,369			
Chelmsford	1,584	555	2,139			
Colchester	1,599	598	2,197			
Epping Forest	1,224	461	1,685			
Harlow	1,148	432	1,580			
Maldon	593	214	807			
Rochford	808	283	1,091			
Southend-on-Sea	4,165	1,227	5,392			
Tendring	2,273	660	2,933			
Thurrock	2,295	749	3,044			
Uttlesford	382	162	544			
Hertfordshire	8,370	2,843	11,213	2.6	2.3	
Broxbourne	777	291	1,068			
Dacorum	1,075	352	1,427			
East Hertfordshire	668	275	943			
Hertsmere	734	258	992			
North Hertfordshire	1,046	335	1,381			
St Albans	752	256	1,008			
Stevenage	1,106	384	1,490			
Three Rivers	621	194	815			
Watford	937	284	1,221			
Welwyn Hatfield	654	214	868			
Norfolk	13,083	4,571	17,654	6.0	4.9	
Breckland	1,285	503	1,788			
Broadland	1,046	425	1,471			
Great Yarmouth	2,882	992	3,874			
North Norfolk	1,287	439	1,726			
Norwich	3,555	1,044	4,599			
South Norfolk	1,089	444	1,533			
West Norfolk	1,939	724	2,663			
Suffolk	9,173	3,156	12,329	4.6	4.0	
Babergh	875	287	1,162			
Forest Heath	522	180	702			
Ipswich	2,424	641	3,065			
Mid Suffolk	607	247	854			
St Edmundsbury	903	374	1,277			
Suffolk Coastal	1,150	431	1,581			
Waveney	2,692	996	3,688			
LONDON						
Greater London	170,202	60,772	230,974	6.5	5.7	
Barking & Dagenham	2,877	951	3,828			
Barnet	4,686	1,867	6,553			
Bexley	3,119	1,190	4,309			
Brent	7,991	2,831	10,822			
Bromley	3,785	1,226	5,011			
Camden	5,977	2,443	8,420			
City of London	78	30	108			
City of Westminster	4,263	1,822	6,085			
Croydon	6,500	2,181	8,681			
Ealing	5,806	2,020	7,826			
Enfield	5,742	2,005	7,747			
Greenwich	6,621	2,237	8,858			
Hackney	9,659	3,553	13,212			
Hammersmith & Fulham	4,721	1,836	6,557			
Haringey	9,397	3,146	12,543			
Harrow	2,574	1,069	3,643			
Havering	2,599	873	3,472			
Hillingdon	2,788	953	3,741			
Hounslow	3,224	1,152	4,376			
Islington	7,256	2,900	10,156			
Kensington & Chelsea	3,114	1,466	4,580			
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,467	584	2,051			
Lambeth	10,691	3,904	14,595			
Lewisham	8,562	2,803	11,365			
Merton	2,750	954	3,704			
Newham	8,307	2,590	10,897			
Redbridge	3,987	1,536	5,523			
Richmond-upon-Thames	1,693	664	2,357			
Southwark	8,860	3,166	12,026			
Sutton	1,844	623	2,467			
Tower Hamlets	7,406	2,000	9,406			
Waltham Forest	5,735	1,976	7,711			
Wandsworth	6,123	2,221	8,344			
SOUTH EAST						
Berkshire	6,327	1,831	8,158	2.3	2.0	
Bracknell	696	201	897			
Newbury	642	203	845			
Reading	1,658	441	2,099			
Slough	1,845	528	2,373			
Windsor & Maidenhead	964	312	1,276			
Wokingham	522	146	668			
Buckinghamshire (former county)						
Milton Keynes	2,122	721	2,843	2.9	2.6	
Rest of Buckinghamshire	3,163	963	4,126	2.3	1.8	
Aylesbury Vale	1,131	383	1,514			
Chiltern	433	130	563			
South Buckinghamshire	376	125	501			
Wycombe	1,223	325	1,548			
East Sussex (former county)						
Brighton and Hove	6,498	2,278	8,776	8.3	7.1	
Rest of East Sussex	6,261	1,822	8,083	5.5	4.3	
Eastbourne	1,306	363	1,669			
Hastings	2,228	572	2,800			
Lewes	1,053	347	1,400			
Rother	932	286	1,218			
Wealden	742	254	996			
Hampshire (former county)						
Portsmouth	3,876	1,108	4,984	5.9	5.1	
Southampton	4,784	1,136	5,920	5.4	4.7	
Rest of Hampshire	9,783	3,115	12,898	3.1	2.5	
Basinstoke and Deane	965	337	1,302			
East Hampshire	797	262	1,059			
Eastleigh	814	246	1,060			
Fareham	647	219	866			
Gosport	1,087	381	1,468			
Hart	296	97	393			
Havant	1,881	484	2,365			
New Forest	1,454	441	1,895			
Rushmoor	636	193	829			
Test Valley	590	237	827			
Winchester	616	218	834			
Isle of Wight	3,220	1,114	4,334	10.3	8.9	
Kent	24,949	7,697	32,646	5.7	4.8	
Ashford	1,248	366	1,614			
Canterbury	2,086	650	2,736			
Dartford	1,335	402	1,737			
Dover	2,388	609	2,997			
Gillingham	1,251	490	1,741			
Gravesham	1,722	631	2,353			
Maidstone	1,437	526	1,963			
Rochester-upon-Medway	2,755	869	3,624			
Sevenoaks	952	354	1,306			
Shepway	2,255	562	2,817			
Swale	2,136	698	2,834			
Thanet	3,548	942	4,490			
Tonbridge & Malling	906	320	1,226			
Tunbridge Wells	930	278	1,208			
Oxfordshire	4,016	1,401	5,417	2.1	1.7	
Cherwell	732	262	994			
Oxford	1,750	565	2,315			
South Oxfordshire	667	235	902			
Vale of White Horse	471	167	638			
West Oxfordshire	396	172	568			
Surrey	5,473	1,833	7,306	1.8	1.5	
Elmbridge	606	239	845			
Epsom and Ewell	382	123	505			
Guildford	737	248	985			
Mole Valley	329	104	433			
Reigate and Banstead	703	208	911			
Runnymede	457	128	585			
Spelthorne	581	220	801			
Surrey Heath	281	113	394			
Tandridge	419	135	554			
Waverley	536	182	718			
Woking	442	133	575			
West Sussex	5,298	1,775	7,073	2.4	2.0	
Adur	456	191	647			
Arun	978	330	1,308			
Chichester	760	276	1,036			
Crawley	982	306	1,288			
Horsham	551	201	752			
Mid Sussex	609	229	838			
Worthing	962	242	1,204			
SOUTH WEST						
Avon (former county)						
Bath and North East Somerset	1,676	660	2,336	3.1	2.7	
Bristol	7,883	2,439	10,322	4.6	4.2	
North Somerset	1,680	639	2,319	4.2	3.4	
South Gloucestershire	1,564	539	2,103	2.4	2.1	
Cornwall	10,051	4,039	14,090	8.8	6.7	
Caradon	1,111	475	1,586			
Carrick	1,880	686	2,566			
Isles of Scilly	16	18	34			
Kerrier	2,000	710				

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at March 12 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
NORTH EAST				MERSEYSIDE			
Cleveland (former county)				Merseyside			
Hartlepool	3,553	817	4,370	Birkenhead	3,315	854	4,169
Middlesbrough	4,544	958	5,502	Bottle	3,199	749	3,948
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,615	656	3,271	Crosby	1,402	430	1,832
Redcar	3,126	667	3,793	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,646	781	3,427
Stockton North	3,426	813	4,239	Knowsley South	3,414	886	4,300
Stockton South	2,309	580	2,889	Liverpool Garston	2,516	659	3,175
Durham				Liverpool Riverside	4,825	1,335	6,160
Bishop Auckland	1,889	513	2,402	Liverpool Walton	3,866	997	4,863
Darlington	2,481	580	3,061	Liverpool Wavertree	3,430	926	4,356
Durham, City of	1,465	438	1,903	Liverpool West Derby	3,792	933	4,725
Easington	1,740	393	2,133	Southport	1,638	530	2,168
North Durham	1,904	454	2,358	St Helens North	1,694	533	2,227
North West Durham	1,829	467	2,296	St Helens South	2,075	552	2,627
Sedgefield	1,413	424	1,837	Wallasey	2,827	716	3,543
Northumberland				Wirral South	1,105	401	1,506
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,398	428	1,826	Wirral West	1,275	445	1,720
Blyth Valley	1,723	540	2,263	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER			
Hexham	837	254	1,091	Humberside (former county)			
Wansbeck	2,045	544	2,589	Beverley and Holderness	1,368	530	1,898
Tyne and Wear				Brigg and Goole	1,528	463	1,991
Blaydon	1,732	405	2,137	Cleethorpes	2,120	654	2,774
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,796	425	2,221	East Yorkshire	1,699	543	2,242
Houghton and Washington East	1,990	478	2,468	Great Grimsby	3,247	820	4,067
Jarrow	2,286	577	2,863	Haltwhistle and Howden	761	338	1,099
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,568	664	3,232	Kingston upon Hull East	3,086	785	3,871
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	3,145	732	3,877	Kingston upon Hull North	3,537	919	4,456
Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,039	472	2,511	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	3,068	830	3,898
North Tyneside	2,534	615	3,149	Scunthorpe	1,754	546	2,300
South Shields	3,071	773	3,844	North Yorkshire			
Sunderland North	2,600	504	3,104	Harrogate and Knaresborough	788	265	1,053
Sunderland South	3,142	618	3,760	Richmond	828	355	1,183
Tyne Bridge	3,837	762	4,599	Ryedale	743	299	1,042
Tynemouth	2,016	515	2,531	Scarborough and Whitby	2,215	727	2,942
NORTH WEST				Selby	1,249	453	1,702
Cheshire				Skipton and Ripon	660	242	902
Chester, City of	1,375	358	1,733	Vale of York	540	244	784
Congleton	722	245	967	York, City of	2,045	603	2,648
Crewe and Nantwich	1,321	355	1,676	South Yorkshire			
Eddisbury	881	277	1,158	Barnsley Central	2,167	512	2,679
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,336	368	1,704	Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,379	609	2,988
Halton	2,187	583	2,770	Barnsley West and Penistone	1,684	442	2,126
Macclesfield	834	205	1,039	Don Valley	1,914	499	2,413
Tatton	607	217	824	Doncaster Central	2,946	747	3,693
Warrington North	1,412	409	1,821	Doncaster North	2,412	543	2,955
Warrington South	1,006	344	1,350	Rother Valley	2,001	549	2,550
Weaver Vale	1,695	492	2,187	Rotherham	2,688	645	3,333
Cumbria				Sheffield Attercliffe	1,963	576	2,539
Barrow and Furness	2,215	467	2,682	Sheffield Brightside	3,017	713	3,730
Carlisle	1,683	520	2,203	Sheffield Central	4,165	1,088	5,253
Copeland	2,141	562	2,703	Sheffield Hallam	872	335	1,207
Penrith and The Border	699	318	1,017	Sheffield Heeley	2,496	679	3,175
Westmorland and Lonsdale	586	238	824	Sheffield Hillsborough	1,747	576	2,323
Workington	2,272	585	2,857	Wentworth	2,393	597	2,990
Greater Manchester				West Yorkshire			
Altrincham and Sale West	891	240	1,131	Batley and Spen	1,424	389	1,813
Ashton under Lyne	1,741	416	2,157	Bradford North	2,646	714	3,360
Bolton North East	1,648	361	2,009	Bradford South	1,993	607	2,600
Bolton South East	1,681	399	2,080	Bradford West	3,212	868	4,080
Bolton West	776	234	1,010	Calder Valley	1,326	463	1,789
Bury North	906	254	1,160	Colne Valley	1,318	452	1,770
Bury South	1,060	314	1,374	Dewsbury	1,386	342	1,728
Cheadle	592	182	774	Elmet	1,160	350	1,510
Denton and Reddish	1,345	382	1,727	Halifax	2,327	572	2,899
Eccles	1,610	415	2,025	Hemsforth	1,799	485	2,284
Hazel Grove	798	236	1,034	Huddersfield	2,353	750	3,103
Heywood and Middleton	2,028	559	2,587	Keighley	1,393	514	1,907
Leigh	1,419	442	1,861	Leeds Central	4,024	936	4,960
Makerfield	1,402	413	1,815	Leeds East	2,788	712	3,500
Manchester Blackley	2,693	595	3,288	Leeds North East	1,757	521	2,278
Manchester Central	4,282	1,161	5,443	Leeds North West	1,269	341	1,610
Manchester Gorton	3,275	877	4,152	Leeds West	2,204	500	2,704
Manchester Withington	2,376	757	3,133	Morley and Rothwell	1,347	393	1,740
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,470	417	1,887	Normanton	1,185	398	1,583
Oldham West and Royton	1,843	479	2,322	Pontefract and Castleford	1,825	575	2,400
Rochdale	2,371	575	2,946	Pudsey	778	270	1,048
Salford	1,925	449	2,374	Shipley	1,126	386	1,512
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,443	408	1,851	Wakefield	1,908	543	2,451
Stockport	1,504	364	1,868	EAST MIDLANDS			
Stretford and Urmston	1,774	485	2,259	Derbyshire			
Wigan	1,590	458	2,048	Amber Valley	1,262	387	1,649
Worsley	1,287	352	1,639	Bolsover	1,696	395	2,091
Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,211	511	2,722	Chesterfield	2,186	597	2,783
Lancashire				Derby North	1,804	545	2,349
Blackburn	2,115	488	2,603	Derby South	3,010	838	3,848
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,969	495	2,464	Erewash	1,444	469	1,913
Blackpool South	2,678	713	3,391	High Peak	1,013	344	1,357
Burnley	1,101	313	1,414	North East Derbyshire	1,557	434	1,991
Chorley	1,063	353	1,416	South Derbyshire	1,203	404	1,607
Fylde	602	199	801	West Derbyshire	776	276	1,052
Hyndburn	1,221	357	1,578	Leicestershire			
Lancaster and Wyre	1,116	417	1,533	Blaby	585	245	830
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,812	553	2,365	Bosworth	656	278	934
Pendle	1,086	293	1,379	Charnwood	692	226	888
Preston	2,274	609	2,883	Harborough	698	281	979
Ribble Valley	530	163	693	Leicester East	1,601	611	2,212
Rossendale and Darwen	929	315	1,244	Leicester South	2,474	683	3,157
South Ribble	786	288	1,074	Leicester West	2,212	671	2,883
West Lancashire	1,868	555	2,423	Loughborough	1,082	401	1,483
				North West Leicestershire	908	314	1,222
				Rutland and Melton	504	229	733

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at March 12 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Lincolnshire				Cambridgeshire			
Boston and Skegness	1,412	502	1,914	Cambridge	1,447	461	1,908
Gainsborough	1,187	413	1,600	Huntingdon	857	374	1,231
Grantham and Stamford	974	397	1,371	North East Cambridgeshire	1,337	480	1,817
Lincoln	2,360	647	3,007	North West Cambridgeshire	892	333	1,225
Louth and Humbleton	1,302	514	1,816	Peterborough	1,735	508	2,243
Sleaford and North Hykeham	856	329	1,185	South Cambridgeshire	566	190	756
South Holland and The Deepings	575	253	828	South East Cambridgeshire	704	264	968
Northamptonshire				Essex			
Corby	1,148	395	1,543	Basildon	1,577	575	2,152
Deventry	694	276	970	Billerica	1,184	367	1,551
Kettering	922	327	1,249	Braintree	1,127	468	1,595
Northampton North	1,477	515	1,992	Brentwood and Ongar	599	227	826
Northampton South	1,430	441	1,871	Castle Point	1,019	350	1,369
Wellingborough	1,203	369	1,572	Colchester	1,261	455	1,716
Nottinghamshire				Epping Forest	1,019	407	1,426
Ashfield	1,999	514	2,513	Harlow	1,239	446	1,685
Bassettlaw	1,814	491	2,305	Harwich	1,952	539	2,491
Bawtrey	1,091	369	1,460	Maldon and East Chelmsford	879	316	1,195
Gedling	1,272	454	1,726	North Essex	659	264	923
Mansfield	1,974	555	2,529	Rayleigh	781	297	1,078
Newark	1,464	505	1,969	Rochford and Southend East	2,806	809	3,615
Nottingham East	3,589	1,017	4,606	Saffron Walden	642	288	930
Nottingham North	2,751	781	3,532	Southend West	1,595	490	2,085
Nottingham South	2,478	686	3,164	Thurrock	1,964	626	2,590
Rushcliffe	1,008	332	1,340	West Chelmsford	1,089	367	1,456
Sherwood	1,546	478	2,024	Hertfordshire			
WEST MIDLANDS				Broxbourne	805	297	1,102
Hereford and Worcester				Hemel Hempstead	850	264	1,114
Bromsgrove	968	395	1,363	Hertford and Stortford	552	217	769
Hereford	1,243	484	1,727	Hertsmere	734	258	992
Leominster	811	323	1,134	Hitchin and Harpenden	678	214	892
Mid Worcestershire	701	340	1,041	North East Hertfordshire	623	224	847
Redditch	1,226	471	1,697	South West Hertfordshire	669	211	880
West Worcestershire	728	248	976	St Albans	567	193	760
Worcester	1,277	411	1,688	Stevenage	1,177	410	1,587
Wyre Forest	1,225	456	1,681	Wattisham	1,089	347	1,436
Shropshire				Welwyn Hatfield	626	208	834
Ludlow	717	271	988	Norfolk			
North Shropshire	914	364	1,278	Great Yarmouth	2,882	992	3,874
Shrewsbury and Atcham	936	313	1,249	Mid Norfolk	1,078	377	1,455
Telford	1,192	329	1,521	North Norfolk	1,287	439	1,726
Wrekin, Telford	767	220	987	North West Norfolk	1,565	554	2,119
Staffordshire				Norwich North	1,644	538	2,182
Burton	1,497	489	1,986	Norwich South	2,448	737	3,185
Cannoke Chase	1,396</						

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at March 12 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Kensington and Chelsea	1,571	854	2,425	Oxfordshire			
Kingston and Surbiton	1,149	457	1,606	Banbury	637	237	874
Lewisham East	2,093	721	2,814	Henley	393	137	530
Lewisham West	2,738	825	3,563	Oxford East	1,479	450	1,929
Lewisham Deptford	3,731	1,257	4,988	Oxford West and Abingdon	577	213	790
Leyton and Wanstead	2,289	786	3,075	Wantage	516	188	704
Mitcham and Morden	1,789	586	2,375	Witney	414	176	590
North Southwark and Bermondsey	3,709	1,308	5,017	Surrey			
Old Bexley and Sidcup	819	346	1,165	East Surrey	529	177	706
Orpington	1,009	356	1,365	Epsom and Ewell	530	163	693
Poplar and Canning Town	4,111	1,169	5,280	Esher and Walton	512	192	704
Putney	1,413	545	1,958	Guildford	595	206	801
Regent's Park and Kensington North	3,644	1,547	5,191	Mole Valley	355	123	478
Richmond Park	1,074	441	1,515	Reigate	487	140	627
Romford	912	289	1,201	Runnymede and Weybridge	551	175	726
Ruislip - Northwood	729	238	967	South West Surrey	468	150	618
Streatham	4,047	1,532	5,579	Spelthorne	581	220	801
Sutton and Cheam	727	286	993	Surrey Heath	403	146	549
Tooling	2,514	850	3,364	Woking	462	141	603
Tottenham	6,075	1,946	8,021	West Sussex			
Twickenham	937	350	1,287	Arundel and South Downs	382	136	518
Upminster	844	255	1,099	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	762	249	1,011
Uxbridge	822	294	1,116	Chichester	735	264	999
Vauxhall	4,994	1,769	6,763	Crawley	982	306	1,288
Walthamstow	2,734	965	3,699	East Worthing and Shoreham	749	273	1,022
West Ham	3,610	1,102	4,712	Horsham	475	163	638
Wimbledon	961	368	1,329	Mid Sussex	455	186	641
				Worthing West	758	198	956
SOUTH EAST				SOUTH WEST			
Berkshire				Avon (former county)			
Bracknell	666	196	862	Bath	1,196	447	1,643
Maidenhead	629	187	816	Bristol East	2,319	660	2,979
Newbury	477	139	616	Bristol North West	1,359	381	1,740
Reading East	985	268	1,253	Bristol South	2,145	643	2,788
Reading West	877	245	1,122	Bristol West	2,017	743	2,760
Slough	1,730	497	2,227	Kingswood	968	313	1,281
Windsor	608	197	805	Northavon	571	206	777
Wokingham	355	102	457	Wansdyke	548	245	793
Buckinghamshire				Weston-super-Mare	1,198	466	1,664
Aylesbury	878	271	1,149	Woodspring	482	173	655
Beaconsfield	486	165	651	Cornwall			
Buckingham	369	154	523	Falmouth and Camborne	2,381	739	3,120
Chesham and Amersham	424	128	552	North Cornwall	2,165	944	3,109
Milton Keynes South West	1,203	396	1,599	South East Cornwall	1,420	587	2,007
North East Milton Keynes	919	325	1,244	St Ives	2,271	1,048	3,319
Wycombe	1,006	245	1,251	Truro and St Austell	1,814	721	2,535
East Sussex				Devon			
Bexhill and Battle	800	244	1,044	East Devon	794	293	1,087
Brighton Kempdown	2,232	714	2,946	Exeter	1,920	690	2,610
Brighton Pavilion	2,743	964	3,707	North Devon	1,434	537	1,971
Eastbourne	1,329	376	1,705	Plymouth Devonport	2,460	676	3,136
Hastings and Rye	2,426	645	3,071	Plymouth Sutton	3,397	1,038	4,435
Hove	1,817	675	2,492	South West Devon	887	345	1,232
Lewes	828	309	1,137	Teignbridge	1,391	513	1,904
Wealden	584	173	757	Tiverton and Honiton	922	349	1,271
Hampshire				Torbay	2,479	700	3,179
Aldershot	727	219	946	Torridge and West Devon	1,508	565	2,073
Basingstoke	781	265	1,046	Totnes	1,319	555	1,874
East Hampshire	898	270	1,168	Dorset			
Eastleigh	738	223	961	Bournemouth East	1,461	448	1,909
Fareham	582	204	786	Bournemouth West	1,752	451	2,203
Gosport	1,152	396	1,548	Christchurch	613	180	793
Havant	1,513	390	1,903	Mid Dorset and North Poole	691	226	917
New Forest East	750	232	982	North Dorset	500	197	697
New Forest West	704	209	913	Poole	1,064	276	1,340
North East Hampshire	472	157	629	South Dorset	1,389	407	1,796
North West Hampshire	491	215	706	West Dorset	799	312	1,111
Portsmouth North	1,351	407	1,758	Gloucestershire			
Portsmouth South	2,525	701	3,226	Cheltenham	1,435	383	1,818
Romsey	556	179	735	Cotswold	505	164	669
Southampton Itchen	2,300	523	2,823	Forest of Dean	814	334	1,148
Southampton Test	2,287	551	2,838	Gloucester	1,794	535	2,329
Winchester	616	218	834	Stroud	900	364	1,264
Isle of Wight				Tewkesbury	677	265	942
Isle of Wight	3,220	1,114	4,334	Somerset			
Kent				Bridgwater	1,557	537	2,094
Ashford	1,248	366	1,614	Somerton and Frome	759	294	1,053
Canterbury	1,489	463	1,952	Taunton	1,388	462	1,850
Chatham and Aylesford	1,424	431	1,855	Wells	953	411	1,364
Dartford	1,440	443	1,883	Yeovil	1,011	344	1,355
Dover	2,224	570	2,794	Wiltshire			
Faversham and Mid Kent	1,050	366	1,416	Devizes	699	294	993
Folkstone and Hythe	2,255	562	2,817	North Swindon	790	254	1,044
Gillingham	1,251	490	1,741	North Wiltshire	616	268	884
Gravesham	1,722	631	2,353	Salisbury	838	262	1,100
Maidstone and the Weald	941	318	1,259	South Swindon	1,234	375	1,609
Medway	1,580	551	2,131	Westbury	1,000	406	1,406
North Thanet	2,314	654	2,968	Wales			
Sevenoaks	720	273	993	Aberavon	1,287	326	1,613
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,705	566	2,271	Alyn and Deeside	1,058	355	1,413
South Thanet	2,041	530	2,571	Blaenau Gwent	1,967	494	2,461
Tonbridge and Malling	784	247	1,031	Brecon and Radnorshire	863	321	1,184
Tunbridge Wells	807	252	1,059	Brigandine	1,334	413	1,747

