







### THIS MONTH...

Towards reconciliation of NES and LFS earnings data

LUS.

- The 1998TTWA 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 AEF

May 1998

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## NATIONAL STATISTICS

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) works in partnership with the Government Statistical Series and others to provide Parliament, government and the wider community with the statistical information analysis and advice needed to improve decision-making, stimulate research, and inform debate. It as registers key life events. It aims to provide an authoritative and impartial picture of society and window on the work and performance of government, allowing the impact of government policies an actions to be assessed.

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126 Dons.gov.uk	To subscribe to <i>Labour Mark</i> Trends, or if you have queries regarding fulfilment of orders, please contact:	February data: Productivity and unit wage of January data: Earnings
es Sly Bradbury ise lespersen	Subscriptions Department, The Stationery Office Publications Centre,	• Encode forment rate was 73.3 per December 1997-February 1998, compare 1997 and 72.6 per cent a year ago (Fi
mage to Print Ltd Francis	PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT	• ILO enemployment rate was 1998, compared with 6.6 per cent in Su year ago (Figure 2, Table A.1).
lease see pS100.	Telephone:         0171         873         8499           Fax:         0171         873         8222	• Employment was 27.01 million in over the year (Table B. I).
	Account holders can order from:	• Workforce jobs rose 121,000 ove 1997, a rise of 389,000 over the year
	http://www.the-stationery office.co.uk publicat/obtain/obtain.htm	ILO enemployment level was 1998. This is 319,000 lower than a year
	Single issues are available from the	Claimant count fell by 6,400 in unchanged from February at 4.9 per ce
r items in this	Office bookshops. Please remember to quote the publication title and issue	Economic activity rate was 7 December 1997-February 1998, a fall o November 1997 (Table D. 1).
quiries,	Payment can be made by Mastercard	Economic inactivity rate was in the December 1997-February 1998 p September to November 1997 (Table D
, Q,	The Stationery Office account, or by cheque (made payable to The	<b>GB headline rate for averag</b> January compared with a year earlier.

Stationery Office').

# Labour Market Update



Labour Marl

Upda

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.

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

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 ding 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. 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. The labour market some slowing in the rate of change. The average monthly fall in the claimant count was around 9,000 in the three months, 17.6 in the six months to March 1998. Annual average earnings growth is steady.

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

### this month 1997 - February 1998: Labour Force Survey data with redundancies 77: Claimant count and vacancies

- y data: Productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing employment, labour disputes.
- En gloyment 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).
- ILC unemployment rate was 6.4 per cent in December 1997-February 1992, compared with 6.6 per cent in September-November 1997 and 7.6 per cent a year ago (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- Employment was 27.01 million in December 1997-February 1998, up 351,000 over the year (Table B.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.11).
- ILO unemployment level was 1.86 million in December 1997-February 1998. This is 319,000 lower than a year ago (Table C.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.11*).
- 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)
- 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)
- **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).
- New vacancies notified to Jobcentres rose 1,600 in March to 224,000 (Table G. I).
- Stock of unfilled vacancies rose 2,800 in March to 285,000 (Table G.I).







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## Labour Market Trends

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#### EMPLOYMENT

Market Update

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- 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 412 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).

May 1998



Figure 4 Male employment



15

20

25

### News and research

#### VACANCIES

ket Update

our

- New vacancies notified to Jobcentres 20,900 lower than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G. I).
- Stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres 7,500 higher than the same month last year (Table G. I).
- 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).



Figure 12 Notified vacancies at lobcentre



#### 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 E.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.

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

• The proportion of TfW leavers who gained a full qualification in the same period was

- beginning of February 1998 was 17 per cent lower than in the previous star (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 Januar, were 0.2 per cent lower than the previous three months but 6.0 per cent higher than the 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 star earlier.
- The all-items retail prices index (RPI) rose by 0.3 per cent over the mon⊕ 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.

## 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 our-coded on the page edge to help and their way around the magazine silv. The most topical items -Market Update, news, PQs and Programme Quarterly Update edging, the Spotlight section is pale the feature material and research a darker blue. The Labour Market tion remains pink. The pagination run straight through the magazine, will n again at one with each new volume tartin nuary, except for the data section, VETV ill retain its own scheme starting at which S1 each issue.

#### Labour Market Update

The Labour Market Update' section has been redesigned with a new look and content in line with the new labour market statistics First Release. Its role within *Labour Marke Trends* as a brief summary of development 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

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 outlight seeks to provide analysis in areas

#### e news item overleaf). 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 night 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

**ONS NEWS** 

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;
- earnings and unit wage
- government-supported training;
   other labour market statistics; and
- retail prices and economic indicators.
- Tetan prices and economic indicator

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 subtopics 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).

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.

#### News and research

### Parliamentary questions

# 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 Ouarterly 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 available 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 *Ouarterly Bulletin*, such as charts on the labour market position of people

of working age and on population structure hy 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 Sur May 1998. ISBN 0 11 621032 X. Available from The Stationery Office on ann 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 recommendations 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 Statistic 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

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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 gements arra

TERRY ROONEY (Bradford North) asked the of the Exchequer what are the nd percentage of jobs which are done share basis; and what percentage of are done by (a) men and (b) women. T: This information is shown in the

ow using estimates available from the orce Survey (LFS). The table is based abour mbers of employees who work on a jobon the s rather than the number of such jobs.

sharing jobs by sex Emplo

dom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted Thousands and per cen ΔII Males Females persons in job shares: 158 177 18 89 in job shares as 0.8 02 15 all employees

Source: Labour Force Survey (22 April)

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

work flexi-time. Working flexi-time does not ecessarily imply a contractual obligation.

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

nited Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted Thousands A11 Males Females persons employees 1.263 2.321 1.057 ith dependent child aged: 5 and over 525 222 303 under 5 171 367 ith 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 mployed 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
03/07 YCS 0	All persons	Males	Females
Employees in education	774	139	634
Other employees	177	16	159

(22 April) Low pay

ON TRICKETT (Hemsworth) asked the	
hancellor of the Exchequer what proportion	
f Great Britain-based workers earned less	
nan (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<sup>a</sup> 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

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 1 1 02 50 1

	Total (thousands)	As % of all employees in age group	As % of all working-age <sup>4</sup> employees	
Aged 16-21	994	47.3	4.5	
Aged 16-25	1,278	30.5	5.8	

#### Earning under £4.00 per hour

	Total (thousands)	As % of all employees in age group	As % of all working-age <sup>a</sup> employees	
ged 16-21	1,314	62.5	5.9	
ged 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.

LT: This information is shown in the able below using estimates available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Please note that this table is based on employees who say they

### 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   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 (SA:
257/97	Labour Market and Skills Trends		Qualitative Research (previously known as Workskill Pilots: Initial Research into the Effects of Implementation'
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:	128/97	The Study of Pre-Vocational Training
	Hazards and Opportunities for Women (Pilot Study)	160/97	Career Development Loans (CDLs):Trainees Survey
168/97	Temporary Employment in Great Britain	216/97	Best Practice amongst Special Schools
201/97	Recent Thinking on Lifelong Learning		Helping Special Schools Improve
132/96	Evaluation of Foyer Schemes	229/97	International Research Project on Job Rotention
102/98	Evaluation of the Initial Effects and Implementation of 'Success For All'		and Return to Work Strategies for Disalled Workers
			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 o 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 Nationa Professional Qualification for Headship
233/97	Afro-Caribbean Young Men in the Labour Market	232/97	Family-Friendly Employment – the Business Ca
	Flarket		ee waaraa

#### (DfEE continued)

- RR38 A Qualitative Evaluation of the CDL Plus Pilot RR50 Scheme ISBN 0 85522 708 7
- RR41 **Reducing the Bureaucratic Burden on Teachers** ISBN 0 85522 707 9
- 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
- RR48 **The Out-of-School Childcare Initiative: an Evaluation of Long-Term Sustainability** ISBN 085522 719 2
  - eve publications are available, price £4.95, from DfEE publications, PO Box 5050, Sudbury, Suffolk CO 10 6ZQ, tel. 0845 6022260.

**RR52** 

#### 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.

Survey Report

ISBN 0 85522 723 0

ISBN 0 85522 726 5

(1994-1996) ISBN 0 85522 730 3

**Development Partnerships** 

For devails of specific ES projects, contact the names listed after each project. For copies of ES Research and Evaluation division reports, televione 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:

<sup>lim</sup> Logan, Employment Market Analysis and Research Branch, Employment Relations Directorate Department of Trade and Industry, Room 2.B.44, I Victoria Street, London SWIH 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.

#### Research programme quarterly update

The Effect of JSA on 16/17 Year Olds: Follow Up

An Impact Evaluation Model for Local Economic

Employment, Family Life and the Quality of

Care Services: a Review of Research in the UK

Projects published since February 1998

#### Research programme quarterly update

#### (DEPARTMENT OFTRADE 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 conths

#### 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

#### 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

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 Uniona Secondary Analysis of the Family and Working Live: Survey

The aim of this project is to analyse the determinants of an individual's decision to join a trade union from a longitudin 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 ojects

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 219 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 DTLACAS and the Employment Tribunal Service. Contact: John McQueeney, telephone: 0171 215 5926 or e-mail: john.mcqueeney@irdv.dci.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

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**

Labour Market Spotlight

conomic activity of young people (LFS)

ickness absence (LFS)

r Market Statistics Helpline:

ail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

0171 533 6094

Fax: 0171 533 6183

Women in employment (LFS)

changes in employee jobs (employee jobs)

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

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 parttime 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. • Of the 2.8 million people aged 16-19, 1.5 million (53 per cent) were in full-time education. Around 87 per cent of young people not in FTE were economically active, of whom 17 per cent were ILO unemployed.

• For those in FTE, 49 per cent were economically active, of whom 12 per cent were ILO unemployed.

Trade unions (LFS)

#### nomic activity of young people

Table ILC Ec ILO unemployment rate (%) 192 13.7 All 18.4 24.1 Not in FTE 8.9 15.6 In FTE

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

		A	cademic ag	ge (in years)		nousunus
	All p	ersons		All	Men	Women
16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19	16-19
364	438	418	376	1,596	822	774
145	210	307	294	956	550	405
219	228	111	82	641	272	369
87	69	73	57	286	170	116
46	47	57	46	197	120	77
41	22	16	П	90	51	39
263	226	228	227	944	459	485
32	32	45	61	170	48	122
231	194	183	166	774	411	363
713	733	720	660	2,826	1,452	1,375
223	289	410	401	1,323	719	604
490	444	311	259	1,504	733	771
63.2	69.2	68.3	65.6	66.6	68.4	64.7
85.8	88.9	88.9	84.8	87.1	93.3	79.9
52.9	56.4	41.1	35.8	48.6	44.0	52.9
	16           364           145           219           87           46           41           263           32           231           713           223           490           63.2           85.8           52.9	All p           16         17           364         438           145         210           219         228           87         69           46         47           41         22           263         226           32         32           231         194           713         733           223         289           490         444           63.2         69.2           85.8         88.9           52.9         56.4	All persons           16         17         18           364         438         418           145         210         307           219         228         111           87         69         73           46         47         57           41         22         16           263         226         228           32         32         45           231         194         183           713         733         720           223         289         410           490         444         311           63.2         69.2         68.3           85.8         88.9         88.9           52.9         56.4         41.1	Academic age           All persons           16         17         18         19           364         438         418         376           145         210         307         294           219         228         111         82           87         69         73         57           46         47         57         46           41         22         16         11           263         226         228         227           32         32         45         61           231         194         183         166           713         733         720         660           223         289         410         401           490         444         311         259           63.2         69.2         68.3         65.6           85.8         88.9         88.9         84.8           52.9         56.4         41.1         35.8	Academic age (in years)           All persons         All           16         17         18         19         16-19           364         438         418         376         1,596           145         210         307         294         956           219         228         111         82         641           87         69         73         57         286           46         47         57         46         197           41         22         16         11         90           263         226         228         227         944           32         32         45         61         170           231         194         183         166         774           713         733         720         660         2,826           223         289         410         401         1,323           490         444         311         259         1,504           63.2         69.2         68.3         65.6         66.6           85.8         88.9         88.9         84.8         87.1 <td>Academic age (in years)           All persons         All         Men           16         17         18         19         16-19         16-19           364         438         418         376         1,596         822           145         210         307         294         956         550           219         228         111         82         641         272           87         69         73         57         286         170           46         47         57         46         197         120           41         22         16         11         90         51           7         944         459           32         32         45         61         170         48           231         194         183         166         774         411           7           713         733         720         660         2,826         1,452           223         289         410         401         1,323         719           490         444         311         259         1,504         733</td>	Academic age (in years)           All persons         All         Men           16         17         18         19         16-19         16-19           364         438         418         376         1,596         822           145         210         307         294         956         550           219         228         111         82         641         272           87         69         73         57         286         170           46         47         57         46         197         120           41         22         16         11         90         51           7         944         459           32         32         45         61         170         48           231         194         183         166         774         411           7           713         733         720         660         2,826         1,452           223         289         410         401         1,323         719           490         444         311         259         1,504         733

	14.9	13.2	15.2	17.2	13.0
	15.7	13.6	17.1	17.9	16.0
	12.7	11.4	12.3	15.7	9.6
23,000					

Source: Labour Force Survey



ery month Labour Market Spotlight highlights statistics of topical or general interest in a clear and straightforward presentation.

Prepared by the Government

Statistical Service

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Labour Market Spotlight



Spotlight

Market

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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.

- The rate of sickness absence for all employees was 5 per cent.
- 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.

- Nearly 1.2 million employees had at least one day in the reference week off due to sickness.
- 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).
- Of those who were off sick in the reference week, about a quarter were away for just one day.
- Of those who were off sick in the reference week, about two in five were unable to work for six or seven days.

All employees (thousands)

May 1998

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.



provides information on the abour market status of and type of employment undertaken by women with different family responsibilities (Tab. 3).

There were 11.5 million 1997/8 The employment rate for () Among women with child was between 0-4 years of age had the highest rate

oer cent).

percentage of people in emplyment who are women, upation and industry. • More than half the people who worked in the clerical and secretarial, personal and protective, and selling occupations were women. • 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.

10,998

12,314

Source: Labour Force Survey

23,312

### men in employment

The Labour Force Survey

women of working age in en ployment in winter working-age women was 67 per cent, compared with per cent for working-age dependent children, those whose youngest dependent

of ILO unemployment

Total

11,507 All in employment 4.570 1,527 1,467 1,150 Full-time 6 508 1 791 529 526 516 Part-time 4.994 2,776 998 939 632 Employees 10.591 4,145 1.384 1,321 1.049 Temporary employees 911 359 108 134 92 797 Self-employed 392 131 137 91 Unpaid family workers 50 25 10 Home workers 416 242 93 73 56 ILO unemployed 681 308 134 108 55 I year or more 157 66 26 20 16 12,188 1,574 4.877 1.661 1.205 All economically active **Economically inactive** 4.869 2.489 1.402 632 358

Labour market and family status of women

All

16-59

(United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted)

AII 0-18

17,057 2,207 1,563 533 9,691 18,718 7.366 3,063 Employment rate (%) 67.5 62.0 49.9 66.5 73.5 80.0 71.6 Economic activity rate (%) 71.5 66.2 54.2 71.3 77.1 82.0 75.4 5.1 81 6.8 4.6 2.4 ILO unemployment rate (%) 5.6 6.3 Source: Labour Force Survey \* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Women with dependent children

(by age of youngest dependent child)

5-10

11-15

16-18

426

220

206

391

26

32

19

11

437

96

0-4



Thousands and per cent

No

6,938

2.219

552

406

25

174

92

enendent

children

All

men

16-64

14,636

1,117

751

2,301

24

169

418

78.2

84.1

71

4,717 13,514

6,447 12,172

373 1,111

7,311 15,747

2,380 2,972

#### 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 employerbased '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

Industrie

Motio

Other

Clean

Telec

Whol

Build

Camp

Insur

Radio

Trave

Indus

M

Ot

Ele

Mi

Te

Fo

Ele

Bat

Indust

Industri

employee jobs in the construction industry is largely due to the inclusion as employees of people previously regarded as selfemployed, 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).



Employee jobs in selected service industries December 1997, not seasonally adju

		Tho	usands and per ce
	SIC92 code <sup>a</sup>	Employee jobs	Annual change
		(000s)	(per nt)
s with largest increases			
n picture projection and distribution	92.12, 92.13	27	+42
financial intermediation <sup>b</sup>	65.2	166	+38
ng of textiles and fur products	93.01	54	+22
ommunications	64.2	218	+20
esale of agricultural materials and animals	51.2	23	+20
s with largest falls			
ng societies	65.12	57	-41
ing sites and short stay accommodation	55.2	21	-36
nce and pension funding	67.2	117	-14
TV and news agency activities	92.2, 92.4	50	-12
agencies and tour operators	63.3	75	-10

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

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

		usands and p	er cent	
	SIC92 code <sup>a</sup>	Employee jobs	Annual d	ange
		(000s)	(per	ent)
ries with largest increases				
craft and spacecraft	35.3	67	A State State State	+6
ning and quarrying (non-energy)	13,14	34		+6
her transport equipment <sup>b</sup>	35 (exc. 35.3)	167	and the second	+5
ctronic components	32.1	54	Strang Trees 1	+3
ning <sup>c</sup>	10, 12	10		+3
ries with largest falls				
xtile articles (except apparel)	17.4	35	and the second	-10
otwear	19.3	21		-9
ctricity/gas/steam and hot water supply	40	98		-4
teries/lamps/electrical equipment	31.4-31.6	71		-3
evision, radio and video recorders	32.2, 32.3	69		-3
			Source: Emp	cyee job

Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification. 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. This group includes mining of uranium and thorium ores, coal and lignite, and the extraction of peat.

#### Employee jobs

May 1998

'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.

220 Labour Market trends

#### meworkers

In the LFS, homeworkers are defined as those who work mainly in their own home. The numbers of employee and selfemployed homeworkers and those that worked using their home as a base in autumn 1997 are given in Table 7. There were a total of 55,000 people (2.5 per cent of all employees and -employed) working as meworkers in their main in autumn 1997. those who were neworkers in their main 55 per cent were partne and 69 per cent were men. their main job, 6.6 per nt of all employees and f-employed people did id work in different places ing their home as a base. en were far more likely to working in different ces with their home as a se than were women (10 cent compared with 3 cent in their main job).

ere were a total of 4,000 people working as meworkers in their second in autumn 1997 (12.2 cent of all employees d self-employed in their cond 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).



# Ma Ba Pe Pe Ba

	All	Men	Women
in job			
ople 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
ple doing paid work in different places with home as a base	1,769	1,413	356
se: All employees and self-employed	26,693	14,782	11,911
cond job			
ople working in their own home	154	62	92
ple doing paid work in different places with home as a base	164	104	60
se: All employees and self-employed	1,258	548	709
paid family workers			
ople working in their own home	38	10	29
se: All unpaid family workers	115	39	76
		Source: L	abour Force Survey









Labour Market Spotlight

Thousands

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.