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at March 12 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Paisley South	1,970	500	2,470
Aberavon	1,287	326	1,613	Perth	1,358	402	1,760
Alyn and Deeside	1,058	355	1,413	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,855	742	2,597
Blaenau Gwent	1,967	494	2,461	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	873	343	1,216
Brecon and Radnorshire	863	321	1,184	Stirling	1,259	382	1,641
Brigandine	1,334	413	1,747	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,331	385	1,716
Caernarfon	1,633	486	2,119	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	708	221	929
Caerphilly	1,869	505	2,374	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	499	204	703
Cardiff Central	1,768	503	2,271	West Renfrewshire	939	238	1,177
Cardiff North	769	229	998	Western Isles	903	243	1,146
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,282	506	2,788	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Cardiff West	2,041	475	2,516	Belfast East	2,021	524	2,545
Cardiff West	915	295	1,210	Belfast North	3,156	661	3,817
Cardiff West	1,743	566	2,309	Belfast South	2,400	813	3,213
Cardiff West	1,046	365	1,411	Belfast West	4,642	713	5,355
Cardiff West	988	300	1,288	East Antrim	1,903	582	2,485
Cardiff West	1,053	316	1,369	East Londonderry	2,726	662	3,388
Cardiff West	1,777	493	2,270	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,715	759	3,474
Cardiff West	1,553	375	1,928	Foyle	4,763	1,029	5,792
Cardiff West	912	259	1,171	Lagan Valley	1,408	512	1,920
Cardiff West	1,055	314	1,369	Mid Ulster	2,205	526	2,731
Cardiff West	905	325	1,230	Newry and Armagh	3,408	778	4,186
Cardiff West	1,532	414	1,946	North Antrim	2,403	630	3,033
Cardiff West	931	373	1,304	North Down	1,545	568	2,113
Cardiff West	1,819	424	2,243	South Antrim	1,545	533	2,078
Cardiff West	984	348	1,332	South Down	2,505	724	3,229
Cardiff West	550	237	787	Strangford	1,655	533	2,188
Cardiff West	1,332	416	1,748	Upper Bann	1,834	543	2,377
Cardiff West	1,557	438	1,995	West Tyrone	3,039	630	3,669
Cardiff West	1,828	520	2,348				
Cardiff West	1,323	369	1,692				
Cardiff West	1,464	409	1,873				
Cardiff West	1,795	546	2,341				
Cardiff West	1,742	462	2,204				
Cardiff West	1,828	382	2,210				
Cardiff West	1,639	451	2,090				
Cardiff West	1,487	421	1,909				
Cardiff West	1,298	329	1,627				
Cardiff West	1,720	527	2,247				
Cardiff West	1,031	315	1,346				
Cardiff West	1,886	545	2,431				
SCOTLAND							
Aberdeen Central	1,195	328	1,523				
Aberdeen North	695	182	877				
Aberdeen South	786	254	1,040				
Aberdeen Shotts	1,943	546	2,489				
Argyll and Bute	1,524	626	2,150				
Argyll and Bute	1,494	548	2,042				
Ayr	1,681	476	2,157				
Banff and Buchan	804	263	1,067				
Cairn Robin	1,559	508	2,067				
Carrick, Dumfries and Galloway	2,188	600	2,788				
Central Fife	2,131	619	2,750				
Cydeburie and Milngavie	1,821	399	2,220				
Cydeburie	1,609	449	2,058				
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,593	483	2,076				
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,401	396					

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised*

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	INFLOW +			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
	SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
	All	Male	Female					
1997 Mar 13	263.4	188.2	75.1	280.8	1.9	197.0	83.7	
Apr 10	270.4	190.2	80.2	276.8	-4.0	194.9	81.9	
May 8	257.0	185.0	71.9	281.2	4.4	197.8	83.4	
Jun 12	261.9	186.6	75.3	289.4	8.2	204.1	85.2	
Jul 10	338.0	223.7	114.3	261.3	-28.1	186.6	74.7	
Aug 14	289.6	194.3	95.3	260.9	-0.4	186.9	74	
Sep 11	279.8	190.6	89.2	267.4	6.5	188.5	78.8	
Oct 9	280.6	196.6	84.0	264.4	-3.0	185.7	78.7	
Nov 13	269.3	192.8	76.5	264.1	-0.3	186.3	77.8	
Dec 11	262.4	194.5	67.9	271.2	7.1	190.5	80.8	
1998 Jan 8	281.2	201.0	80.3	263.4	-7.8	186.8	76.6	
Feb 12	282.4	199.2	83.2	268.0	4.6	187.6	80.4	
Mar 12	250.1	179.5	70.6	267.3	-0.7	188.1	79.2	

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	OUTFLOW +			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
	SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
	All	Male	Female					
1997 Mar 13	352.8	254.2	98.5	328.7	-5.0	233.4	95.3	
Apr 10	332.5	237.4	95.1	328.6	-0.1	232.4	96.2	
May 8	330.0	238.1	92.0	314.0	-14.6	223.2	90.8	
Jun 12	322.9	235.6	87.3	321.7	7.7	228.8	92.9	
Jul 10	299.9	215.0	84.9	308.6	-13.1	216.3	92.3	
Aug 14	294.9	207.1	87.7	301.6	-7.0	213.0	88.6	
Sep 11	350.9	238.5	112.4	307.4	5.8	223.2	94.2	
Oct 9	368.0	254.0	113.9	276.2	-31.2	199.8	76.4	
Nov 13	308.5	217.7	90.7	287.0	10.8	206.8	80.2	
Dec 11	258.4	183.0	75.4	302.5	15.5	215.8	86.6	
1998 Jan 8	186.0	129.8	56.2	266.9	-35.6	190.3	76.6	
Feb 12	306.7	222.5	84.2	278.6	11.7	198.6	80.1	
Mar 12	299.2	215.6	83.6	274.4	-4.2	194.3	80.1	

* The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

CLAIMANT COUNT C.32

Claim history: number of previous claims
Claims starting during the quarter ending January 1998 by number of previous claims

	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+		
THOUSANDS								
REGION	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.0	4.6	18.0	47.2	
North East	12.5	12.4	10.8	9.2	7.1	24.0	76.0	
North West	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.0	2.4	6.2	23.5	
Merseyside	11.5	12.2	10.5	8.2	6.6	25.7	74.6	
Yorkshire and the Humber	9.0	9.2	7.7	6.1	5.4	15.8	53.3	
East Midlands	12.9	11.4	9.3	8.1	5.9	17.4	65.0	
West Midlands	10.6	8.7	7.1	6.1	5.2	15.9	53.7	
Eastern	18.3	16.8	14.2	11.0	9.6	20.8	90.6	
London	13.2	11.9	10.2	8.0	6.8	20.3	70.5	
South East	10.4	9.8	7.9	6.6	6.0	20.2	61.0	
South West	6.2	6.2	5.6	4.9	4.0	13.1	39.9	
Wales	13.7	12.8	12.1	9.8	8.5	31.6	88.5	
Scotland	128.7	121.4	105.4	87.1	72.1	229.0	743.7	
Great Britain								
SEX								
Male	72.6	75.1	73.4	64.5	56.2	194.8	536.6	
Female	56.1	46.3	32.0	22.5	15.9	34.2	207.0	
PER CENT								
REGION	13	13	13	13	10	38	100	
North East	16	16	14	12	9	32	100	
North West	18	17	17	13	10	26	100	
Merseyside	15	16	14	11	9	34	100	
Yorkshire and the Humber	17	17	14	12	10	30	100	
East Midlands	20	18	14	13	9	27	100	
West Midlands	20	16	13	11	10	30	100	
Eastern	20	19	16	12	11	23	100	
London	19	17	14	11	10	29	100	
South East	17	16	13	11	10	33	100	
South West	15	16	14	12	10	33	100	
Wales	16	14	14	11	10	36	100	
Scotland	17	16	14	12	10	31	100	
Great Britain								
SEX								
Male	14	14	14	12	10	36	100	
Female	27	22	15	11	8	17	100	

Notes: 1 JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims
2 Claims in this table started between 10 October 1997 and 8 January 1998.
3 "Previous" claims in this table started after 9 October 1987
4 The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is +/-0.9 percentage points (Merseyside)
5 The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is +/-2.7 percentage points
6 Claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population

C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 13 February and 12 March 1998, unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
THOUSANDS						
Found work	93.9	29.2	15.7	6.9	4.7	150.3
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.7	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	6.7
Gone abroad	3.5	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.3	6.9
Claimed Income Support	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	4.3
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.7	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.5	12.8
Claimed another benefit	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	5.4
Full-time education	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Approved training	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Government supported training	3.7	1.7	4.0	2.3	3.6	15.3
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Gone to prison	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Ceased claiming	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	4.8
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not known	5.0	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	8.4
Failed to sign	32.0	8.3	5.7	2.6	1.9	50.5
Total	156.7	49.4	33.9	16.2	14.5	270.7
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	78.4	73.4	57.9	52.7	38.5	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.9	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.6	
Gone abroad	2.9	4.0	4.1	3.1	2.5	
Claimed Income Support	1.4	2.3	3.0	3.1	4.9	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.9	6.5	8.9	12.2	12.3	
Claimed another benefit	1.5	3.0	3.7	4.6	5.7	
Full-time education	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Government supported training	3.1	4.3	14.8	17.6	29.5	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	
Gone to prison	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.9	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.5	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Note: Computerised claims only

REDUNDANCIES C.41

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM	1996 Win	1997 Spr	1997 Sum	1997 Aut	1997 Win
Now in employment All (found new job since redundancy)	69	78	78	74	82
Not in employment All	121	131	113	102	114
All people	189	208	190	176	196
Men	125	142	120	113	142
Women	65	67	71	63	54

Note: Figures are based on estimates from the Labour Force Survey, and show the numbers of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview.

REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION C.42

	Great Britain	North East	North West and Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)												
All	186	*	25	13	18	19	21	15	27	12	*	23
Winter 1996	206	13	28	20	18	18	18	21	28	13	11	18
Spring 1997	187	*	24	16	15	22	20	20	23	13	*	19
Autumn 1997	170	*	24	16	13	16	16	20	19	13	*	18
Winter 1997	191	11	24	12	17	17	17	21	23	17	*	23
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)												
All	8	*	10	7	10	9	10	6	8	6	*	11
Winter 1996	9	13	11	11	10	9	8	8	9	7	11	9
Spring 1997	7	*	9	8	7	10	9	7	7	7	*	9
Autumn 1997	8	*	9	6	7	7	7	8	7	7	*	9
Winter 1997	8	12	9	6	10	8	7	8	7	9	*	11

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY C.43

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
Winter 1996	*	*	57	24	38	15	26	18	*
Spring 1997	*	*	60	25	44	17	28	19	*
Summer 1997	*	*	55	22	36	13	30	21	*
Autumn 1997	*	*	43	23	35	15	27	20	*
Winter 1997	*	*	59	18	47	12	28	14	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Winter 1996	*	*	12	23	8	10	8	3	*
Spring 1997	*	*	13	25	9	12	9	3	*
Summer 1997	*	*	12	20	8	9	9	3	*
Autumn 1997	*	*	9	20	7	10	8	3	*
Winter 1997	*	*	12	15	10	8	9	2	*

Note: Table C.43 assumes that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant. Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries

		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992		9.2	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	12.4	10.4	6.6
1993		10.7	7.2	10.4	10.8	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.9	11.7	7.9
1994		11.1	7.1	9.6	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	17.4	12.3	8.4
1995		10.7	6.8	8.7	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	16.3	11.7	8.2
1996		10.9	6.8	8.2	8.6	4.4	9.8	9.7	6.9	15.4	12.4	8.9
1997	Feb	10.7	6.8	7.4	8.8	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.7	15.1	12.5	9.4
	Mar	10.8	6.8	7.5	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.3	6.4	15.1	12.5	9.5
	Apr	10.8	6.7	7.3	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.5	6.3	15.3	12.5	9.5
	May	10.7	6.6	7.1	8.8	4.5	9.6	9.5	6.3	16.3	12.6	9.6
	Jun	10.7	6.6	7.3	8.5	4.5	9.6	9.4	6.3	14.3	12.6	9.7
	Jul	10.6	6.7	7.2	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.1	6.1	12.5	12.6	9.7
	Aug	10.6	6.6	7.0	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.0	6.2	12.6	12.6	9.9
	Sep	10.6	6.6	6.8	8.5	4.5	9.2	9.0	5.8	13.1	12.5	10.0
	Oct	10.5	6.5	6.7	8.3	4.5	9.1	9.1	5.8	13.0	12.4	10.0
	Nov	10.5	6.5	6.6	8.4	4.4	9.0	9.0	5.7	12.7	12.4	10.0
	Dec	10.4	6.5	6.6	8.1	4.3	9.0	8.6	5.7	12.6	12.2	10.0
1998	Jan	10.4	6.4	6.7	8.2	4.4	8.9	8.9	5.9	12.5	12.1	9.8
	Feb	10.3	..	6.6	8.1	4.4	9.0	..	5.5	12.5	12.1	9.7
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1997	Mar			1713	801	227	577	1418	223	425	3088	4291
	Apr			1670	800	232	579	1464	223	420	3081	4202
	May			1635	808	236	574	1453	224	416	3114	4183
	Jun			1598	783	238	580	1396	223	412	3131	4179
	Jul			1550	800	240	576	1384	226	407	3113	4107
	Aug			1508	798	237	577	1388	220	402	3133	4156
	Sep			1480	787	237	573	1385	214	397	3128	4197
	Oct			1470	774	236	559	1409	212	393	3124	4147
	Nov			1432	779	235	558	1394	208	389	3115	4136
	Dec			1403	762	228	556	1321	206	385	3028	4147
1998	Jan			1394	755	233	548	1376	206	386	3034	4135
	Feb			1382	751	233	548	1338	..	386	..	4118
	Mar			1376	760	..	..	1313	..	..	..	4114
% rate: latest month												
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months												
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992				2779	925	193	473	1640	315	328	2818	3993
1993				2919	939	222	550	1649	345	441	2999	4243
1994				2639	856	215	589	1541	340	453	3094	3993
1995				2326	766	216	597	1422	285	427	2976	3222
1996				2122	783	231	588	1469	242	405	3063	3280
1997	Mar			1745	845	252	560	1530	237	424	3120	4177
	Apr			1688	800	236	551	1493	227	410	3020	4147
	May			1621	792	211	537	1469	211	395	2982	4256
	Jun			1550	751	194	541	1378	203	421	2947	4222
	Jul			1585	751	193	558	1431	221	428	2964	4354
	Aug			1579	765	195	607	1394	222	396	3075	4372
	Sep			1514	793	197	599	1258	197	381	3158	4308
	Oct			1433	736	219	578	1300	195	378	3180	4291
	Nov			1388	737	241	563	1323	189	377	3182	4322
	Dec			1391	764	269	566	1240	192	407	3132	4322
1998	Jan			1479	817	301	561	1478	235	405	3196	4323
	Feb			1451	843	..	..	1422	..	396	3026	4319
	Mar			1405	802	..	..	1399	..	..	..	4323
% rate: latest month												
Latest month: change on a year ago												

Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
 2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when 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.
 The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.
 # Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.
 ++ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force.
 ** Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force.
 ## Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
 NC No change.
 NA Not available.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51

Selected countries

		Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)													
1992		7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.5	5.8	2.9	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	9.2	3.3	5.6
1996		9.6	11.8	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.1	10.0	..	5.4
1997	Feb	..	10.6	12.2	3.3	3.6	5.7	4.2	7.1	21.2	10.9	..	5.2
	Mar	..	10.6	12.2	3.2	3.6	5.5	..	7.0	21.3	10.8	..	4.9
	Apr	..	10.3	12.2	3.3	3.7	5.5	..	6.6	21.2	10.7	..	4.8
	May	..	10.2	12.2	3.6	3.7	5.5	4.5	6.5	21.1	10.8	..	5.0
	Jun	..	10.2	12.1	3.5	3.7	5.6	..	6.8	21.0	10.8	..	4.8
	Jul	..	10.2	12.1	3.4	3.8	5.5	..	7.0	20.6	10.5	..	4.9
	Aug	..	10.1	12.1	3.4	3.7	5.4	4.1	6.8	20.5	9.8	..	4.9
	Sep	..	10.0	12.1	3.4	3.7	4.9	..	6.8	20.6	9.8	..	4.8
	Oct	..	9.9	12.1	3.4	3.7	4.7	..	6.7	20.2	9.7	..	4.6
	Nov	..	9.8	12.1	3.5	3.6	4.5	3.8	6.6	20.2	9.2	..	4.7
	Dec	..	9.8	12.0	3.4	3.6	4.6	..	6.6	20.4	9.1	..	4.7
1998	Jan	..	9.7	12.0	3.5	3.4	4.7	..	6.6	20.2	9.4	..	4.6
	Feb	..	9.6	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	20.2	9.4	..	4.6
	Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	20.2	9.4	..	4.7
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1997	Mar	212	262	..	2220	6.1	389	81	..	2167	..	195.8	7080
	Apr	204	257	2864	2240	6.4	386	78	..	2160	..	195.1	6768
	May	212	256	..	2350	6.5	395	78	..	2124	..	193.8	6566
	Jun	221	256	..	2330	6.4	395	72	..	2123	..	192	6814
	Jul	222	255	2731	2310	6.5	387	71	..	2085	..	189	6633
	Aug	226	254	..	2300	6.5	372	73	..	2075	..	188	6657
	Sep	227	251	..	2300	6.5	353	75	..	2075	..	185	6678
	Oct	232	250	2784	2350	6.4	350	69	..	2069	..	179	6496
	Nov	224	246	..	2360	6.2	333	65	..	2064	..	176	6289
	Dec	..	245	..	2350	6.4	329	..	..	2068	..	177	6392
1998	Jan	..	241	..	2380	..	333	..	..	2032	..	172	6409
	Feb	..	238	..	..	..	329	..	..	..	..	..	6393
	Mar	..	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate: latest month													
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months													
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1992		185	283	2549	1421	2.7	337	114	317	2260	232	92	9384
1993		176	294	2335	1656	3.5	417	118	347	2538	356	163	8734
1994		180	282	2561	1920	4.6	485	110	396	2647	340	171	7997
1995		184	278	2724	2098	5.1	462	102	430	2449	332	153	7404
1996		185	279	2763	2250	5.7	441	91	468	2275	346	169	7236
1997	Mar	227	262	..	2340	6.4	399	81	472	2228	339	202	7399
	Apr	211	256	2875	2310	6.4	381	76	487	2182	318	198	6551
	May	182	248	..	2440	6.1	376	72	452	2124	321	192	6398
	Jun	192	255	..	2290	5.8	378	76	435	2092	413	185	7094
	Jul	197	259	2668	2240	5.9	379	81	429	2009	486	183	6981
	Aug	193	259	..	2310	5.9	372	79	421	1989	427	181	6594
	Sep	193	249	..	2360	6.4	351	71	419				

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
	MGLB							
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,691	27,818	819	4,597	7,504	9,844	5,054	847
1993	28,559	27,728	710	4,422	7,614	9,923	5,058	806
1994	28,549	27,729	731	4,171	7,684	10,000	5,142	807
1995	28,550	27,740	756	4,002	7,702	10,103	5,177	813
1996	28,679	27,893	828	3,901	7,683	10,232	5,249	788
1997	28,845	28,023	870	3,779	7,692	10,224	5,458	824
3 month averages								
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	28,836	28,031	866	3,819	7,710	10,234	5,402	797
Jan-Mar 1997	28,836	28,032	863	3,811	7,703	10,227	5,427	811
Feb-Apr	28,846	28,030	871	3,792	7,704	10,222	5,441	813
Mar-May (Spring)	28,845	28,023	870	3,779	7,692	10,224	5,458	824
Apr-Jun	28,898	28,077	880	3,782	7,703	10,227	5,486	828
May-Jul	28,932	28,093	899	3,777	7,691	10,233	5,494	833
Jun-Aug (Summer)	28,900	28,084	892	3,761	7,681	10,241	5,509	829
Jul-Sep	28,883	28,058	883	3,747	7,653	10,249	5,527	828
Aug-Oct	28,872	28,056	886	3,725	7,650	10,252	5,542	822
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	28,879	28,061	899	3,732	7,638	10,252	5,540	816
Oct-Dec	28,874	28,074	896	3,733	7,638	10,246	5,560	800
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	28,858	28,053	892	3,722	7,620	10,244	5,574	789
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	28,868	28,069	892	3,710	7,617	10,246	5,604	789
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-11	9	-7	-21	-21	-6	64	-27
Per cent	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	1.1	-3.3
Over last 12 months	32	39	26	-109	-93	12	202	-8
Per cent	0.1	0.1	3.0	-2.8	-1.2	0.1	3.7	-1.0
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,261	15,945	428	2,515	4,368	5,435	3,199	316
1993	16,096	15,827	363	2,430	4,395	5,470	3,168	267
1994	16,072	15,795	377	2,304	4,439	5,490	3,186	274
1995	16,059	15,759	389	2,208	4,433	5,545	3,182	286
1996	16,069	15,788	435	2,143	4,391	5,587	3,232	276
1997	16,100	15,815	436	2,083	4,371	5,579	3,346	280
3 month averages								
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	16,097	15,813	432	2,100	4,375	5,586	3,321	281
Jan-Mar 1997	16,103	15,823	434	2,100	4,374	5,583	3,332	279
Feb-Apr	16,101	15,819	438	2,090	4,372	5,581	3,337	277
Mar-May (Spring)	16,100	15,815	436	2,083	4,371	5,579	3,346	280
Apr-Jun	16,118	15,839	439	2,083	4,377	5,577	3,362	281
May-Jul	16,127	15,839	454	2,072	4,369	5,576	3,368	289
Jun-Aug (Summer)	16,115	15,827	455	2,057	4,360	5,581	3,375	293
Jul-Sep	16,103	15,811	453	2,047	4,347	5,580	3,384	293
Aug-Oct	16,112	15,822	455	2,042	4,351	5,583	3,391	294
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	16,115	15,826	455	2,039	4,350	5,587	3,395	289
Oct-Dec	16,114	15,834	457	2,036	4,353	5,587	3,401	285
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	16,116	15,829	459	2,029	4,348	5,592	3,402	283
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	16,120	15,837	462	2,019	4,347	5,592	3,418	279
Changes								
Over last 3 months	5	12	6	-20	-3	5	23	-10
Per cent	0.0	0.1	1.4	-1.0	-0.1	0.1	0.7	-3.6
Over last 12 months	23	24	29	-81	-27	6	98	-2
Per cent	0.1	0.2	6.8	-3.9	-0.6	0.1	2.9	-0.6
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,430	11,873	391	2,082	3,136	4,409	1,855	532
1993	12,463	11,901	347	1,992	3,219	4,452	1,890	539
1994	12,477	11,934	354	1,868	3,245	4,511	1,956	533
1995	12,491	11,981	366	1,794	3,269	4,557	1,995	517
1996	12,511	12,105	393	1,758	3,292	4,644	2,018	512
1997	12,744	12,208	434	1,696	3,321	4,645	2,112	544
3 month averages								
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	12,740	12,218	433	1,719	3,335	4,649	2,081	516
Jan-Mar 1997	12,732	12,209	429	1,711	3,329	4,645	2,096	532
Feb-Apr	12,745	12,211	433	1,702	3,332	4,641	2,104	537
Mar-May (Spring)	12,744	12,208	434	1,696	3,321	4,645	2,112	544
Apr-Jun	12,780	12,238	440	1,699	3,326	4,649	2,123	547
May-Jul	12,805	12,254	445	1,705	3,321	4,657	2,126	544
Jun-Aug (Summer)	12,785	12,257	437	1,705	3,321	4,660	2,134	536
Jul-Sep	12,780	12,248	431	1,700	3,305	4,670	2,142	535
Aug-Oct	12,780	12,234	432	1,683	3,299	4,669	2,151	527
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	12,765	12,235	443	1,693	3,288	4,665	2,146	527
Oct-Dec	12,760	12,239	439	1,697	3,285	4,659	2,160	515
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	12,743	12,224	434	1,693	3,272	4,653	2,172	506
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	12,749	12,232	430	1,691	3,270	4,655	2,186	510
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-16	-3	-13	-1	-18	-11	40	-17
Per cent	-0.1	0.0	-2.9	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	1.9	-3.2
Over last 12 months	9	15	-3	-28	-65	6	105	-6
Per cent	0.1	0.1	-0.7	-1.6	-2.0	0.1	5.0	-1.2

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY D.1

Economic activity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
	BCJD	AEDP	AFGD	ABEB	ABEG	ABFG	BCNC	ABCD
Economic activity rates (%)*								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.4	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.4
1993	62.9	78.7	53.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.1	76.1	83.1	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.6	78.3	56.0	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.7	78.5	58.0	76.9	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	62.8	78.5	59.3	76.5	83.7	84.4	68.4	8.1
3 month averages								
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	62.9	78.6	59.2	77.0	83.7	84.5	68.4	7.8
Jan-Mar 1997	62.9	78.6	59.2	76.9	83.7	84.5	68.5	7.9
Feb-Apr	62.9	78.6	59.3	76.7	83.8	84.4	68.5	8.0
Mar-May (Spring)	62.8	78.5	59.3	76.5	83.7	84.4	68.4	8.1
Apr-Jun	62.9	78.7	59.9	76.7	83.9	84.5	68.6	8.1
May-Jul	63.0	78.7	60.9	76.8	83.9	84.5	68.4	8.1
Jun-Aug (Summer)	62.9	78.6	60.7	76.4	83.9	84.6	68.4	8.1
Jul-Sep	62.9	78.6	60.3	76.2	83.6	84.6	68.5	8.1
Aug-Oct	62.8	78.5	60.4	75.8	83.7	84.6	68.5	8.0
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	62.8	78.5	61.2	76.1	83.7	84.5	68.3	8.0
Oct-Dec	62.8	78.5	61.3	76.1	83.8	84.4	68.4	7.8
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	62.7	78.4	60.9	75.9	83.7	84.3	68.4	7.7
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	62.7	78.5	60.8	75.8	83.8	84.3	68.6	7.7
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.3
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.2	1.6	-1.2	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.1
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	74.2	86.7	60.5	83.8	95.0	94.5	73.9	8.9
1993	73.2	85.9	53.4	83.7	94.5	93.9	72.7	7.5
1994	72.9	85.6	56.3	82.1	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.6
1995	72.6	85.1	56.2	81.8	94.1	93.1	71.5	8.2
1996	72.3	85.0	59.4	82.5	93.3	92.4	71.8	7.6
1997	72.1	84.8	58.1	82.3	93.5	91.9	72.2	7.6
3 month averages								
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	72.1	84.8	57.7	82.6	93.4	92.0	72.3	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	72.1	84.9	58.2	82.6	93.5	92.0	72.3	7.6
Feb-Apr	72.1	84.8	58.2	82.5	93.5	92.0	72.2	7.5
Mar-May (Spring)	72.1	84.8	58.1	82.3	93.5	91.9	72.2	7.6
Apr-Jun	72.1	84.9	58.6	82.4	93.8	91.9	72.3	7.6
May-Jul	72.1	84.8	59.8	82.3	93.7	91.9	72.3	7.8
Jun-Aug (Summer)	72.0	84.7	60.4	81.6	93.6	91.9	72.1	7.9
Jul-Sep	72.0	84.6	59.9	81.5	93.4	91.9	72.2	7.9
Aug-Oct	72.0	84.7	60.2	81.3	93.6	91.9	72.2	8.0
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	72.0	84.7	60.6	81.2	93.7	91.9	72.1	7.8
Oct-Dec	71.9	84.7	61.0	81.1	93.8	91.8	72.1	7.7
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	71.9	84.6	61.0	80.8	93.9	91.8	72.0	7.7
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	71.9	84.6	61.5	80.5	93.9	91.7	72.2	7.5
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	0.0	0.8	-0.6	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.3
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	3.7	-2.1	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	53.2	70.9	58.3	72.3	69.9	77.0	61.8	8.1
1993	53.2	70.9	53.9	71.6	71.0	76.8		

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Aged 16-59/64															
	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want a job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks							Wants job and seeking work but not available to start				
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks				Reasons for not seeking			All			Students	Other
					Available	Not available	Discouraged 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		
MGLE																
All																
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1992	16,619	7,324	5,326	2,010	1,738	801	933	104	309	754	196	355	273	108	165	
1993	16,842	7,486	5,355	2,142	1,867	868	996	143	413	738	211	343	276	117	159	
1994	16,917	7,563	5,316	2,259	2,031	919	1,110	132	502	780	230	369	229	101	129	
1995	17,025	7,668	5,406	2,274	2,038	922	1,115	105	522	763	240	393	238	119	118	
1996	17,045	7,642	5,343	2,310	2,127	893	1,234	101	579	765	262	408	184	86	97	
1997	17,053	7,656	5,281	2,385	2,180	778	1,403	88	690	733	269	390	206	92	112	
3 month averages																
Dec-Feb 97(Win)	17,021	7,614	5,218	2,400	2,205	794	1,408	91	688	774	262	403	197	90	106	
Jan-Mar 1997	17,030	7,621	5,224	2,399	2,202	786	1,418	89	698	771	259	394	198	92	100	
Feb-Apr	17,033	7,631	5,241	2,387	2,188	781	1,410	88	698	759	260	390	198	93	104	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,053	7,656	5,281	2,385	2,180	778	1,403	88	690	733	269	390	206	92	112	
Apr-Jun	17,011	7,606	5,224	2,380	2,180	778	1,401	92	693	739	268	387	197	85	103	
May-Jul	16,989	7,603	5,230	2,372	2,169	768	1,399	83	684	741	264	393	201	80	103	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,039	7,632	5,249	2,389	2,176	769	1,406	79	693	768	255	392	211	93	113	
Jul-Sep	17,065	7,662	5,280	2,377	2,160	761	1,397	67	706	757	249	396	217	95	115	
Aug-Oct	17,089	7,674	5,297	2,368	2,161	763	1,398	69	704	751	255	388	207	97	108	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,098	7,677	5,319	2,353	2,147	761	1,387	70	710	715	247	384	208	99	109	
Oct-Dec	17,116	7,677	5,308	2,374	2,169	771	1,401	75	717	740	238	381	203	98	109	
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,145	7,715	5,332	2,385	2,176	770	1,404	75	723	751	238	380	211	98	109	
Dec-Feb 98(Win)	17,148	7,707	5,316	2,394	2,187	763	1,421	80	750	758	245	369	209	94	105	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	50	29	-3	41	40	1	33	10	40	43	-2	-15	1	-5	5	
Per cent	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.2	2.4	14.7	5.7	6.0	-0.7	-3.9	0.4	-5.2	4.7	
Over last 12 months	128	92	-7	-18	-31	13	-11	62	-16	-17	-35	12	4	7	7	
Per cent	0.7	1.2	1.9	-0.3	-0.8	-3.9	0.9	-12.2	8.9	-2.1	-6.6	-8.6	5.9	4.9	6.3	
Male																
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1992	5,663	2,440	1,830	620	490	228	257	44	177	37	101	126	128	59	70	
1993	5,890	2,590	1,826	775	649	302	343	95	259	42	111	146	123	58	66	
1994	5,978	2,662	1,826	845	731	320	407	79	323	47	121	154	113	58	66	
1995	6,074	2,753	1,916	846	733	317	413	61	325	49	130	163	111	58	53	
1996	6,163	2,792	1,897	902	814	338	473	59	361	68	142	179	87	42	46	
1997	6,240	2,845	1,907	943	844	270	573	51	418	68	141	164	97	53	44	
3 month averages																
Dec-Feb 97(Win)	6,218	2,828	1,873	957	858	287	571	47	425	72	138	174	101	54	46	
Jan-Mar 1997	6,217	2,824	1,872	949	848	274	579	48	431	72	135	165	100	55	44	
Feb-Apr	6,229	2,834	1,883	945	844	273	573	51	429	72	134	161	101	55	46	
Mar-May (Spr)	6,240	2,845	1,907	943	844	270	573	51	418	68	141	164	97	53	44	
Apr-Jun	6,230	2,825	1,890	938	846	276	570	54	425	64	140	165	88	48	44	
May-Jul	6,229	2,832	1,903	930	838	272	566	47	426	64	137	166	91	45	47	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,252	2,854	1,917	937	837	274	561	46	423	69	131	167	101	50	50	
Jul-Sep	6,270	2,872	1,931	940	836	271	565	39	423	74	132	170	107	53	49	
Aug-Oct	6,269	2,868	1,926	935	837	272	566	38	424	71	139	167	98	54	43	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,277	2,870	1,936	933	835	271	564	40	430	70	130	163	98	56	43	
Oct-Dec	6,286	2,870	1,944	928	835	274	560	44	437	72	121	160	94	54	40	
Nov-Jan 1998	6,292	2,884	1,958	930	837	274	561	42	440	69	120	159	94	52	42	
Dec-Feb 98(Win)	6,297	2,882	1,951	933	843	277	565	45	444	73	123	159	91	51	40	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	20	12	15	8	6	2	5	14	3	-8	-4	-7	-5	-3	-6	
Per cent	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.3	12.2	3.3	-4.3	-5.9	-2.5	-7.1	-8.9	-6.6	
Over last 12 months	79	54	-24	-15	-10	-5	-2	19	-16	-15	-10	-3	-7	-7	-14.3	
Per cent	1.3	1.9	4.2	-2.6	-1.7	-3.3	-1.0	-5.1	4.4	0.2	-11.5	-8.5	-9.5	-5.7	14.3	
Female																
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1992	10,956	4,884	3,495	1,389	1,248	573	675	60	132	717	95	229	145	50	95	
1993	10,952	4,896	3,529	1,368	1,218	566	653	58	154	696	99	197	153	59	93	
1994	10,939	4,901	3,490	1,414	1,300	598	703	53	179	733	109	216	117	43	73	
1995	10,951	4,915	3,490	1,428	1,304	605	701	43	197	714	110	230	127	61	84	
1996	10,882	4,849	3,446	1,408	1,314	555	760	42	218	697	119	229	97	44	51	
1997	10,813	4,811	3,374	1,442	1,336	507	831	37	272	665	128	226	108	39	68	
3 month averages																
Dec-Feb 97(Win)	10,803	4,786	3,344	1,443	1,347	507	837	43	263	702	124	229	97	36	61	
Jan-Mar 1997	10,813	4,798	3,352	1,450	1,353	512	839	42	267	699	124	229	98	36	63	
Feb-Apr	10,804	4,798	3,359	1,441	1,344	508	837	37	270	687	126	229	97	37	68	
Mar-May (Spr)	10,813	4,811	3,374	1,442	1,336	507	831	37	272	665	128	226	108	39	68	
Apr-Jun	10,781	4,781	3,334	1,442	1,334	503	832	38	268	675	128	222	108	37	72	
May-Jul	10,760	4,771	3,327	1,441	1,331	497	833	36	258	677	127	227	110	35	73	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,787	4,778	3,332	1,452	1,339	494	845	33	269	699	124	225	110	43	68	
Jul-Sep	10,795	4,790	3,350	1,437	1,324	490	833	28	283	682	117	226	110	42	66	
Aug-Oct	10,819	4,807	3,371	1,433	1,324	492	832	30	280	680	116	221	109	43	65	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,822	4,808	3,383	1,420	1,312	490	824	29	280	645	117	221	110	44	67	
Oct-Dec	10,831	4,807	3,364	1,445	1,333	497	841	30	280	668	117	222	110	44	66	
Nov-Jan 1998	10,853	4,831	3,374	1,455	1,339	496	843	33	283	682	118	221	117	46	74	
Dec-Feb 98(Win)	10,852	4,825	3,365	1,461	1,344	485	855	35	306	685	123	210	118	44	75	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	30	17	-18	41	32	-5	32	5	26	40	6	-11	8	8	11.9	
Per cent	0.3	0.4	-0.5	2.9	2.4	-0.9	3.8	18.2	9.4	6.2	5.1	-4.9	7.0	8.0	11.9	
Over last 12 months	49	39	21	18	-3	-21	18	-9	43	-16	-1	-20	21	7	13	
Per cent	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.2	-0.2	-4.2	2.2	-19.9	16.3	-2.3	-1.2	-8.6	21.9	20.7	21.9	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands and per cent, season

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent, seasonally adjusted								
	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)	
	MGLE						MGOW	MGOZ	
Economic inactivity rates (%)*									
All spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	36.7	20.8	40.6	21.8	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.6	
1993	37.1	21.3	46.3	22.2	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1	
1994	37.2	21.4	43.9	23.9	16.9	14.9	31.5	92.1	
1995	37.4	21.7	44.0	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0	
1996	37.3	21.5	42.0	23.1	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3	
1997	37.2	21.5	40.7	23.5	16.3	15.6	31.6	91.9	
3 month averages									
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	37.1	21.4	40.8	23.0	16.3	15.5	31.6	92.2	
Jan-Mar	37.1	21.4	40.8	23.1	16.3	15.5	31.5	92.1	
Feb-Apr	37.1	21.4	40.7	23.3	16.2	15.6	31.5	92.0	
Mar-May (Spring)	37.2	21.5	40.7	23.5	16.3	15.6	31.6	91.9	
Apr-Jun	37.1	21.3	40.1	23.3	16.1	15.5	31.4	91.9	
May-Jul	37.0	21.3	39.1	23.2	16.1	15.5	31.6	91.9	
Jun-Aug (Summer)	37.1	21.4	39.3	23.6	16.1	15.4	31.6	91.9	
Jul-Sep	37.1	21.4	39.7	23.8	16.4	15.4	31.5	91.9	
Aug-Oct	37.2	21.5	39.6	24.2	16.3	15.4	31.5	92.0	
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	37.2	21.5	38.8	23.9	16.3	15.5	31.7	92.0	
Oct-Dec	37.2	21.5	38.7	23.9	16.2	15.6	31.6	92.2	
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	37.3	21.6	39.1	24.1	16.3	15.7	31.6	92.3	
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	37.3	21.5	39.2	24.2	16.2	15.7	31.4	92.3	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.3	
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.2	-1.6	1.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.1	
Male spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	25.8	13.3	39.5	16.2	5.0	5.5	26.1	91.1	
1993	26.8	14.1	46.6	16.3	5.5	6.1	27.3	92.5	
1994	27.1	14.4	43.7	17.9	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.4	
1995	27.4	14.9	43.8	18.2	5.9	6.9	28.5	91.8	
1996	27.7	15.0	40.6	17.5	6.7	7.6	28.2	92.4	
1997	27.9	15.2	41.9	17.7	6.5	8.1	27.8	92.4	
3 month averages									
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	27.9	15.2	42.3	17.4	6.6	8.0	27.7	92.4	
Jan-Mar	27.9	15.1	41.8	17.4	6.5	8.0	27.7	92.4	
Feb-Apr	27.9	15.2	41.9	17.7	6.5	8.1	27.8	92.4	
Mar-May (Spring)	27.9	15.2	41.9	17.7	6.5	8.1	27.8	92.4	
Apr-Jun	27.9	15.1	41.4	17.6	6.2	8.1	27.7	92.4	
May-Jul	27.9	15.2	40.2	17.7	6.3	8.1	27.8	92.2	
Jun-Aug (Summer)	28.0	15.3	39.6	18.4	6.4	8.1	27.9	92.1	
Jul-Sep	28.0	15.4	40.1	18.5	6.6	8.1	27.8	92.1	
Aug-Oct	28.0	15.3	39.8	18.7	6.4	8.1	27.8	92.0	
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	28.0	15.3	39.4	18.8	6.3	8.1	27.9	92.2	
Oct-Dec	28.1	15.3	39.0	18.9	6.2	8.2	27.9	92.3	
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	28.1	15.4	39.0	19.2	6.1	8.2	28.0	92.3	
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	28.1	15.4	38.5	19.5	6.1	8.3	27.8	92.5	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.0	-0.8	0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.2	-3.7	2.1	-0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	
Female spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	46.8	29.1	41.7	27.7	30.1	23.0	38.2	91.9	
1993	46.8	29.1	46.1	28.4	29.0	23.2	37.8	91.8	
1994	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.3	28.8	23.1	36.8	91.9	
1995	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.4	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.2	
1996	46.3	28.6	43.4	29.0	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2	
1997	45.9	28.3	39.4	29.6	26.4	23.1	36.7	91.7	
3 month averages									
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	45.9	28.1	39.2	29.0	26.4	23.1	36.9	92.1	
Jan-Mar	45.9	28.2	39.9	29.2	26.4	23.1	36.7	91.8	
Feb-Apr	45.9	28.2	39.6	29.3	26.3	23.2	36.7	91.7	
Mar-May (Spring)	45.9	28.3	39.4	29.6	26.4	23.1	36.7	91.6	
Apr-Jun	45.8	28.1	38.8	29.2	26.2	23.0	36.6	91.8	
May-Jul	45.7	28.0	38.0	29.0	26.3	22.9	36.8	91.8	
Jun-Aug (Summer)	45.8	28.0	39.1	29.0	26.2	22.8	36.8	91.9	
Jul-Sep	45.8	28.1	39.2	29.4	26.5	22.7	36.8	92.1	
Aug-Oct	45.9	28.2	39.4	29.8	26.5	22.7	36.7	92.3	
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	45.9	28.2	38.2	29.3	26.7	22.8	37.0	92.2	
Oct-Dec	45.9	28.2	38.4	29.1	26.6	22.8	36.7	92.1	
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	46.0	28.3	39.3	29.2	26.8	23.1	36.5	92.3	
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	46.0	28.3	39.8	29.2	26.8	23.2	36.3	92.2	
Changes									
Over last three months	0.1	0.1	1.7	-0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.3	
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.6	0.1	

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

*Denominator—all persons in the relevant age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey

EARNINGS E.1

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector				Private sector													
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months											
			Month	Headline rate*			Month	Headline rate*			Month	Headline rate*										
													DNHO	DNHS	DNHW	LMBO	LMBU	LMBV	LMBW	LMBQ	LMBX	LMBY	LMBZ	LMBP
1990=100																						
1993 } Annual averages	118.5				119.8				118.1													
1994 } Annual averages	123.2				123.8				123.1													
1995 } Annual averages	127.4				126.4				127.7													
1996 } Annual averages	132.3				129.9				133.1													
1997 } Annual averages	138.2				133.6				139.6													
1996 Jul	133.1	132.8	3.9	3.9	129.7	129.7	3.2	3.1	134.2	133.8	4.5	4.4										
1996 Aug	131.3	133.2	4.9	4.0	130.0	130.2	3.3	3.1	131.8	134.1	4.4	4.5										
1996 Sep	131.9	134.0	4.2	4.0	131.0	131.2	3.0	2.7	132.2	134.8	4.6	4.4										
1996 Oct	131.9	134.2	3.9	4.1	130.7	131.6	3.6	3.0	132.3	135.0	4.3	4.4										
1996 Nov	136.4	134.7	4.1	4.3	131.6	132.0	3.0	3.1	134.1	135.6	4.4	4.6										
1996 Dec	137.1	135.6	4.8	4.8	132.4	132.3	3.3	3.2	138.6	136.7	5.3	5.0										
1997 Jan	135.2	136.2	4.8	4.6	131.9	132.6	3.1	3.0	136.2	137.2	5.4	5.1										
1997 Feb	141.7	137.0	4.6	4.3	131.8	132.4	3.2	3.4	144.9	138.7	5.2	4.8										
1997 Mar	136.9	137.1	4.1	4.3	132.6	133.2	3.4	3.3	138.3	138.3	4.5	4.8										
1997 Apr	136.4	137.4	4.2	4.3	132.6	133.1	3.0	3.0	137.6	138.7	4.7	4.7										
1997 May	137.0	138.0	4.5	4.3	132.3	133.5	3.9	3.9	138.6	139.3	4.6	4.7										
1997 Jun	138.8	138.6	4.4	4.4	134.2	134.2	3.4	3.1	140.3	139.9	4.6	4.7										
1997 Jul	139.7	139.1	4.7	4.6	135.0	135.1	3.0	3.0	141.0	140.6	4.7	4.7										
1997 Aug	137.4	139.6	4.2	4.4	134.9	134.6	3.6	3.6	138.2	141.1	4.6	4.8										
1997 Sep	137.7	140.2	4.5	4.4	134.2	134.6	3.3	3.5	138.9	141.9	5.1	5.0										
1997 Oct	139.7	141.0	4.7	4.6	135.0	135.1	3.0	3.0	141.2	142.7	5.3	5.1										
1997 Nov	143.4	141.7	4.5	4.5	136.2	135.9	3.5	3.4	145.7	143.6	5.0	5.1										
1997 Dec	140.9	142.0	4.3	4.5	134.5	135.2	3.0	2.4	143.0	144.1	5.0	5.2										
1998 Jan	140.9	142.0	4.3	4.5	134.5	135.2	3.0	2.4	143.0	144.1	5.0	5.2										
1998 Feb	142.9	142.8	4.8	4.8	135.4	135.9	2.7	..	145.4	144.9	5.5	..										

SIC 1992	Service industries (Divisions 50-93)				Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)				Production industries (Divisions 10-41)			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted										

E.3 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted)

EARNINGS E.3

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted)

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manuf'g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29)
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	DNGO	DNGP	DNGQ	DNGR	DNGS	DNGT	DNGU	DNGV	DNGW	DNGX	DNGY	DNGZ	DNHA
1993) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1995)	126.4	139.0	136.2	132.7	129.3	123.9	128.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.3
1996)	133.7	142.2	140.9	138.8	134.1	131.2	133.9	137.1	137.7	128.7	137.8	139.0	139.8
1997)	137.7	147.5	146.4	144.7	140.4	137.4	139.9	143.1	143.2	133.9	142.2	145.0	144.9
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
1993 Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	120.3
1993 Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
1993 Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
1993 May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
1993 June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
1993 July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
1993 Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	131.1
1993 Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
1993 Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
1993 Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
1994 Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
1994 Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	120.2	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
1994 Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
1994 May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	130.0	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3	128.3
1994 June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
1994 July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
1994 Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
1994 Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
1994 Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
1994 Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	132.9	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	123.6	131.1	130.3
1994 Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
1995 Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
1995 Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
1995 Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
1995 May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.6	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
1995 June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
1995 July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
1995 Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
1995 Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
1995 Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
1995 Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6
1995 Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	136.8
1996 Jan	116.0	142.1	136.5	132.5	131.6	126.8	129.8	133.2	133.5	125.1	137.2	134.7	136.2
1996 Feb	123.1	144.8	137.0	133.9	134.8	132.4	131.3	134.5	137.8	126.9	133.1	137.3	140.6
1996 Mar	133.1	148.9	145.9	136.9	134.3	129.7	135.9	149.2	139.1	129.3	132.8	142.3	142.1
1996 Apr	129.6	144.2	138.0	135.7	132.9	128.9	132.0	135.8	136.9	129.8	146.0	137.8	138.8
1996 May	133.8	140.5	139.6	137.9	133.3	131.5	132.6	134.4	137.1	128.8	132.5	136.6	139.0
1996 June	126.8	136.5	139.0	144.1	134.9	131.1	136.7	136.7	139.8	128.6	132.8	138.6	139.5
1996 July	134.1	139.3	142.9	140.3	133.6	131.7	133.2	136.8	137.4	131.1	151.8	138.6	141.1
1996 Aug	151.4	134.4	140.3	138.3	132.8	128.4	133.1	133.0	136.7	127.7	132.9	138.1	137.8
1996 Sep	153.1	140.4	138.9	139.2	135.1	130.7	134.6	134.2	137.4	128.1	133.6	140.1	138.7
1996 Oct	136.4	140.8	138.3	141.7	135.1	134.4	134.4	134.3	137.9	128.8	144.3	139.9	138.7
1996 Nov	130.5	146.3	146.9	141.7	134.9	132.3	135.2	137.2	139.5	129.9	135.7	142.1	141.8
1996 Dec	135.9	148.4	147.4	143.8	136.4	138.8	137.9	145.6	141.3	130.8	141.3	142.4	143.1
1997 Jan	123.1	147.6	140.2	139.9	137.1	132.0	136.4	138.0	139.7	129.2	144.8	140.6	139.5
1997 Feb	128.6	147.1	142.7	141.1	141.8	138.9	137.3	141.2	141.9	130.4	137.0	144.2	145.0
1997 Mar	137.7	152.6	155.4	143.5	143.2	137.4	140.3	155.4	145.2	133.8	141.4	148.3	145.1
1997 Apr	136.0	150.7	146.0	142.1	140.1	133.7	138.3	140.8	140.5	133.1	147.1	142.3	143.6
1997 May	136.4	149.5	144.4	142.5	138.9	138.8	139.6	139.6	142.2	133.2	140.1	142.6	143.8
1997 Jun	129.5	143.2	143.6	145.3	140.8	138.0	140.7	143.3	142.5	135.2	137.1	142.8	145.9
1997 Jul	141.6	151.6	148.1	144.5	139.8	136.8	139.1	141.3	144.0	134.4	151.7	145.0	146.0
1997 Aug	156.5	141.3	145.9	145.1	138.2	133.6	140.3	139.3	142.2	133.4	135.8	143.7	143.3
1997 Sep	150.7	141.5	143.0	145.1	140.5	136.9	141.2	139.7	143.7	134.4	139.6	145.3	142.2
1997 Oct	145.1	142.2	144.0	146.7	140.5	137.9	141.3	140.6	143.1	134.4	148.1	146.2	144.4
1997 Nov	137.2	148.7	150.5	150.0	140.4	141.7	141.6	144.2	145.5	135.6	138.5	148.2	149.0
1997 Dec	130.2	153.8	153.5	150.2	142.9	143.3	142.2	154.2	147.6	140.0	145.0	150.3	150.7
1998 Jan	129.2	146.2	146.9	144.6	142.2	139.6	140.6	146.0	148.2	136.7	148.0	146.7	146.5
1998 Feb P	126.8	149.9	148.3	147.1	144.3	147.0	141.9	149.9	152.8	139.8	142.6	151.0	153.5

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication +	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services #	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
DNHB	DNHC	DNHD	DNHE	DNHF	DNHG	DNHH	DNHI	DNHJ	DNHK	DNHL	DNHM	DNHN	
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993) Annual
127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994) Averages
132.9	133.2	133.6	123.5	124.4	118.3	122.3	128.2	133.4	119.3	126.0	124.6	129.5	

E.11 EARNINGS

Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey

January 1998

These tables present the results of projecting the April 1997 New Earnings Survey to January 1998.

Estimated average earnings in January 1998

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in January 1998 were £377.80. The tables show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and Government Office Regions.

For categories not shown in the tables, users can construct their own January 1998 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from Box 1 to the NES estimates for April 1997.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1996 and 1997 New Earnings Survey so that the overall increase (which was 4.6 per cent) equals the 2.8 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1997 and January 1998. The AEI used is an unpublished series that excludes arrears of pay.