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#### 6 Teleworkers

Spotlight

Market ?

Labour

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).

- In autumn 1997 there were some 1.0 million teleworkers, of whom under a quarter (238,000) were also homeworkers.
- Under the wide definition, teleworkers were evenly split between employees and selfemployed.
- Among teleworker homeworkers, 63 per cent were self-employed.
- 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)

					Thousand	
Telewo	Teleworkers (wide definition) <sup>a</sup>			Teleworker homeworkers <sup>a</sup>		
All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	
509	349	161	87	32	55	
502	352	150	151	75	75	
785	622	163	124	79	45	
227	80	148	114	28	85	
276	194	83	60	31	28	
205	152	53	31	21	11	
189	120	69	59	35	24	
92	18	75	63	7	55	
129	124	*	*	*	*	
117	91	27	18	10	*	
1,012	702	311	238	107	30	
	Telewood All 509 502 785 227 276 205 189 92 129 117 1,012	Teleworkers (wid           All         Men           509         349           502         352           785         622           227         80           276         194           205         152           189         120           92         18           129         124           117         91           1,012         702	Teleworkers (wide definition) <sup>3</sup> All         Men         Women           509         349         161           502         352         150           785         622         163           227         80         148           276         194         83           205         152         53           189         120         69           92         18         75           129         124         *           117         91         27           1,012         702         311	Teleworkers (wide definition)*         Teleworkers           All         Men         Women         All           509         349         161         87           502         352         150         151           785         622         163         124           227         80         148         114           276         194         83         60           205         152         53         31           189         120         69         59           92         18         75         63           129         124         *         *           117         91         27         18           1,012         702         311         238	Teleworkers (wide definition)*         Teleworker hom           All         Men         Women         All         Men           509         349         161         87         32           502         352         150         151         75           785         622         163         124         79           227         80         148         114         28           276         194         83         60         31           205         152         53         31         21           189         120         69         59         35           92         18         75         63         7           129         124         *         *         *           117         91         27         18         10           1,012         702         311         238         107	

Sample size too small for a reliable estir See red box for definitions.

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

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

#### **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:
- in their main job work mainly in their own home; and
- could not work at home without using both a telephone and a computer

The wide definition of teleworkers includes all those who:

In their main job work mainly in their own home or in different places using home as a base; or spent a least one day in the reference week working in their own home or in different places using home as a use; and

• 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.

- Levels of union membership among full-time employees were similar for men and women.
- 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<sup>a</sup> belonging to a trade union or staff association, by type of employment (United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

Per cent			Base all emplosesab
	Permanent	Temporary	(thousands)
Men			
Full-time	35	22	11,248
Part-time .	12	14	349
Base: all employees <sup>ac</sup> (thousands)	11,259	834	12,197
Women			
Full-time	35	24	6,186
Part-time	22	15	4,847
Base: all employees <sup>ac</sup> (thousands)	9,986	984	11,036
Excluding the armed forces.	ey were temporary or permanent	Sour	rce: Labour Force Survey

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 routeing error (see red box).

#### Union membership in Northern Ireland

Due to a questionnaire routeing 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

Feature

#### Key points

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

ared by the Government Statistical Service

ified reasons for the differ-Ide tween NES and LFS earnings ences s include: the limited coveremployees earning below ekly Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) ald in the NES; coverage of all thres the NES, but only main jobs in iobs i under-estimation of earnings the L y responses in the LFS; and V DI ces in reported weekly hours the surveys.

• Ac stments to earnings data this article in line with these differences improve the ability of aggregate earnings es. However, further work is estin d to establish the reliability of requi diustments across different hese vears data, and to apply the diust ents to employment breakparticularly by industry, down and occupation. region

• 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. 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



Feature Towards reconciliation of NES and LFS earnings data

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.

ES and LFS

#### 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

#### Box I 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 I 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 1931 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<sup>2</sup> 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 I (1997) Background and Methodology.

estimates of the extent of low pay,

hourly earnings excluding overtime are information is collected, but broadly comparable measures can be derived. considered.

The LFS provides much less The NES provides a detailed break. down of earnings into its main compo-nents: overtime, profit-related pay, incentive payments, shift premium 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 payments, and basic pay and all other payments. Weekly average hours of provided. A number of different questions are asked giving actual hours work paid at the basic rate of pay are worked in the reference week together given for the pay period, together with with usual weekly hours worked. total overtime hours worked during the These are both broken down into hours pay period. This allows for the derivaexcluding overtime, paid and unpaid tion of gross weekly and hourly earnovertime hours. Gross hourly earnings ings in a number of ways, depending are derived by dividing gross weekly on which elements of pay are to be by usual hours worked earning considered. In this article average earnincluding paid overtime hours. Given ings comparisons are made in two that a single gross earnings measure is ways. First, all elements of pay are available from the LFS, it is not possiincluded, and second, all elements of ble to derive earnings measures which pay except bonus payments (profitare directly comparable with NES estirelated pay and incentive payments) mates. LFS earnings will include overare included. Pay excluding bonus paytime pay, but the reporting of bonus ments is considered because there is receipt is uncertain. Such limitations some uncertainty as to whether bonusshould be borne in mind when comes are routinely included in LFS eamparisons of earnings estimates are ings estimates. For comparisons of made.

#### Survey differences

These are other differences between e two surveys. The NES earnings lata is provided by employers from bayroll 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 t is possible that LFS earnings infornation 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 nstead of including taxation. This may ead to systematic under-reporting of earnings in the LFS. It seems plausible hat both types of error are more likely 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 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

Feature

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

Feature Towards reconciliation of NES and LFS earnings data

Table	Average weekly hours worked in the NES and LFS; United Kingdom; 1997				
	ex	Paid hours cluding overtime	Paid hours including overtime		
All employ	yees				
NESa		33.3	35.4		
LFS usual he	ours <sup>b</sup>	33.8	35.7		
Employee	s paid above the weekly PAYE	threshold			
NESa		35.5	37.8		
LFS usual he	ours <sup>b</sup>	37.0	39.1		
			NEC 4 11 1007 11 EC 1 100		

#### a Average weekly hours in the specified pay period.

b Usual hours worked per week.





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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 he 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 PAY limit. A more meaningful comparison is o 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 at probably due to under-coverage of low paid part-time employees in the NES.

Table 2 Source of disc	crepancy 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 wo <b>rked</b> <sup>a</sup>	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
11	will already include come adjustment where the response is by provy

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.

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 earn-

ings 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

Adjustments made to earnings data

given by proxy respondent are as fol-

lows. For responses given by spouses

no adjustment to weekly earnings is

made, but an increase in hourly earn-

ings 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 mem-

ber, weekly earnings are increased by

between 12 and 20 per cent, and hourly

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. 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.

on of NES

#### 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

Feature Towards reconciliation of NES and LFS earnings data



re 🖊 Adjusted average gross hourly earnings; United Kingdom; 1997



Table 3	Employee earning United Kingdom;	g below hourly ear 1997	nings thresholds; u	nadjusted estimates;
	NES	LFS employee	s	Difference in
	Percentage	Thousands	Percentage	percentage points
£2.50	1.4	954	4.2	2.8
£3.00	2.7	1,679	7.4	4.7
£3.50	6.8	3,202	14.1	7.3
£4.00	13.2	4,871	21.4	8.2
£4.50	20.1	6,716	29.5	9.4
			Source: NES	April 1997 and LFS spring 1997

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technical note. All secondary jobs at considered to be part-time and or average are lower paid than man 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 cer of employees earn below the PAY threshold (£77.79 in April 1997) The compares with 16.7 per cent employees in the LFS after the above adjustments have been made. It important to fill in this gap in NES coverage and this is done by using the distribution of earnings of employee earning below the weekly PAYE threshold from the LFS to impute an earnings distribution for employee below PAYE in the NES. The imputer NES sample is restricted so hat 167 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 ave 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 eamings. These clearly show that the adjustments have brought average earnings from the two sources much closer together, such that the differences and now close to being within the limits which could arise due to sampling vanability 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 low? than the adjusted LFS earnings.

Lower estimate	Central estimate	Upper estimate
3.4	3.7	4.0
5.8	6.5	7.2
10.8	12.3	13.8
17.3	19.3	21.3
24.4	26.9	29.4

Low pay estimates

Comparisons of average gross weekly and hearly 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.

These is considerable interest in estiof the extent of low pay. The sons that follow relate excluestimates of hourly earnings, number and percentage of ees earning below certain low av thresholds. Table 3 gives the unadjusted number and percentage of individuals earning below these hourly pay hresholds. Note that the figures from ne 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 mployees earning below different hourly earnings rates. LFS estimates are onsistently greater than estimates from he NES of the percentage of employes earning below each of the threshlds considered. For example, the NES ndicates that 1.4 per cent of employees arn below £2.50 per hour, compared vith 4.2 per cent indicated by the LFS. Below £4.50 the absolute difference is ven greater with NES and LFS figures f 20.1 and 29.5 per cent respectively.

#### Adjusted low pay <sup>estimates</sup>

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

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

Feature Towards reconciliation of NES and LFS earnings data

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

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.

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 nonspouse 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 intween spouse proxy and personal response for weekly earnings, but for hourly earnings spouse proxies understate earning 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 date in line with the estimated effects of proxy response on ear lings. 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 nonspouse 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

overall estimate of 865,000 multiple jobs. For the employin the LFS, there is information on gross earnings allowing derivation of gross weekly earnings, and also information actual hours including overtime worked in the reference wek. This does not allow derivation of hourly earnings contant with the main job hourly earnings derivation (which is usual paid hours), but it does allow a measure of hourly mings to be calculated. In addition, this information is not implete and hourly earnings can only be calculated for 0,000 employees and weekly earnings for 720,000 employtes. To resolve this problem, the distribution of earnings for known second jobs in the LFS is applied to the 865,000 httple jobs indicated by the LFS and FRS. This information is not appended to the main jobs information in the LFS to give the distribution and mean of earnings for all jobs.

United Kingdom; spring 1997

Average LFS earnings as reported by respondents and proxies;

All

276

7.48

Technical note cont

Average weekly earnings (£)

Average hourly earnings (£)

Weekly earnings

Non-spouse proxy

Hourly earnings

Non-spouse proxy

Spouse proxy

Spouse proxy

### Estimates of the number of employees earning below PAYE threshold

The main limitation of the NES is the undersampling of

Estimates of proxy effects on earnings

Coefficient

-0.002

-0.164

-0.037

-0.087

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.

Spouse

322

8.03

Personal

278

7.7

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.

95% confidence

Lower Upper

-0.022

-0.199

-0.054

-0117

interval

0.019

-0.129

-0.019

-0.056

Source: LFS spring 1997

Standard

error

0.01

0.018

0.009

0.016

Other

149

4.38

Source: LFS

repared by the Government Statistical Service

### Feature

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## The 1998 Travel-to-Work Area map

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

### Key points

NATIONAL

STATISTIC

ONS has finalised the new version of TWA map following a period of ktensive consultation.

In july 1997 ONS circulated a TTWA map based on commuting patterns meajured of the 1991 Census, leading to a arge number of comments with proposils for manges to the boundaries.

• Of these, 90 proposals were accepted, 16° were rejected and the number of TTWA in Great Britain increased from 279 in the draft map to 299 in the final

 Clemant count rates will be introduced for TTWAs from July, to be published in the regional First Release, Labou Market Trends and via Nomis<sup>®</sup>.
 OKS is also considering producing

LFS estimates for key variables such as employment for TTWAs.



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.



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<sup>®</sup>. The latter will build 1991based 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.

> Steve Hickman, Room B3/03. Office for National Statistics, I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 2QQ, tel. 0171 533 6113.

#### Conclusion

Despite their limitations, TTWAs are clearly of considerable interest to many users of small-area statistics Historically, TTWAs were the smalles area for which official unemployment rates were produced. There are a num. ber 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 bound. aries are meaningful and a relevant geography for local labour market analysis. However, ONS also recognises that the requirement to neet the self-containment criteria has roduced some TTWAs that are too arge for some practical purposes. Their future can be reviewed when the results of the 2001 Census of Population are available.

Further information:

### 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 longb prospects of the most disadbenefit recipients, in order to higher levels of overall employachie should be judged against these obiec 20

Deal should be considered O No the large normal flows into and again memployment each year - it has fect if more people leave unema net than would have otherwise.

process of helping individuals via O Th eal will affect the labour market New These statistical effects are not impact of New Deal, which can measured over a longer period oftin

Deal for 18 to 24-year-olds will · Nera he biggest effect on the figures, have it covers all young people hecau e or become six months plus t 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 1.0 unemployment if the help on offer means more people flow into jobs or New Deal options than would have other sise.

At the end of the Gateway, all emaining claimants must leave ISA for an option. For those who are also ILO nemployed, 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

• There may be some offsetting pward pressure on ILO unemployment if the Gateway help causes JSA claimants currently counted as inactive to increase eir 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 fects on the labour market beyond nose on the immediate target groups. This will be taken into account in the verall evaluation of New Deal.



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 longterm 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,

D

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New Deal and its effect on labour market statistics Feature

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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).<sup>2</sup> 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 othe erwise have left unemployment for other destinations, such as an existing DfFF programme. In these cases neither unem. ployment 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 claim at 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 h most cases this would also be expected to have a downward effect on the ILO measure of unemployment, if those leaving are both JSA clain ants and ILO unemployed.

The help on offer in the Gateway may also improve the jobsear h activity of economically inactive non-ILO unemployed) JSA claimants increasing the proportion of these claimants who are looking actively erough 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

Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity
Labour Force Survey	Workforce jobs	Labour Force Survey	Claimant Count	Labour Force Survey
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 unem- ployed if meets ILO definition of unemploy- ment. 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
Should be counted as LFS employee or self- employed	Should be counted as WJ employee job or self-employed	lf began as ILO unem- ployed, should leave ILO unemployment	Leaves JSA unless hours of work means eligibility for benefit retained	If began as LFS inactive, should leave inactivity
Should be counted as LFS employee or self- employed	Should be counted as WJ employee job or self-employed	If began as ILO unem- ployed, should leave ILO unemployment	Leaves JSA	If began as LFS inactive, should leave inactivity
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 unem- ployed, 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
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 unem- ployed, should generally leave ILO unemploy- ment. 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 unem- ployed, should generally become LFS inactive
	Employment Labour Force Survey Could be LFS employee or self-employed if meets the ILO definition. Would then be a JSA claimant but not ILO unemployed Should be counted as LFS employee or self- employed Should be counted as LFS employee or self- employed 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 not generally be counted as LFS employed. Could be counted as LFS employed if undertaking some work in free time	EmploymentLabour Force SurveyWorkforce jobsCould be LFS employee or self-employed if meets the ILO definition. Vould then be a JSA claimant but not ILO unemployedCould be WJ employee if working and picked up through employer survey. Could be WJ self-employed if picked up through LFSShould be counted as LFS employee or self- employedShould be counted as WJ employee job or self-employedShould be counted as LFS employee or self- employedShould be counted as WJ employee job or self-employedShould be counted as LFS employee or self- employedShould be counted as WJ employee job or self-employedShould be counted as LFS employee or self- employedShould be counted as WJ employee job or self-employedShould be counted as LFS employee or self- employed as participant of government-supported training or employment programme. If receiving a wage, should be counted as LFS employee is LFS employeeShould not generally be picked up as VJ employed. Could be counted as LFS employed. Could be counted as LFS employed if undertaking some work in free time	EmploymentUnemploymentLabour Force SurveyWorkforce jobsLabour Force SurveyCould be LFS employee or self-employed if meets the ILO definition. Would then be a JSA claimant but not ILO unemployedCould be VVJ employee if working and picked up through employer survey. Could be VVJ self-employed if picked up through LFSCould be LFS unem- ployed if meets ILO definition of unemploy- ment. Would then be ILO unemployed and a JSA claimantShould be counted as LFS employee or self- employedShould be counted as WJ employee job or self-employed ifIf began as ILO unem- ployed, should leave ILO unemploymentShould be counted as LFS employee or self- employedShould be counted as WJ employee job or self-employedIf began as ILO unem- ployed, should leave ILO unemploymentShould be counted as uraining or employment programme. If receiving a wage, should be counted as LFS employee iobShould be counted as a VVJ employee jobIf began as ILO unem- ployed, should leave ILO unemployment. Could remain ILO unemployed depending on responses to LFS questionsShould not generally be counted as LFS employed. Could be counted as LFS employed. Could be counted as LFS employed. Gould be counted as LFS employed. Gould be counted as LFS employed. Gould be counted as LFS employed. Indertaking some work in free time work in free time work in free time work in free time work in free timeIf began as ILO unem- ployed, should generally leave ILO definition a LFS unemployed if undertaking some work in free time which is sufficient to work in free time which is sufficient to work	EmploymentUnemploymentLabour Force SurveyWorkforce jobsLabour Force SurveyClaimant CountCould be LFS employed if meets the ILO definition. Would then be a JSA claimant but not ILO unemployedCould be VJ employee if working and picked up through employer survey. Could be VJ] self-employed if picked up through LFSCould be LFS unem- ployed if meets ILO definition of unemploy- ment. Would then be ILO unemployed and a JSA claimantParticipants remain JSA claimants while on the 

#### ISA claimants who are also ILO unemployed

employment option will be recorded

in the employment statistics as

• Those on the ETF and voluntary sec-

tor options will also be recorded in

the employment statistics, generally

under the heading of participants of

government-supported training and

Those taking up the full-time educa-

tion or training route will be counted

generally as economically inactive,

reflecting that participants are

employees or self-employed.

employment programmes.5

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

New Deal and its effect on labour market statistics

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.

#### ISA 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

New Deal and its effect on labour market statistics

Feature New Deal and its effect on labour market statistics

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.<sup>7</sup> 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 mactivity 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, w 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 governmentsupported 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 LO unemployed who takes up the TET option would be expected to nove 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.

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### Feature

#### Footnotes

2 3

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Deal and its effect on labour market

New

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.

For details of the Labour Force Survey and the definitions used see ppS2-3 of the Labour Market Data section.

For definitions see ppS2-3 of the Labour Market Data section.

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.

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.

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.

Lone parents with children younger than five can also put themselves forward for the New Deal.



### 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 a low as it was in the trough in spring 990.

• In pring 1997, 45 per cent of individuals in unemployment were in the sourt-term category (less than six meaths), and 55 per cent were in the congory of six months plus.

• Yeach unemployment (18 to 24year-ods) fell as a proportion of unem loyment by eight percentage point 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.



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 socioeconomic 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

Unemployment: analysis of age and duration Feature

Feature Unemployment: analysis of age and duration

ployment: analysis of age and du







ing of broader economic theories

The age and duration profile of

unemployment varies with the eco-

nomic cycle. To make meaningful

comparisons it is necessary to compare

attempting to explain unemployment.