Table A Average gross weekly earnings for full time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; January 1998

Occupation	All employees on adult rates			
	Major group	Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	609.1	427.9	558.0
Professional occupations	2	556.4	456.4	516.5
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	503.5	378.3	449.1
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	289.7	256.3	266.4
Craft and related occupations	5	354.2	211.4	342.0
Personal and protective service occupations	6	335.6	217.7	281.2
Sales occupations	7	336.2	232.0	289.3
Plant and machine operatives	8	325.8	221.3	307.5
Other occupations	9	275.4	186.2	256.7
All non-manual occupations		495.7	327.7	417.8
All manual occupations		322.6	204.8	306.3
All occupations	1-9	419.5	306.3	377.8

Table B Average gross weekly earnings for full time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; January 1998

Industry	SIC code	Male			Female			Male and female		
		Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	258.8	-	288.1	190.4	-	225.9	251.7	357.6	279.0
Mining and quarrying	C	411.1	636.7	508.2	-	-	-	409.2	563.2	485.9
Manufacturing	D	346.4	501.5	403.1	218.1	309.4	266.7	322.7	443.8	379.9
Manufacture of food products	DA	327.6	535.3	388.7	233.7	313.0	268.3	304.5	454.4	351.1
Manufacture of textile and textile prod	DB	282.4	434.3	332.3	183.0	271.9	204.9	230.8	369.3	269.7
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	387.9	519.4	448.2	242.6	355.5	328.4	363.8	450.3	411.7
Manufacture of electrical and optical e	DL	322.4	488.1	404.3	211.8	314.3	257.4	289.6	444.9	359.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	388.7	540.0	437.8	282.0	311.8	300.5	382.1	504.7	422.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	411.8	586.3	497.9	-	368.4	366.2	409.9	504.9	467.8
Construction	F	333.4	471.6	383.1	-	281.7	278.9	331.8	423.5	374.2
Wholesale and retail trade	G	282.4	414.3	367.6	197.7	263.8	256.8	271.1	351.7	304.1
Hotels and restaurants	H	219.6	378.7	279.2	163.5	277.7	214.0	195.5	328.0	245.9
Transport, storage and communication	I	337.1	495.9	396.4	283.5	323.3	316.3	333.2	434.7	384.4
Financial intermediation	J	391.7	660.5	651.6	-	362.1	360.9	364.8	510.2	503.3
Real estate, renting and business activ	K	300.1	554.5	482.2	209.1	336.6	324.8	285.4	460.5	412.4
Public administration and defence	L	288.6	453.1	427.5	222.6	334.9	330.0	278.4	401.5	359.0
Education	M	275.8	470.0	427.8	200.8	373.7	359.0	250.6	410.7	351.1
Health and social work	N	257.3	492.9	420.2	181.8	329.0	303.3	213.5	368.7	303.7
Other community, social and personal service activities	O	287.6	451.6	399.6	179.3	324.9	295.2	255.5	396.4	351.0
All industries and services	A-Q	322.6	495.7	419.5	204.8	327.7	306.3	300.5	417.8	377.8

* Not available

Table C Average gross weekly earnings for full time employees on adult rates, January 1998

Region	Male			Female			Men and Female		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
North East	314.4	434.0	369.6	204.9	295.3	277.2	295.5	365.9	316.7
North West	319.4	467.2	397.6	202.0	303.5	284.3	297.2	390.3	336.2
Merseyside	327.1	446.9	391.8	209.6	304.3	293.1	309.5	371.7	351.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	313.1	435.3	373.5	193.4	296.7	277.1	292.8	369.9	319.6
East Midlands	319.2	439.9	379.0	195.1	293.3	268.3	294.0	377.0	342.1
West Midlands	319.9	452.5	385.3	196.7	299.4	276.7	296.3	381.7	347.1
South Western	305.6	461.7	392.5	192.9	302.4	283.2	284.4	387.5	352.2
Eastern	328.5	475.3	410.1	211.1	323.0	305.0	308.7	405.4	372.4
London	360.3	629.5	555.6	236.9	415.3	398.1	337.5	533.1	453.4
South East	329.0	506.6	439.6	219.7	333.1	315.9	307.6	428.3	393.1
England	323.9	501.6	424.9	206.2	331.6	310.5	302.2	423.4	389.0
Wales	320.6	430.8	373.1	199.9	298.5	277.2	298.2	368.0	339.2
Scotland	311.3	461.1	388.0	197.5	303.1	280.7	286.5	382.5	345.1
Great Britain	322.6	495.7	419.5	204.8	327.7	306.3	300.5	417.8	377.8

Box 1 Multipliers used for ratio projection

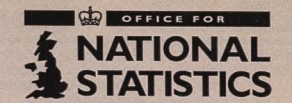
	Men	Women	All
Manual	1.0264	1.0186	1.0258
Non-manual	1.0252	1.0312	1.0270
All	1.0264	1.0306	1.0276

Source: New Earnings Survey and Average Earnings Index
New Earnings Survey Customer Helpline: 01928 792077

The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 1997 Part A (published by TSO, PO Box 276, London, SW8 5DT, tel 0171-873 8499)

BRITAIN 1998

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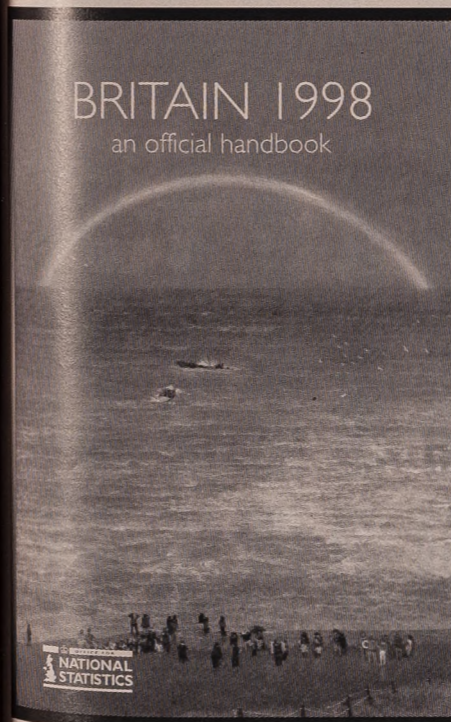


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GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles and leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, plastics & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	NEW EARNINGS SURVEY														
															SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MEN															Men														
Weekly earnings £															Weekly earnings £														
1986	187.0	174.4	184.0	162.6	131.6	214.0	184.3	153.3	216.8	196.3	177.9	184.0	183.1	179.3	178.2	192.1	170.1	202.4	167.4	146.8	125.4	191.8	207.3	160.8	149.0	134.6	143.5	150.0	186
1987	185.5	172.2	185.5	165.5	135.1	213.7	194.8	163.6	231.5	209.0	192.2	194.4	194.6	189.1	189.0	208.6	187.5	214.7	180.5	156.6	128.8	203.7	212.2	170.9	158.8	143.5	152.5	157.0	187
1988	200.6	216.6	212.8	184.2	155.6	226.0	210.0	175.1	247.9	220.9	206.7	214.4	214.5	208.5	208.0	226.4	202.1	234.3	195.9	169.0	141.3	214.7	234.3	181.1	169.7	162.1	175.1	188	
1989	217.9	234.7	231.1	200.3	169.0	238.1	225.0	185.7	263.6	243.0	217.6	221.4	214.5	228.7	228.1	249.8	219.6	249.7	214.4	184.7	153.9	231.4	252.2	200.4	183.9	176.2	190.3	193	
1990	237.9	250.5	250.3	217.3	178.0	251.1	243.4	205.3	276.8	243.0	243.7	243.7	249.8	248.8	248.8	272.8	245.6	277.0	246.1	202.2	155.9	248.6	288.5	225.6	188.4	186.9	206.6	199	
1991	253.1	269.4	263.2	236.8	192.5	257.4	263.3	213.9	293.6	267.7	247.8	258.4	258.0	262.6	262.6	287.7	258.0	298.4	257.1	217.3	174.4	267.0	316.6	241.6	219.6	199.4	203.9	230.0	200
1992	268.4	287.6	280.8	250.6	202.0	263.5	280.3	233.1	308.4	285.7	264.0	265.7	262.2	275.7	275.7	308.5	264.2	334.7	274.7	233.1	189.2	322.7	322.7	257.5	234.0	219.4	217.4	239.5	201
1993	274.4	293.9	288.8	260.6	203.2	273.7	288.3	245.1	318.9	292.8	275.3	272.3	263.1	285.1	285.1	318.9	265.9	352.5	275.0	241.7	190.7	329.7	321.4	258.6	235.4	226.1	246.7	247.7	202
1994	291.0	301.9	297.0	269.3	207.9	287.7	299.0	258.4	348.8	314.1	285.9	286.3	285.7	296.0	296.0	348.8	274.7	379.9	295.1	255.9	199.2	305.3	347.2	270.7	255.6	231.5	259.4	261.2	203
1995	301.3	327.4	323.6	277.3	211.9	297.3	315.3	270.6	361.8	346.8	298.9	309.8	309.8	326.1	326.1	361.8	286.1	399.7	308.2	264.1	203.3	314.9	373.8	277.5	275.4	243.5	264.4	264.4	204
1996	314.3	340.9	337.5	289.3	252.1	300.5	319.2	276.9	377.9	361.8	318.9	325.2	342.5	344.4	344.4	377.9	290.5	401.2	308.2	275.1	213.9	328.4	381.6	292.2	281.2	243.5	268.7	268.7	205
1997	337.5	340.9	337.5	289.3	252.1	300.5	319.2	276.9	377.9	361.8	318.9	325.2	342.5	344.4	344.4	377.9	290.5	401.2	308.2	275.1	213.9	328.4	381.6	292.2	281.2	243.5	268.7	268.7	206
Hours worked															Hours worked														
1986	44.5	44.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	43.1	45.9	44.4	43.4	43.8	45.0	46.3	45.0	44.5	43.9	43.6	44.4	41.4	43.7	42.8	47.3	40.5	44.8	42.6	43.3	43.0	42.8	42.8	1986
1987	44.6	44.5	44.6	44.8	45.4	45.0	46.0	44.9	43.6	43.8	45.0	46.3	45.0	44.5	44.0	44.4	45.0	41.4	43.7	42.8	47.3	40.5	44.8	42.6	43.3	43.0	42.8	42.8	1987
1988	45.1	45.0	45.1	45.1	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	43.9	43.8	45.6	46.6	46.2	45.5	45.0	45.1	45.6	42.3	44.1	44.1	47.5	40.3	46.2	45.6	42.9	42.8	42.9	43.6	1988
1989	45.3	45.1	45.2	45.2	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	44.1	44.1	44.9	46.1	46.1	45.5	45.0	45.1	45.6	42.3	44.1	44.1	47.5	40.3	46.2	45.6	42.9	42.8	42.9	43.6	1989
1990	44.4	43.7	43.6	43.6	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	44.1	44.1	44.9	46.1	46.1	45.5	45.0	45.1	45.6	42.3	44.1	44.1	47.5	40.3	46.2	45.6	42.9	42.8	42.9	43.6	1990
1991	44.4	43.7	43.6	43.6	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	44.1	44.1	44.9	46.1	46.1	45.5	45.0	45.1	45.6	42.3	44.1	44.1	47.5	40.3	46.2	45.6	42.9	42.8	42.9	43.6	1991
1992	44.5	44.0	44.0	44.0	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	44.1	44.1	44.9	46.1	46.1	45.5	45.0	45.1	45.6	42.3	44.1	44.1	47.5	40.3	46.2	45.6	42.9	42.8	42.9	43.6	1992
1993	44.7	44.0	44.0	44.0	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	44.1	44.1	44.9	46.1	46.1	45.5	45.0	45.1	45.6	42.3	44.1	44.1	47.5	40.3	46.2	45.6	42.9	42.8	42.9	43.6	1993
1994	45.2	44.8	44.8	44.8	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	44.1	44.1	44.9	46.1	46.1	45.5	45.0	45.1	45.6	42.3	44.1	44.1	47.5	40.3	46.2	45.6	42.9	42.8	42.9	43.6	1994
1995	45.2	44.8	44.8	44.8	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	44.1	44.1	44.9	46.1	46.1	45.5	45.0	45.1	45.6	42.3	44.1	44.1	47.5	40.3	46.2	45.6	42.9	42.8	42.9	43.6	1995
1996	45.1	44.6	44.6	44.6	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	44.1	44.1	44.9	46.1	46.1	45.5	45.0	45.1	45.6	42.3	44.1	44.1	47.5	40.3	46.2	45.6	42.9	42.8	42.9	43.6	1996
1997	45.1	44.6	44.6	44.6	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	44.1	44.1	44.9	46.1	46.1	45.5	45.0	45.1	45.6	42.3	44.1	44.1	47.5	40.3	46.2	45.6	42.9	42.8	42.9	43.6	1997
Hourly earnings £															Hourly earnings £														
1986	3.92	4.21	4.13	3.65	2.89	4.86	4.02	3.46	4.97	4.48	3.96	3.97	4.07	4.08	4.06	4.40	3.83	4.89	3.76	3.37	2.93	4.06	5.10	3.65	3.49	3.10	3.35	3.52	1986
1987	3.92	4.21	4.13	3.65	2.89	4.86	4.02	3.46	4.97	4.48	3.96	3.97	4.07	4.08	4.06	4.40	3.83	4.89	3.76	3.37	2.93	4.06	5.10	3.65	3.49	3.10	3.35	3.52	1987
1988	4.46	4.80	4.70	4.11	3.89	5.09	4.26	3.68	5.23	4.76	4.26	4.20	4.32	4.32	4.30	4.70	4.05	5.03	3.85	3.58	3.03	4.28	5.35	4.02	4.00	3.56	3.82	4.05	1988
1989	4.81	5.17	5.07	4.47	4.26	5.67	4.51	3.93	5.53	5.07	4.50	4.54	4.66	4.66	4.64	5.04	4.41	5.22	4.05	3.74	3.18	4.48	5.65	4.38	4.29	3.85	4.10	4.37	1989
1990	5.05	5.42	5.32	4.72	4.51	6.02	4.86	4.21	6.09	5.62	4.77	4.79	5.04	5.04	5.02	5.42	4.81	5.90	4.65	4.34	3.64	4.88	6.34	4.38	4.29	3.85	4.10	4.37	1990
1991	5.23	5.60	5.50	4.90	4.69	6.34	5.17	4.69	6.34	5.87	4.95	4.95	5.19	5.19	5.17	5.57	4.91	6.00	4.70	4.39	3.64	5.22	6.34	4.38	4.29	3.85	4.10	4.37	1991
1992	5.23	5.60	5.50	4.90	4.69	6.34	5.17	4.69	6.34	5.87	4.95	4.95	5.19	5.19	5.17	5.57	4.91	6.00	4.70	4.39	3.64	5.22	6.34	4.38	4.29	3.85	4.10	4.37	1992
1993	5.23	5.60	5.50	4.90	4.69	6.34	5.17	4.69	6.34	5.87	4.95	4.95	5.19	5.19	5.17	5.57	4.91	6.00	4.70	4.39	3.64	5.22	6.34	4.38	4.29	3.85	4.10	4.37	1993
1994	5.23	5.60	5.50	4.90	4.69	6.34	5.17	4.69	6.34	5.87	4.95	4.95	5.19	5.19	5.17	5.57	4.91	6.00	4.70	4.39	3.64	5.22	6.34	4.38	4.29	3.85	4.10	4.37	1994
1995	5.23	5.60	5.50	4.90	4.69	6.34	5.17	4.69	6.34	5.87	4.95	4.95	5.19	5.19	5.17	5.57	4.91	6.00	4.70	4.39	3.64	5.22	6.34	4.38	4.29	3.85	4.10	4.37	1995
1996	5.23	5.60	5.50	4.90	4.69	6.34	5.17	4.69	6.34	5.87	4.95	4.95	5.19	5.19	5.17	5.57	4.91	6.00	4.70	4.39	3.64	5.22	6.34	4.38	4.29	3.85	4.10	4.37	1996
1997	5.23	5.60	5.50	4.90	4.69	6.34	5.17	4.69	6.34	5.87	4.95	4.95	5.19	5.19	5.17	5.57	4.91	6.00	4.70	4.39	3.64	5.22	6.34	4.38	4.29	3.85	4.10	4.37	1997
WOMEN															WOMEN														
Weekly earnings £															Weekly earnings £														
1986	107.5	111.4	111.3	103.2	101.0	97.8	117.0	97.4	129.9	120.3	112.1	114.4	109.4	123.9	116.5	128.8	106.3	128.2	116.5	99.9	90.7	144.9	139.2	106.3	111.8	97.5	103.8	95.6	1986
1987	115.3	119.6	119.5	110.5	111.8	111.8	127.9	103.2	136.9	125.3	122.3	122.9	120.7	129.9	125.6	145.5	116.8	139.2	121.7	106.0	96.2	158.1	138.1	118.0	124.0	109.8	101.2	107.7	1987
1988	123.3	128.3	128.3	118.9	118.9	118.9	143.2	112.1	150.9	142.5	138.7	138.7	136.6	154.4	154.4	168.7	131.1	158.2	142.3	123.8	109.2	170.1	158.2	129.3	143.7	110.3	121.4	121.4	1988
1989	148.1	150.0	152.9	134.7	134.0	134.0	164.8	131.3	171.9	152.6	149.3	149.3	147.7	163.9	163.9	184.7	151.8	190.1	178.2	132.8	126.1	191.7	175.5	143.6	147.0	132.1	127.6	132.5	1989

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, pharmaceuticals & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	245.1	259.9	257.2	240.0	194.4	311.0	260.1	239.4	276.0	286.0	235.9	241.6	239.7	243.1
1987	265.9	279.2	275.8	262.0	217.1	354.9	279.6	250.6	287.8	306.0	264.0	287.1	258.1	254.3
1988	294.3	306.6	303.5	291.0	241.5	386.0	302.7	283.3	325.5	310.7	288.7	287.9	294.8	287.5
1989	323.9	333.6	333.6	319.7	258.4	425.9	334.8	307.4	348.5	355.2	310.7	308.9	315.6	314.0
1990	355.1	369.0	365.4	350.4	289.9	474.1	369.6	335.1	399.9	390.6	346.5	324.9	339.9	341.6
1991	375.7	388.3	382.4	371.7	302.9	512.9	380.9	332.0	404.0	416.2	353.2	355.2	356.9	355.1
1992	400.8	412.8	404.5	398.0	298.5	562.1	424.4	353.3	420.6	455.5	363.7	362.9	364.1	375.0
1993	418.9	431.7	424.9	416.4	306.6	565.1	450.5	364.5	450.3	475.5	383.6	373.9	391.2	391.2
1994	440.1	443.9	437.7	427.7	314.7	606.1	456.5	375.6	462.3	497.8	400.4	365.4	396.2	410.2
1995	445.4	461.2	453.5	442.4	347.9	591.3	474.4	379.5	474.7	525.5	411.6	402.6	427.3	438.5
1996	464.0	487.3	479.6	458.9	363.8	638.8	536.8	397.6	515.0	564.3	439.3	417.0	446.5	456.5
1997	483.5	497.0	489.2	472.7	387.8	621.0	522.1	417.4	506.6	563.7	449.5	440.5	446.5	483.8
Hours worked														
1986	38.6	39.2	39.3	38.2	42.5	39.6	38.7	39.6	38.1	38.1	39.2	39.0	39.4	39.7
1987	38.7	39.2	39.3	38.3	41.0	38.9	38.7	39.4	38.9	38.9	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.6
1988	38.6	39.2	39.3	38.3	41.0	38.9	38.7	39.4	38.9	38.9	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.6
1989	38.6	39.2	39.3	38.3	41.0	38.9	38.7	39.4	38.9	38.9	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.6
1990	38.7	39.5	39.6	38.3	40.5	39.6	38.7	39.7	38.1	38.6	39.7	39.1	40.1	39.8
1991	38.7	39.4	39.4	38.3	40.0	39.0	38.7	39.8	38.3	38.8	39.7	39.6	39.8	39.8
1992	38.7	39.4	39.4	38.3	40.0	39.0	38.7	39.8	38.3	38.8	39.7	39.6	39.8	39.8
1993	38.6	39.3	39.3	38.3	40.4	39.2	38.7	39.8	38.3	38.8	39.7	39.6	39.8	39.8
1994	38.8	39.6	39.7	38.5	41.4	39.2	39.9	40.0	40.0	38.6	38.7	40.2	40.0	40.1
1995	39.1	39.9	40.0	38.7	43.1	40.3	39.8	40.6	38.8	38.8	40.9	40.4	40.6	40.3
1996	39.1	39.9	39.9	38.8	43.0	40.3	39.8	40.6	38.8	38.8	40.9	40.4	40.6	40.3
1997	39.1	39.9	39.8	38.8	43.0	40.3	39.8	40.5	38.9	38.8	40.9	40.6	40.8	40.1
Hourly earnings £														
1986	6.38	6.54	6.46	6.21	4.25	7.81	6.76	5.77	7.05	7.50	5.87	5.98	5.92	6.04
1987	7.20	7.51	7.40	7.25	...	9.85	7.09	6.21	7.31	8.00	6.39	6.34	6.34	6.46
1988	7.49	7.65	7.55	7.48	...	9.83	7.75	7.10	8.11	8.42	7.00	6.79	6.86	7.07
1989	8.24	8.40	8.28	8.21	...	10.96	8.66	8.80	9.31	7.85	7.90	7.54	7.64	7.76
1990	9.02	9.20	9.09	8.99	...	11.78	9.37	9.81	10.11	8.33	8.35	8.27	8.44	8.56
1991	9.55	9.73	9.62	9.52	...	12.83	9.40	10.04	10.81	9.57	9.29	8.94	9.14	9.26
1992	10.21	10.28	10.06	10.24	...	13.42	10.81	10.41	10.41	11.64	8.76	9.05	8.89	9.17
1993	10.68	10.78	10.59	10.71	...	13.61	11.22	10.72	11.21	12.16	9.24	9.10	9.03	9.77
1994	10.94	11.02	10.82	10.97	...	14.97	11.52	11.68	11.68	12.98	9.78	9.86	9.44	10.11
1995	11.83	11.91	11.70	11.80	...	16.49	12.05	12.03	12.05	13.76	10.60	10.51	10.96	11.39
1996	12.33	12.50	12.28	12.40	...	15.47	13.22	9.98	13.03	14.56	11.09	11.11	10.95	11.82
1997	12.33	12.50	12.28	12.40	...	15.47	13.22	9.98	13.03	14.56	11.09	11.11	10.95	11.82
WOMEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	145.9	139.8	137.4	147.3	115.2	163.1	138.6	113.6	154.2	152.3	120.8	119.2	121.9	126.0
1987	157.2	152.2	150.1	158.5	139.0	179.8	150.7	132.2	169.2	167.3	130.2	128.0	134.0	136.6
1988	175.2	167.8	165.7	172.5	150.9	202.8	169.2	140.3	192.2	187.4	147.8	146.1	151.1	146.1
1989	191.2	185.7	183.7	191.5	160.9	228.2	189.2	154.2	203.2	205.9	160.4	161.8	164.6	161.8
1990	215.8	206.2	204.0	218.0	176.4	252.2	197.5	174.0	230.7	227.7	173.7	184.0	180.9	182.5
1991	236.8	226.9	223.3	239.2	195.7	282.1	215.7	192.3	248.7	254.0	201.5	198.2	187.7	201.3
1992	256.5	243.3	238.0	252.2	223.3	329.2	239.0	210.8	282.5	278.8	218.8	216.5	211.5	213.2
1993	268.3	256.3	254.0	264.0	236.3	369.9	261.0	221.0	300.9	309.1	248.4	244.3	238.8	244.0
1994	288.9	268.3	264.0	281.3	230.6	406.1	261.0	221.0	300.9	309.1	248.4	244.3	238.8	244.0
1995	289.0	281.9	276.7	290.6	...	...	276.6	233.9	310.3	318.1	258.3	227.8	230.9	253.4
1996	302.4	295.0	289.4	304.0	...	...	297.8	243.0	324.1	333.0	262.6	228.4	243.6	264.2
1997	317.8	305.4	300.0	321.5	253.3	...	303.5	261.4	344.7	326.1	256.8	235.4	260.8	275.6
Hours worked														
1986	36.7	37.4	37.4	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.3	36.5	37.3	37.9	37.4	37.0	37.7
1987	36.8	37.4	37.6	36.7	37.4	37.6	37.2	37.6	36.9	37.9	37.7	37.2	37.2	37.6
1988	36.9	37.6	37.6	36.8	37.7	37.6	37.2	37.8	36.9	37.9	37.7	37.2	37.2	37.6
1989	36.9	37.6	37.6	36.8	37.8	37.6	37.0	37.4	36.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	37.6	37.6
1990	36.9	37.6	37.6	36.8	37.8	37.6	37.0	37.4	36.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	37.6	37.6
1991	36.8	37.7	37.6	36.8	38.1	37.7	37.3	37.8	36.9	37.5	37.9	37.6	37.5	37.7
1992	36.8	37.7	37.6	36.8	38.1	37.7	37.3	37.8	36.9	37.5	37.9	37.6	37.5	37.7
1993	36.9	37.7	37.7	36.8	38.1	37.7	37.3	37.8	36.9	37.5	37.9	37.6	37.5	37.7
1994	37.1	37.7	37.7	37.0	37.9	37.6	37.6	37.4	36.8	37.4	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8
1995	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	38.0	37.6	37.6	37.8	36.9	37.6	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8
1996	37.1	37.8	37.8	36.9	38.0	37.6	37.6	37.8	36.9	37.6	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8
1997	37.1	37.8	37.8	36.9	38.0	37.6	37.6	37.8	36.9	37.6	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8
Hourly earnings £														
1986	3.91	3.72	3.65	3.96	3.09	4.39	3.73	2.98	4.18	4.05	3.18	3.18	3.24	3.33
1987	4.18	4.01	3.94	4.22	...	4.80	4.05	3.31	4.49	4.43	3.43	3.40	3.55	3.75
1988	4.68	4.43	4.36	4.74	...	5.45	4.51	3.68	5.00	4.98	3.65	3.78	3.85	4.04
1989	5.22	5.41	5.41	5.29	...	6.39	4.74	4.10	5.45	5.50	4.27	4.24	4.24	4.44
1990	5.76	5.94	5.94	5.84	...	7.30	5.23	4.69	6.09	6.09	4.89	4.89	4.89	5.10
1991	6.30	6.40	6.29	6.99	...	8.03	5.52	5.01	6.99	7.00	5.21	5.21	5.38	5.55
1992	6.90	6.90	6.79	7.32	...	...	5.52	5.01	7.41	7.41	5.68	5.68	5.84	6.01
1993	7.23	7.03	6.71	7.32	...	...	5.64	5.01	7.64	7.94	5.76	5.76	5.92	6.09
1994	7.45	7.36	7.36	7.53	...	...	5.64	5.01	8.09	8.25	6.01	6.01	6.17	6.34
1995	7.91	7.46	7.36	7.53	...	...	5.64	5.01	8.09	8.25	6.01	6.01	6.17	6.34
1996	8.16	7.64	7.64	8.22	...	...	5.64	5.01	8.09	8.25	6.01	6.01	6.17	6.34
1997	8.56	8.08	7.94	8.69	...	...	5.64	5.01	8.09	8.25	6.01	6.01	6.17	6.34
ALL														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	201.1	225.3	222.7	193.5	175.5	277.8	219.3	183.2	229.8	246.0	204.6	203.2	209.6	214.2
1987	217.4	210.0	229.4	210.0	195.7	314.8	243.3	195.2	273.9	263.9	226.2	224.5	226.6	230.2
1988	241.0	263.6	263.3	238.0	228.8	338.8	280.8	220.0	284.4	284.4	247.7	241.1	249.1	250.5
1989	265.6	288.6	288.6	261.0	261.1	424.9	306.9	266.0	325.3	312.4	268.7	271.1	276.5	277.4
1990	291.4	320.1	317.0	282.9	261.1	424.9	306.9	266.0	325.3	312.4	268.7	271.1	276.5	277.4
1991	312.5	341.0	336.3	304.2	277.8	458.5	324.2	272.8	341.6	365.9	311.2	305.7	316.2	319.6
1992	334.8	363.3	356.9	327.7	275.0	500.6	355.9	289.8	365.5	403.8	322.0	323.6	338.0	354.1
1993	35													

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY
Average earnings and hours of all full-time employees by industry group +

SIC 1992	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, pharmaceuticals & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment
A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	
MEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	207.6	211.7	208.8	209.8	139.0	237.7	206.7	173.2	240.7	238.4	192.0	197.7	197.8	200.6
1987	224.0	226.8	223.6	227.7	145.1	263.3	219.9	183.5	254.1	253.7	210.0	213.3	211.0	211.3
1988	246.1	247.6	244.0	250.9	166.2	296.5	239.0	202.1	279.1	269.4	227.4	229.9	232.1	235.7
1989	269.6	270.0	266.0	275.3	175.7	330.4	257.0	216.1	298.2	297.2	242.6	246.4	252.2	258.3
1990	295.8	294.9	290.5	301.3	195.2	365.0	283.4	239.3	324.2	327.0	268.6	261.8	272.2	281.3
1991	318.9	316.7	310.4	325.7	214.2	410.5	308.3	252.8	344.2	342.1	283.3	284.8	287.2	294.2
1992	340.3	337.0	329.0	347.6	237.7	443.1	328.8	271.1	363.5	385.7	296.1	292.9	300.9	315.5
1993	353.9	348.3	341.8	363.2	253.9	439.1	341.6	289.2	380.5	405.1	308.6	300.0	310.1	328.7
1994	363.3	357.1	350.7	373.4	268.3	442.2	346.3	288.2	396.6	413.9	320.5	323.0	342.3	358.0
1995	384.8	374.7	364.7	384.8	258.4	461.8	358.6	296.0	407.0	440.1	332.8	326.8	346.3	364.4
1996	391.3	386.4	380.0	399.3	266.5	496.4	385.6	308.4	431.7	445.6	342.4	337.8	358.8	374.3
1997	408.7	398.8	392.7	419.4	281.7	495.1	378.7	320.9	436.7	482.8	355.2	355.1	369.8	397.9
Hours worked														
1986	41.9	42.6	42.8	40.9	45.1	42.4	43.9	43.4	41.3	41.2	43.7	44.7	43.6	43.0
1987	41.9	42.7	42.9	41.0	44.3	43.6	43.8	43.5	41.3	41.5	43.9	44.6	43.7	42.8
1988	42.1	43.1	43.3	40.9	46.3	44.2	44.1	42.4	41.7	41.3	44.1	44.8	44.0	43.6
1989	42.3	43.2	43.3	41.0	46.7	44.6	44.5	42.9	41.7	41.3	43.7	44.4	44.2	43.6
1990	42.2	43.2	43.3	41.0	46.7	44.6	44.5	42.9	41.5	41.2	44.7	44.6	44.4	43.6
1991	41.5	42.0	42.0	40.7	47.0	45.5	42.2	40.8	42.5	42.5	43.8	42.8	41.7	41.7
1992	41.4	42.3	42.3	40.6	46.2	44.1	42.2	40.8	42.9	42.9	43.4	42.5	42.2	42.0
1993	41.3	42.0	42.0	40.6	45.7	43.7	42.0	40.7	43.7	43.7	43.1	43.0	42.0	42.0
1994	41.3	42.4	42.4	40.8	45.9	44.8	43.9	43.9	41.1	40.8	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.4
1995	41.5	43.0	43.0	40.9	47.0	46.6	44.2	42.9	41.4	40.9	44.1	44.1	44.5	43.5
1996	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.9	46.6	46.1	43.3	43.0	41.4	40.6	44.3	43.4	44.1	42.8
1997	41.8	42.8	42.8	41.0	46.8	46.9	43.8	43.2	41.6	40.4	43.0	43.5	44.2	43.1
Hourly earnings £														
1986	4.89	4.91	4.82	5.05	2.98	5.46	4.68	3.88	5.72	5.75	4.36	4.35	4.48	4.62
1987	5.27	5.25	5.15	5.47	3.14	6.94	4.35	4.13	6.95	6.12	4.76	4.66	4.86	4.86
1988	5.74	5.75	5.61	6.01	3.43	6.64	4.93	4.53	6.95	6.12	4.76	4.66	4.86	4.86
1989	6.03	6.14	6.03	6.59	3.43	6.64	4.93	4.53	6.95	6.12	4.76	4.66	4.86	4.86
1990	6.28	6.14	6.03	6.59	3.43	6.64	4.93	4.53	6.95	6.12	4.76	4.66	4.86	4.86
1991	6.71	6.71	6.59	7.20	4.04	7.96	6.23	5.41	7.51	7.86	6.00	5.80	6.01	6.34
1992	7.55	7.41	7.27	7.86	4.74	9.46	7.41	6.15	8.54	9.39	6.81	6.62	6.81	7.35
1993	8.07	8.18	8.00	8.82	4.99	9.51	7.72	6.39	9.87	10.74	7.04	6.75	7.01	7.75
1994	8.63	8.33	8.16	9.02	5.19	9.88	7.81	6.37	9.50	10.10	7.30	6.87	7.27	7.93
1995	8.95	8.61	8.45	9.36	5.48	9.88	8.09	6.85	9.75	10.78	7.52	7.41	7.78	8.37
1996	9.34	9.01	8.86	9.72	5.75	10.56	8.88	7.15	10.88	11.78	7.81	7.75	8.07	8.72
1997	9.74	9.31	9.16	10.19	5.95	10.56	8.63	7.32	10.49	11.91	8.07	8.16	8.34	9.13
WOMEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	137.4	125.5	123.4	141.3	105.9	155.5	126.1	100.2	146.2	139.6	115.5	116.7	116.2	125.2
1987	148.1	136.0	133.9	151.9	122.3	176.8	137.2	108.7	157.7	150.9	125.5	125.5	128.2	134.0
1988	164.5	147.9	145.5	169.8	123.9	198.6	149.4	117.3	174.8	166.0	130.8	135.9	135.5	143.9
1989	182.4	162.3	159.6	188.8	135.6	229.0	159.6	126.2	190.2	186.6	147.4	149.1	151.1	161.8
1990	201.7	180.5	177.7	208.4	150.1	249.6	178.5	131.6	213.6	202.6	160.2	167.0	176.1	187.0
1991	224.4	211.8	207.9	228.4	164.3	273.8	194.6	149.6	229.3	222.6	178.1	184.6	173.5	189.4
1992	241.0	211.8	197.9	248.4	189.7	289.9	207.7	160.3	242.1	232.3	192.3	192.6	202.7	213.8
1993	253.0	224.3	219.3	260.3	189.0	292.7	225.3	167.2	263.0	268.0	199.7	195.1	201.6	211.2
1994	261.7	231.0	226.3	269.1	204.1	300.8	226.0	169.9	278.5	276.4	203.8	203.8	217.7	227.7
1995	270.7	241.7	236.8	277.2	216.8	330.8	238.5	182.7	290.2	287.7	218.0	218.0	240.2	247.7
1996	283.0	251.8	246.7	289.8	212.5	330.8	248.5	190.1	299.5	294.7	223.5	221.0	246.7	256.9
1997	297.2	264.0	258.8	305.4	219.2	330.8	260.3	197.9	318.6	308.0	231.7	231.9	240.2	256.1
Hours worked														
1986	37.3	38.7	38.8	36.8	39.8	37.5	39.1	38.9	37.7	38.2	40.1	39.0	38.8	38.8
1987	37.3	38.9	39.0	37.0	40.1	37.8	39.4	39.1	37.7	38.5	40.3	38.9	38.9	38.9
1988	37.6	39.0	39.1	37.1	37.5	37.5	39.3	39.3	37.7	38.6	40.2	39.0	39.0	38.9
1989	37.6	39.0	39.1	37.1	37.5	37.5	39.3	39.3	37.7	38.6	40.2	39.0	39.0	38.9
1990	37.4	38.7	38.8	37.0	40.9	37.3	39.9	39.2	37.6	38.4	39.9	39.4	39.3	38.6
1991	37.4	38.7	38.8	37.0	40.9	37.3	39.9	39.2	37.6	38.4	39.9	39.4	39.3	38.6
1992	37.3	38.9	38.9	37.0	39.1	37.5	39.9	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.7	39.2	38.5	38.5
1993	37.4	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.5	37.5	39.9	39.0	37.9	38.4	39.6	39.3	38.5	38.5
1994	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.2	40.8	37.4	39.4	39.0	37.7	38.6	40.7	39.2	38.6	38.6
1995	37.6	39.3	39.4	37.2	40.4	38.1	39.3	39.3	38.1	38.8	39.9	39.4	38.6	38.6
1996	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.3	39.8	37.1	40.4	39.2	37.8	38.2	40.6	39.5	38.1	38.6
1997	37.6	39.2	39.2	37.3	39.5	38.1	40.2	39.2	37.9	38.7	40.1	38.8	38.9	39.3
Hourly earnings £														
1986	3.63	3.23	3.17	3.77	2.66	4.16	3.22	2.55	3.84	3.63	2.88	2.99	2.97	3.22
1987	3.88	3.47	3.40	4.03	3.05	4.69	3.47	2.74	4.09	3.91	3.11	3.23	3.26	3.43
1988	4.32	3.76	3.69	4.52	3.12	5.31	3.74	2.97	4.56	4.29	3.25	3.45	3.46	3.68
1989	4.81	4.14	4.05	5.03	3.73	6.66	4.46	3.54	5.55	5.28	4.01	4.16	4.18	4.48
1990	5.31	4.58	4.49	5.55	3.73	6.66	4.46	3.54	5.55	5.28	4.01	4.16	4.18	4.48
1991	5.91	5.08	4.97	6.16	4.77	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.18
1992	6.40	5.42	5.28	6.67	4.77	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.18
1993	6.90	5.88	5.60	7.32	4.81	8.91	5.60	4.27	7.30	7.95	5.35	5.00	5.02	5.42
1994	7.18	6.15	6.01	7.16	5.27	9.93	6.04	4.64	7.64	8.17	5.41	5.13	5.11	5.54
1995	7.51	6.42	6.27	7.76	5.40	9.93	6.16	4.85	7.92	8.48	5.51	5.25	5.25	5.69
1996	7.88	6.74	6.60	8.17	5.50	9.93	6.16	4.85	7.92	8.48	5.51	5.25	5.25	5.69
1997	8.31	7.18	7.04	8.17	5.50	9.93	6.16	4.85	7.92	8.48	5.51	5.25	5.25	5.69
ALL														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	184.8	193.0	189.4	181.4	135.8	231.6	185.5	135.4	213.8	213.8	177.4	182.8	186.4	189.6
1987	198.9	206.9	203.7	196.0	142.7	266.7	197.7	137.7	228.4	228.4	177.4	182.8	186.4	189.6
1988	218.7	225.9	222.9	214.4	157.6	296.5	214.4	144.4	254.4	254.4	208.8	211.7	219.1	221.3
1989	239.8	245.3	240.7	238.4	170.9	321.2	229.3	168.0	267.2	267.2	223.1	229.3	236.4	244.1
1990	263.2	263.8	263.8	261.1	190.0	358.1	253.3	187.3	291.4	291.4	246.1	243.0	258.4	265.9
1991	284.7	289.2	287.7	283.6	207.9	396.3	274.1	199.4	320.5	320.5	261.1	257.6	277.6	285.9
1992	304.8	308.1	300.3	304.7	218.6	426.7	293.2	214.3	327.9	327.9	261.1	257.6	2	

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UNIT WAGE COSTS* E.21

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM 1992 1985=100	Manufacturing		Whole economy	
	DMGH	Per cent change from a year earlier	DJDO	Per cent change from a year earlier
1988	89.5	2.4	82.3	7.2
1989	93.8	4.8	90.6	10.2
1990	100.0	6.6	100.0	10.4
1991	105.2	5.2	106.8	6.8
1992	105.6	0.4	110.4	3.4
1993	105.2	-0.4	110.2	-0.1
1994	105.2	-0.0	110.5	0.2
1995	109.1	3.7	112.4	1.7
1996	115.0	5.4	114.6	2.0
1997	118.7	3.3	118.4	3.3
1992 Q3	105.6	-0.3	110.4	2.6
1993 Q1	105.1	-0.5	110.1	1.3
1993 Q2	103.4	-2.2	109.6	-0.5
1993 Q3	104.9	-1.0	110.4	-0.6
1994 Q1	106.2	0.6	110.6	0.2
1994 Q2	106.3	1.2	110.3	0.3
1994 Q3	104.9	1.4	110.9	1.2
1995 Q1	105.0	0.2	110.1	-0.2
1995 Q2	105.0	-1.2	110.2	-0.3
1995 Q3	105.8	-0.5	110.6	0.3
1996 Q1	107.5	2.5	111.5	0.5
1996 Q2	108.5	3.3	112.0	1.7
1996 Q3	109.0	3.9	112.4	2.0
1996 Q4	111.4	5.3	113.6	2.7
1997 Q1	113.3	5.4	113.7	1.9
1997 Q2	114.6	5.7	114.1	1.8
1997 Q3	115.5	5.9	115.1	2.4
1997 Q4	116.5	4.6	115.4	1.6
1997 Q1	117.2	3.4	117.6	3.4
1997 Q2	118.1	3.0	117.7	3.2
1997 Q3	118.6	2.7	118.7	3.2
1997 Q4	121.1	3.9	119.6	3.6
1995 Aug	108.5	3.5	..	..
1995 Sep	109.3	4.6	..	..
1995 Oct	110.4	5.2	..	..
1995 Nov	110.9	5.2	..	..
1995 Dec	112.8	5.7	..	..
1996 Jan	112.8	4.9	..	..
1996 Feb	113.3	6.0	..	..
1996 Mar	113.8	5.3	..	..
1996 Apr	114.9	5.9	..	..
1996 May	114.3	5.5	..	..
1996 Jun	114.6	5.6	..	..
1996 Jul	114.9	5.1	..	..
1996 Aug	115.7	6.7	..	..
1996 Sep	115.7	5.8	..	..
1996 Oct	115.8	4.9	..	..
1996 Nov	116.6	5.1	..	..
1996 Dec	117.2	3.9	..	..
1997 Jan	117.1	3.9	..	..
1997 Feb	116.9	3.1	..	..
1997 Mar	117.5	3.2	..	..
1997 Apr	117.0	1.8	..	..
1997 May	118.6	3.7	..	..
1997 Jun	118.6	3.4	..	..
1997 Jul	118.1	2.7	..	..
1997 Aug	118.9	2.7	..	..
1997 Sep	118.9	2.7	..	..
1997 Oct	120.1	3.7	..	..
1997 Nov	121.2	4.0	..	..
1997 Dec	121.9	4.0	..	..
1998 Jan	122.3	4.4	..	..
1998 Feb	123.2	5.4	..	..
1995 Aug	108.8	3.8	..	..
1995 Sep	109.0	3.9	..	..
1995 Oct	109.4	4.0	..	..
1995 Nov	109.2	4.6	..	..
1995 Dec	111.4	5.3	..	..
1996 Jan	112.2	5.3	..	..
1996 Feb	113.0	5.5	..	..
1996 Mar	113.3	5.4	..	..
1996 Apr	114.0	5.7	..	..
1996 May	114.3	5.6	..	..
1996 Jun	114.6	5.7	..	..
1996 Jul	114.6	5.4	..	..
1996 Aug	115.1	5.8	..	..
1996 Sep	115.5	5.9	..	..
1996 Oct	115.7	5.8	..	..
1996 Nov	116.0	5.3	..	..
1996 Dec	116.5	4.6	..	..
1997 Jan	117.0	4.3	..	..
1997 Feb	117.1	3.6	..	..
1997 Mar	117.2	3.4	..	..
1997 Apr	117.1	2.7	..	..
1997 May	117.7	2.9	..	..
1997 Jun	118.1	3.0	..	..
1997 Jul	118.4	3.3	..	..
1997 Aug	118.5	3.0	..	..
1997 Sep	118.8	2.7	..	..
1997 Oct	119.3	3.1	..	..
1997 Nov	120.0	3.5	..	..
1997 Dec	121.1	3.9	..	..
1998 Jan	121.8	4.1	..	..
1998 Feb	122.5	4.6	..	..

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

Manufacturing is based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, workforce jobs and output. Other sectors are based on national accounts data of wages and salaries, employment and output and are no longer published separately. Wages and salaries per unit of output. The indices have been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.

E.31 UNIT WAGE COSTS

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

1990=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages														
1993	120.8	114	110.7	110.6	111.1	120.4	147	117.0	120.0	104.7	111.8	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	126.5	117	112.5	113.2	113.4	123.9	166	118.4	124.0	106.9	113.7	130.1	118.6	111.0
1995	132.2	118	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	188	123.1	127.8	110.4	115.0	136.4	124.9	114.0
1996	138.0	120	117.7	122.1	119.0	134.7	204	126.4	130.1	113.1	117.2	143.6	133.1	118.0
1997	144.1	123	118.7	..	121.9	..	..	..	134.8	116.4	120.7	..	138.9	122.0
Quarterly averages														
1995 Q4														
1996 Q1	135.7	120.0	115.4	120.4	117.1	134.1	198.0	122.5	128.8	112.2	116.3	140.7	129.6	116.0
1996 Q2	137.2	120.0	116.9	121.4	118.1	134.7	202.0	124.3	129.3	113.2	116.8	143.0	135.1	118.0
1996 Q3	138.9	121.0	118.4	122.7	119.3	134.9	206.0	123.6	130.9	113.8	117.4	144.4	133.0	118.0
1996 Q4	140.3	121.0	120.0	123.7	119.8	135.2	210.0	126.4	131.6	113.6	118.2	145.9	134.8	120.0
1997 Q1														
1997 Q2	141.8	121.0	119.2	124.8	120.6	135.2	219.0	126.4	133.9	117.6	119.4	147.2	137.2	120.0
1997 Q3	143.1	122.0	118.9	126.4	121.3	136.7	221.0	..	134.2	116.3	120.2	149.0	139.9	121.0
1997 Q4	144.7	123.0	117.1	..	122.6	137.0	..	..	135.4	116.8	121.3	149.7	137.9	122.0
1997 Q4	146.8	124.0	119.7	..	123.2	..	..	..	136.0	115.4	121.8	..	140.4	124.0
Monthly														
1995 Sep														
1995 Oct	133.2	118.0	114.7	..	..	..	..	120.0	129.2	111.0	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
1995 Nov	133.9	..	114.8	..	116.8	131.4	..	..	129.4	111.4	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
1995 Dec	133.9	118.0	114.9	118.2	..	..	..	123.0	129.5	110.8	115.4	..	127.1	115.0
1996 Jan	134.5	..	116.3	..	..	..	..	..	129.5	110.5	115.5	..	129.7	116.0
1996 Feb														
1996 Mar	135.3	..	115.2	..	117.1	134.1	..	..	128.8	110.2	116.2	..	129.3	117.0
1996 Apr	135.8	..	115.7	120.4	..	..	..	..	128.8	112.9	116.4	..	129.3	116.0
1996 May	136.1	120.0	115.4	..	..	..	..	122.0	128.8	113.0	116.4	..	130.4	116.0
1996 Jun	136.9	..	115.2	..	118.1	134.7	..	..	129.1	112.8	116.7	..	134.5	118.0
1996 Jul	137.0	..	116.8	124.3	..	..	..	..	129.2	112.7	116.7	..	136.1	117.0
1996 Aug	137.7	120.0	118.7	..	..	..	..	124.0	129.5	114.2	116.8	..	134.7	118.0
1996 Sep	138.3	..	117.2	..	119.3	134.9	..	..	130.9	112.6	117.4	..	134.3	118.0
1996 Oct	138.8	..	118.5	122.3	..	..	..	..	130.9	114.7	117.4	..	131.6	118.0
1996 Nov	139.5	121.0	119.5	..	..	..	..	124.0	130.9	114.0	117.4	..	133.2	119.0
1996 Dec	139.5	..	119.3	..	119.8	135.2	..	..	131.4	114.2	118.1	..	132.5	118.0
1997 Jan														
1997 Feb	140.2	121.0	120.1	..	..	..	..	126.0	131.5	113.6	118.2	..	134.6	119.0
1997 Mar	141.3	..	118.7	..	120.6	135.2	..	..	131.8	112.7	118.2	..	137.2	121.0
1997 Apr	141.9	..	119.7	124.8	..	..	..	..	133.8	121.6	119.2	..	135.8	120.0
1997 May	142.3	121.0	119.2	..	..	..	..	126.4	133.8	116.1	119.5	..	135.4	120.0
1997 Jun	142.5	..	118.6	..	121.3	136.7	..	..	134.0	115.8	119.5	..	139.5	121.0
1997 Jul	143.1	..	120.2	126.4	..	..	..	..	134.1	115.8	120.0	..	138.4	121.0
1997 Aug	143.7	122.0	118.0	..	..	..	..	..	134.1	116.0	120.1	..	141.8	121.0
1997 Sep	144.1	..	117.1	..	122.6	137.0	..	..	134.3	117.2	120.5	..	138.7	121.0
1997 Oct	144.9	..	117.5	..	..	..	..	..	135.4	117.8	121.3	..	137.5	121.0
1997 Nov	145.1	123.0	116.5	..	..	..	..	..	135.4	115.9	121.3	..	138.4	122.0
1997 Dec	146.0	..	118.5	..	123.2	..	..	..	135.9	115.9	121.8	..	138.7	123.0
1998 Jan														
1998 Feb P	146.9	124.0	121.1	..	..	..	..	..	136.0	115.9	121.8	..	140.3	123.0
1998 Jan	147.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136.0	114.5	121.8	..	142.2	124.0
1998 Feb P	148.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124.0
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1993	5	3	2	2	2	5	11	6	4	0	3	7	3	2
1994	5	3	2	2	2	3	13	1	3	2	2	5	4	3
1995	5	1	1	4	2	3	13	4	3	2	2	5	7	4
1996	4	2	3	4	2	5	9	3	2	2	3	3	4	3
1997	4	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	3	3	3	4	3
Quarterly averages														
1995 Q4														
1996 Q1	4	0	2	4	2	5	13	4	4	2	1	6	6	2
1996 Q2	4	2	2	4	2	7	11	3	2	2	2	5	7	3
1996 Q3	4	2	3	2	2	7	9	4	2	2	2	6	6	3
1996 Q4	5	3	4	4	3	4	8	3	2	5	3	5	5	4
1997 Q1														
1997 Q2	4	1	3	4	3	1	11	3	4	5	3	5	6	3
1997 Q3	4	2	3	4	3	1	..	..	4	3	3	4	4	3
1997 Q4	5	2	-1	..	3	2	..	..	3	3	3	4	4	3
1997 Q4	5	2	-0	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	3
Monthly														
1995 Aug														
1995 Sep	4	..	3	4	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	6	3
1995 Oct	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	1	..	7	3
1995 Nov	4	..	2	..	2	5	..	..	4	1	1	..	6	3
1995 Dec	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	5	1	..	7	3
1996 Jan														
1996 Feb	4	..	1	..	2	7	..	..	2	-1	1	..	7	4
1996 Mar	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	7	3
1996 Apr	4	..	2	..	2	7	..	..	2	2	1	..	8	4
1996 May	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	8	4
1996 Jun	4	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	11	4
1996 Jul	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	8	4
1996 Aug	4	..	4	..	3	4	..	..	2	2	2	..	6	4
1996 Sep	5	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	5	3
1996 Oct	4	..	4	..	3	3	..	..	2	3	2	..	4	3
1996 Nov	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	6	4
1996 Dec	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	6	4
1997 Jan														
1997 Feb	4	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	4	10	3	..	5	3
1997 Mar	4	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	7	4
1997 Apr	5	1	3	..	3	1	..	..	4	2	3	..	3	3
1997 May	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	4	3
1997 Jun	4	2	-1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	3	3
1997 Jul	4	..	-0	..	3	2	..	..	3	3	3	..	4	3
1997 Aug	4	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	4
1997 Sep	4	2	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	5	3
1997 Oct	5	..	-1	..	3	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	4
1997 Nov	5	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	2
1997 Dec	4	2	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	2
1998 Jan														
1998 Feb P	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-2	3	..	..	3
1998 Feb P	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators. Employment and Earnings Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792442

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
2 Seasonally adjusted.
3 Males only.