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 understandsimilar 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 unemploy ent will rise and the long-term unemployed will be less likely to leave unemployment than those newly unemployed. Secondly, this can be reinfor ed 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, comparise of the 1990 trough with current day 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 eople who were under 25 is partly due to demographic changes (as shown in Table 2) and to changes in economic rates (as shown in Table 3). octivit Table 2 shows that in 1993 only 20 per cent of the population of working age were under 25, compared with 24 per 1984. The proportion of the cent population of working age aged 25-39 increased by two percentage points and the share of 40 to 54-year-olds in total loyment increased by three pere points. enta

The activity rate for 16 to 24-yearolds was substantially lower in 1993 than 1984, while it increased for 25 to 39 year-olds and 40 to 54-year-olds. Ther was a decrease of 3 per cent for peoplaged 55 to 59/64. The reduction for 1 to 24-year-olds is related to an increase in the numbers going into fulltime education. Therefore, one of the factor 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.



				Per c	ent
- Annone to the -	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	H	8	10	
Spring 1993	17	10	7	П	
				Source: Labour Force	Surv

Table 4	ILO unemployed	d by duration	; United Kingd	lom; 1984-93	
	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	I-2 years	2 years or more	Per cent All durations <sup>a</sup>
Spring 1984	33	18	16	31	100
Spring 1993	37	20	21	22	100
					Source: Labour Force Surve

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



Unemployment: analysis of age and duration Feature

Feature Unemployment: analysis of age and duration

Table 5	J unemployed	by age; Unit	ea Kingaom;	1390-97	
No. of Concession, Name					Pe
	16-24	25-39	40-54	55+	All ages
Spring 1990	31	36	21	П	100
Spring 1997	30	37	24	9	100
					Source: Labour For

Table 6	Working-age po	pulation by a	ge; United Ki	ngdom; 1990-9	7
					Per cent
	16-24	25-39	40-54	55-59/64	All of working age <sup>a</sup>
Spring 1990	22	36	30	12	100
Spring 1997	18	38	32	12	100
					ource: Labour Force Surve

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

				Per cen
	16-24	25-39	40-54	55-59/64
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



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 he 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 stil 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-yearolds unemployed in spring 1997 was one percentage points 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 54year-olds are increasing as a proportion of population.

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

					Per cent
	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	I-2 years	2 years+	All durations <sup>a</sup>
Spring 1990	51	16	П	22	100
Spring 1997	45	16	14	24	100



period. Once more the economic activty 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 59/64year-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 shortterm 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. Unemployment: analysis of age

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 I3th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, further classified at the I4th 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<sup>®</sup> 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:

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#### mployment

• The LFS provides a more complete measure of employment than the workforce to series. • The LFS is the only source of detailed

- information about the characteristics (occupations, homeworking, work pat-
- terns ad so on) of people's work.
- The Workforce Jobs series probably provides a more accurate industrial
- provides a more accurate industri breaksown than the LFS.
- Unen oyment
- The LFS provides a more complete measure of unemployment (under the
- II O minition) than the claimant count,
- especially for women.
- The LFS measure is better-suited to
- international comparisons. The claimant count is more accurate
- 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 sources<sup>1</sup> 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

### Feature

itation of labour mark

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

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

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

presentation of labour market statistics:

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;<sup>2</sup> 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

#### 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

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 are 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

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).

survey nature of the data collection.

### Box I 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

of factors including the sample lize, 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.

Administrative sources of

Jobcentres, the claimant count statistics

are available and are *reliable* at a

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

But the administrative nature of the

detailed geographical level.

on and signed off.

labour market data

The claimant count

laimant count poses significant probems 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 The claimant count - or, to use its of the unemployment level'. The main full name, the count of claimants of problems relate to the eligibility rules unemployment-related benefits - is the for claiming benefit: certain groups are most widely used source of administra- ineligible to claim unemploymenttive labour market statistics. The count related benefits; as eligibility rules for claiming unemployment-related bene-(provided by the Benefits Agency) is fits have changed, so the number of taken on one day each month, and claimants has inevitably changed; and results are published about five weeks changes in the administration of the later, so it is timely. It includes all those benefits system and the enforcement of people who are claiming either Joh the rules impact on the number of Seeker's Allowance (JSA) or National claimants. ON produces a consistent series

which as 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 nount each week. This means that they will be counted in both the aimant 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 onsistently over a long period of time, the claimant count rate is consistent and changes over time are unaffected.

#### Vacancies

The Employment Service provides NS with data on vacancies at obcentres. 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 pS3 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).

Feature

- 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 nonresponse 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 Censuslinked 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-toface 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 cent of all private households. In addiare 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, as uming that the number of employ d and unemployed people living in these establishments does not change unduly over a short period of time, e timates of change will be almost cor pletely 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 overestimate 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 Postcode Address File. ONS estimates such as employment and ILO unemthat this sample covers about 97 Per ployment tend to match data collected from the individual themselves very tion to private households, two groups 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 earning

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 1007

#### Self-lassification

Much of the data collected by the LFS 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 uestions about claiming unemploynent related benefits (nowadays, mainly SA). The benefit system is fairly omplicated, and many people receive more than one benefit in a combined ump sum payment, so may not be aware exactly which benefits they are receiving. This is likely to account for nuch of the LFS undercount of the old nemployment 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.

presentation of labour market statistics:

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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 percent 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) macroeconomic 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 Feature

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 £1.51<sup>3</sup> (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, childcare 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 the AEi is a timely broad-brush indicator 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 ers cor ribute equally to the Index earnings estimates from the NES at and is not adjusted to take account of all accurately - but assuming that jobs in the 'hidden' economy are relatively low paid, this will end 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 of the PAYE records of individual employees - so the NES does not sample employees below the PAYE threshold (just under £78 per week a April 1997). Although some en olovees 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 employee are included. However, the SWS is by no means representative of businesses - firms with fewer than 25 employee are not covered (excluding about 1 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 i average earnings at a national level

The average is the estimated total pay hill (gross wages and salaries) divided w the number of employees paid (see article on pp259-63 of this issue). While 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 workdifferent amounts of overtime worked. bonuse paid, and so on. Two limitations of the SWS as a

source of data about average earnings oif emings 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 in ormation about earnings movements in the whole economy

• average earnings will be affected by changes in the composition of the workforce that may arise from charging patterns of employment of full- me and part-time workers, and changes in hours worked.

#### Respondent errors

The surveys of employment can be inconvenient for employers. Considerable ttention is paid to reducing the burdens on businesses, and detailed guidance notes are provided with the forms, but it 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 or 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 parttime, it seems that the effective cutoff 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 pavroll.

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.

Feature

#### 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				

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

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  $jobs^4$  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 date quality and continuity.

It is impossible to be pre-criptive about when revisions should be made to a data series, but ONS doe 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 revisionsuch as dual estimation, for example;
   publish information about the factor,
- and the implications of the decision made in the light of the concultation;
  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

while others want to place developments into a historical framework. There is no easy way to reduce this tension. ONS has a number of manage, egneral 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 arveys are subject to sampling variability, and should be interpreted acco dingly;

• Estimates of long-term change from the arveys will also be subject to samiling variability, but the effects

#### Footnotes

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.

#### 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.
- 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.
- Simple 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.
- 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.
- 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: Richard Laux, B2/08, ONS, I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 2QQ.

Feature

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### Improvements in the Average Earnings Index

#### Key points

• Estimates of annual increases in re earnings for broad sectors of the economy are now based on the badline rate, which replaces the er underlying rate. form

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

• The headline rate is a three-month e of annual changes in average gs, as was the case with the earr lying rate. unde

The headline rate is based wholly ported figures of average earnut is available one month later the underlying rate, which red a judgement about earnings real growth in the last month of the thre -month average.

e difference between the headand underlying rates of growth he whole economy is less than for 0.1 sercentage points in more than 90 per cent of cases.

• The headline rate is published to 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



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

### Technical report

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

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 when actual paybills were reported, was accepted as a necessary downside in order to produce a more timely indicator of increasing wages. In the current

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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 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

Table	Assessment of o	ptions for calculating	g the annual grow	th in average earnings
AND STREET				Per cent
	Current method (l)	Current, one month later (2)	Trend from XII ARIMA (3)	Annual change in seasonally adjusted series over last three months (4)
Revisions	31	7	59	24
Smoothness	<sup>a</sup> 76	62	69	55
False alarms <sup>t</sup>	° 10	10	21	10

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.

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 sea onallyadjusted 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 there will be no adjustment for set-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 shown in the Labour Market Data secmonth average of annual changes). The



headling rate and the former underlying rates for the last three years are shown n 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 -2 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 remove the bias caused by arrears of one level to the next. Examples of this pay; but unlike the underlying rate, can be seen between April and August 1995 and from January to May 1997. tlements that have been agreed but The headline rate moves fairly steadily not yet paid. Details of these adjust- from one level to the next whereas the ments will be provided quarterly in 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 arrears of pay, late settlements and other factors such as changes in the uming of bonuses. These effects are reflected in the unadjusted series tion 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	Adjustm	ents made befo	ore assessing	trend		
() S=973	New seri	es (arrears)	Old serie	es (arrears)	Old serie	s (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

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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



Improvements in the Average Earnings Index



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) exam. ined. 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 vill occur in the autumn when the inder will be reweighted and rebased on 995. 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 weight to 1995 and annually thereafter, so that it remains representative of the chan ing composition of UK industry.

Other improvements are to ad series of earnings per hour, to complete ment the existing per capita measure The new series will automatically com pensate for any changes in average hours worked and the balance betwee full-time and part-time jobs. The series will be developed from existi sources, avoiding any increase in th reporting burden faced by businesse The weights used in the compilation these series will be aligned to those used in the output measures of eco nomic activity, yielding a furthe improvement in the measures of productivity and unit wage costs.

### Technical note

THE AVERAGE Earnings Index (AEI) is based on a sample of needy 8,000 employers with 25 or more staff. Each employer precides details of the total pay bill, excluding employers' contions (national insurance etc.), and the number of pertri sore covered by the pay bill. Separate details are given for thly and weekly paid staff. Details for the monthly staff mo onverted to a weekly equivalent. are

ployers with few staff are sampled less intensively than employers. The estimates for each employer are grossed lar take account of the different proportions sampled.

e AEI shows the change in average earnings since 1990 (which is shown in the index as 100). Index numbers are pubd for various groupings of industry as described by the St dard Industrial Classification (SIC) for 1992. Index numbe for any grouping of different SICs are produced as a hted 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

addition to the detailed industry series shown in Table 5. (now E.3) of the Labour Market Data section, indices are provided for broader groups (the manufacturing, production an 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 (XII-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:** Any questions arising from this article should be directed to Derek Bird, ONS. East Lane House, East Lane, Runcorn WA7 2GJ, tel 01928 792614.

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### **YOUR OPEN DOOR TO LABOUR MARKET DATA**

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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 eco	onomic indicators
Labour market statistics Unemployment, employment, vacau productivity and industrial disputes	ncies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs,	Retail prices index
	10 Mednoodou	May
May	13 wednesday	
MayJune	13 Wednesday	June

### Labour Market Data





#### Sources of labour market statistics

#### MAIN SOURCES

#### Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

The LFS three-monthly results can be compared in various ways over time, shown by the chart below. The shaded areas show the periods for which LFS results are available. Comparisons over time should be made with the periods shaded in the same patterns, e.g. January to March 1999 should be compared with January to March 1998 or April to June 1998. Comparing estimates for overlapping three-month periods can produce more volatile results which can be difficult to interpret. In order to make three-month on three-month comparisons, it is important to use seasonally-adjusted data.

#### **Employer surveys**

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

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

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

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

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

#### Administrative records

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

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

Data on vacancies are produced by the Employment Service (ES) as a by-product of their



#### Labour Market System (LMS). LMS is the computer system that manages the currency of vacancies on display, controls their circulation around Jobcentres and identifies those for liaison action with employers A consistent vacancies series is available from 1985

#### **USING DATA SOURCES**

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

#### Employment

The LFS provides a more complete measure of employment than the Workforce Jobs serier but the Workforce Jobs series probably provides a more accurate industrial breakdown than the LFS

To gain an idea of the extent of work bring performed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. To LFS is also the only source of detailed information about the characteristics (occupations, home orking, work patterns and so on) of people's work - except for the industry in which people work, there the Workforce Jobs series is likely to be more ocurate. and consistent with other national econor series

#### Unemployment

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

#### Earnings

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

#### MPLOYMENT mployment

ere are two ways of looking at employment: the people in employment or the number of jobs. concepts represent different things as one have more than one job (see 'Comparison of employment data', Labour Market Trends, CPS 1997, pp511-16 for more details of netween the two sources). People aged 16 rence classed as employed by the LFS, if they wer a least one hour of work in the reference ave don temporarily away from a job (e.g. on ple classify themselves into one of four the Labour Force Survey (according to if they have more than one): employees, d, unpaid family worker (doing unpaid family-run business) or participating in a ork for supported training programme.

#### Workfo ce jobs

of jobs is mainly collected through postal numb veys (see notes on sources). This gives the employee jobs (formerly known as in Employment). The total number of obs (formerly known as Workforce in is calculated by summing employee jobs, nent jobs from the LFS, those in HM Forces ment-supported trainees. As the main part avon hr mate is the employee jobs total, this represents the employers' perception of cifica obs there are. It excludes homeworkers and ow man vate de estic servants.

#### elf-en ployed people (LFS)

in their main job, work on their own ether or not they have employees. ount.

#### Self-en ployment jobs

Part of the total workforce jobs. Includes self-employed eir main job and people who are employees in eople in their main job who are self-employed in their second job

rom the

#### overment-supported trainees

- hose on gavernment-supported training programmes are
- the employee jobs estimate if they have a hohula ontract of employment. If, however, they do not have a
- intract of employment they are included in the workforce
- obs estimate as government-supported trainees.

#### Employment rate

ment rates can be presented for any population roup as the proportion of that group who are in ment The main presentation of employment ates is the proportion of the population of working age 6-59 for females and 16-64 for males) who are in

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

#### L0 unemployment

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

#### Count of claimants of unemploymentrelated benefits (claimant count)

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

### Definitions

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

#### ILO unemployment rate

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

#### Claimant count rate

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

#### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economically active The economically active population are those who are

either in employment or ILO unemployed.

#### Economic activity rate

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

#### ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

#### **Economically inactive**

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

#### Economic inactivity rate

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

#### EARNINGS

#### Earnings

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

#### CONVENTIONS

#### The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

money received from all sources. Income includes interest from building society and bank accounts, dividends from shares, benefit receipts, trust funds, etc.

#### **Average Earnings Index**

Average earnings are obtained by dividing the total paid by the total number of employees paid, including those on strike. The headline rate is the centred average of the annual change in the seasonally-adjusted series over the latest three months, and replaces the underlying rate of change (see 'Improvements in the Average Earnings Index,' Labour Market Trends, May 1998, pp259-63).

#### HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey) Normal weekly hours

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

#### Weekly hours worked

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

#### HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

#### **OTHER DEFINITIONS**

#### General index of retail prices

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

#### Labour disputes

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

#### Productivity

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

#### Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

#### **Standard Occupational Classification** (SOC)

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

#### **Unit Wage Costs**

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

#### Jobcentre vacancies

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

May 1998 Labour Market trends S3

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

Old subject, table names and numbers	and the second	New table names and numbers	
SUMMARY TABLES			
Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1	UK summary for ratest nine quarters Workforce jobs	A.1 B.11
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3	Regional labour market summary	A.2
Workforce: GB	0.4	Workforce Jobs Background economic indicators	B.11 H.1
Background economic indicators	0.0		
EMPLOYMENT Workforce	1.1	Workforce jobs	B.11
Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2	Employee jobs by industry	B.12
Employees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3 1.4	Employee jobs: Industry: production industries Employee jobs: by division, class or group	B.13 B.14
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region	B.16
Output, employment and productivity	1.8 1.9	Employment and productivity	B.32 B.51
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.14	Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	B.17
UNEMPLOYMENT			
Claimant count: UK summary	2.1	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: GB summary	2.3	Claimant count by region	C.1
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas	C.2
Claimant count by age and duration Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.5	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.10
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.18
Claimant count by duration: time series	2.8	Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts	C.21
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	C.2.5
Claimant count: rates by age Selected countries	2.15	Selected countries	C.5
Claimant count: UK flows	2.19	Claimant count flows	C.3
Claimant count: GB flows by age	2.20	Average duration of claims by age	C.30
Claim history: number of previous claims	2.22	Claimant count: number of previous claims	C.3?
Claim history: interval between claims	2.23	Claim history: interval between claims Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	C.1
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	2.25	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim	C.3
Redundancies in Great Britain	2.32	Redundancies in United Kingdom Redundancies by region	C.4
Redundancies by region Redundancies by age	2.33	Discontinued	0
Redundancies by industry	2.35	Redundancies by industry .	<b>C.</b> 4
Hedundancies by occupation	2.30	Discontinueu	
VACANCIES UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	3.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres	G.1
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.3
Totals; industries; causes	4.1	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary	G.1
Stoppages of work: summary	4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	<b>G.</b> 1.4
EARNINGS	E 1	Average Fornings Index: all amployee jobs: main industrial sectors	E1
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors Average Farnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry	E.3
Manual employees	5.4	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.12
Non-manual employees All employees	5.5 5.6	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group	E.14
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.8	Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy	E.21 F90
Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.9	Selected countries: index of wages per nead	
RETAIL PRICES	61	Retail prices: summary of recent movements	H.31
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.2	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	H.12
Average for selected items	6.3	Average retail prices of selected items	H.14
Changes on a year earlier: time series	6.5	General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier	H.15
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.8	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	H.22
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY	7.1	LIK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.2	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1 D 1/R 2/C.2/D.3
Economic activity by age	7.3	Economic activity by age	B.1
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	7.5	Temporarily suspended	
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonly adjusted)	7.6	Temporarily suspended	B.41
Average actual weekly hours by industry sector	7.8	Actual weekly hours of work	B.21
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	8.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	F.1 F.2
Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.2 8.3	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Training for Work: destination of leavers	F.3
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	8.4	Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	F.4 E.5
Youth Training: destination of leavers	8.5 8.6	Youth Training: destination of leavers Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	F.6
	0.0		
Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	A1	Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	G.21
Regional selective assistance by region	A2	Regional selective assistance by region Begional selective assistance by region and company	G.32
negional selective assistance by region and company	NJ	nogional dolocato addictation of region and company	