4 Hourly wage rates.
5 Monthly earnings.
6 Including mining.

7 Including mining and transport.
8 Hourly earnings.
9 All industries.
10 Production workers.

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F.1 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

ENGLAND and WALES	THOUSANDS								
	Training for Work			Youth Training (including credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
Period ending									
1990-91*	114.7	10.3	124.9	193.2	16.4	209.5			
1991-92*	127.7	11.5	139.2	233.2	16.5	249.6			
1992-93#	133.4	11.8	145.2	231.8	15.1	246.9			
1993-94	124.4	8.7	133.1	234.1	16.1	250.2			
1994-95	94.9	8.6	103.4	224.2	15.3	239.5			
1995-96	68.2	4.7	72.8	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8
1996-97+	53.4	3.8	57.1	189.1	14.8	203.9	75.8		81.9
1995-96 23 Apr	75.4	6.6	82.0	213.0	14.6	227.6	1.3	0.4	1.7
21 May	72.9	6.3	79.2	212.4	15.1	227.5	1.4	0.4	1.7
18 Jun	69.7	6.1	75.8	210.7	15.1	225.8	1.5	0.3	1.7
16 Jul	63.3	5.0	68.3	220.9	15.5	236.3	2.1	0.3	2.4
13 Aug	60.1	4.7	64.9	223.5	15.5	239.0	2.8	0.4	3.2
10 Sep	58.4	4.5	62.9	223.8	15.5	239.3	5.6	0.5	6.1
08 Oct	61.6	4.8	66.4	229.0	16.0	244.9	9.7	1.4	11.1
05 Nov	63.5	5.0	68.5	229.4	16.0	245.4	12.3	1.8	14.1
03 Dec	65.3	5.0	70.3	228.1	15.9	243.9	14.9	2.0	16.9
31 Dec	60.7	4.8	65.5	223.7	15.5	239.2	16.8	2.1	18.9
28 Jan	63.9	4.8	68.7	216.6	14.6	231.2	18.9	2.1	21.0
25 Feb	66.9	4.9	71.8	214.5	13.3	227.8	21.4	2.7	24.1
24 Mar	68.2	4.7	72.8	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8
1996-97 28 Apr	61.7	4.3	65.9	201.1	12.8	213.8	27.2	3.4	30.6
26 May	61.4	4.1	65.5	211.0	12.9	220.9	29.0	3.5	32.5
23 Jun	60.4	4.0	64.4	198.0	12.8	210.8	31.1	4.0	35.0
21 Jul	58.3	3.5	61.8	208.0	13.1	221.1	35.1	3.8	38.9
18 Aug	56.0	3.4	59.4	209.6	13.6	223.2	39.1	4.0	43.1
15 Sep	55.5	3.4	59.0	211.0	13.9	224.9	47.4	4.7	52.1
13 Oct	57.6	3.8	61.3	212.4	14.4	226.8	53.7	5.3	59.0
10 Nov	58.4	3.9	62.3	211.8	14.9	226.6	58.8	5.5	64.3
08 Dec	58.8	3.9	62.7	210.5	15.2	225.7	63.3	5.8	69.1
05 Jan	52.7	3.6	56.3	205.0	15.1	220.1	65.0	5.7	70.7
02 Feb	56.6	3.8	60.4	203.3	15.1	218.3	68.4	6.1	74.5
02 Mar	57.6	4.0	61.6	197.9	14.9	212.9	72.6	6.1	78.7
30 Mar	53.4	3.8	57.1	189.1	14.8	203.9	75.8	6.1	81.9
1997-98 04 May	49.4	3.3	52.7	180.0	13.3	193.3	79.3	6.2	85.5
01 Jun	48.6	3.0	51.6	175.9	13.2	189.1	80.5	6.3	86.8
29 Jun	49.8	2.8	52.6	179.2	13.4	191.7	82.7	6.4	89.1
03 Aug	47.5	2.4	49.9	182.4	14.1	196.5	87.6	6.6	94.2
31 Aug	46.5	2.3	48.8	179.9	13.7	193.6	91.4	6.7	98.1
28 Sep	48.7	2.7	51.4	181.2	14.0	195.2	101.1	7.5	108.6
02 Nov	48.8	2.6	51.4	177.7	14.1	191.7	105.1	8.0	113.1
30 Nov	48.6	2.4	51.0	175.2	14.1	189.3	106.6	8.2	114.8
28 Dec	44.1	2.0	46.1	171.0	13.9	184.9	108.4	8.3	116.7
01 Feb	45.1	2.2	47.3	167.4	13.5	180.9	109.0	8.4	117.4

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

Note: Modern Apprenticeships were launched in September 1995 (in England and Wales; at the end of 1995 in Scotland), following prototyping in 17 industry sectors. Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships for 18 and 19-year-old school and college leavers, also launched in September 1995, have been merged with Modern Apprenticeships from April 1996 in England, although they will continue separately in Wales. Modern Apprenticeships aim to increase significantly the number of young people trained to technician, supervisory and equivalent-level skills, at NVQ level 3 as a minimum plus the breadth and flexibility required for the relevant industry sector. Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships figures have been merged with Modern Apprenticeships Employment Training.

Employment Training and Employment Action.

+ 1996-97 starts and in training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).

F.2 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

ENGLAND and WALES	THOUSANDS								
	Training for Work#			Youth Training (including credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
Period ending									
1990-91*	280.2	24.4	304.6	225.9	18.2	244.1			
1991-92*	253.2	24.0	277.2	227.4	17.9	245.3			
1992-93#	291.2	27.2	318.4	236.4	15.3	251.7			
1993-94	290.7	19.1	309.8	238.7	17.6	256.3			
1994-95	269.8	19.3	289.1	251.8	16.7	268.5			
1995-96	212.4	12.1	224.4	250.7	17.4	268.1	25.8	2.6	28.4
1996-97+	216.3	12.5	228.8	235.4	21.5	256.9	70.1	5.3	75.4
1995-96 13 Aug	13.9	0.8	14.7	25.0	1.7	26.6	0.8	0.0	0.8
10 Sep	14.5	0.8	15.2	26.1	1.9	28.0	2.8	0.1	2.9
08 Oct	20.3	1.5	21.8	32.9	2.3	35.1	4.3	0.7	5.0
05 Nov	18.2	1.2	19.4	19.4	1.6	21.0	2.8	0.3	3.0
03 Dec	18.5	1.0	19.5	17.2	1.3	18.5	2.7	0.2	2.9
31 Dec	10.2	0.6	10.8	10.2	0.7	10.9	2.2	0.2	2.4
28 Jan	17.6	1.0	18.6	15.6	1.0	16.6	2.4	0.2	2.6
25 Feb	20.6	0.9	21.5	16.2	0.9	17.1	2.9	0.4	3.3
24 Mar	22.7	0.9	23.7	16.8	1.0	17.8	4.0	0.4	4.4
1996-97 28 Apr	18.4	0.9	19.3	15.0	3.3	18.4	2.9	0.3	3.2
26 May	17.2	1.0	18.1	11.9	1.1	13.1	2.5	0.3	2.7
23 Jun	16.2	0.9	17.1	16.7	1.2	17.9	2.8	0.2	3.0
21 Jul	17.1	0.9	18.0	33.7	1.7	35.4	4.9	0.4	5.3
18 Aug	15.4	0.9	16.3	22.5	1.7	24.3	5.1	0.4	5.5
15 Sep	16.2	1.0	17.2	28.7	2.2	30.9	9.8	1.0	10.7
13 Oct	19.8	1.5	21.3	24.5	2.1	26.7	8.1	0.8	9.0
10 Nov	18.3	1.1	19.4	17.9	1.8	19.6	6.8	0.6	7.3
08 Dec	17.6	1.1	18.7	15.6	1.6	17.2	6.4	0.6	7.0
05 Jan	7.1	0.4	7.5	7.1	0.7	7.8	3.0	0.2	3.3
02 Feb	17.9	1.1	19.0	15.2	1.2	16.4	5.5	0.3	5.8
02 Mar	18.7	1.2	19.9	13.1	1.2	14.3	6.3	0.3	6.6
30 Mar	16.5	0.6	17.1	13.4	1.5	14.9	5.9	0.3	6.2
1997-98 04 May	18.3	1.1	19.3	13.5	1.4	14.9	6.5	0.2	6.7
01 Jun	14.1	0.7	14.8	10.2	1.1	11.3	3.8	0.2	4.0
29 Jun	16.1	0.8	17.0	18.5	1.7	20.3	5.2	0.2	5.4
03 Aug	18.3	0.9	19.2	29.7	2.4	32.1	9.2	0.4	9.6
31 Aug	13.6	0.6	14.3	16.5	1.2	17.7	7.3	0.3	7.6
28 Sep	17.5	1.2	18.7	25.5	2.4	27.8	14.4	1.1	15.5
02 Nov	19.3	1.0	20.3	18.4	2.0	20.4	9.3	0.7	9.9
30 Nov	14.3	0.6	14.9	12.3	1.3	13.7	5.9	0.3	6.2
28 Dec	8.3	0.2	8.5	7.0	0.8	7.8	3.5	0.2	3.8
01 Feb	12.6	0.7	13.3	9.1	1.0	10.1	4.2	0.3	4.4

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

Note: See Table F.1 note.

1990-91 and 1991-92 Employment Training; 1992-93 Employment Training Action.

+ 1996-97 starts and in training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).

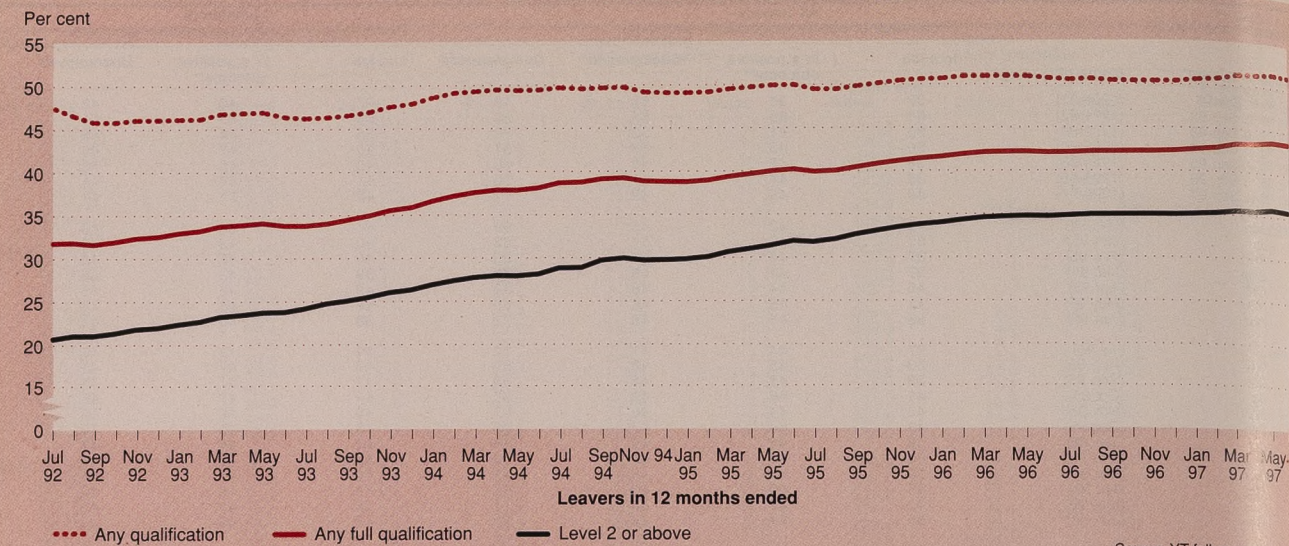
Pre-Vocational Training (PVT) is part of mainstream TSW from April 1997 onwards.

F.3 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Training for Work: destination of leavers

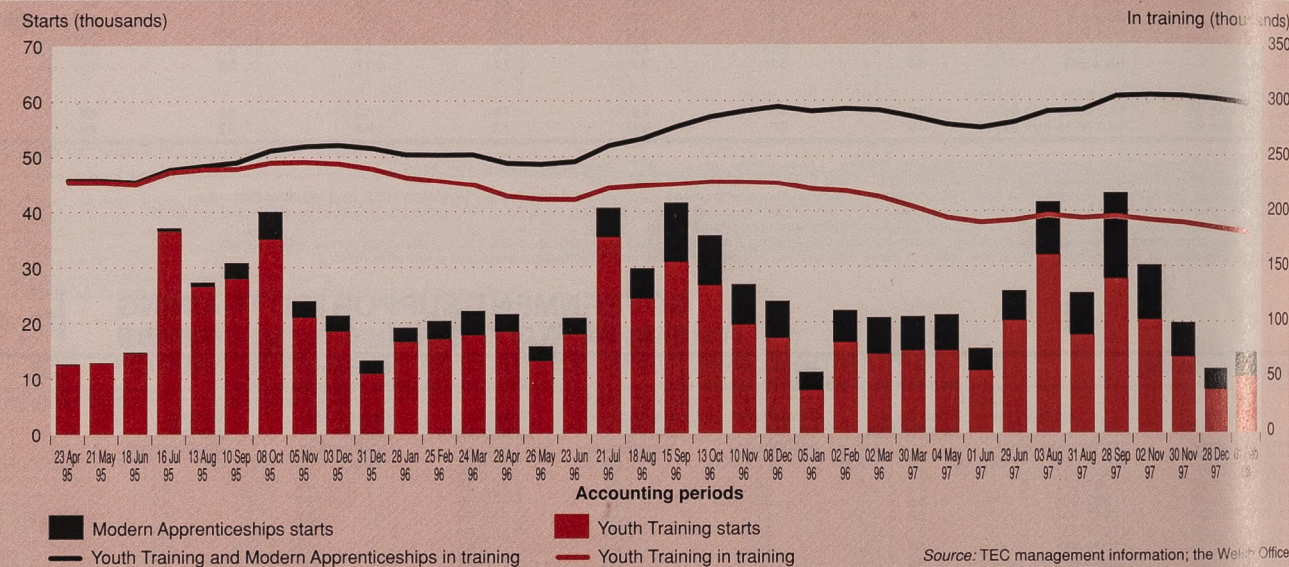
ENGLAND and WALES	Month of survey*	Month of leaving#	All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:				Completers Percentage of survey respondents who were:		
			In a job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed	Completers##	In a job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed
			Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	33	36	53	49	37	40	48
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	31	36	55	55	35	41	51	
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	35	41	52	60	38	44	48	
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	36	43	48	61	40	47	45	
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	38	42	48	66	40	45	46	
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	39	44	47	70	41	46	45	
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	45	49	42	71	46	51	41	
1995 Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	44	46	46	
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	40	43	49	
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	40	42	48	
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	39	43	48	
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	42	46	45	
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	42	46	45	
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	72	38	46	44	
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	37	44	47	72	39	46	45	
Feb	(Aug 95)	39	45	46	69	42	47	45	
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	41	47	45	
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	44	47	45	
May	(Nov 95)	40	44	47	73	43	46	47	
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	47	73	43	46	46	
Jul	(Jan 96)	38	42	49	67	41	45	47	
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	70	42	45	47	
Sep	(Mar 96)	39	44	46	72	40	45	45	
Oct	(Apr 96)	43	48	43	68	44	49	42	
Nov	(May 96)	42	47	44	71	44	48	44	
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	72	41	49	43	
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	43	49	42	71	45	51	41	
Feb	(Aug 96)	45	51	40	71	47	53	38	
Mar	(Sep 96)	45	50	41	70	46	53	40	
Apr	(Oct 96)	48	51	40	71	50	53	39	
May	(Nov 96)	47	49	42	74	49	52	41	
Jun	(Dec 96)	46	49	43	70	49	52	41	
Jul	(Jan 97)	46	50	43	70	49	52	41	
Aug	(Feb 97)	47	50	43	72	48	52	41	
Sep	(Mar 97)	46	51	41	74	46	51	41	
Oct	(Apr 97)	47	51	41	70	49	53	40	
Nov	(May 97)	47	51	42	74	49	53	40	
Dec	(Jun 97)	45	51	42	74	47	53	40	
Current and previous year									

YT leavers gaining qualifications (smoothed); England and Wales



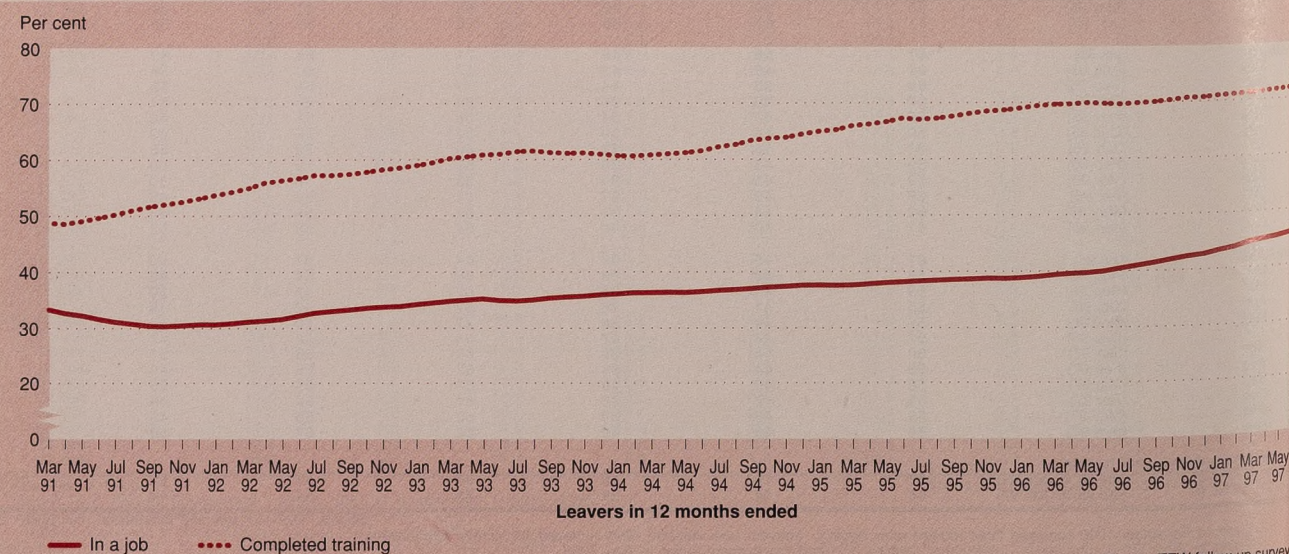
Source: YT follow-up survey

Participation in youth programmes; England and Wales



Source: TEC management information; the Welsh Office

Outcomes achieved by TFW leavers (smoothed); England and Wales



Source: TFW follow-up survey

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Youth Training: destination of leavers F.5

ENGLAND and WALES

Month of survey*	Month of leaving	All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who were:		
		In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	Completers**	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	58	72	22	46	72	81	14
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	76	18	52	75	85	11
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	65	79	15	54	77	87	9
1995 Jun	(Dec 94)	60	70	23	45	76	81	14
Jul	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	40	74	80	15
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	74	80	15
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	78	84	12
Oct	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	43	70	78	16
Nov	(May 95)	60	72	22	42	72	80	15
Dec	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	76	84	12
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	72	84	12
Feb	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	70	85	10
Mar	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	70	85	10
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	75	19	46	80	86	9
May	(Nov 95)	64	75	19	48	78	85	10
Jun	(Dec 95)	68	77	16	57	79	85	10
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	75	20	49	78	85	11
Aug	(Feb 96)	67	76	18	54	79	85	11
Sep	(Mar 96)	68	79	15	56	79	86	9
Oct	(Apr 96)	65	77	16	49	77	85	10
Nov	(May 96)	65	77	17	48	77	85	11
Dec	(Jun 96)	68	80	15	60	79	87	9
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	63	78	16	58	74	85	11
Feb	(Aug 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	8
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	7
Apr	(Oct 96)	64	77	17	49	77	86	9
May	(Nov 96)	66	76	17	49	79	86	9
Jun	(Dec 96)	71	79	16	57	81	86	9
Jul	(Jan 97)	68	77	17	52	79	86	10
Aug	(Feb 97)	69	79	16	56	81	88	8
Sep	(Mar 97)	71	82	13	61	81	88	8
Oct	(Apr 97)	65	78	16	51	76	86	9
Nov	(May 97)	67	78	15	52	76	85	10
Dec	(Jun 97)	69	80	14	61	78	86	8
Current and previous year to date								
Jan 96 to Dec 96	(Jul 95 to Jun 96)	63	77	17	53	76	85	10
Jan 97 to Dec 97	(Jul 96 to Jun 97)	65	79	15	55	77	87	9

Note: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed slightly - see technical note to Statistical Bulletin No 4/97 for details.
In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government supported training.
** Those whose response to the question, "Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?" was "No".

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Youth Training: qualifications of leavers F.6

ENGLAND and WALES

Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	All Leavers Percentage of survey respondents who:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who:			
		Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	65	50	39	31	76	71	63	52
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	66	51	42	35	74	70	63	53
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	65	51	43	36	73	70	63	54
1995 Jun	(Dec 94)	62	46	36	28	70	65	57	47
Jul	(Jan 95)	61	43	33	26	71	66	59	49
Aug	(Feb 95)	62	46	37	30	72	69	63	53
Sep	(Mar 95)	66	53	43	35	72	69	62	52
Oct	(Apr 95)	65	48	39	30	73	68	63	52
Nov	(May 95)	65	49	39	30	73	68	61	51
Dec	(Jun 95)	71	59	49	41	78	74	66	56
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	70	56	46	38	78	74	66	55
Feb	(Aug 95)	66	51	43	36	77	74	67	59
Mar	(Sep 95)	66	52	43	35	73	73	65	56
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	46	37	30	73	68	61	52
May	(Nov 95)	62	44	36	30	69	63	57	49
Jun	(Dec 95)	64	49	41	34	69	64	58	49
Jul	(Jan 96)	63	46	38	31	69	64	58	49
Aug	(Feb 96)	65	50	42	35	71	68	61	53
Sep	(Mar 96)	66	53	45	37	71	68	62	53
Oct	(Apr 96)	64	49	40	33	70	67	60	51
Nov	(May 96)	64	48	40	32	70	66	58	49
Dec	(Jun 96)	69	58	49	41	77	74	67	58
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	67	55	47	39	76	73	67	57
Feb	(Aug 96)	66	52	43	37	76	72	65	56
Mar	(Sep 96)	65	50	43	35	75	71	64	55
Apr	(Oct 96)	62	45	38	31	71	67	60	51
May	(Nov 96)	62	45	37	31	69	65	59	51
Jun	(Dec 96)	63	49	43	34	69	66	60	49
Jul	(Jan 97)	65	49	41	33	72	68	62	51
Aug	(Feb 97)	67	53	45	37	74	70	64	54
Sep	(Mar 97)	69	57	50	40	74	72	67	55
Oct	(Apr 97)	65	51	42	33	73	70	63	50
Nov	(May 97)	65	52	44	36	71	68	63	54
Dec	(Jun 97)	69	57	49	40	76	72	66	55
Current and previous year to date									
Jan 96 to Dec 96	(Jul 95 to Jun 96)	65	51	42	35	73	69	62	53
Jan 97 to Dec 97	(Jul 96 to Jun 97)	66	51	44	36	73	70	64	54

Note: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training.
Leavers surveyed six months after leaving.

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		THOUSANDS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
1994)	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6		
1995) Annual	182.1			223.3		222.4		171.2		
1996) averages	226.1			222.7		216.7		152.6		
1997)	283.6			227.0		226.3		138.8		
1996 March	199.1	7.2	4.1	220.8	-0.4	214.4	-1.6	153.5	-4.6	
April	202.7	3.6	3.7	230.9	2.3	223.2	0.0	155.4	-3.5	
May	211.5	8.8	6.5	220.0	-0.4	209.3	-4.4	150.0	-4.6	
June	221.2	9.7	7.4	220.1	-0.2	210.9	-1.2	147.0	-2.2	
July	231.5	10.3	9.6	225.1	-1.9	212.9	-3.4	148.3	-3.4	
August	234.8	3.3	7.8	222.5	0.8	218.6	3.1	152.5	0.8	
September	244.8	10.0	7.9	222.0	0.6	214.5	1.2	148.7	0.6	
October	253.6	8.8	7.4	203.9	-7.1	197.4	-5.2	134.3	-4.7	
November	263.9	10.3	9.7	230.9	2.8	219.7	0.4	150.4	-0.7	
December	266.2	2.3	7.1	230.5	2.8	233.2	6.2	161.6	4.3	
1997 January	267.8	1.6	4.7	210.3	2.1	215.0	5.9	147.1	-4.3	
February	275.2	7.4	3.8	238.3	2.5	234.0	4.8	157.4	3.3	
March	277.5	2.3	3.8	244.9	4.8	248.3	5.0	166.7	1.7	
April	277.8	0.3	3.3	238.1	9.3	234.2	6.4	165.8	6.2	
May	277.9	0.1	0.9	234.8	-1.2	233.2	-0.3	150.6	-3.3	
June	284.1	6.2	2.2	226.7	-6.1	219.8	-9.5	141.4	-4.4	
July	285.2	1.1	2.5	225.8	-4.1	223.1	-3.7	136.0	-3.3	
August	290.1	4.9	4.1	218.8	-5.3	214.1	-6.4	124.0	-4.9	
September	296.0	5.9	4.0	228.1	0.5	217.1	-0.9	126.1	-3.1	
October	305.1	9.1	6.6	228.1	0.8	222.1	-0.3	120.5	-3.2	
November	284.6	-20.5	-1.8	216.6	-0.7	232.6	6.2	115.5	-3.8	
December	281.9	-2.7	-4.7	213.2	-5.0	222.3	1.7	114.8	-3.8	
1998 January	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9	-3.5	
February R	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8	-3.4	
March P	285.0	2.8	1.0	224.0	3.6	219.1	-1.1	120.5	-3.9	

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

* Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985.

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

R Revised.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.3

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

	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +															
1994)	5.6	16.8	3.6	11.8	10.9	12.3	13.0	13.1	20.8	12.5	11.2	19.9	151.4	6.5	157.9
1995) Annual	6.4	18.7	4.0	13.3	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	13.3	23.2	175.4	7.5	182.8
1996) averages	8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5
1997)	10.1	27.7	6.7	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1997 Mar	9.4	24.2	5.7	19.6	17.7	21.4	21.7	35.0	32.5	24.1	16.8	27.2	255.3	6.2	261.5
Apr	9.6	24.6	6.1	20.8	18.3	22.6	22.0	35.4	34.0	26.3	17.6	28.7	265.9	6.0	271.9
May	10.0	24.8	6.6	20.4	18.7	23.0	21.8	34.9	34.2	25.9	18.2	28.7	267.2	6.4	273.6
Jun	10.4	27.6	7.0	21.1	19.7	23.8	23.7	35.6	36.2	28.8	19.2	31.4	284.5	6.8	291.3
Jul	10.5	26.9	7.0	21.3	19.4	24.3	23.2	34.9	35.0	27.0	18.5	32.1	280.1	6.5	286.7
Aug	10.6	29.5	7.2	21.8	20.0	23.5	23.9	34.6	34.2	26.0	19.0	34.5	284.6	6.6	291.3
Sep	11.7	33.6	7.7	23.9	23.0	25.6	27.4	37.9	38.0	28.6	20.4	37.8	315.6	7.5	323.1
Oct	11.7	35.0	7.8	25.0	26.5	27.6	29.5	41.0	41.4	29.3	20.9	39.3	335.1	7.9	343.0
Nov	10.5	32.0	7.2	22.1	25.3	24.5	26.0	31.6	37.3	25.2	18.8	35.9	296.3	7.8	304.2
Dec	9.5	28.1	7.7	19.6	22.6	21.5	22.1	28.4	33.1	22.5	17.2	31.4	263.6	7.6	271.2
1998 Jan	8.5	25.0	7.4	17.5	20.1	19.7	19.2	24.3	29.3	20.1	16.0	27.5	234.7	7.2	241.9
Feb R	8.9	27.4	7.7	18.7	20.3	21.3	20.1	26.3	31.6	22.5	16.6	28.2	249.5	7.4	256.9
Mar P	9.6	28.7	7.6	19.4	18.9	21.7	21.3	26.9	33.3	25.0	17.4	30.3	260.0	7.4	267.4
Vacancies at careers offices															
1994)	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1995) Annual	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1996) averages	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7
1997)	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	0.3	0.9	15.8	0.9	16.8
1997 Mar	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.3	1.2	3.2	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.7	12.8	0.9	13.6
Apr	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.7	15.9	0.8	16.7
May	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.1	1.2	0.3	0.7	15.2	0.9	16.0
Jun	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	14.1	0.9	15.0
Jul	0.3	2.0	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	4.4	3.8	1.7	0.4	1.0	19.7	0.9	20.6
Aug	0.3	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.8	2.2	5.7	3.7	1.7	0.3	1.2	20.7	0.9	21.5
Sep	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.9	0.6	1.1	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.3	0.4	1.1	15.7	1.0	16.7
Oct	0.3	1.9	0.2	2.3	0.7	0.8	2.0	5.5	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	19.2	1.1	20.3
Nov	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.8	5.9	2.7	1.5	0.3	0.9	18.4	1.2	19.5
Dec	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	4.7	2.5	1.3	0.3	0.7	15.7	1.1	16.8
1998 Jan	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.6	5.0	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.7	15.8	1.0	16.8
Feb R	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	5.0	2.4	1.1	0.3	0.7	15.4	0.9	16.3
Mar P	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.7	5.1	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.9	16.1	0.9	17.0

Note: 1 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.

2 Data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table. Figures for specific regions are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline on 0171 533 6094.

3 Annual averages for vacancies at careers offices for GORs are unavailable prior to 1996.

See footnote * to Table G.1.

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted THOUSANDS

	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1996 Mar	6.8	19.6	4.5	14.7	13.1	16.9	15.3	22.5	24.2	16.8	13.6	23.9	192.0	7.2	199.1
Apr	7.0	20.0	4.8	15.2	13.3	17.0	15.3	22.4	26.3	17.1	13.6	23.7	195.6	7.1	202.7
May	7.3	21.0	4.6	15.7	13.7	17.7	16.7	25.9	26.2	17.7	13.7	24.4	204.7	6.9	211.5
Jun	7.9	21.8	4.4	16.2	14.2	18.5	17.6	28.5	27.5	18.6	14.1	25.0	214.3	6.9	221.2
Jul	8.4	23.5	4.7	16.8	14.9	19.0	18.3	30.1	28.9	19.3	14.7	26.0	224.6	6.9	231.5
Aug	8.7	22.3	5.0	17.6	15.2	19.5	18.6	31.4	29.7	20.0	14.8	25.4	228.3	6.5	234.8
Sep	9.2	23.1	5.2	18.3	16.3	20.1	19.2	33.0	30.8	21.0	15.3	26.4	237.9	6.9	244.8
Oct	9.5	24.0	5.3	18.9	16.6	20.8	20.1	35.7	31.4	21.6	15.6	27.3	246.8	6.8	253.6
Nov	9.7	24.6	5.9	19.8	17.2	21.4	20.7	38.7	32.2	22.9	15.7	27.7	256.5	7.4	263.9
Dec	9.5	25.0	5.8	19.1	17.9	22.0	21.9	38.4	32.5	23.4	15.8	28.1	259.3	6.9	266.2
1997 Jan	9.6	25.1	5.9	19.5	17.9	21.5	22.3	38.5	32.6	23.7	16.1	28.3	261.2	6.6	267.8
Feb	9.9	25.8	6.0	20.4	18.6	22.3	23.7	37.7	33.2	24.5	17.4	29.1	268.6	6.6	275.2
Mar	10.1	26.0	6.1	20.8	18.9	22.7	23.2	37.1	34.3	25.1	17.5	29.4	271.0	6.5	277.5
Apr	10.2	26.1	6.2	21.0											

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1995 Feb	16	19	20.9	22.1	18.0	0.3
Mar	16	17	7.0	19.0	28.3	1.3
Apr	22	26	18.1	20.4	33.9	5.4
May	24	29	26.1	29.8	51.3	11.1
Jun	16	23	2.5	4.3	16.0	1.6
Jul	25	29	16.5	16.9	32.2	1.6
Aug	24	31	9.9	10.5	18.5	3.0
Sep	24	35	4.7	13.4	24.5	1.6
Oct	13	25	4.0	10.4	30.6	7.3
Nov	21	34	21.7	30.4	77.2	13.5
Dec	19	32	24.4	29.0	59.6	9.9
1996 Jan	10	24	5.6	17.1	51.3	5.9
Feb	26	36	6.3	9.8	36.0	2.7
Mar	16	27	4.2	5.1	15.2	9.3
Apr	18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
May	14	23	4.1	4.1	7.6	0.6
Jun	32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
Jul	14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
Aug	25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
Sep	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
Oct	20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
Dec	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997 Jan	21	31	19.4	20.7	24.7	11.4
Feb	12	28	5.8	8.1	14.4r	4.1r
Mar	23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
Apr	26	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	4.4
May	20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	27.5
Jun	19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
Jul	15	18	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
Aug	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
Oct	21	25	16.1r	16.3r	18.6r	3.7
Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8r	1.4
1998 Jan	10r	17r	3.5r	5.7r	15.5r	8.6r
Feb	15	21	3.7	6.9	12.3	3.6

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

United Kingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities O, P, R
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,R
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	1
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1995 Feb	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	1.0	2.5	0.9	6.9	-	6.2
Mar	-	0.1	1.3	-	-	1.7	-	-	20.1	-	0.2
Apr	-	-	5.4	0.9	0.2	11.8	-	0.6	13.9	0.3	0.8
May	-	1.0	11.1	0.2	0.1	24.0	6.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	0.1
Jun	-	-	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	6.4
Jul	-	-	1.6	0.1	-	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.1
Aug	-	0.2	3.0	-	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1
Sep	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1
Oct	-	-	7.3	-	1.3	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7	-
Nov	-	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.4
Dec	-	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1
1996 Jan	-	-	5.9	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2
Feb	0.1	-	2.7	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
Mar	-	1.3	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
Apr	-	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-
May	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-
Jun	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
Jul	-	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-
Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	-
Nov	-	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4
Dec	-	0.2	9.8	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-
1997 Jan	-	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.6
Feb	-	-	4.1	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8
Mar	-	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1
Apr	-	2.1	27.5	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-
May	-	-	19.2	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	-
Jun	-	-	6.5	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	-
Jul	-	-	4.7	-	-	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	-	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	3.7	5.3r	-	1.0	7.4	0.2	-	-	0.9
Nov	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Dec	-	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
1998 Jan	-	-	8.6r	1.5	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2r	-	0.2
Feb	-	-	3.6	5.5	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-	0.9

* See 'Definitions' on page S3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 1998 are provisional.

r Revised.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to February 1997			12 months to February 1998		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1	100	100	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	6	900	1,800	1	400	2,100
Manufacturing of:						
Food, beverages and tobacco;	4	100	1,600	5	3,000	7,200
Textiles and textile products;	7	2,000	2,900	1	+	#
Leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	1	100	4,500	1	+	#
Coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	2	2,500	8,400	1	3,000	9,000
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	2	200	400	-	-	-
Rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	3	200	800	1	100	200
Basic metals and fabricated metal products;	1	700	6,300	3	600	1,000
Machinery and equipment nec;	8	600	4,300	5	400	1,300
Electrical and optical equipment;	9	2,200	7,600	3	300	2,900
Transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	6	1,300	2,900	7	2,000	2,600
Electricity, gas and water supply	21	19,100	42,300	18	14,500	58,100
Construction	5	1,800	21,600	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	6	800	3,000	17	14,100	23,900
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	1	+	#
Transport, storage and communication	-	-	-	1	800	1,400
Finance, intermediation	67	140,000	874,000	65	23,700	36,100
Real estate, renting and business activities	2	30,000	19,000	8	13,800	16,200
Public administration and defence	5	300	400	2	+	500
Education	22	29,000	103,300	22	24,700	29,100
Health and social work	38	123,900	130,500	35	13,600	26,700
Other community, social and personal service activities	12	9,400	13,400	5	1,100	2,300
All industries and services	11	2,000	5,700	10	1,100	2,700
All industries and services	237*	367,100	1,254,900	211*	117,100	223,400

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

Stoppages: February 1998

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	21	6,900	12,300
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	15	3,600*	5,000
Continuing from earlier months	6	3,200**	7,300

* All directly involved.

** Includes 100 involved for the first time in month.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on page S3. The figures for 1998 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to February 1998		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	71	37,400	107,100
extra wage and fringe benefits	16	14,800	23,800
Duration and pattern of hours worked	12	3,300	6,100
Redundancy questions	39	39,600	57,200
Trade union matters	7	500	1,200
Working conditions and supervision	10	7,000	7,900
Manning and work allocation	36	12,400	17,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	20	2,200	3,100
All causes	211	117,100	223,400

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity & inactivity of young people#

December 1997 to February 1998

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive		
	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*
	ERTY	ABCD	FGHI	LMNO	TUVW	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF
Levels												
People												
16-17	869	358	511	713	281	432	156	77	79	594	65	529
18-24	3,632	3,145	486	3,210	2,773	437	422	373	49	1,268	474	794
All under 25	4,501	3,504	997	3,923	3,054	869	578	450	128	1,863	539	1,323
Men												
16-17	446	218	228	359	173	186	87	45	42	303	26	277
18-24	1,972	1,748	225	1,717	1,517	200	255	230	25	537	104	433
All under 25	2,419	1,966	452	2,076	1,690	386	342	276	66	840	130	710
Women												
16-17	423	140	283	354	108	246	69	32	37	291	39	252
18-24	1,660	1,398	262	1,493	1,255	237	167	142	24	731	370	361
All under 25	2,082	1,538	545	1,847	1,363	483	236	174	62	1,022	409	613
Rates(%)**												
People												
16-17	59.4	84.6	49.1	48.7	66.4	41.5	18.0	21.5	15.5	40.6	15.4	50.9
18-24	74.1	86.9	38.0	65.5	76.6	34.1	11.6	11.9	10.1	25.9	13.1	62.1
All under 25	70.7	86.7	43.0	61.6	75.5	37.4	12.8	12.8	12.9	29.3	13.3	57.0
Men												
16-17	59.5	89.3	45.1	47.9	70.8	36.9	19.5	20.7	18.3	40.5	10.7	54.9
18-24	78.6	94.4	34.1	68.4	81.9	30.4	12.9	13.2	11.0	21.4	5.6	65.2
All under 25	74.2	93.8	38.9	63.7	80.6	33.2	14.1	14.0	14.7	25.8	6.2	61.0
Women												
16-17	59.2	78.1	52.9	49.5	60.4	45.9	16.3	22.7	13.2	40.8	21.9	47.0
18-24	69.4	79.1	42.0	62.5	71.0	38.1	10.0	10.2	9.3	30.6	20.9	56.0
All under 25	67.1	79.0	47.1	59.5	70.0	41.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	32.9	21.0	52.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12
 # This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/97 and spring 1997. Changes on year will be presented when the data for spring 1998 becomes available in July
 * Full time education
 ** Denominator= all persons in the relevant age group

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.22

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 7 March to 3 April 1998 +

5,828

Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

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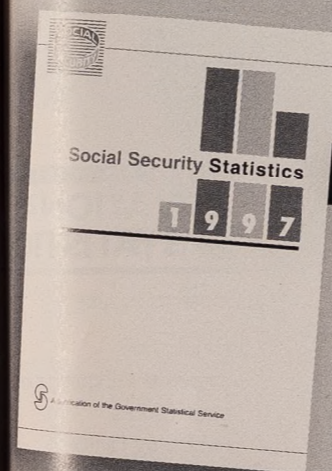
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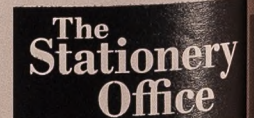
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- Consumer credit: net lending
- Workforce in employment
- economic activity
- Retail Price Index



ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1 Background economic indicators: * seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output						Income							
	GDP		Index of output UK				Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁴					
	1990=100	£ billion	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%				
	FNAO	CAOP	DVZI	DVZK	OECD countries¹	CECR	CIUO							
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	97.0	0.4	94.9	-0.1	99.3	-0.3	101.9	2.0	69.0	0.5	
1993	99.5	476.8	2.2	99.1	2.2	96.3	1.5	98.7	-0.6	103.9	2.0	76.3	10.5	
1994	103.8	498.2	4.5	104.4	5.3	100.8	4.7	103.2	4.6	105.5	1.5	87.3	14.4	
1995	106.7	511.9	2.8	106.7	2.2	102.5	1.7	107.0	3.7	108.9	3.2	92.8	6.3	
1996	109.0	525.1	2.6	107.9	1.1	102.8	0.3	109.4	2.2	112.5	3.3	103.7	11.8	
1997	112.6	540.5	2.9	109.4	1.4	104.3	1.5	114.3	4.5	117.2	4.2	109.3	5.4	
1996 Q4	110.4	132.8	2.9	108.6	1.5	103.3	0.7	111.0	3.2	113.4	2.3	27.5	13.3	
1997 Q1	111.3	133.5	2.7	108.7	1.4	103.9	1.5	112.4	4.2	114.2	2.3	26.5	5.1	
Q2	112.3	134.6	3.0	109.2	1.6	104.2	2.0	113.8	4.6	119.2	6.4	27.8	9.5	
Q3	113.1	135.8	3.4	110.3	1.9	104.8	1.6	115.2	4.7	116.4	3.1	27.5	7.3	
Q4	113.5	136.6	2.9	109.3	0.6	104.2	0.9	115.9R	4.4	119.0	4.9	27.5	-0.1	
1997 Aug	..	..	..	110.2	2.3	104.6	1.6	114.8	4.7	..	..	..	..
Sep	..	..	..	109.9	1.9	104.8	1.5	115.2	4.7	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	109.6	1.7	104.6	1.4	116.2	4.7	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	109.1	1.1	104.3	1.2	115.5R	4.5	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	109.2	0.6	103.9	0.9	116.0	4.4	..	..	..	..
1998 Jan	..	..	..	109.0R	0.2	104.1R	0.7	116.4	3.9	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	108.5	..	104.2	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Expenditure		Fixed investments⁵				General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices⁷		Base lending rates⁸	Effective exchange rate^{1,9}		
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes¹		All industries 1990 prices⁶		Manufacturing industries 1990 prices^{3,6}							
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
	AIK		EA		DDFJ		DECV		DJ CZ					
1992	339.7	-0.1	99.4	0.7	74.1	-1.8	11.8	-7.6	115.7	-0.1	-0.97	7.00	96.9	-3.8
1993	348.2	2.5	102.4	3.0	73.1	-1.2	11.2	-5.1	115.5	-0.2	-0.88	5.50	88.9	-8.3
1994	357.8	2.8	106.2	3.7	76.4	4.4	12.0	6.8	118.1	2.2	3.12	6.30	89.2	0.3
1995	364.0	1.7	107.5	1.2	78.2	2.4	13.2	9.9	119.6	1.3	3.73	6.80	84.8	-4.9
1996	377.2	3.6	110.6	2.9	79.9	2.2	12.4	-5.6	121.0	1.2	1.01	5.94	86.3	1.8
1997	394.5	4.6	116.6	5.4	83.6	4.5	14.2	14.4	120.5	-0.5	2.39	6.58	100.6	16.6
	AIIX								DIAT					
1996 Q4	95.6	4.3	112.2	3.7	19.8	1.4	3.1	-6.1	30.5	1.4	1.75r	5.92	91.4	9.5
1997 Q1	96.6	3.7	113.8	4.8	20.4	2.9	3.3	-4.0	30.3	0.5	1.24	6.00	96.9	16.0
Q2	98.4	4.9	115.8	5.3	21.0	3.8	3.8	31.3	29.8	-1.4	0.81	6.25	99.6	15.8
Q3	99.1	4.8	116.7	5.1	21.0	4.7	3.6	20.9	30.1	-0.2	0.28	6.92	102.5	19.9
Q4	100.5	5.1	118.5	5.6	21.1	6.8	3.5	13.0	30.2	-0.8	0.05	7.17	103.1	12.8
1997 Aug	..	..	117.6	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	102.5	19.9
Sep	..	..	115.6	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	100.4	19.8
Oct	..	..	118.8	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	101.1	17.3
Nov	..	..	118.4	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	103.8	14.6
Dec	..	..	118.2	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	104.4	12.8
1998 Jan	..	..	120.5	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	104.7	11.1
Feb	..	..	119.0	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	104.7	9.3
	Trade in goods		Balance of payments				Prices		Producer price index + 1,3,10					
	Export volume¹		Import volume¹		Trade in goods balance		Current balance		Tax and price index + 1,10		Materials and fuels		Home sales	
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion			Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
	CGTR		CGTS		AIMA	AIMF					PLKW		PLLU	
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-10.1			129.8	2.9	97.4	-0.5	108.7	3.1
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.5	-10.8			131.4	1.2	101.8	4.5	112.9	3.9
1994	118.5	10.3	109.4	4.4	-11.1	-1.7			135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.6
1995	127.7	7.8	114.3	4.5	-11.6	-3.7			140.4	3.8	114.4	9.6	120.6	4.1
1996	136.8	7.1	124.5	8.9	-12.7	-1.8R			142.4	1.4	113.1	-1.1	123.8	2.7
1997	147.7	8.0	135.6	8.9	-13.0	4.5			145.5	2.2	103.5	-8.5	125.2	1.1
1996 Q4	140.0	6.9	126.5	7.8	-2.6	0.4r			143.2	1.2	110.3	-4.6	124.4	2.0
1997 Q1	142.7	6.7	129.1	5.4	-2.8	1.3r			143.4	0.8	107.9	-7.1	124.9	1.2
Q2	147.9	8.5	136.2	9.9	-3.1	1.7			144.4	1.7	103.8	-9.6	125.1	1.0
Q3	150.5	9.7	137.1	9.7	-2.8	1.4			146.0	2.6	101.8	-8.5	125.3	1.3
Q4	149.6	6.9	140.0	10.7	-4.2	0.1			147.3	2.8	100.5	-8.9	125.6	1.0
1997 Jul	154.5	8.8	139.2	9.6	-0.7	..			145.0	2.1	101.7	-8.9	125.1	1.1
Aug	148.5	9.5	134.7	10.7	-0.9	..			146.0	2.4	101.9	-8.5	125.3	1.2
Sep	148.5	9.7	137.4	9.7	-1.3	..			146.9	2.6	101.8	-8.5	125.5	1.3
Oct	148.4	6.9	139.7	10.0	-1.3	..			147.1	2.8	101.2	-8.5	125.6	1.2
Nov	145.1	5.7	137.5	9.6	-1.6	..			147.2	2.8	100.2	-8.6	125.4	1.1
Dec	155.4	6.9	142.7	10.6	-1.3	..			147.6	2.8	100.1	-8.9	125.9	1.0
1998 Jan	146.7	5.4	132.7	7.6	-1.1	..			147.1	2.7	98.4	-9.2	125.8	0.8

P = Provisional
R = Revised
- = 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.
1 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.
2 Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
3 Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
4 Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.
5 Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.
6 Including leased assets.
7 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
8 Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
9 Average of daily rates.
10 Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

		All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI		
1997	Mar	155.4	2.6	154.9	2.7	150.3	2.3	151.7	2.2		
	Apr	156.3	2.4	155.8	2.5	150.8	2.0	152.2	2.1		
	May	156.9	2.6	156.3	2.5	151.3	2.0	152.7	2.1		
	Jun	157.5	2.9	156.7	2.7	151.8	2.2	153.0	2.2		
	Jul	157.5	3.3	156.4	3.0	151.0	2.2	152.6	2.6		
	Aug	158.5	3.5	157.1	2.8	151.8	2.1	153.5	2.5		
	Sep	159.3	3.6	157.8	2.7	152.6	2.0	154.1	2.4		
	Oct	159.5	3.7	157.9	2.8	152.9	2.2	154.2	2.5		
	Nov	159.6	3.7	158.0	2.8	152.9	2.1	154.2	2.4		
	Dec	160.0	3.6	158.3	2.7	152.8	2.2	154.5	2.3		
1998	Jan	159.5	3.3	157.7	2.5	152.1	1.9	153.7	2.0		
	Feb	160.3	3.4	158.5	2.6	153.0	2.1	154.6	2.2		
	Mar	160.8	3.5	158.9	2.6	153.4	2.1	155.2	2.3		

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for March 1998

		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over	
			1 month	12 months			1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	160.8	0.3	3.5				
Food and catering	CHBS	151.4	-0.1	1.8	Tobacco	CHBE	219.2	0.0
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	190.3	0.3	5.3	Cigarettes	DOBN	222.7	8.0
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	162.9	0.5	4.7	Tobacco	DOBO	189.9	5.0
Personal expenditure	CHBV	139.6	1.3	1.9	Housing	CHBF	188.1	0.1
Travel and leisure	CHBW	161.6	-0.1	2.7	Rent	DOBP	219.5	3.0
Consumer durables	CHBY	117.3	1.8	-0.5	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	206.1	24.0
Seasonal food	CHBP	119.6	-0.4	5.0	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	114.3	7.0
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	145.6	-0.1	0.6	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	154.4	7.0
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	161.8	0.2	3.4	Water and other payments	DOBS	257.8	4.0
All items excluding food	CHAY	164.4	0.4	3.8	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	184.8	5.0
Other indices					Do-it yourself materials	DOBU	156.5	1.0
All items excluding:					Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	187.7	1.0
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	158.9	0.3	2.6	Fuel and light	CHBG	126.2	0.2
housing	CHAZ	155.2	0.4	2.3	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	130.1	-1.0
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	CBZW	153.4	0.3	2.1	Electricity	DOBX	136.0	-5.0
mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	158.9	0.3	2.5	Gas	DOBY	119.1	-4.0
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	158.7	0.3	2.5	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	101.6	-17.0
Food	CHBA	141.6	-0.2	1.1	Household goods	CHBH	141.8	1.9
Bread	DOAA	133.6	-2.0	2.0	Furniture	DOCA	147.2	2.0
Cereals	DOAB	141.8	1.0	1.0	Furnishings	DOCB	147.7	2.0
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	152.0	0.0	0.0	Electrical appliances	DOCC	99.3	-3.0
Beef	DOAD	128.9	-4.0	4.0	Other household equipment	DOCD	145.5	2.0
Lamb	DOAE	142.3	-1.0	1.0	Household consumables	DOCE	158.6	2.0
of which, home-killed	DOAF	135.9	-18.0	13.0	Pet care	DOCF	147.7	3.0
Pork	DOAG	140.9	-5.0	5.0	Household services	CHBI	146.9	0.1
Bacon	DOAH	153.9	-2.0	2.0	Postage	DOCG	153.0	0.0
Poultry	DOAI	107.6	-2.0	2.0	Telephones, telexmessages, etc	DOCH	103.7	0.0
Other meat	DOAJ	133.5	1.0	1.0	Domestic services	DOCI	187.7	4.0
Fish	DOAK	129.0	5.0	5.0	Fees and subscriptions	DOCI	169.3	4.0
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	131.5	7.0	7.0	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	120.5	2.1
Butter	DOAM	169.9	2.0	2.0	Men's outerwear	DOCK	121.2	2.0
Oil and fats	DOAN	140.2	1.0	1.0	Women's outerwear	DOCL	105.0	1.0
Cheese	DOAO	162.5	-3.0	3.0	Children's outerwear	DOCM	119.1	-2.0
Eggs	DOAP	146.7	-3.0	3.0	Other clothing	DOCN	157.1	0.0
Milk fresh	DOAQ	153.6	0.0	0.0	Footwear	DOCO	117.5	-2.0
Milk products	DOAR	145.0	0.0	0.0	Personal goods and services	CHBO	175.8	0.2
Tea	DOAS	168.7	13.0	13.0	Personal articles	DOCP	121.1	1.0
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	131.3	11.0	11.0	Chemists goods	DOCP	186.8	6.0
Soft drinks	DOAU	186.6	3.0	3.0	Personal services	DOCR	231.3	7.0
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	147.6	-6.0	6.0	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	168.7	-0.2
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	147.7	2.0	2.0	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	142.3	0.0
Potatoes	DOAX	131.5	3.0	3.0	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	192.0	4.0
of which, unprocessed	DOAY	106.4	13.0	13.0	Petrol and oil	DOCU	182.3	4.0
Vegetables	DOAZ	119.4	9.0	9.0	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	206.4	7.0
of which, other fresh	DOBA	108.0	12.0	12.0	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	172.0	0.0
Fruit	DOBB	130.7	4.0	4.0	Rail fares	DOCX	194.2	4.0
of which, fresh fruit	DOBC	127.5	4.0	4.0	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	186.5	3.0
Other foods	DOBD	148.4	2.0	2.0	Other travel costs	DOCY	150.2	2.0
Catering	CHBC	186.7	0.2	3.7	Leisure goods	CHBL	122.5	-0.4
Restaurant meals	DOBE	184.3	4.0	4.0	Audio-visual equipment	DOCE	59.8	-9.0
Canteen meals	DOBF	204.6	5.0	5.0	Tapes and discs	DODA	120.6	2.0
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	182.8	3.0	3.0	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	119.3	-2.0
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	178.6	0.4	3.8	Books and newspapers	DODC	187.0	4.0
Beer	DOBH	189.7	4.0	4.0	Gardening products	DODD	145.4	-1.0
on sales	DOBI	195.1	2.0	2.0	Leisure services	CHBM	187.3	0.1
off sales	DOBJ	156.9	2.0	2.0	Television licences and rentals	DODE	127.2	2.0
Wines and spirits	DOBK	163.1	3.0	3.0	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	228.0	7.0
on sales	DOBL	183.9	4.0	4.0	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	122.0	0.0
off sales	DOBM	151.2	3.0	3.0	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	111.0	4.0

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.