or page ABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE Average earnings and hou Μ May 98 A.1 Unit wage costs k summary for latest nine quarters onal abour market summary Μ May 98 A.2 Earnings: international cor Labour costs 1992 Quadre MPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY GOVERNMENT-SUPPOR ployment by category Μ May 98 B.1 М May 98 B.2 Number of people participa nt by age nlovn enterprise programm Q May 98 B.3 nt by occupation ployn Number of starts on trainin М May 98 B.11 iobs rkforc B.12 programmes nployee lobs by industry М May 98 Training for Work: destinat ployee obs: production industries: UK Μ May 98 B.13 Training for Work: qualifica М May 98 B.14 obs: division, class or group: UK nlove: Youth Training: destination М May 98 B.15 obs: division, class or group: GB nlove Q May 98 B.16 Youth Training: qualificatio ploye obs by region TEC/CCTE performance t May 98 B.17 nt in tourism-related industries Q nolovi М May 98 B.21 kly hours of work tual W OTHER LABOUR MARK М May 98 B.22 dy hours of work Isual WES Vacancies at Jobcentres: 173 ours we ked: quarterly update Q Apr 98 Vacancies at Jobcentres ndices coutput, employment and output per Vacancies at Jobcentres B.32 М May 98 person employed May 98 B.41 by region Q training lob-relate Labour disputes: summa May 98 B.51 0 ountries: national definitions elected Labour disputes: stoppad 461 Annual Employment Survey A Nov 97 Labour disputes: annual International labour dispu UNEMP Trade union membership М May 98 C.1 loyment by age and duration O unei Labour market and educa May 98 C.2 oloyment rates by age 0 people May 98 C.3 loyed looking for full-time/part-time work M Ouner Economic activity of your May 98 C.4 oloyment rates by previous occupation Q Jobseekers with disabilit May 98 C.11 M aiman sount by region employment) ount by sought and usual occupation M May 98 C.14 iman Ethnic groups in the labor May 98 C.21 М ount: Travel-to-Work Areas iman sount: Iravel-to-Work Areas M iman sount: counties/local authorities M Women in the labour man C.22 May 98 Women in the labour man C.23 ount: Parliamentary constituencies M May 98 Sickness absence May 98 C.31 М ount flows Seasonal adjustment rev C.32 0 May 98 count: number of previous claims Skill needs in Britain May 98 C.34 n of leavers from claimant count M Labour force projections C.41 May 98 cies in UK 0 May 98 Industrial and Employment C.42 0 cies by region C.43 May 98 cies by industry 0 RETAIL PRICES AND E anal comparisons M May 98 C.51 ternati Background economic in Retail prices: summary ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Retail prices: detailed in May 98 D.1 М conomic activity by age Retail prices: selected ite D.2 M May 98 conomic inactivity Retail prices: general ind D.3 May 98 Economic inactivity by age M Retail prices: changes or EU countries: Harmonise EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS Prices May 98 259 0 Adjustments to Average Earnings Index Selected countries: all ite May 98 E.1 erage Farnings Index: main industrial sectors M costs E.3 М May 98 verage Earnings Index: by industry May 98 E.11 0 New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections Nov 97 469 lew Earnings Survey: report A E.12 May 98 erage earnings and hours: manual employees Q(A) arage earnings and hours: non-manual May 98 Q(A) E.13

employees

Frequency

Latest

issue

Regularly published statistics

Table

number

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

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
rs: all employees	Q (A)	May 98	E.14
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	M	May 98	E.21
nparisons Innial	IVI	Sep 94	313
TED TRAINING			
ating in training and			54
es la la contra	Μ	May 98	F.1
ig and enterprise	М	May 08	F2
ion of leavers	M	May 98	F3
tions of leavers	M	May 98	F.4
ofleavers	M	May 98	F.5
ins of leavers	М	May 98	F.6
ables	А	Nov 97	479
ET STATISTICS			
UK summary	М	May 98	G.1
oy region	М	May 98	G.2
and careers offices			0.0
	M	May 98	G.3
y 		May 98	G.11
es in progress: industry		lup 07	0.12
eport	A	Apr 98	189
les	Δ	Jun 97	231
tional status of young	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	Garror	20.
alonal status of young	М	May 98	G.21
a people	Q	May 98	217
es (placed into			
u	М	May 98	G.22
ur market	А	Aug 97	295
ket	Q	May 98	219
ket: annual report	А	Mar 98	97
	Q	May 98	218
ew	А	May 97	175
	A	Dec 97	517
	A	Feb 97	51
Appeal Tribunal statistics	s A	Apr 97	151
CONOMIC INDICATOR	S		
dicators	М	May 98	H.1
	М	May 98	H.11
lices	М	May 98	H.12
ems	M	May 98	H.13
ex	M	May 98	H.14
a year earlier	IVI	way 98	n.15
a indices of Consumer	M	May 08	H 21
me excluding housing	IVI	Way 30	11.21
ans excluding housing	м	May 98	H.22

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

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

#### LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary A.1

1	All aged I6 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 MGLH	2 MGLB	<u>3</u>	4 MGKY	5 MGLE	MGLK	MGLN	MGLQ	9 MGI T
All Spring quarters									
(Mar-May) 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996 1997	44,615 44,797 44,978 45,107 45,226 45,310 45,400 45,465 45,574 45,725 45,898	28,098 28,487 28,897 29,038 28,935 28,691 28,559 28,559 28,550 28,550 28,679 28,845	25,051 25,969 26,791 27,033 26,490 25,563 25,753 26,037 26,292 26,761	3,046 2,518 2,106 2,005 2,445 2,830 2,996 2,796 2,512 2,388 2,083	16,517 16,310 16,081 16,070 16,291 16,619 16,842 16,917 17,025 17,045	79.1 79.8 80.4 80.6 80.1 79.2 78.7 78.6 78.6 78.5 78.5	56.2 58.0 59.9 58.6 57.1 56.6 57.1 56.6 57.1 57.5 58.3	70.4 72.7 74.5 75.0 73.2 71.3 70.6 70.9 71.3 71.8 71.8 72.8	10.8 8.8 7.3 6.9 8.4 9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 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	8.3
May-Jul	45,756	28,659	26,323	2,336	17,097	78.4	57.5	71.9	8.2
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
<b>Dec 1996-Feb 1997(Winter)</b>	<b>45,857</b>	<b>28,836</b>	<b>26,657</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>17,021</b>	<b>78.6</b>	58.1	<b>72.6</b>	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 Per cent	<b>39</b> 0.1	<b>-11</b> 0.0	<b>41</b> 0.2	-52 -2.7	7 <b>50</b> 0.3	-0.1	0.0	. 0.1	-0.2
Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>160</b> 0.3	<b>32</b> 0.1	<b>351</b> 1.3	- <b>319</b> -14.6	5 <b>128</b> 0.7	-0.2	0.6	0.7	-1.1
Men Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	21.487 21,596 21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 21,985 22,050 22,132 22,232 22,341	16,204 16,378 16,508 16,556 16,474 16,261 16,096 16,072 16,059 16,069 16,100	14.377 14.885 15.277 15.376 14.945 14.078 14.078 14.215 14.423 14.498 14.777	1,827 1,492 1,231 1,180 1,530 1,896 2,018 1,857 1,636 1,570 1,324	5,283 5,218 5,245 5,245 5,397 5,663 5,890 5,978 6,074 6,163 6,240	88.1 88.6 88.8 88.7 88.7 85.9 85.6 85.9 85.6 85.1 85.0 84.8	66.9 68.9 70.4 70.5 68.3 65.5 64.0 64.5 65.2 65.2 66.1	78.1 80.5 82.1 82.4 79.9 76.5 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.6 77.7	11.3 9.1 7.5 7.1 9.3 11.7 12.5 11.6 10.2 9.8 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 (Winte	22,315	<b>16,097</b>	<b>14,717</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>6,218</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>66.0</b>	77.5	<b>8.6</b>
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 (Winte	22,416	<b>16,120</b>	<b>14,978</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>6,297</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>78.6</b>	7.1
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	25 0 1	5	52 0.3	-47 -3.1	9 <b>20</b> 9 0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	-0.3
Over last 12 months	102	23	261	-238	79	-0.2	0.9	1.1	-1.5

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

Labour Market **trends** May 1998

S6

Source: Labour Force Surve

Thousands, seasonally

		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 (%)
Levels		. 1	2	. 3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	and the second	MGLH	MGLB	MGKV	MGKY	MGLE	MGLK	MGLN	MGLQ	MGLT
Women Spring (Mar-19 1987 1988	quarters ्रy)	23,128 23,201 23,272	11,893 12,109 12,389	10,674 11,084 11,514	1,219 1,025 875	11,235 11,092 10,883	69.3 70.3 71.2	46.2 47.8 49.5	62.1 64.2 66.1	10.3 8.5 7.1
1985 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997		23,307 23,354 23,386 23,415 23,416 23,442 23,493 23,493 23,557	12,482 12,461 12,463 12,463 12,477 12,491 12,611 12,744	11,657 11,546 11,497 11,485 11,538 11,615 11,793 11,985	825 915 934 978 938 876 817 760	10,825 10,893 10,956 10,952 10,939 10,951 10,882 10,813	71.6 71.3 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.7	50.0 49.4 49.2 49.0 49.3 49.5 50.2 50.9	66.8 66.0 65.8 65.8 65.8 66.6 67.3	6.6 7.3 7.5 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0
3 mos	averages 5-Feb 1996 (Winte	er) 23,479	12,618	11,808	810	10,861	71.4	50.3	66.7	6.4
Jan-M Feb-A Mar-M	1996 (Summer)	23,482 23,486 23,493	12,584 12,602 12,611	11,793 11,798 11,793	791 804 817	10,898 10,884 10,882	71.3 71.3 71.4	50.2 50.2 50.2	66.6 66.7 66.6	6.3 6.4 6.5
Apr-J May- Jun-A	(Summer)	23,497 23,504 23,512	12,608 12,602 12,627	11,795 11,793 11,823	813 809 803	10,890 10,902 10,886	71.4 71.2 71.4	50.2 50.2 50.3	66.7 66.6 66.7	6.4 6.4 6.4
Jul-S Aug- Sep-	(Autumn)	23,517 23,521 23,527	12,627 12,672 12,693	11,824 11,863 11,879	804 809 815	10,889 10,849 10,834	71.3 71.5 71.7	50.3 50.4 50.5	66.6 66.9 67.0	6.4 6.4 6.4
Oct-E Nov Dec	96-Jan 1997 6-Feb 1997 (Wint	23,531 23,537 23,542	12,719 12,736 <b>12,740</b>	11,895 11,919 <b>11,940</b>	824 818 <b>800</b>	10,812 10,800 <b>10,803</b>	71.9 71.9 <b>71.9</b>	50.6 50.6 <b>50.7</b>	67.1 67.1 <b>67.3</b>	6.5 6.4 <b>6.3</b>
Jan-h Feb- Mar-	1997 (Spring)	23,545 23,550 23,557	12,732 12,745 12,744	11,948 11,968 11,985	784 777 760	10,813 10,804 10,813	71.8 71.8 71.7	50.7 50.8 50.9	67.2 67.3 67.3	6.2 6.1 6.0
Apr- May Jun-	(Summer)	23,561 23,565 23,572	12,780 12,805 12,785	12,004 12,021 12,011	776 784 774	10,781 10,760 10,787	71.9 72.0 72.0	51.0 51.0 51.0	67.4 67.5 67.5	6.1 6.1 6.1
Jul-S Aug Sep-	v (Autumn)	23,575 23,580 23,586	12,780 12,760 12,765	12,037 12,030 12,040	743 730 725	10,795 10,819 10,822	71.9 71.8 71.8	51.1 51.0 51.0	67.6 67.6 67.6	5.8 5.7 5.7
Oct-G Nov Dec	97-Jan 1998 97-Feb 1998 (Wint	23,591 23,596 23,600	12,760 12,743 <b>12,749</b>	12,042 12,029 <b>12,029</b>	718 714 <b>720</b>	10,831 10,853 <b>10,852</b>	71.8 71.7 <b>71.7</b>	51.0 51.0 <b>51.0</b>	67.7 67.6 <b>67.6</b>	5.6 5.6 <b>5.6</b>
Chai Over Per	es 1st 3 months	<b>14</b> 0.	- <b>16</b> 1 -0	.1 -0	-5 .1 -0	0.7 <b>30</b>	- <b>0.1</b>	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Over Per	st 12 months	<b>58</b>	2 9 0	.1 0	- <b>80</b> .7 -10	49 0.0 0	- <b>0.1</b>	0.3	0.3	-0.6

Techni COMP/ Note SONS OF LFS DATA

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

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

## LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE A.1 United Kingdom Summary Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey

May 1998

S7

#### LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary F A

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									Thousands, no	t seasonally adjusted
No. Salar		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 MGKY	5 	6 MGLK	7 MGLN	8 MGLQ	9 MGLT
	<b>Spring quarters</b> (Mar-May) 1987 1988 1989	43,487 43,665 43,839	27,280 27,671 28,083	24,368 25,279 26,093	2,912 2,392 1,989	16,208 15,994 15,757				MGL
	1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	43,962 44,078 45,310 45,400 45,465 45,574 45,725	28,218 28,121 28,582 28,447 28,433 28,427 28,552	26,324 25,792 25,812 25,511 25,697 25,973 26,219	1,894 2,329 2,769 3,173 2,736 2,454 2,334	15,745 15,957 16,729 16,954 17,033 17,147 17 172	78.8 78.4 78.2 78.0 78.1	57.0 56.2 56.5 57.0 57.3	71.1 70.2 70.6 71.1 71.6	9.7 11.2 9.6 8.6
	1996 1997	45,725 45,898	28,552	26,682	2,034	17,182	78.2	58.1	72.5	0.2 7.1
	Dec 1995-Feb1996(W	inter) 45,685 45,695	<b>28,547</b> 28,506	<b>26,179</b> 26,125	<b>2,369</b> 2,381	<b>17,138</b> 17,189	<b>78.2</b> 78.1	<b>57.3</b>	<b>71.6</b> 71.4	8.3 8.4
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	45,706 45,725	28,543 28,552	26,157 26,219	2,386 2,334	17,164 17,172	78.2 78.1	57.2 57.3	71.5 71.6	8.4 8.2
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)	45,739 45,756 45,775	28,604 28,718 28,909	26,251 26,342 26,507	2,354 2,376 2,402	17,134 17,038 16,866	78.3 78.5 79.0	57.4 57.6 57.9	71.7 71.9 72.3	. 8.2 8.3 8.3
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Autumn)	45,782 45,798 45,816	28,936 28,905 28,866	26,527 26,552 26,568	2,409 2,353 2,298	16,846 16,893 16,950	79.1 78.9 78.8	57.9 58.0 58.0	72.4 72.4 72.5	8.3 8.1 8.0
	Oct-Dec Nov 1996-Jan1997 Dec 1996-Feb1997 (M	45,827 45,842 /inter)45,857	28,793 28,745 <b>28,690</b>	26,582 26,584 <b>26,556</b>	2,212 2,161 <b>2,134</b>	17,034 17,097 <b>17,167</b>	78.6 78.4 <b>78.3</b>	58.0 58.0 <b>57.9</b>	72.5 72.4 <b>72.3</b>	7.7 7.5 7.4
	Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	45,866 45,879 45,898	28,691 28,726 28,716	26,565 26,643 26,682	2,126 2,083 2,034	17,175 17,153 17,182	78.2 78.3 78.2	57.9 58.1 58.1	72.3 72.5 72.5	7.4 7.3 7.1
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)	45,909 45,921 45,939	28,834 28,987 29,111	26,772 26,844 26,980	2,062 2,143 2,131	17,074 16,934 16,829	78.5 78.9 79.2	58.3 58.5 58.7	72.7 72.9 73.3	7.2 7.4 7.3
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Autumn)	45,948 45,960 45,978	29,118 29,014 28,943	27,051 27,050 27,024	2,066 1,964 1,919	16,830 16,946 17,035	79.2 78.9 78.7	58.9 58.9 58.8	73.5 73.5 73.4	7.1 6.8 6.6
	Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (\	45,991 46,004 <b>Winter)46,017</b>	28,870 28,763 <b>28,723</b>	27,032 26,965 <b>26,912</b>	1,838 1,798 <b>1,811</b>	17,121 17,241 <b>17,294</b>	78.5 78.2 <b>78.1</b>	58.8 58.6 <b>58.5</b>	73.4 73.2 <b>73.1</b>	6.4 6.2 <b>6.3</b>
	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	<b>39</b> 0.1	-220 -0.8	<b>-112</b> -0.4	<b>-108</b> -5.6	<b>258</b> 1.5	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
	Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>160</b> 0.3	<b>33</b> 0.1	<b>356</b> 1.3	<b>-323</b> -15.1	<b>127</b> 0.7	-0.2	0.6	0.7	-1.1
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1987 1988 1989	20,945 21,052 21,158	15,720 15,899 16,026	13,984 14,491 14,870	1,736 1,408 1,156	5,225 5,153 5,132				
	1990 1991 1992	21,249 21,318 21,924	16,077 15,995 16,187	14,971 14,541 14,322	1,106 1,454 1,865	5,172 5,324 5,737	86.3	65.3	76.3	11.5 12.4
	1993 1994 1995	21,985 22,050 22,132	16,021 15,996 15,982	14,035 14,171 14,374	1,986 1,825 1,608	5,964 6,053 6,151 6,240	85.2 84.7	64.3 64.9	75.4 76.1 76.3	11.4 10.1 9.7
	1996 1997	22,232 22,341	16,023	14,446	1,304	6,317	84.4	65.9	77.4	8.1
	Dec 1995-Feb 1996 (V	Vinter) 22,206	15,982	14,397	1,585	6,224 6,242	84.6 84.5	64.8 64.7	76.2 76.1	9.9 10.0
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	22,220 22,232	15,995 15,992	14,404 14,446	1,592 1,546	6,225 6,240	84.7 84.6	64.8 65.0	76.2 76.3	10.0 9.7
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)	22,241 22,251 22,262	16,027 16,101 16,222	14,472 14,547 14,656	1,555 1,554 1,566	6,214 6,150 6,040	84.7 85.1 85.7	65.1 65.4 65.8	76.4 76.8 77.3	9.7 9.7 9.7
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Autumn)	22,269 22,279 22,288	16,226 16,177 16,125	14,667 14,661 14,660	1,559 1,516 1,464	6,043 6,102 6,164	85.7 85.4 85.1	65.9 65.8 65.8	77.4 77.3 77.3	9.6 9.4 9.1
	Oct-Dec Nov 1996-Jan 1997 Dec 1996-Feb 1997(V	22,297 22,305 Vinter) <b>22,315</b>	16,059 16,041 <b>16,003</b>	14,647 14,661 • <b>14,639</b>	1,412 1,380 <b>1,363</b>	6,238 6,264 <b>6,312</b>	84.7 84.6 <b>84.3</b>	65.7 65.7 <b>65.6</b>	77.2 77.2 <b>77.1</b>	8.8 8.6 <b>8.5</b>
	Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	22,321 22,330 22,341	16,010 16,028 16,023	14,668 14,713 14,720	1,343 1,315 1,304	6,310 6,301 6,317	84.4 84.4 84.4	65.7 65.9 65.9	77.3 77.5 77.4	8.4 8.2 8.1
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)	22,348 22,356 22,367	16,080 16,170 16,264	14,780 14,826 14,941	1,300 1,344 1,323	6,268 6,185 6,103	84.6 85.1 85.5	66.1 66.3 66.8	77.7 77.9 78.5	8.1 8.3 8.1
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Autumn)	22,372 22,381 22,392	16,259 16,202 16,129	14,983 14,997 14,955	1,276 1,205 1,174	6,113 6,178 6,262	85.5 85.1 84.7	67.0 67.0 66.8	78.7 78.7 78.5	7.8 7.4 7.3
	Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998(V	22,400 22,408 Vinter) <b>22,416</b>	16,092 16,055 <b>16,026</b>	14,949 14,935 <b>14,905</b>	1,143 1,121 <b>1,121</b>	6,308 6,353 <b>6,391</b>	84.5 84.3 <b>84.1</b>	66.7 66.6 <b>66.5</b>	78.4 78.4 <b>78.2</b>	7.1 7.0 <b>7.0</b>
	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	<b>25</b> 0.	- <b>104</b> 1 -0.6	-50 -0.3	-53 -4.6	129 2.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
	Over last 3 months Per cent	102 0.3	5 <b>23</b> 0.1	<b>265</b> 1.8	-242 -17.8	<b>79</b> 1.2	-0.2	0.9	1.1	-1.5

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

**S8** Labour Market **trends** May 1998 Source: Labour Force Surve

unale	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 (%)
evera	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGLH	MGLB	MGKV	MGKY	MGLE	MGLK	MGLN	MGLQ	MGLT
emale Spring quarters (Nac-May) 1907 1907 1909 1909 1909 1909 1903 1903 1904 1904	22,543 22,613 22,681 22,713 22,760 23,386 23,415 23,416 23,442	11,560 11,772 12,057 12,141 12,127 12,395 12,426 12,436 12,445	10,384 10,788 11,224 11,353 11,251 11,491 11,476 11,526 11,599	1,176 984 833 787 875 904 1,186 910 846	10,983 10,841 10,624 10,572 10,633 10,992 10,989 10,979 10,979	70.6 70.6 70.6 70.6	49.1 49.0 49.2 49.5	65.4 65.1 65.3 65.6	7.3 9.5 7.3 6.8
1956 1957	23,493 23,557	12,560 12,692	11,773 11,962	788 731	10,932 10,865	71.1 71.4	50.1 50.8	67.2	5.8
3 month averages	(Winter) 23,479	12,565	11,782	783	10,914	71.1	50.2	66.5	6.2
Jan Mar 1996 Fan Apr Man May (Spring)	23,482 23,486 23,493	12,536 12,547 12,560	11,746 11,753 11,773	790 794 788	10,947 10,939 10,932	71.0 71.0 71.1	50.0 50.0 50.1	66.3 66.4 66.5	6.3 6.3 6.3
Aphidun May-Jul Juh-Aug (Summer)	23,497 23,504 23,512	12,577 12,617 12,687	11,779 11,795 11,851	798 822 836	10,920 10,888 10,825	71.2 71.3 71.7	50.1 50.2 50.4	66.5 66.5 66.9	6.3 6.5 6.6
Jul Sep Ato Oct See Nov (Autumn)	23,514 23,519 23,527	12,711 12,728 12,741	11,860 11,890 11,907	851 837 834	10,803 10,792 10,787	71.8 71.9 72.0	50.4 50.6 50.6	66.9 67.0 67.2	6.7 6.6 6.5
O Dec N. 1996-Jan 1997 D 1 <b>996-Feb 1997(</b>	23,531 23,537 (Winter) 23,542	12,735 12,704 12,688	11,934 11,922 11,917	800 782 771	10,796 10,833 10,855	72.0 71.7 71.6	50.7 50.7 50.6	67.3 67.2 67.1	6.3 6.2 6.1
Jan Mar 1997 Fers Apr Mar May (Spring)	23,545 23,550 23,557	12,681 12,698 12,692	11,897 11,930 11,962	783 768 731	10,865 10,852 10,865	71.4 71.5 71.4	50.5 50.7 50.8	66.9 67.0 67.2	6.2 6.0° 5.8
As Jun Mas-Jul J –Aug (Summer)	23,561 23,565 23,572	12,754 12,816 12,847	11,992 12,018 12,038	763 799 808	10,806 10,749 10,726	71.7 72.1 72.3	50.9 51.0 51.1	67.3 67.4 67.6	6.0 6.2 6.3
Jie Sep A -Oct Se-Nov (Autumn)	23,575 23,580 23,586	12,858 12,812 12,813	12,068 12,053 12,069	790 759 744	10,717 10,768 10,773	72.4 72.1 72.1	51.2 51.1 51.2	67.8 67.7 67.8	6.1 5.9 5.8
ODec Nov. 1997-Jan 1998 Dec. 199 <b>7-Feb 1998</b>	23,591 23,596 (Winter)23,600	12,778 12,708 <b>12,698</b>	12,084 12,031 <b>12,008</b>	694 677 <b>690</b>	10,813 10,888 <b>10,903</b>	71.9 71.6 <b>71.5</b>	51.2 51.0 <b>50.9</b>	67.9 67.6 <b>67.5</b>	5.4 5.3 <b>5.4</b>
Changes Over last 3 months	14	- <b>116</b>	- <b>62</b> -0.5	- <b>54</b> -7.	3 <b>130</b>	- <b>0.6</b>	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4
Over last 12 month	s 58 0	.2 <b>10</b>	<b>91</b> 0.8	- <b>81</b> -10.:	5 <b>48</b> 0.	4 -0.1	0.3	0.3	3 -0.6
Contraction of the Contraction o				and the second second	and the second second			Source	e: Labour Force Sui

Technical Note COMPARISONS OF LFS DATA

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

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

#### LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE A.1 nds, not seasonally adju

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**S9**
## A.2 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE Regional labour market summary

-	Lotal aged				abour For	ce Survey	/ (Dec 1997	IO FED I	996) Unauj	usieu					
16	and over		Economic	activity			Economical	ly inactiv	/e		LF	S Employ	ment		
Government	Total	Т	otal	Male	Female	1	Total	Male	Female	Тс	otal	M	ale	Fen	nale
Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		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 Humb	er 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.
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	34.
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	88.
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	87.
N Ireland	1,227	743	73.1	426	317	485	26.9	165	320	681	66.9	383	73.4	298	60.
Listed Kingdom	46 017	29 722	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

	Emp	loyer surv	eys	Labour Force Survey						В	enefits Ag	ency adr	ninistration	system	
	Employee	jobs (Dee	: 1997)	ILO	) unempl	oyed (Dec	1997 to F	eb 1998)		Clair	nant count	(Mar 199	8), seasona	Ily adjuste	r.
	Total	Men	Women	Тс	otal	Me	'n	Wome	n	Tot	al	M	en	Wome	17
	Level	Level	Level	Level Ra	ate(%)**	Level R	ate(%)**	Level Ra	te(%)**	Level	Rate(%)+	Level	Rate(%)+	Level	R ∋(%)+
	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.

	A STORE		AI	l in employ	ment	Total w	orkers	Emplo	oyees	Self-	employed	
	Total	Employees*	Self	Unpaid family	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	`Part-time iobs	Workers with second
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		12
All Boring guarters							1997 -					
Mar-May) 992 993 994 995 996 996	25,861 25,563 25,753 26,037 26,292 26,761	22,076 21,870 21,967 22,253 22,623 23,077	3,227 3,186 3,304 3,360 3,294 3,346	181 151 146 140 127 118	377 356 336 285 249 221	19,838 19,466 19,498 19,741 19,767 20,086	6,012 6,086 6,240 6,290 6,518 6,668	16,923 16,658 16,617 16,828 16,950 17,271	5,149 5,210 5,344 5,423 5,673 5,804	2,682 2,605 2,692 2,730 2,645 2,652	545 580 611 629 648 691	974 1,043 1,149 1,292 1,291 1,251
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 Feb-Apr	26,702 26,747 26,761	23,011 23,058 23,077	3,354 3,349 3,346	113 118 118	223 222 221	20,066 20,082 20,086	6,631 6,660 6,668	17,216 17,243 17,271	5,793 5,813 5,804	2,683 2,674 2,652	670 673 691	1,256 1,251
Apr-Jun May-Jul	26,816 26,833 26,859	23,138 23,154 23,181	3,342 3,339 3,332	115 121 124	222 219 222	20,129 20,146 20,168	6,680 6,679 6,684	17,326 17,345 17,373	5,810 5,807 5,806	2,646 2,645 2,635	694 693 696	1,250 1,248 1,247
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	26,911 26,941 <b>26,94</b> 1	23,242 23,273 <b>23.320</b>	3,325 3,324 <b>3.317</b>	125 125 <b>115</b>	219 220 <b>214</b>	20,200 20,222 <b>20,275</b>	6,703 6,709 <b>6,678</b>	17,420 17,449 <b>17,495</b>	5,822 5,822 <b>5,822</b>	2,625 2,618 <b>2,625</b>	698 704 <b>690</b>	1,268 1,256 <b>1,255</b>
Sep-Nov ( ditality) Oct-Dec Nov 1997 Jan 1998	26,982 26,989 27,007	23,350 23,381 23,383	3,308 3,304 <b>3,325</b>	111 96 <b>95</b>	212 208 <b>205</b>	20,331 20,333 <b>20,331</b>	6,640 6,640 <b>6,666</b>	17,545 17,568 <b>17,564</b>	5,803 5,809 <b>5,816</b>	2,628 2,623 <b>2,629</b>	678 679 <b>694</b>	1,237 1,215 <b>1,225</b>
Changes Over last three mor	nths 41	63 2 0.3	7 0.2	-21 -17.8	-9 -4.3	<b>56</b> 0.3	-13 -0.2	<b>69</b> 0.4	<b>-6</b> -0.1	<b>4</b> 0.1	<b>5</b> 0.7	-30 -2.4
Over las: 12 month Per cent	s 351 1.3	<b>428</b> 3 1.9	<b>-33</b> -1.0	<b>-20</b> -17.1	<b>-24</b> -10.5	<b>322</b> 1.6	<b>23</b> 0.3	<b>409</b> 2.4	<b>18</b> 0.3	-64 -2.4	<b>30</b> 4.5	<b>-45</b> -3.5
Male Spring operters (Mar-May 1992 1993 1994 1995	14,365 14,078 14,215 14,423	5 11,621 3 11,413 5 11,458 3 11,642	2,443 2,390 2,487 2,553	55 43 49 43	246 233 220 184	13,366 13,052 13,110 13,265 12,265	992 1,022 1,097 1,153 1,228	10,959 10,733 10,720 10,837 10,936	659 679 737 804 891	2,262 2,187 2,270 2,319 2,233	181 203 216 234 240	445 471 510 545 549
1996 1997 3 month sverages	14,498	11,827 7 12,114	2,473 2,489	37	137	13,458	1,313	11,126	987	2,231	256	555
Dec 1996 Feb <b>1997</b> Jan-Mar (997 Feb-Apr	14,71 14,75 14,77	7 12,026 3 12,074 9 12,108	2,518 2,506 2,498	39 40 39	135 133 134	13,404 13,433 13,453	1,317 1,321	11,074 11,103	998 1,004	2,260	246 243 256	558 559 555
Mar-May (Spring) Apr-Jun Mav-Jul	14,77 14,81 14,81	7 12,114 2 12,157 2 12,166	2,489 2,481 2,469	37 36 40	137 138 137	13,458 13,494 13,500	1,313 1,313 1,307	11,173 11,190	983 976 977	2,227 2,215 2,215	253 253 256	549 547 546
Jun-Aug (Summer) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	14,84 14,87 14,91	8 12,203 4 12,246 1 12,278	2,463 2,448 2,450	42 40 42	139 139 142	13,533 13,563 13,591	1,309 1,305 1,313	11,277	969 970 970	2,193 2,188 2,188	255 260 252	560 549 540
Sep-Nov (Autumn) Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998	14,92 14,93 14,96	7 12,308 9 12,336 0 12,359	2,444 2,433 2,434	39 39 33	135 132 134 135	13,619 13,650 13,661 13,673	1,299 1,283 1,289 1,299	11,374 11,393 <b>11,403</b>	965 965	2,180 2,187 2,184 2,184 2,185	245 248 251	528 523 524
Changes Over last three mo	onths 5	2 65	5 -6	-8	1	54	-1	65		1 -5 1 -02	· -1	-16 -2.9
Per cent Over last 12 month Per cent	0. ns 26	3 0.5 1 348 8 2.9	-0.3 -80 -3.2	-19.2 -7 -17.8	0.6 1 3 0.4	0.4 269 2.0	-0.7 -11 -0.9	<b>362</b> 3.3	-0. -1! -1.	<b>5 -86</b> 5 -3.8	5 2.1	<b>-46</b> -8.0
Female Spring quarters												
(Mar-Maý) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996 1997	11,49 11,48 11,53 11,61 11,79 11,98	7 10,455 5 10,457 8 10,509 5 10,61 3 10,799 5 10,965	5 785 7 796 9 817 1 806 5 820 3 857	126 108 97 97 85 80	3         131           3         124           7         116           7         100           5         92           0         84	6,472 6,415 6,388 6,476 6,501 6,628	5,020 5,065 5,144 5,136 5,290 5,355	5,964 5,925 5,897 5,991 6,014 6,146	4,49 4,53 4,60 4,61 4,78 4,81	0 420 1 418 7 42 9 41 2 412 7 42	365           377           395           395           408           435	530 572 639 747 742 696
3 month averages Dec 1996-Feb 199	7 11,94	10,930	0 840	76	5 94	6,605	5,333	6,114	4,81	5 42	2 418	<b>700</b>
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	11,94 11,96 11,98	10,93 8 10,95 35 10,96	7 848 0 851 3 857	74 79 80	4 90 9 88 0 84	6,633 6,629 6,628	5,314 5,339 5,355	6,142 6,141 6,146	4,79 4,80 4,81	42 9 42 7 42	0 430 1 435	705 696
Apr-Jun May-Jul <sup>Jun-Aug</sup> (Su <b>mmer)</b>	12,00 12,02 12,01	04 10,98 21 10,98 11 10,97	1 861 7 870 7 869	79 80 81	9 84 0 83 2 82	6,635 6,646 6,635	5,367 5,372 5,374	6,152 6,155 6,142	4,82 4,83 4,83	6 41 1 42 5 42	9 442 9 440 8 440	701 701 701
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct <b>Sep-Nov (Autumn)</b>	12,03 12,03 <b>12,0</b> 4	37         10,99           30         10,99           40         10,99	6 876 5 874 <b>1 873</b>	8- 8: 7:	4 80 2 78 6 79	6,637 6,631 <b>6,656</b>	5,399 5,396 <b>5,379</b>	6,143 6,142 9 6,157	4,85 4,85 <b>4,85</b>	3 43 2 43 2 43 2 43	2 444 0 443 5 438	708 707 <b>715</b>
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 199 Dec 1997-Feb 199	12,04 8 12,02 98 12,02	42 11,01 29 11,02 29 11,01	5 874 2 870 0 887	7: 6: 6:	3 80 4 74 3 69	6,681 6,672 <b>6,658</b>	5,357 5,351 5,367	7 6,171 1 6,176 7 6,161	4,84 4,84 <b>4,8</b> 4	44 44 43 47 44	1 433 9 431 <b>3 443</b>	710 692 <b>701</b>
Changes Over last three me Per cent	onths -	11 - 0.1 0.	1 14 0 1.6	<b>-1</b> 5 -17.	<b>3 -10</b> 1 -12.6	2 0.0	- <b>1</b> 2 -0.2	<b>2</b> 4 2 0.1	-0	- <b>4</b> 1.1 1.	<b>8</b> 5 9 1.2	<b>-14</b> -2.0
Over last 12 mont	ths t	89 8	0 46	-1	3 -25	53	3 34	4 47 6 0.8	3 0	32 2 .7 5.	<b>2 25 5.9</b>	1 0.1