[1] The taxes excluded are council tax, VAT, duties, vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

For general notes see Table H.13

RETAIL PRICES H.13

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on March 17 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Office for National Statistics for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 146 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

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

Average prices on March 17 1998

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Margarine			
Best beef mince	CZPI	520	395	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	DOIB	196	81
Topside	CZPH	560	615				
Brisket (without bone)	CZPG	391	403	Cheese, per kg			
Rump steak *	CZPF	573	822	Cheddar type	CZNV	227	503
Stewing steak	CZPE	566	459				
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Eggs			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	446	710	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	203	151
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	440	300	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	209	132
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	133	539	Pasteurised, per pint +	CZNT	254	34
Leg (with bone)	CZPZ	132	426				
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Tea			
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	548	465	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	201	74
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	524	298	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNQ	226	156
Bacon, per kg				Coffee			
Streaky *	CZOV	467	415	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	222	211
Gambon *	CZOU	511	580	Ground (filter fine), 227g per 8oz	CZNO	212	217
Bacon	DOIF	530	571				
Ham				Sugar			
Ham (not shoulder), 113g per 4oz	CZOR	567	86	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	204	68
Sausages, 454g per lb				Fresh vegetables			
Pork	CZQQ	573	135	Potatoes, old loose, 454g per lb	CZNM	402	23
Canned meats				Potatoes, new loose, 454g per lb	CZNK	423	37
Cornd beef, 340g	CZOO	217	98	Tomatoes, 454g per lb	CZNJ	499	59
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Cabbage, hearted, 454g per lb	CZNH	492	28
Frozen	CZON	166	172	Cauliflower, each	CZNG	497	61
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	594	220	Brussels sprouts, 454g per lb	CZNF	150	57
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Carrots, 454g per lb	CZNE	505	24
Cod filets	CZOL	312	632	Onions, 454g per lb	CZND	504	31
Rainbow trout	CZOK	292	483	Mushrooms, 113g per 4oz	CZNC	504	34
Bread				Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA	505	61
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	216	50	Leeks, 454g per lb	DOHJ	491	58
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	162	71				
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	180	50	Fresh fruit			
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	160	74	Apples, cooking, 454g per lb	CZMZ	445	61
Flour				Apples, dessert, 454g per lb	CZMY	504	45
Self-raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	199	61	Pears, dessert, 454g per lb	CZMX	490	51
Butter				Oranges, each	CZMW	502	21
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	200	86	Bananas, 454g per lb	CZMV	506	49
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	193	88	Grapes, 454g per lb	CZMU	490	122
				Avocado pear, each	DOHT	276	56
				Grapefruit, each	DOHN	496	28
				Items other than food			
				Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	553	167
				Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	554	186
				Whisky per nip	CZMR	558	132
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	716	314
				Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	130	718
				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	CZMN	268	1,002
				4-star petrol, per litre	CZMM	563	69
				Derv per litre	CZML	559	63
				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	CZMK	564	62

* Or Scottish equivalent.

+ Average price estimates include prices of delivered milk and shop-bought milk. However, 80 per cent price range includes only shop-bought milk.

H.14 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
								All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal +		
Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1987	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	77
1988	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	78
1989	1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1990	1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1991	1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1992	1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78
1993	1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76
1994	1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77
1995	1,000	857	978	810	958	—	116	143	22	121	48	78
1996	1,000	864	981	814	961	—	122	136	19	117	49	80
1997	1,000	870	982	803	955	—	121	130	18	112	48	71
1998	1,000	870	982	803	955	—	121	130	18	112	48	71
Annual averages	CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	CHMK	—	CHBY	CHBA	CHBP	CHBB	CHBC	CHBD
1987	101.9	102	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	102.8	101.7	101.7
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	106.9	106.9
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	115.5	112.9
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	149.1
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	—	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2
1997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	—	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.9
1987 Jan 13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	133.7
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	149.9
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	113.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9	—	117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3	173.3	167.4
Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153.0	149.0	152.0	—	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8	174.0	168.0
May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5	—	118.0	143.3	134.9	144.5	174.6	168.6
Jun 11	153.0	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6	—	118.0	143.2	132.1	144.9	175.5	169.7
Jul 16	152.4	154.5	153.2	148.8	151.9	—	114.1	141.3	120.1	145.0	176.3	170.5
Aug 13	153.1	155.1	153.7	149.7	152.8	—	115.6	142.9	126.5	145.8	176.9	170.5
Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6	—	118.5	141.4	119.2	145.5	177.5	170.7
Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	—	118.1	140.3	114.4	145.0	177.9	171.0
Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7	—	119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5	178.3	170.7
Dec 16	154.4	157.2	155.4	151.1	154.2	—	120.0	139.9	116.0	144.2	178.8	170.1
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	—	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1
Feb 11	155.0	157.7	156.0	151.3	154.5	—	115.5	140.8	116.9	145.1	179.7	172.2
Mar 11	155.4	158.4	156.5	151.7	154.9	—	117.9	140.0	113.9	144.7	180.0	172.1
Apr 15	156.3	159.3	157.4	152.2	155.8	—	117.8	140.4	114.4	145.2	181.2	172.7
May 13	156.9	159.8	157.9	152.7	156.3	—	118.3	141.5	117.0	146.0	181.7	173.8
Jun 10	157.5	160.3	158.4	153.0	156.7	—	117.9	142.8	122.9	146.3	182.2	174.1
Jul 15	157.5	160.4	158.4	152.6	156.4	—	114.4	142.2	119.3	146.3	182.7	175.0
Aug 12	158.5	161.5	159.4	153.5	157.1	—	116.1	142.3	120.0	146.3	183.0	175.2
Sep 09	159.3	162.5	160.3	154.1	157.8	—	118.4	142.1	118.0	146.4	183.6	175.4
Oct 14	159.5	162.8	160.5	154.2	157.9	—	117.9	142.3	118.7	146.6	184.1	175.8
Nov 11	159.6	163.0	160.6	154.2	158.0	—	119.0	141.6	119.3	145.6	184.9	175.1
Dec 09	160.0	163.5	161.0	154.5	158.3	—	119.7	141.6	121.7	145.2	185.1	174.4
1998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	—	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.5
Feb 10	160.3	163.8	161.4	154.6	158.5	—	115.2	141.9	120.1	145.8	186.3	177.9
Mar 17	160.8	164.4	161.8	155.2	158.9	—	117.3	141.6	119.6	145.6	186.7	178.6

+ 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 index 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).

RETAIL PRICES H.14

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights
36	157	61	73	44	74	37	127	22	47	30	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	38	132	23	50	29	1988
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
36	185	50	70	40	69	38	131	21	48	30	1990
32	192	46	70	40	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
36	172	47	77	47	58	39	143	20	47	32	1992
36	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994
35	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995
35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996
34	186	41	72	52	56	40	136	20	47	59	1997
34	197	36	72	54	55	40	126	20	46	61	1998
CHBE	CHBP	CHBG	CHBH	CHBI	CHBJ	CHBK	CHBL	CHBM	CHBY	Annual averages	
100	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	1987	
100	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	1988	
105	135.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989	
106	163.7	115.9	115.9	115.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	1990	
129	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	1991	
144	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	1992	
156	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	1993	
168	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	1994	
179	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	1995	
191	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	1996	
205	179.6	130.6	139.1	144.3	120.6	170.0	165.3	169.6	123.9	1997	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1987	
101	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	100.6	1988	
105	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	11					

H.21 RETAIL PRICES

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)¹

1996=100	European Union (15) ³	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
Annual averages								
1995	97.7 e	97.6 e	98.3	98.3	98.0 r	98.9	98.0	98.8
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	101.7	101.8 r	101.2	101.5	101.9 r	101.2	101.3	101.5
Monthly								
1995 Dec	98.6 e	N/A	98.4	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.8	99.1
1996 Jan	98.8 e	98.5	99.1	99.2 r	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.2
Feb	99.2	98.9	99.4	99.3 r	99.0	99.5	99.3	99.7
Mar	99.6 e	99.4 r	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.8
Apr	99.9 e	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	99.8
May	100.1	100.2	99.5	100.2 r	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.0
Jun	100.2 e	100.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.2	100.1
Jul	100.1 e	99.6 r	100.3	99.9	99.9	100.3 r	100.0	100.4
Aug	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.9	100.1	99.9	99.8	100.3
Sep	100.4 e	100.7	100.5	100.1	100.6	100.2	100.1	100.1
Oct	100.5 e	100.6 r	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.2 r	100.4	100.1
Nov	100.5	100.7	100.6	100.6	100.9 r	100.0 r	100.3	100.1
Dec	100.7 e	101.0	100.6	100.8	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.3
1997 Jan	100.9	100.6	100.7	101.3	100.7 r	100.1 r	100.7	100.9
Feb	101.1	100.9	100.9	101.2	101.1 r	100.2	101.0	101.3
Mar	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.8	101.4 r	100.5 r	101.1	101.1
Apr	101.4	101.4 r	101.1	101.1	101.6 r	100.9	101.1	101.0
May	101.6	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.3 r	101.2	101.2	101.4
Jun	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.5 r	101.4	101.2	101.6
Jul	101.7	101.6 r	101.1	101.8	101.9 r	101.4 r	101.1	102.2
Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.1	101.6 r	101.4	102.0
Sep	102.1	102.5	101.7	101.7	102.5	101.7	101.6	101.7
Oct	102.2	102.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.5	101.6
Nov	102.3	102.6 r	101.5	101.9	102.5	101.8	101.7	101.5
Dec	102.4	102.8	101.7	101.7	102.3 r	101.8	101.7	101.7
1998 Jan	102.2	102.1	101.7	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.3	101.7
Feb	102.5 p	102.4	102.1 p	102.0	102.8	101.9	101.7	102.0
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
1996	2.4 e	2.5 e	1.8	2.1	2.1 r	1.1	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7 e	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
Monthly								
1996 Dec	2.1 e	2.3 e	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.2
1997 Jan	2.2 e	2.1	1.2	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.7
Feb	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.1	0.6	1.7	1.6
Mar	1.7 e	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.3
Apr	1.5 e	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.2
May	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.2	0.9	0.9	1.4
Jun	1.6 e	1.7	1.0	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.0	1.5
Jul	1.6 e	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.5
Aug	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
Sep	1.8 e	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6
Oct	1.7 e	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4
Nov	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4
Dec	1.6 e	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4
1998 Jan	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.8
Feb	1.4 p	1.5	1.0 p	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.8

Notes: 1 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.
2 Figures for Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.
3 Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

RETAIL PRICES H.21

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)¹

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic ²	Italy ³	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
Annual averages								
1995	92.7	97.9 e	96.2	98.8	98.6	97.2	96.6	99.2
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
Monthly								
1995 Dec	96.7	N/A	98.2 e	99.3 p	98.5	97.9	97.9	99.7
1996 Jan	96.7	N/A	98.6	99.4	98.7	98.3	98.5	99.1
Feb	96.1	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.2	98.8	98.7	99.3
Mar	98.3	N/A	99.3	99.6	100.4	99.0	99.1	100.0
Apr	99.3	N/A	99.7	99.8	100.7	99.8	99.7	100.4
May	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.5
Jun	100.0	N/A	100.3	99.9	99.8	100.2	100.0	100.1
Jul	99.0	N/A	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1	99.9
Aug	99.0	100.2	100.3	100.1	99.3	100.7	100.4	99.6
Sep	101.2	N/A	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7	100.4
Oct	102.0	N/A	100.5	100.3	100.7	100.5	100.8	100.4
Nov	102.0	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.7	100.8	100.2
Dec	103.0	N/A	101.0	100.6	100.4	100.7	101.1	100.2
1997 Jan	102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.4	101.1	101.3	100.4
Feb	102.7	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.6	101.2	101.2	100.4
Mar	104.0	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
Apr	105.0	101.0	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7
May	106.0	101.1	101.9 r	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.8
Jun	106.0	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3	101.8	101.4	101.8
Jul	104.0	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
Aug	104.0	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	102.1	101.7
Sep	106.0	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	102.6	103.0
Oct	106.0	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6	103.1
Nov	107.0	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.7	102.9
Dec	108.0	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	103.0	102.9
1998 Jan	107.0	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	103.2	102.5
Feb	106.0	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7 p	102.5	102.9	102.4
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
1996	7.7	2.2 e	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.0	1.2 e	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Monthly								
1996 Dec	6.0	2.4 e	2.9	1.3	1.9	2.9	3.3	0.5
1997 Jan	6.0	1.8 e	2.6	1.3	1.7	2.8	2.8	1.3
Feb	6.0	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.5	1.1
Mar	5.0	1.3 e	2.2	1.3	1.2	2.3	2.2	1.0
Apr	5.0	1.6 e	1.9	1.1	1	1.6	1.6	1.3
May	5.0	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.3
Jun	5.0	1.5 e	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7
Jul	5.0	1.5 e	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7
Aug	5.0	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.1
Sep	4.0	0.6 e	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.6
Oct	4.0	0.8 e	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.7
Nov	5.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.7
Dec	4.0	1.0 e	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.7
1998 Jan	4.0	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1
Feb	4.0	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.1 p	1.3	1.7	2.0

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

H.22 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs^{1,2,3}

1990=100	United Kingdom ³	Germany (West) ³	France ³	Italy ³	United States	Japan	Canada
	CZBI	CEZK	CEZJ	CEZW	CEZS	CEZT	CEZU
Annual averages							
1993	116.1	111.0	107.5	116.7	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	118.8	113.9	109.2	121.4	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	122.0	115.7 P	111.1	127.7	115.9	105.8	112.5
1996	125.3	117.1 P	113.3 P	132.6 P	119.2	105.8	114.9
1997	128.3	..	..	..	121.6	..	117.3
Monthly							
1996 Aug	125.6	117.1 P	113.0	132.9 P	119.3	105.5	115.0
Sep	126.3	117.1 P	113.4	133.3 P	119.8	105.9	115.2
Oct	126.3	117.2 P	113.7	133.4 P	120.3	106.1	115.4
Nov	126.3	117.1 P	113.7 P	133.8 P	120.6	105.8	116.3
Dec	126.8	117.2 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	120.7	105.9	116.2
1997 Jan	126.4	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	120.9	105.8 P	116.5
Feb	126.9	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	121.1	105.5 P	116.7
Mar	127.3	118.5 P	113.9 P	133.9 P	121.1	105.6 P	117.0
Apr	127.7	118.7 P	114.4 P	134.8 P	121.5	108.2 P	117.0
May	128.1	119.2 P	114.6 P	135.1 P	121.5	108.4 P	117.2
Jun	128.4	119.8 P	114.6 P	135.1 P	121.5	108.3 P	117.6
Jul	128.0	119.8 P	..	135.1 P	121.4	107.6 P	117.5
Aug	128.8	..	..	..	121.6	107.7 P	117.8
Sep	129.3	..	..	..	122.2	108.6 P	117.8
Oct	129.4	..	..	..	122.4	108.9 P	117.7
Nov	129.6	..	..	..	122.3	108.1 P	117.6
Dec	128.3	..	..	..	122.0	107.8 P	117.3
1998 Jan	128.9	..	..	..	122.0	..	..
Feb	129.7	..	..	..	122.0	..	..
Increases on a year earlier							
Annual averages							
1993	3.0	3.6	2.2	4.4	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	2.3	2.6	1.6	4.0	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	2.7	1.6 P	1.7	5.2	2.6	-0.5	2.6
1996	2.7	1.2 P	2.0	3.8 P	2.8	0.0	2.1
1997	2.3	..	..	..	2.0	..	2.1
Monthly							
1996 Aug	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P	2.7	0.2	2.0
Sep	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P	2.8	0.0	1.9
Oct	2.9	1.5 P	1.8	3.1 P	2.9	0.5	2.3
Nov	3.0	1.5 P	1.7 P	2.7 P	3.3	0.5	2.8
Dec	2.6	1.4 P	1.6 P	2.6 P	3.4	0.6	3.1
1997 Jan	2.7	1.9 P	1.4 P	2.4 P	3.1	0.4 P	2.9
Feb	2.5	1.7 P	1.1 P	2.1 P	3.0	0.3 P	2.9
Mar	2.2	1.6 P	0.6 P	1.8 P	2.4	0.2 P	2.4
Apr	2.1	1.3 P	0.9 P	2.0 P	2.2	1.9 P	2.1
May	2.1	1.3 P	0.9 P	1.8 P	1.9	1.9 P	1.9
Jun	2.2	1.7 P	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.3 P	2.4
Jul	2.6	1.7 P	..	1.7	1.8	1.9 P	2.2
Aug	2.5	..	..	..	2.0	2.1 P	2.4
Sep	2.4	..	..	..	2.0	2.5 P	2.3
Oct	2.5	..	..	..	1.8	2.6 P	2.0
Nov	2.3	..	..	..	1.4	2.2 P	1.2
Dec	2.3	..	..	..	1.1	1.8 P	0.9
1998 Jan	2.0	..	..	..	0.9	..	..
Feb	2.2	..	..	..	0.7	..	..

Source: Office for National Statistics/national statistics office/OECD

Notes: 1 Comparisons of consumer price indices are affected by differences in national concepts and definitions especially in the treatment of housing costs. Consumer price indices excluding housing costs are therefore given as the best available basis for comparison for non-EU countries. This is in accordance with a resolution adopted by the 14th International Conference of Labour Statisticians that countries should "provide for the dissemination at the international level of an index which excludes shelter, in addition to the all-items index." Figures are given for each country on the nearest basis to the UK series "All items excluding housing." Where necessary the figures in this table have been estimated by the ONS using data kindly supplied by other countries.

2 The definition of housing costs varies between countries. The figures shown for most countries exclude owner-occupiers' costs, rents, repairs and maintenance. For Canada, fuel and lighting are also excluded.

3 Figures for the four EU member states have been provided in this table for comparison with non-EU countries only. The best measure of comparison between these four countries are the Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices shown in Table H.21.

P Provisional
R Revised
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The Retail Prices Index Technical Manual

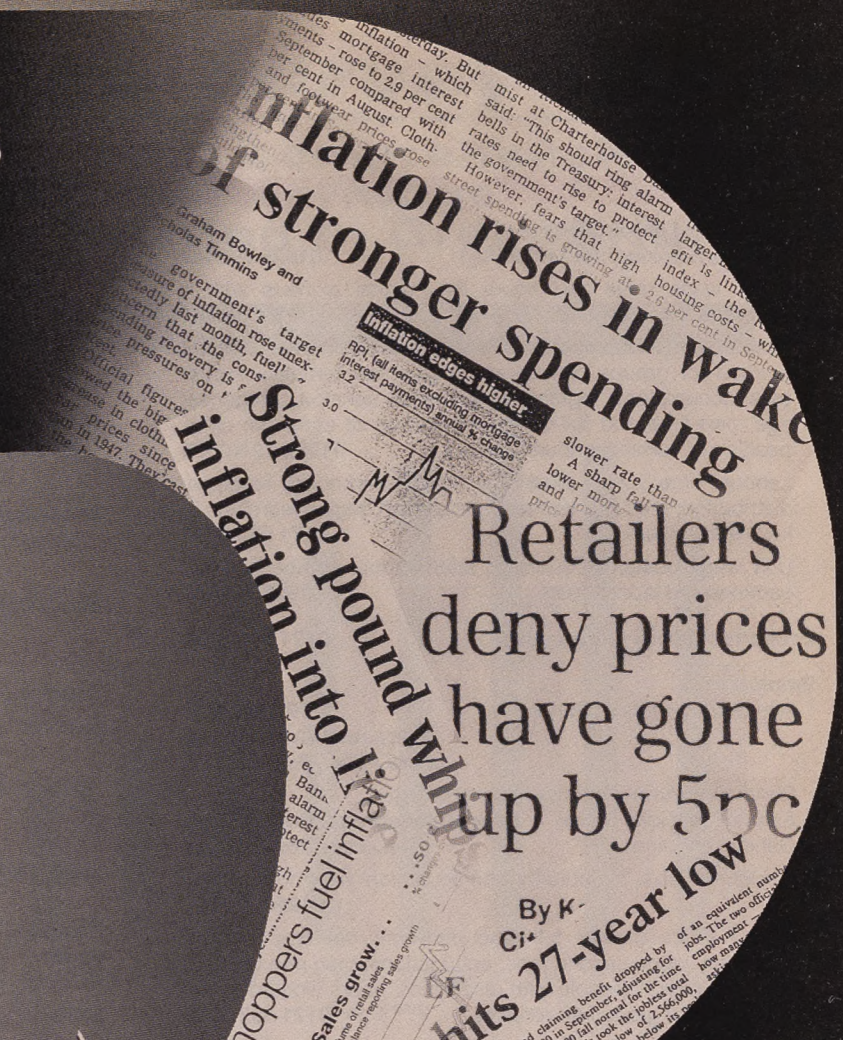
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Technical Manual

The Retail Prices Index



A publication of the Government Statistical Service



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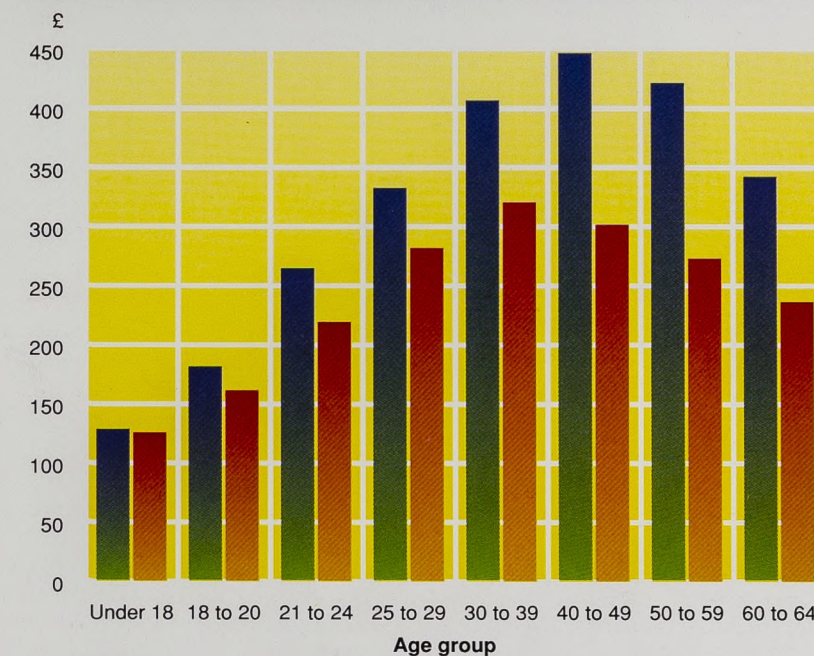
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