## EMPLOYMENT B.1

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

	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working) Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for								ns for work	ing part-time			
	Total**	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total**	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	lll or disabled	Student or at school
AU	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
All Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	1,301 1,355 1,490 1,623 1,660 1,777	5.9 6.2 6.8 7.3 7.3 7.3	466 568 628 702 680 682	35.8 42.0 42.1 43.3 41.0 38.4	368 359 400 453 466 534	70 81 99 92 86 98	396 345 363 375 427 460	5,699 5,793 5,956 6,052 6,318 6,491	640 787 835 827 806 810	11.2 13.6 14.0 13.7 12.8 12.5	4,339 4,222 4,329 4,373 4,543 4,619	88 84 87 89 82 87	619 587 673 737 859 944
3 month averages Dec 1996-Feb 1997	1,742	7.6	686	39.4	511	106	439	6,464	. 827	12.8	4,589	90	936
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	1,760 1,782 1,777	7.6 7.7 7.7	688 686 682	39.1 38.5 38.4	525 535 534	105 101 98	447 458 460	6,460 6,486 6,491	827 817 810	12.8 12.6 12.5	4,580 4,610 4,619	92 84 87	947 952 944
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)	1,800 1,794 1,781	7.8 7.7 7.7	687 683 668	38.2 38.0 37.5	540 534 529	95 94 96	473 479 483	6,504 6,496 6,508	806 811 797	12.4 12.5 12.3	4,620 4,617 4,623	93 95 102	957 949 949
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Autumn)	1,779 1,793 <b>1,800</b>	7.7 7.7 <b>7.7</b>	669 672 <b>674</b>	37.6 37.5 <b>37.4</b>	515 525 <b>533</b>	103 109 111	487 485 <b>482</b>	6,515 6,525 <b>6,516</b>	796 786 <b>781</b>	12.2 12.0 <b>12.0</b>	4,649 4,669 <b>4,659</b>	100 98 <b>93</b>	945 949 <b>957</b>
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998	1,812 1,786 <b>1,787</b>	7.8 7.6 <b>7.6</b>	670 665 <b>657</b>	37.0 37.3 <b>36.8</b>	545 531 <b>544</b>	116 108 <b>106</b>	483 485 <b>482</b>	6,486 6,492 <b>6,513</b>	768 773 <b>770</b>	11.8 11.9 <b>11.8</b>	4,646 4,652 <b>4,668</b>	92 95 <b>97</b>	961 947 <b>949</b>
Changes Over last three months Per cent	-13 -0.7	-0.2	-16 -2.4	-0.7	11 2.0	-5 -4.3	- <b>1</b> -0.1	-2 0.0	-11 -1.4	-0.2	9	4	-8
Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>45</b> 2.6	0.1	-28 -4.1	-2.6	<b>33</b> 6.4	0.2	<b>42</b> 9.6	<b>49</b> 0.8	<b>-57</b> -6.9	-1.0	<b>79</b> 1.7	7 7.5	13 1.3
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	560 605 664 760 747 822	4.8 5.3 5.8 6.5 6.3 6.8	238 294 321 381 355 360	42.5 48.5 48.4 50.1 47.5 43.8	108 110 130 153 156 199	36 44 56 51 56	180 159 168 169 186 206	839 880 951 1,036 1,128 1,239	191 259 264 284 290 300	22.7 29.4 27.7 27.4 25.7 24.2	352 329 349 387 420 477	26 29 31 32 29 41	267 245 302 330 385 413
3 month averages Dec 1996-Feb 1997	801	6.7	357	44.5	190	59	194	1,230	314	25.5	448	36	420
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	814 828 822	6.7 6.8 6.8	363 362 360	44.6 43.7 43.8	197 202 199	59 61 56	196 203 206	1,243 1,245 1,239	316 309 300	25.4 24.8 24.2	451 468 477	39 39 41	431 423 413
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)	832 823 825	6.8 6.8 6.8	363 360 359	43.7 43.8 43.5	200 200 200	55 52 51	211 210 212	1,238 1,229 1,230	303 304 298	24.5 24.8 24.2	470 464 470	43 44 48	412 413 406
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct <b>Sep-Nov (Autumn)</b>	813 823 <b>829</b>	6.6 6.7 <b>6.7</b>	356 360 <b>361</b>	43.8 43.7 <b>43.5</b>	189 190 <b>196</b>	50 54 <b>54</b>	215 216 <b>216</b>	1,222 1,229 <b>1,223</b>	298 294 <b>296</b>	24.4 23.9 <b>24.2</b>	468 481 <b>471</b>	46 44 <b>38</b>	403 405 <b>410</b>
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998	834 827 <b>819</b>	6.8 6.7 <b>6.6</b>	355 355 <b>350</b>	42.6 42.9 <b>42.7</b>	205 201 <b>197</b>	59 56 <b>53</b>	218 217 <b>218</b>	1,207 1,217 <b>1,221</b>	288 290 <b>290</b>	23.8 23.8 <b>23.8</b>	472 476 <b>475</b>	35 39 <b>38</b>	406 402 <b>405</b>
Changes Over last three months Per cent	<b>-10</b> -1.2	-0.1	<b>-11</b> <i>-3.0</i>	-0.8	1 0.5	<b>-1</b> -1.7	<b>2</b> 0.8	-2 -0.1	-6 -2.1	-0.5	4 0.9	- <b>1</b> -1.9	-5 -1.2
Over last 12 months Per cent	17 2.2	0.0	-7 -1.9	-1.8	<b>6</b> 3.2	-6 -9.7	<b>25</b> 12.7	-9 -0.7	-24 -7.6	-1.8	27 6.0	5.6	-15 -3.7
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	741 749 826 864 913 955	7.1 7.2 7.9 8.1 8.5 8.7	228 275 306 321 325 322	30.8 36.7 37.1 37.2 35.6 33.8	259 249 269 299 310 335	34 37 53 36 35 42	217 186 196 205 241 254	4,859 4,913 5,005 5,016 5,190 5,252	450 528 571 543 516 510	9.3 10.7 11.4 10.8 10.0 9.7	3,987 3,893 3,980 3,986 4,123 4,123	63 55 56 58 53 46	352 342 371 407 474 531
3 month averages Dec 1996-Feb 1997	941	8.6	329	35.0	321	47	246	5,234	513	9.8	4,141	55	516
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	946 954 955	8.6 8.7 8.7	325 324 322	34.3 34.0 33.8	329 333 335	46 40 42	250 255 254	5,216 5,241 5,252	511 508 510	9.8 9.7 9.7	4,128 4,142 4,142	52 45 46	516 529 531
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)	968 971 956	8.8 8.8 8.7	323 322 309	33.4 33.2 32.3	339 334 328	40 42 46	263 269 271	5,267 5,267 5,278	503 507 499	9.5 9.6 9.5	4,151 4,153 4,153	50 51 54	545 536 543
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct <b>Sep-Nov (Autumn)</b>	966 970 <b>972</b>	8.8 8.8 <b>8.8</b>	314 312 <b>313</b>	32.5 32.2 <b>32.2</b>	327 335 <b>338</b>	53 56 <b>57</b>	272 269 <b>266</b>	5,293 5,296 <b>5,292</b>	498 492 <b>484</b>	9.4 9.3 <b>9.1</b>	4,181 4,188 <b>4,188</b>	54 55 <b>55</b>	542 544 547
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998	979 960 <b>969</b>	8.9 8.7 <b>8.8</b>	315 311 <b>308</b>	32.2 32.4 <b>31.7</b>	341 330 <b>347</b>	58 53 <b>53</b>	265 268 <b>264</b>	5,279 5,275 <b>5,292</b>	481 483 <b>480</b>	9.1 9.2 <b>9.1</b>	4,173 4,176 <b>4,193</b>	57 56 <b>59</b>	554 544 <b>544</b>
Changes Over last three months Per cent	<b>-3</b> -0.3	0.0	-6 -1.8	-0.5	10 2.8	-4 -6.7	-2 -0.9	<b>-1</b> 0.0	<b>-5</b> -0.9	-0.1	5 0.1	5 8.4	-4 -0.7
Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>28</b> 2.9	0.2	-22 -6.6	-3.2	<b>27</b> 8.3	<b>6</b> 12.6	18 7.2	58 1.1	-34 -6.6	-0.7	<b>52</b> 1.3	5 8.7	5.4

	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34
	1 MGKV	2 MGNS	3 MGNV	4	5
MPLOYED					
"Sprine quarters (Mar-Kay) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996	25,861 25,563 25,753 26,037 26,292 26,761	25,047 24,869 25,034 25,247 25,526 25,961	674 577 587 611 663 703	3,868 3,633 3,488 3,386 3,334 3,284	6,717 6,885 6,974 7,008 7,022 7,156
3 month average Dec 1993 -Feb 1997 (Winter)	26,289	25,519	658	3,367	7,039
Jan-Mai 1997	26,702	25,913	690	3,297	7, <b>1</b> 49
Feb-Apr	26,747	25,955	711	3,289	7,164
Mar-May (Spring)	26,761	25,961	703	3,284	7,156
Apr-Jun	26,816	26,016	707	3,284	7,164
May-Jul	26,833	26,026	716	3,275	7,151
Jun-Aug (summer)	26,859	26,062	717	3,271	7,156
Jul-Sep	26,911	26,104	721	3,269	7,139
Aug-Oct	26,941	26,147	726	3,262	7,149
Sep-Nica (Autumn)	<b>26,966</b>	<b>26,161</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>3,282</b>	<b>7,128</b>
Oct-De 7	26,982	26,198	729	3,278	7,144
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	26,989	26,205	716	3,272	7,123
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	<b>27,007</b>	<b>26,236</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>7,137</b>
Changes Over least 3 months Per co	41 0.2	75 0.3	- <b>16</b> -2.1	<b>-18</b> -0.5	9 0.1
Over last 12 months	351	351	21	<b>-32</b>	-6
Per con	1.3	1.4	3.0	-1.0	-0.1
ale Spring Juarters (Mar-K- 9) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1997	14,365 14,078 14,215 14,423 14,498 14,777	14,065 13,824 13,952 14,134 14,232 14,503	347 290 300 308 336 345	2,030 1,911 1,856 1,812 1,771 1,769	3,846 3,861 3,926 3,981 3,974 4,031
3 more average Dec 126-Feb 1997 (Winter)	14,717	14,448	335	1,769	4,028
Jan-Min 1997	14,753	14,488	339	1,774	4,041
Feb-Aux	14,779	14,511	350	1,772	4,041
Mar- Miny (Spring)	14,777	14,503	345	1,769	4,031
Apr-Jua	14,812	14,541	348	1,766	4,039
May-Jua	14,812	14,539	354	1,752	4,031
Jun-Adag (Summer)	14,848	14,571	358	1,752	4,037
Jul-Se	14,874	14,592	361	1,747	4,036
Aug-C::t	14,911	14,631	366	1,751	4,048
Sep-№ ∞ (Autumn)	<b>14,927</b>	<b>14,639</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>4,038</b>
Oct-Des	14,939	14,662	364	1,754	4,052
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	14,960	14,683	358	1,753	4,050
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	<b>14,978</b>	<b>14,707</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>4,061</b>
Changes Over test 3 months Per cent	<b>52</b> 0.3	68 0.5	-4 -1.2	- <b>4</b> -0.2	<b>23</b> 0.6
Over last 12 months	<b>261</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>33</b>
Per cont	1.8	1.8	7.6	-1.0	0.8
emale Spring quarters (Mar-(kay) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1997	11,497 11,485 11,538 11,615 11,793 11,985	10,982 11,045 11,082 11,113 11,294 11,458	328 287 287 302 327 358	1,839 1,722 1,633 1,574 1,564 1,515	2,871 3,024 3,049 3,027 3,048 3,125
3 month average Dec 1996-Feb 1997(Winter)	11,940	11,437	358	1,527	3,115
Jan-Mar 1997	11,948	11,425	351	1,523	3,108
Feb-Apr	11,968	11,444	361	1,517	3,123
Mar-May (Spring)	11,985	11,458	358	1,515	3,125
Apr-Jun	12,004	11,476	359	1,519	3,125
May-Jul	12,021	11,487	362	1,523	3,120
Jun-Aug (Summer)	12,011	11,491	359	1,519	3,119
Jul-Sep	12,037	11,512	360	1,522	3,104
Aug-Oct	12,030	11,517	359	1,511	3,101
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	<b>12,040</b>	<b>11,522</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>3,090</b>
Oct-Dec	12,042	11,537	366	1,524	3,092
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	12,029	11,523	358	1,520	3,073
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	<b>12,029</b>	<b>11,529</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>3,076</b>
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-11 -0.1	7 0.1	-11 -3.1	<b>-14</b> -0.9	<b>-14</b> -0.5
Over last 12 months	<b>89</b>	92	-5	<b>-13</b>	-40
Per cent	0.7	0.8	-1.4	-0.9	-1.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

Thousands, seasonally adi

tionship between columns: 1=2+8; 2=3+4+5+6+7. nominator = all persons in the relevant age group. \* Because of production difficulties, the rates section of this table appears on page S31.

Relationship between columns: 1= 2+3+4+5 Includes people who did not state whether they worked part-time. "Includes people who did not state their reason for temporary/part-time working. Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sums of series will not necessarily equal the totals

# EMPLOYMENT B.2 Employment by age B.2 United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

6         7         8           9.159         4.628         916           9.201         4.573         773           9.305         4.679         782           9.451         4.791         785           9.682         5.137         802           9.682         5.137         802           9.682         5.137         802           9.682         5.137         802           9.682         5.137         802           9.682         5.137         802           9.682         5.137         802           9.685         5.166         808           9.720         5.199         810           9.752         5.224         800           9.766         5.302         769           9.773         5.249         795           9.782         5.302         769           9.784         5.328         769           9.794         5.328         769           9.795         5.223         3.116           2.8961         2.665         5.243           5.231         3.084         267           5.243         3.116         269	35-49	50-64 (m) & 50-59 (f)	65+ (m) & 60+ (f)
9,159         4,628         916           9,201         4,573         785           9,615         4,731         786           9,615         4,731         786           9,682         5,137         802           9,682         5,137         802           9,682         5,137         802           9,682         5,137         802           9,682         5,176         812           9,720         5,199         810           9,752         5,223         808           9,766         5,224         803           9,794         5,328         789           9,786         5,202         789           9,794         5,328         789           1,2         250         789           2,79         2,836         264           5,141         2,891         265           5,231         3,084         267           5,233         3,116         269           5,243         3,116         269           5,243         3,101         265           5,243         3,150         283           5,224         3,105         269	6	7	8
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
9,305       4,679       782         9,682       5,137       802         9,682       5,137       802         9,682       5,137       802         9,682       5,137       802         9,682       5,137       802         9,682       5,137       802         9,682       5,137       802         9,682       5,137       802         9,682       5,137       802         9,682       5,137       802         9,765       5,124       803         9,767       5,244       800         9,767       5,244       800         9,766       5,302       789         9,766       5,302       789         9,766       5,328       769         9,767       5,244       800         9,766       2,866       2836         9,766       2,866       263         9,762       2,866       264         9,764       3,316       265         9,765       5,243       3,116       269         5,243       3,116       269       5,243         5,243       3,116       269	9,159	4,628	816
	9,201	4,573	773
3,063 $5,137$ $802$ $9,588$ $4,867$ $769$ $9,667$ $5,110$ $744$ $9,682$ $5,137$ $802$ $9,682$ $5,137$ $802$ $9,682$ $5,137$ $802$ $9,682$ $5,137$ $802$ $9,780$ $5,176$ $803$ $9,772$ $5,223$ $808$ $9,773$ $5,244$ $909$ $9,773$ $5,244$ $909$ $9,782$ $5,328$ $789$ $9,782$ $5,328$ $789$ $9,784$ $5,328$ $789$ $1.2$ $79$ $-25$ $4,976$ $2,866$ $300$ $4,976$ $2,866$ $200$ $5,231$ $3,084$ $267$ $5,243$ $3,116$ $229$ $5,243$ $3,116$ $229$ $5,243$ $3,116$ $229$ $5,243$ $3,116$ $229$ $5,243$ $3,139$ $278$ $5,301$ $3,193$	9,305	4,679	782
	9,451	4,791	795
	9,615	4,891	769
9,588         4,867         769           9,667         5,110         784           9,662         5,137         802           9,682         5,137         802           9,682         5,137         802           9,720         5,199         810           9,720         5,199         810           9,720         5,249         795           9,732         5,223         803           9,773         5,228         769           9,782         5,328         769           9,784         5,328         769           9,774         5,328         769           19,72         4,9         -0.2           4,976         2,866         300           4,976         2,866         300           5,243         3,116         289           5,231         3,084         267           5,243         3,116         289           5,243         3,116         283           5,243         3,116         283           5,243         3,116         281           5,302         3,180         281           5,316         3,219 <td< td=""><td>9,682</td><td>5,137</td><td>802</td></td<>	9,682	5,137	802
9,669       5,122       788         9,669       5,137       802         9,695       5,176       812         9,720       5,199       810         9,752       5,223       808         9,773       5,244       808         9,773       5,244       808         9,773       5,244       808         9,774       5,328       769         9,774       5,328       769         9,774       5,328       769         9,774       5,328       769         9,774       5,328       769         119       210       7,5       -25         119       2500       2,791       205         5,036       2,836       264       5,141         5,141       2,891       285         5,243       3,116       269         5,243       3,116       269         5,243       3,116       269         5,243       3,116       269         5,243       3,116       269         5,255       3,133       272         5,265       3,134       276         5,300       3,212 <t< td=""><td><b>9,588</b></td><td><b>4,867</b></td><td><b>769</b></td></t<>	<b>9,588</b>	<b>4,867</b>	<b>769</b>
	9,667	5,110	784
9,695       5,166       808         9,720       5,199       810         9,752       5,223       800         9,773       5,249       795         9,774       5,328       769         9,774       5,328       769         9,774       5,328       769         9,774       5,328       769         9,774       5,328       769         119       250       -2         1,976       2,866       300         4,976       2,866       200         4,976       2,866       269         5,141       2,891       286         5,141       2,891       286         5,243       3,116       269         5,243       3,101       265         5,243       3,105       263         5,243       3,105       283         5,2263       3,134       272         5,285       3,163       285         5,302       3,180       281         5,302       3,180       281         5,316       3,219       269         14,39       2,021       533         4,439       <	9,669	5,122	788
	9,682	5,137	802
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9,695	5,166	808
	9,708	5,176	812
	9,720	5,199	810
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9,752	5,223	808
	9,767	5,244	800 -
	<b>9,773</b>	<b>5,249</b>	<b>795</b>
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9,768	5,280	782
	9,792	5,302	769
	<b>9,794</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>769</b>
119       250       -2         4.976       2.866       300         5.036       2.836       264         5.141       2.991       265         5.243       3.116       269         5.234       3.116       269         5.243       3.116       269         5.243       3.116       269         5.243       3.116       269         5.242       3.105       263         5.243       3.116       269         5.243       3.116       269         5.243       3.116       269         5.263       3.134       272         5.265       3.163       285         5.292       3.174       286         5.302       3.180       281         5.301       3.191       276         5.316       3.219       269         14       39       -12         4.330       1.2       -4.2         85       1.34       2.6         1.6       1.781       518         4.229       1.931       504         4.439       2.021       533         4.443       1.994	<b>21</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>-26</b>
	0.2	1.5	-3.3
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	119	<b>250</b>	-2
	1.2	4.9	-0.2
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4,976	2,866	300
	4,970	2,791	255
5,231 $3,084$ $267$ $5,234$ $3,101$ $265$ $5,242$ $3,105$ $203$ $5,242$ $3,105$ $203$ $5,243$ $3,116$ $209$ $5,255$ $3,134$ $272$ $5,263$ $3,139$ $278$ $5,274$ $3,150$ $283$ $5,292$ $3,174$ $286$ $5,302$ $3,180$ $281$ $5,302$ $3,202$ $274$ $5,301$ $3,219$ $269$ $14$ $39$ $-12$ $5,316$ $3,219$ $269$ $14$ $3,191$ $276$ $5,316$ $3,219$ $269$ $14$ $39$ $-12$ $85$ $134$ $2.6$ $4,433$ $1,994$ $504$ $4,225$ $1,9301$ $503$ $4,443$ $1,994$ $504$ $4,439$ $2,021$ $533$ $4,445$	5,036	2,836	264
	5,141	2,891	288
	5,190	2,961	265
	5,243	3,116	269
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5,231	3,084	267
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5,234 5,242	3,101 3,105 3,116	265 263 269
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5,255	3,134	272
	5,263	3,139	278
	5,274	3,150	283
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5,285	3,163	285
	5,292	3,174	286
	5,302	3,180	<b>281</b>
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5,301	3,191	276
	5,320	3,202	274
	5,316	<b>3,219</b>	<b>269</b>
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	14	<b>39</b>	-12
	0.3	1.2	-4.2
4,183         1,762         515           4,231         1,781         518           4,269         1,943         518           4,310         1,900         507           4,425         1,931         504           4,439         2,021         533           4,443         1,994         504           4,439         2,021         533           4,443         2,009         519           4,439         2,021         533           4,444         2,0037         533           4,446         2,037         533           4,445         2,049         527           4,467         2,060         523           4,475         2,070         514           4,471         2,069         514           4,471         2,069         514           4,478         2,109         500           6         40         -14           0.1         1.9         -27           34         115         -3           0.8         5.8         -0.7	85	134	206
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.0	4.4	0.0
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4,183 4,231 4,269	1,762 1,781 1,843	515 518 518 507
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4,425	1,931	504
	4,439	2,021	533
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4,443	1,994	504
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4,434 4,427 4,439	2,009 2,016 2,021	525 533
$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 4,467 & 2,060 & 523 \\ 4,475 & 2,070 & 514 \\ 4,471 & 2,069 & 514 \\ 4,471 & 2,069 & 514 \\ 4,466 & 2,088 & 506 \\ 4,472 & 2,100 & 495 \\ 4,478 & 2,109 & 500 \\ \hline \\ 6 & 40 & -14 \\ 0.1 & 1.9 & -2.7 \\ 34 & 115 & -3 \\ 0.8 & 5.8 & -0.7 \\ \end{array}$	4,440	2,032	536
	4,446	2,037	533
	4,445	2,049	527
4,466         2,088         506           4,472         2,100         495           4,478         2,109         500           6         40         -14           0.1         1.9         -2.7           34         115         -3           0.8         5.8         -0.7	4,467	2,060	523
	4,475	2,070	514
	<b>4,471</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>514</b>
6         40         -14           0.1         1.9         -2.7           34         115         -3           0.8         5.8         -0.7	4,466	2,088	506
	4,472	2,100	495
	<b>4,478</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>34</b> 115 -3 0.8 5.8 -0.7	6	40	-14 -2.7
	34	115	-3
	0.8	5.8	-0.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

**SI3** 

## B.3 EMPLOYMENT All in employment by occupation

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment*	Manual	Non manual	Managers and admin 1	Prof 2	Assoc profand technical 3	Clerical 4	Craft and related 5	Pers. and protective services 6	Selling	Plant and machine operators 8	Other 9
All Winter 1996/7 Spring 1997 Summer 1997 Autumn 1997 Winter 1997/8	26,556 26,682 26,980 27,024 26,912	10,418 10,523 10,791 10,799 10,652	15,930 15,963 16,007 16,026 16,063	4,212 4,282 4,257 4,327 4,335	2,720 2,706 2,666 2,691 2,776	2,654 2,705 2,764 2,717 2,695	4,002 3,993 4,039 4,047 4,005	3,284 3,309 3,338 3,371 3,297	2,814 2,852 2,897 2,893 2,893 2,892	2,215 2,148 2,157 2,142 2,171	2,462 2,475 2,597 2,587 2,529	2,098 2,134 2,191 2,165 2,132
<b>Changes</b> Win 96/7 - Win 97/8 Win 96/7 - Win 97/8 (%)	356 1.3	234 2.2	134 0.8	123 2.9	56 2.1	41 1.6	3 0.1	13 0.4	78 2.8	-44 -2.0	67 2.7	34 1.6
Male Winter 1996/7 Spring 1997 Summer 1997 Autumn 1997 Winter 1997/8	14,639 14,720 14,941 14,955 14,905	6,969 7,031 7,227 7,240 7,125	7,500 7,524 7,559 7,548 7,609	2,841 2,879 2,864 2,917 2,922	1,608 1,613 1,609 1,609 1,675	1,337 1,344 1,387 1,387 1,366	1,005 997 1,020 1,017 1,016	2,991 3,020 3,041 3,063 3,003	939 942 947 930 940	821 802 799 753 769	1,983 1,995 2,098 2,094 2,053	1,054 1,074 1,125 1,131 1,103
<b>Changes</b> Win 96/7 - Win 97/8 Win 96/7 - Win 97/8 (%)	265 1.8	156 2.2	109 1.5	81 2.8	67 4.2	29 2.2	11 1.1	12 0.4	1 0.1	-52 -6.4	70 3.6	49 4.7
Female Winter 1996/7 Spring 1997 Summer 1997 Autumn 1997 Winter 1997/8	11,917 11,962 12,038 12,069 12,008	3,449 3,492 3,564 3,559 3,527	8,429 8,439 8,447 8,478 8,454	1,371 1,402 1,393 1,411 1,414	1,112 1,093 1,057 1,083 1,100	1,317 1,362 1,376 1,330 1,329	2,997 2,996 3,019 3,030 2,990	293 288 297 308 294	1,875 1,909 1,950 1,964 1,952	1,394 1,346 1,358 1,389 1,402	480 480 499 493 476	044 059 066 034 028
Changes Win 96/7 - Win 97/8 Win 96/7 - Win 97/8 (%)	91 0.8	78 2.2	25 0.3	43 3.1	-12 -1.0	12 0.9	-8 -0.3	0 0.1	77	8 0.6	-4 -0.8	-15

Source: Labour

orce Sune

Includes people who did not state their occupation

		and the second second							THOUSANDS
THE THE	Employee jol	bs				Self -employment	HM Forces #	Government- supported	Workforce jobs ##
	Male	Part-time +	Female	Part.time (	All	(with or withou employees) **	t	uaniees ···	
	<u>All</u>	Part-time +		Part-time +	ME .	1.502			
djusted for sea 4 Mar Jun Seo Dec	asonal variation 10,884 10,947 11,079 11,061	1,109 1,127 1,148 1,163	10,669 10,754 10,759 10,895	4,852 4,896 4,858 4,990	21,553 21,700 21,838 21,956	3,513 R 3,544 R 3,605 R 3,596 R	254 250 246 237	323 302 289 296	25,643 R 25,796 R 25,977 R 26,085 R
5 Me Jun Sep Deg	11,013 11,123 11,158 11,228	1,153 1,193 1,179 1,254	10,794 10,905 10,855 11,053	4,908 4,989 4,895 5,082	21,807 22,028 22,013 22,281	3,596 R 3,603 R 3,646 R 3,580 R	233 230 228 226	270 225 222 227	25,907 R 26,086 R 26,109 R 26,315 R
MAC JUN SCH Dec	11,095 11,186 11,284 11,329	1,248 1,283 1,305 1,344	10,992 11,160 11,230 11,334	5,080 5,199 5,217 5,330	22,088 22,345 22,513 22,662	3,574 R 3,600 R 3,669 R 3,636 R	225 221 218 216	214 181 189 190	26,101 R 26,348 R 26,590 R 26,705 R
Mar Juna San Dess	11,351 11,493 11,567 <b>11,671</b>	1,310 1,354 1,356 <b>1,423</b>	11,208 11,325 11,360 <b>11,518</b>	5,222 5,305 5,322 <b>5,470</b>	22,559 22,818 22,927 <b>23,189</b>	3,611 R 3,590 R 3,620 R <b>3,536 R</b>	214 210 210 <b>211</b>	175 163 176 <b>169</b>	26,559 R 26,781 R 26,932 R <b>27,105 R</b>
TED INGDOM									
4 Mon Sile Decision	10,943 10,941 11,034 11,040	1,119 1,125 1,160 1,153	10,714 10,723 10,793 10,834	4,871 4,868 4,912 4,938	21,656 21,663 21,828 21,874	3,525 R 3,553 R 3,577 R 3,599 R	254 250 246 237	323 302 289 296	25,759 R 25,768 R 25,939 R 26,005 R
15 N - 5 - 2 5 - 2 D - 2	11,079 11,115 11,110 11,200	1,166 1,189 1,188 1,240	10,844 10,872 10,889 10,989	4,929 4,959 4,943 5,032	21,923 21,987 21,999 22,189	3,613 R 3,613 R 3,617 R 3,586 R	233 230 228 226	270 225 222 227	26,039 R 26,056 R 26,066 R 26,228 R
6 Ma Jan Sop Dio	11,157 11,186 11,236 11,301	1,260 1,281 1,308 1,331	11,053 11,136 11,248 11,268	5,110 5,176 5,258 5,281	22,210 22,322 22,484 22,569	3,586 R 3,610 R 3,637 R 3,641 R	225 221 218 216	214 181 189 190	26,236 R 26,335 R 26,528 R 26,616 R
97 Lon 5 - 0 5 - 0 5 - 0	11,415 11,492 11,533 <b>11,634</b>	1,323 1,353 1,364 1,401	11,272 11,309 11,378 <b>11,448</b>	5,254 5,290 5,357 <b>5,414</b>	22,687 22,801 22,911 <b>23,082</b>	3,622 R 3,600 R 3,586 R <b>3,543 R</b>	214 210 210 <b>211</b>	175 163 176 <b>169</b>	26,698 R 26,775 R 26,883 R <b>27,005 R</b>
adjus ad for se 94 Nod Jan Slap Dlap	asonal variation 10,605 10,666 10,797 10,775	1,068 1,086 1,107 1,119	10,392 10,475 10,479 10,607	4,732 4,774 4,736 4,861	20,997 21,141 21,276 21,382	3,436 R 3,459 R 3,520 R 3,512 R	254 250 246 237	305 286 270 278	24,993 R 25,137 R 25,312 R 25,409 R
95 hor don Sep Dec	10,730 10,836 10,870 10,941	1,110 1,148 1,135 1,208	10,508 10,616 10,567 10,761	4,780 4,859 4,766 4,948	21,238 21,452 21,437 21,702	3,509 R 3,514 R 3,555 R 3,492 R	233 230 228 226	252 210 205 210	25,232 R 25,406 R 25,426 R 25,629 R
96 Mer Jun Sop Dec	10,810 10,901 10,998 11,039	1,203 1,238 1,260 1,297	10,702 10,870 10,939 11,037	4,947 5,066 5,084 5,192	21,512 21,771 21,937 22,076	3,489 R 3,515 R 3,579 R 3,542 R	225 221 218 216	197 165 170 171	25,424 R 25,673 R 25,904 R 26,006 R
97 Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,064 11,203 11,275 <b>11,376</b>	1,263 1,306 1,309 <b>1,373</b>	10,914 11,030 11,066 <b>11,218</b>	5,087 5,169 5,187 <b>5,329</b>	21,978 22,234 22,341 <b>22,593</b>	3,523 R 3,499 R 3,527 R <b>3,445 R</b>	214 210 210 <b>211</b>	158 149 158 <b>152</b>	25,872 R 26,092 R 26,236 R <b>26,401 R</b>
EAT BRITAIN									
djusted for seas 994 Mar Jun Sep Dec	sonal variation 10,663 10,660 10,752 10,755	1,079 1,083 1,118 1,110	10,436 10,443 10,512 10,549	4,751 4,745 4,790 4,808	21,099 21,103 21,265 21,303	3,443 R 3,463 R 3,487 R 3,527 R	254 250 246 237	305 286 270 278	25,102 R 25,102 R 25,267 R 25,345 R
995 Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,794 10,827 10,822 10,914	1,123 1,145 1,144 1,194	10,558 10,583 10,600 10,700	4,801 4,829 4,814 4,898	21,353 21,410 21,422 21,613	3,516 R 3,518 R 3,521 R 3,506 R	233 230 228 226	252 210 205 210	25,353 R 25,368 R 25,377 R 25,555 R
996 Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,871 10,902 10,951 11,013	1,215 1,236 1,263 1,283	10,763 10,845 10,955 10.974	4,977 5,043 5,125 5,143	21,634 21,747 21,906 21,987	3,496 R 3,520 R 3,545 R 3,556 R	225 221 218 216	197 165 170 171	25,553 R 25,653 R 25,839 R 25,930 R
997 Mar Jun Sep	11,127 11,202 11,242	1,276 1,306 1,317 1,352	10,977 11,014 11,082 11,151	5,119 5,154 5,221 <b>5,273</b>	22,105 22,216 22,324 <b>22,491</b>	3,530 R 3,504 R 3,492 R <b>3,460 R</b>	214 210 210 <b>211</b>	158 149 158 <b>152</b>	26,006 R 26,079 R 26,184 R <b>26,314 R</b>

 Mate: Definitions of terms used will be found on page S3.
 Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563.

 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.

 \* Engloyee jobs, self-employment jobs in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

 \*\* Engloyee jobs in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

 \*\* Mit he concept of measuring "jobs' rather than 'people' from the employer surveys, the workforce component (summing the claimant count and workforce in employment series - now called workforce jobs series have been revised due to the addition of second self-employment jobs. The self-empl

### EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs\*

**B.11** 

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

Labour Market trends

## B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

	All industries an A-Q	nd services	Manufacturing in D	ndustries	Production indu C-E	stries	Production and industries C-F	construction
Section, subsection, group	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 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun	21,423 21,387 21,584 22,258 22,661 22,920 22,270 21,931 21,613 21,613 21,700 22,028	21,413 21,377 21,576 22,255 22,660 22,909 22,250 22,250 21,904 21,588 21,663 21,987	4,988 4,867 4,799 4,839 4,828 4,709 4,299 4,084 3,906 3,923 4,021	5,002 4,881 4,815 4,858 4,851 4,733 4,096 3,913 3,928 4,026	5,547 5,375 5,268 5,283 5,254 5,113 4,678 4,425 4,203 4,185 4,259	5,561 5,390 5,285 5,304 5,279 5,139 4,700 4,440 4,213 4,192 4,266	6,602 6,402 6,317 6,374 6,383 6,256 5,731 5,376 5,068 5,049 5,049 5,097	6,619 6,419 6,335 6,395 6,408 6,285 5,756 5,395 5,082 5,082 5,060 5,108
1995 Oct Nov Dec	22,281	22,189	4,064 4,079 4,101	4,045 4,057 4,079	4,298 4,313 4,339	4,279 4,291 4,316	5,168	5,139
1996 Jan Feb Mar	22,088	22,210	4,039 4,046 4,069	4,056 4,068 4,088	4,273 4,282 4,298	4,289 4,303 4,317	5,104	5,131
Apr May Jun	22,345	22,322	4,042 4,044 4,062	4,068 4,067 4,067	4,266 4,267 4,284	4,293 4,290 4,291	5,097	5,104
Jul Aug Sep	22,513	22,484	4,102 4,113 4,113	4,094 4,094 4,093	4,321 4,331 4,334	4,313 4,313 4,312	5,149	5,124
Oct Nov Dec	22,662	22,569	4,121 4,115 4,118	4,101 4,093 4,093	4,344 4,336 4,339	4,324 4,314 4,314	5,178	5,148
1997 Jan Feb Mar	22,559	22,687	4,089 4,074 4,080	4,106 4,097 4,099	4,315 4,299 4,304	4,330 4,319 4,323	5,130	5,158
Apr May Jun	22,818	22,801	4,078 4,086 4,106	4,105 4,108 4,111	4,304 4,311 4,334	4,331 4,335 4,338	5,218	5,22:
Jul Aug Sep	22,927	22,911	4,115 4,111 4,108	4,104 4,095 4,091	4,340 4,337 4,332	4,330 4,321 4,315	5,260	5,242
Oct Nov Dec	23,189	23,082	4,120 4,125 4,112	4,100 4,103 4,091	4,342 4,347 4,334	4,324 4,325 4,313	5,320	5,28
1998 Jan P Feb P			4,101 <b>4,099</b>	4,113 <b>4,119</b>	4,323 <b>4,320</b>	4,333 <b>4,338</b>		

UNITED Kin SIC 1992 Section, subsection	group	Rubber and plastic products DH 25	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products DI/DJ 26-28	Machinery and equipment nec DK 29	Electrical and optical equipment DL 30-33	Transport equipment DM 34-35	Coke, nucl fuel and other manufactur nec DF,DN 23,36-37
1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1989 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1990 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun		207 208 213 223 227 221 195 190 194 203 225	921 875 852 863 879 865 774 731 689 699 700	499 487 492 495 495 464 429 387 384 398	619 602 594 593 589 558 496 454 432 447 486	537 521 499 488 483 438 438 411 365 339 359	222 226 229 235 240 241 212 206 210 210 223
1995 Juli 1995 Oc Nora		229 230 228	704 705 707	403 405 405	491 493 496	366 370 374	220 218 224
1996 Jan Feit		228 228 228	709 715 712	407 408 403	500 502 513	375 375 375	223 224 228
Apr Mey		229 228 230	712 712 709	401 400 401	509 511 510	375 375 380	218 218 220
Jul		226 229 230	717 720 719	397 397 397	517 517 516	379 381 383	224 223 228
OCT NCT		229 229 229	722 721 720	396 393 397	517 515 513	385 386 387	230 229 229
1997 Jak Fee		229 229 229	717 716 715	399 398 399	511 509 506	389 388 389	227 227 230
A, * M.		229 229 229	719 720 721	399 399 401	506 507 503	391 390 391	232 231 233
Ji. A. S		227 227 226	721 717 718	403 402 403	503 501 500	393 394 395	231 231 230
C N		226 226 224	717 715 715	403 402 402	505 507 504	396 398 400	228 229 228
1998 J. (	P	226 226	722 722	399 <b>400</b>	513 <b>516</b>	399 <b>400</b>	230 229

UNIT	ED KINGDOM			SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED					
		Service industr G-Q	ies	Agriculture, hunting,	Mining and quarrying, supply of	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles leather	Wood and wood	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing &	Chendcals, chendcal
SIC 1 Sections	992 on ection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	recording media DE 21-22	man-made fibre DG 24
		LMAJ	LMAK			100				
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	$\begin{array}{c} 14,464\\ 14,640\\ 15,555\\ 15,962\\ 16,350\\ 16,233\\ 16,246\\ 16,219\\ 16,352\\ 16,658 \end{array}$	14,428 14,605 14,897 15,523 15,929 16,308 16,187 16,199 16,180 16,304 16,606	366 353 345 323 316 308 310 326 300 273	560 509 470 446 428 407 381 344 299 265 240	547 529 524 516 505 499 501 475 462 452 451	581 585 574 578 547 504 431 413 406 398 383	82 85 92 95 94 83 81 87 89 80	463 459 462 472 473 462 453 455 459 465	8756 8759 8749 8799 8799 8799 8799 8799 8799 879
1995	Oct Nov Dec	16,843	16,769	282	233 233 237	457 458 457	377 378 379	81 80 89	461 465 464	257 2256 2254
1996	Jan Feb Mar	16,709	16,795	284	233 235 229	448 451 448	377 374 374	78 78 91	459 462 463	252 252 253
	Apr May Jun	16,972	16,939	279	226 223 224	449 447 446	375 376 374	86 86 81	461 462 464	252 252 253
	Jul Aug Sep	17,061	17,078	281	219 219 219	447 445 445	380 380 378	88 89 84	470 466 463	259 247 248
	Oct Nov Dec	17,212	17,138	283	223 221 221	443 443 445	381 380 377	87 88 87	465 464 465	248 246 245
1997	Jan Feb Mar	17,150	17,242	287	224 223 224	444 445 448	387 386 385	88 87 87	468 467 467	248 245 244
	Apr May Jun	17,321	17,295	282	226 227 227	445 448 449	387 386 386	87 88 87	466 467 467	244 243 244
	Jul Aug Sep	17,361	17,386	284	226 226 224	444 444 443	383 383 380	87 88 88	467 466 467	243 242 242
	Oct Nov Dec	17,587	17,505	292	223 222 221	447 446 448	378 378 374	88 89 88	470 472 469	242 242 240
1998	Jan P Feb P				220 <b>220</b>	447 <b>450</b>	375 <b>372</b>	89 <b>90</b>	473 <b>472</b>	241 242

SIC 19 Section	G NGDOM	Transport & storage	Post and telecomm- unication	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer & other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L+ 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social & personal activities O - Q * 90-93
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	ປະທ ປະກ ປະກ ປະກ ປະກ ປະກ ປະກ ປະກ ປະກ ປະກ	879 857 844 861 923 910 900 886 880 871	450 443 444 462 471 470 463 454 428 430 430	870 893 933 1.009 1.051 1.060 1.035 1.005 1.005 973 980 999	154 159 167 178 185 192 188 207 239 252 263	1,736 1,795 1,984 2,104 2,226 2,192 2,184 2,235 2,236 2,376	1,479 1,474 1,492 1,476 1,398 1,440 1,461 1,464 1,461 1,443 1,407	1,629 1,675 1,736 1,799 1,841 1,863 1,850 1,850 1,832 1,811 1,813 1,843	2.021 2.087 2.172 2.307 2.300 2.320 2.320 2.375 2.444 2.455 2.470 2.513	851 862 874 908 904 890 920 949 949 944 955
1995	Oct Nov Dec	855	437	1,009	262	2,495	1,402	1,841	2,530	954
1996	Jan Feb Mar	846	432	986	266	2,529	1,401	1,844	2,533	976
	Apr May Jun	858	439	971	267	2,586	1,397	1,849	2,543	984
	Jul Aug Sep	860	444	975	267	2,614	1,400	1,877	2,558	1,005
	Oct Nov Dec	865	449	978	270	2,645	1,381	1,865	2,575	1,001
1997	Jan Feb Mar	862	481	1,000	286	2,636	1,372	1,868	2,561	981
	Apr May Jun	840	482	1,029	286	2,649	1,367	1,866	2,573	985
	Jul Aug Sep	836	493	1,039	282	2,652	1,358	1,874	2,575	999
	Oct Nov Dec	838	504	1,042	289	2,686	1,351	1,868	2,572	1,012
1998	Jan									

Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563. \* Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Excludes private domestic service.

## EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted



Wholesale Hotels and and retail trade, restaurants and repairs ear Construction ina G 50-52 H 55 F 45  $\begin{array}{c} 1,058\\ 1,029\\ 1,050\\ 1,091\\ 1,129\\ 1,145\\ 1,056\\ 955\\ 869\\ 867\\ 842\end{array}$ 3,355 3,355 3,360 3,465 3,603 3,673 3,610 3,600 3,580 3,666 3,718  $\begin{array}{c} 1,004\\ 1,009\\ 1,085\\ 1,176\\ 1,236\\ 1,209\\ 1,196\\ 1,162\\ 1,168\\ 1,230\end{array}$ 1,224 3,760 823 1,233 814 3,748 1,268 813 3.776 1,267 812 3,810 3,829 1,284 834 1,293 835 3,901 887 3,938 1,278 926 3,986 1,290

4,021

1,326

973

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Section,	Decembe	er 1996		Decembe	r 1997		1997	and the second			1998	
SIC 1992	section or group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Sep All	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan P	Feb P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,129.6	1,209.0	4,338.6	3,140.2	1,193.5	4,333.7	4,331.5	4,332.3	4,333.0	4,333.7	4,334.5	4.335.2
MINING AND QUARRYING	с	66.0	9.6	75.6	68.7	9.2	77.9	79.6	79.0	78.5	77.9	77.3	76.8
Mining and quarrying of energy Producing materials	CA (10-12)	35.1	5.8	40.9	36.2	5.9	42.1	43.5	43.0	42.6	42.1	41.6	41.1
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	30.9	3.8	34.7	32.5	3.3	35.8	36.1	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.6
MANUFACTURING	D	2,951.1	1,166.8	4,117.9	2,960.1	1,152.3	4,112.4	4,107.9	4,109.4	4,110.9	4,112.4	4,113.9	4,115.4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	286.2	163.8	450.0	288.4	165.8	454.3	447.4	449.7	452.0	454.3	456.6	458.9
Manufacture of textiles & textile products of textiles	DB 17	143.2 106.5	199.7 85.2	342.9 191.7	143.3 105.3	195.9 84.1	339.3 189.4	344.5 191.9	342.7 191.1	341.0 190.2	339.3 189.4	337.5 188.6	335.8 187.8
dressing & dyeing of fur	18	36.7	114.5	151.2	38.0	111.8	149.8	152.6	151.7	150.8	149.8	148.9	147.9
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear	DC	18.5	18.2	36.8	18.5	17.0	35.5	36.3	36.0	35.7	35.5	35.2	34.9
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	72.5	14.6	87.1	73.9	13.5	87.4	88.4	88.1	87.8	87.4	87.1	86.7
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products	DE 21	289.4 89.8	177.0 33.7	466.4 123.5	292.3 90.6	177.9 32.9	470.2 123.6	468.1 124.8	468.8 124.4	469.5 124.0	470.2 123.6	470.9 123.2	471.6 122.8
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	199.6	143.3	342.9	201.7	144.9	346.6	343.3	344.4	345.5	346.6	347.7	348.8
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF (23)	27.6	5.5	33.1	26.8	5.3	32.2	33.3	32.9	32.5	32.2	31.8	31.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	173.4	72.2	245.6	169.2	70.9	240.1	242.1	241.4	240.7	240.1	239.4	238.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	173.6	56.7	230.3	168.2	56.1	224.3	226.2	225.6	224.9	224.3	223.6	223.0
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	117.7	32.1	149.8	114.5	30.8	145.3	144.4	144.7	145.0	145.3	145.6	145.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	483.5 122.1	89.6 13.1	573.1 135.2	487.6 122.0	83.7 12.2	571.3 134.1	575.3 136.1	574.0 135.4	572.7 134.8	571.3 134.1	570.0 133.5	568.7 132.8
except machinery	28	361.4	76.6	438.0	365.6	71.5	437.2	439.3	438.6	437.9	437.2	436.5	435.8
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	331.3	66.0	397.3	334.7	68.6	403.3	403.7	403.6	403.4	403.3	403.2	403.1
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment of office machinery & computers	DL 30	352.3 36.3	166.3 14.2	518.6 50.5	345.0 37.0	164.0 13.5	509.0 50.6	505.6 48.4	506.7 49.1	507.8 49.8	509.0 50.6	510.1 51.3	511.3 52.0
& apparatus nec	31	122.3	56.1	178.3	122.7	49.1	171.8	171.9	171.9	171.8	171.8	171.8	171.7
& communication eqpt.	32	86.0	47.2	133.2	77.8	50.9	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.7
watches	33	107.7	48.8	156.5	107.5	50.5	157.9	156.5	157.0	157.5	157.9	158.4	158.9
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM 34 35	345.1 199.0 146.1	43.1 27.6 15.5	388.2 226.6 161.6	356.9 197.4 159.5	45.0 28.4 16.6	401.8 225.8 176.0	395.4 223.7 171.7	397.5 224.4 173.2	399.7 225.1 174.6	401.8 225.8 176.0	404.0 226.5 177.5	406.1 227.2 178.9
Manufacturing nec	DN	136.7	62.2	198.9	140.9	57.7	198.5	197.3	197.7	198.1	198.5	198.9	199.3
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	112.5	32.6	145.0	111.3	32.1	143.4	144.0	143.8	143.6	143.4	143.2	143.0

P Provisional R Revised

## EMPLOYMENT B.14 Employee jobs: unadjusted: December 1997\*

BUDNOMEMODEPACEPACEALPACEP	NUL PLAN	2011	Section	Decembe	r 1996				Septembe	er 1997		December	1997		Inc	JUSANDS
Image         Image <t< th=""><th>TED KING</th><th>DOM 1</th><th>sub- section</th><th>Male</th><th></th><th>Female</th><th></th><th>All</th><th>Male</th><th>Female</th><th>All</th><th>Male</th><th></th><th>Female</th><th></th><th>All</th></t<>	TED KING	DOM 1	sub- section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
AQ         SAG         SAGA         SA			group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Section in
NUMBO         A         1013         45.5         36.9         20.3         20.4         20.3         20.9         20.9         40.9         43.8         44.6         98.0         20.2           B         3.0         6.5         0.0         7.7         20.3         10.9         43.9         44.6         7.7         7.7           B         3.0         6.5         0.0         7.7         1.0         3.0         1.0 </th <th>1992</th> <th>j i</th> <th>4-Q</th> <th>9,984.3</th> <th>1,344.4</th> <th>6,003.7</th> <th>5,329.9</th> <th>22,662.3</th> <th>11,566.6</th> <th>11,360.4</th> <th>22,927.1</th> <th>10,248.0</th> <th>1,422.7</th> <th>6,048.0</th> <th>5,469.9</th> <th>23,188.6</th>	1992	j i	4-Q	9,984.3	1,344.4	6,003.7	5,329.9	22,662.3	11,566.6	11,360.4	22,927.1	10,248.0	1,422.7	6,048.0	5,469.9	23,188.6
Martine         Optimization	CULTUR	HUNTING		161 5	45.5	30.9	28.3	266.2	230.7	69.2	299.9	167.9	43.8	34.6	29.6	275.8
Bar	Agriculture,	Hunting and related	)1	154.4	45.2	29.3	27.4	256.4	223.5	66.7	290.2	160.9	43.5	33.0	28.7	266.1
March March March Mark         C         66.6         6.4         8.0         1.4         7.5         8.3         1.1         17.0         6.8         2.0         7.8         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         1.6         7.7         7.7         1.2 <th1.2< th="">         1.2         <th1.2< th=""></th1.2<></th1.2<>	service	Cuvideo	3	3.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.7	4.0	1.7	5.7	3.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.7
Instrume         Col (10-37)         3.8.8         0.2         5.0         0.8         4.0.9         7.3         4.2         4.5         5.0         7.0         4.4         3.0         0.8         3.8.3           Prime         Prime         Col         (10-37)         0.8         0.0         0.5         0.7         0.2         0.8.3         0.0         0.8         0.0         0		JARRYING	<b>c</b>	65.6	0.4	8.0	1.6	75.6	69.5	10.1	79.6	68.2	0.5	7.6	1.6	77.9
Bit is advance         C (1374)         O.0         O.0         A.7         2.22         S.3         S.1         D.4         A.0         C.6         T.7.0         I.4         98.0         O.2         S.1         S.1         J.4         A.6         C.6         C.7         Z21.0         I.1.7         I.1.7         A.1.7         I.1.7         A.1.7         J.1.7         J.1.7 <thj.1.7< th=""> <th< td=""><td>ng and qua</td><td>mying of energy (</td><td>CA (10-12)</td><td>34.8</td><td>0.2</td><td>5.0</td><td>0.8</td><td>40.9</td><td>37.3</td><td>6.2</td><td>43.5</td><td>35.7</td><td>0.4</td><td>4.9</td><td>1.0</td><td>42.1</td></th<></thj.1.7<>	ng and qua	mying of energy (	CA (10-12)	34.8	0.2	5.0	0.8	40.9	37.3	6.2	43.5	35.7	0.4	4.9	1.0	42.1
Bart         C.B.         177.0         1.4         35.0         7.2         20.0         11.7         41.9         21.0         7.0         21.0         34.0         67.0         22.03         170.0         11.7         1.40         170.0         11.7 <t< td=""><td>ng and que</td><td>ig materials</td><td>CB (13/14)</td><td>30.8</td><td>0.2</td><td>3.0</td><td>0.8</td><td>34.7</td><td>32.2</td><td>3.9</td><td>36.1</td><td>32.4</td><td>0.1</td><td>2.7</td><td>0.6</td><td>35.8</td></t<>	ng and que	ig materials	CB (13/14)	30.8	0.2	3.0	0.8	34.7	32.2	3.9	36.1	32.4	0.1	2.7	0.6	35.8
number         D         2.889         91.2         95.0         20.8         417.7         2.890.1         11.77.8         41.70.3         2.898.8         11.21         41.70.3         2.898.8         41.21           Normality         100.2	RGY & W	TER	C,E	177.0	1.4	35.0	7.2	220.6	181.7	41.9	223.6	178.9	1.1	34.6	6.7	221.3
<ul> <li>Barton Markes</li> <li>DA 2726 0.06 1167 44.0 4000 2029 1444 474 2773 112 119 44.9 454 454 474 2773 112 119 44.9 459 455 119 40.9 1173 456 112 119 44.9 459 1452 1193 44.7 4273 412 112 1199 44.9 459 1452 1193 44.7 4273 412 112 1199 44.9 459 1452 1193 44.7 4273 414 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 11</li></ul>		NG	D	2,889.9	61.2	958.0	208.8	4,117.9	2,950.1	1,157.8	4,107.9	2,898.8	61.3	949.6	202.6	4,112.4
Alexa and a DB 1974 5 50 1716 70 182 192 192 192 192 192 192 192 192 192 19	nufacture erages area	ood products;	DA	275.6	10.6	115.7	48.0	450.0	282.9	164.4	447.4	277.3	11.2	119.9	45.9	454.3
The state description of the is 3.2 2 100.7 13.8 10.1 2.92 113.5 12.6 94.7 3.3 100.7 11.1 14.2 14.2 10.2 10.2 10.5 14.2 0.2 10.5 14.2 0.2 10.5 04.2 0.5 04.2	nufacture lle producta	lextiles &	DB	137.6 103.4	5.6 3.1	171.6 70.9	28.1 14.3	342.9 191.7	145.2 106.0	199.3 85.9	344.5 191.9	137.0 102.3	6.3 3.0	170.6	25.4 14.2	339.3 189.4
And Component of the series of the	of textiles of wearing	oparel; dressing of fur	18	34.2	2.5	100.7	13.9	151.2	39.2	113.5	152.6	34.7	3.3	100.7	11.1	35.5
abor       Dip Park A       Desc       Top Park A       Desc       Top Park A       Top Park A       Desc       Desc <td>her produce</td> <td>sincluding footwear wood &amp; wood products</td> <td>DC DD (20)</td> <td>17.8 71.1</td> <td>0.8 1.3</td> <td>14.7 10.9</td> <td>3.5 3.7</td> <td>36.8 87.1</td> <td>18.6 74.8</td> <td>17.7 13.7</td> <td>36.3 88.4</td> <td>72.2</td> <td>1.7</td> <td>8.8</td> <td>4.7</td> <td>87.4</td>	her produce	sincluding footwear wood & wood products	DC DD (20)	17.8 71.1	0.8 1.3	14.7 10.9	3.5 3.7	36.8 87.1	18.6 74.8	17.7 13.7	36.3 88.4	72.2	1.7	8.8	4.7	87.4
and by the production of	nufacture ducts; public	oulp, paper & paper ning & printing	DE	277.6	11.8	141.9	35.1	466.4	289.4	178.7	468.1	282.0 90.1	10.4 0.6	142.4 28.8	35.4 4.1	470.2 123.6
Table All of the state         FP (2)         27.5         0.1         4.9         0.6         3.1         27.9         5.4         3.3         2.65         0.3         4.5         0.00         24.0           Lat 1         and a free         DF (2)         17.5         1.9         6.7.7         5.2         24.6         17.6         7.0         2.22.1         162.5         0.0         4.7         14.2         4.24.3         1.06.7         2.5         2.6         0.0         4.7         14.2         4.24.3         1.06.7         2.22.1         162.5         0.0         4.7         14.2         4.24.3         1.0         14.4.4         11.2.8         1.0         2.6.8         1.1         1.2.5         1.7.5         1.2.5         1.7.5         1.7.5         1.7.7         7.7.5         1	of pulp, page blishing, page	ing & reproduction of	21	188.5	11.2	112.8	30.5	342.9	198.9	144.4	343.3	191.9	9.8	113.6	31.3	346.6
Andress         Control         Control <t< td=""><td>nufacture</td><td>coke, refined</td><td>DF (23)</td><td>27.5</td><td>0.1</td><td>4.9</td><td>0.6</td><td>33.1</td><td>27.9</td><td>5.4</td><td>33.3</td><td>26.5</td><td>0.3</td><td>4.5</td><td>0.8</td><td>32.2</td></t<>	nufacture	coke, refined	DF (23)	27.5	0.1	4.9	0.6	33.1	27.9	5.4	33.3	26.5	0.3	4.5	0.8	32.2
Alter and marked withow probabile and construction.         DH(20)         170.8         2.8         4.6.3         11.4         200.3         184.4         11.2.8         0.1.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4         11.2.8         0.1.4.4 <th0.1.4.4< th=""> <th0.1.4.4< th="">         0.1.4.4</th0.1.4.4<></th0.1.4.4<>	nufacture	chemicals, chemical made fibres	DG (24)	171.5	1.9	62.7	9.5	245.6	171.6	70.4	242.1	166.7	2.5	60.9	10.0	240.1
address       D(26)       116.8       10       28.0       4.1       149.8       113.4       31.0       144.4       112.8       15       28.5       4.1       145.3         address       address       27       17.1       0.5       17.7       0.73.1       17.3       17.5       0.55.6       16.5       15.5       17.6       17.5       17.5       17.5       17.5       17.5       17.5       17.5       17.5       17.5       17.5       17.5       14.2       17.5<	nufacture of	rubber and	DH (25)	170.8	2.8	45.3	11.4	230.3	168.9	57.3	226.2	165.2	3.0	43.7	12.4	224.3
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{there} & mbox{there} & \mbox{there} &$	nufacture and neral proc.	other non-metallic	DI (26)	116.8	1.0	28.0	4.1	149.8	113.4	31.0	144.4	112.8	1.6	26.8	4.1	145.3
billio:         and a products, billio:         a set a displayer billio:         billio:	nufacture ricated man	products	DJ 27	477.1 121.6	6.4 0.5	71.9 11.1	17.7 2.0	573.1 135.2	492.2 123.5	83.1 12.5	575.3 136.1	479.6 121.5	8.1 0.5	67.9 10.7	15.8 1.5	5/1.3 134.1
Langer medbersky k eget, nev DK (29) 329.0 2.3 5/.4 8.6 39/.3 3.94.0 99.2 40.3 50.3 1.2 12.6 34.2 11 900 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	of fabric	d metal products, machinery	28	355.6	5.9	60.8	15.7	438.0	368.7	70.6	439.3	358.1	7.6	57.3	14.3	437.2
bill be         bill	nufacture	machinery & eqpt. nec electrical	DK (29)	329.0	2.3	57.4	8.6	397.3	334.5	163.1	505.6	341.3	3.7	142.8	21.1	509.0
descr.         methods         methods <th< td=""><td>of office</td><td>chinery &amp; computers</td><td>DL 30</td><td>346.7</td><td>5.6</td><td>145.1 12.8</td><td>21.2 1.4 7.8</td><td>50.5 178.3</td><td>35.0</td><td>13.4</td><td>48.4</td><td>36.7 121.3</td><td>0.3 1.4</td><td>12.4 42.9</td><td>1.1 6.2</td><td>50.6 171.8</td></th<>	of office	chinery & computers	DL 30	346.7	5.6	145.1 12.8	21.2 1.4 7.8	50.5 178.3	35.0	13.4	48.4	36.7 121.3	0.3 1.4	12.4 42.9	1.1 6.2	50.6 171.8
allow chard watches and watches watches and watches allow chard watches allow chard watches allow chard watches allow chard watches allow chard allow c	of electric of radio,	& communication eqpt.	31	85.1	0.9	42.8	4.4	133.2	80.6	48.1	128.7	77.2	0.6	46.2	4.7	128.7
Arrow observation         Addam value	equilibrium equilibrium	ent and watches	33 DM	106.1 340.4	1.6 4.7	41.3 38.6	7.5 4.4	156.5 388.2	104.5 349.5	52.1 45.9	156.5 395.4	106.1 352.6	1.4	41.4 39.9	9.1 5.1 3.0	401.8
Match marke         DN         130.5         6.2         49.5         12.7         196.6         160.7         100.7	of motor	nicles, trailers	34 35	197.4 143.0	1.6 3.2	24.8 13.8	2.8	226.6	194.2	29.5 16.4	171.7	156.5	3.0	14.5	2.1	176.0
CTRL TABAL         E         111.5         1.0         27.0         5.6         145.0         112.2         31.8         144.0         110.7         0.6         27.0         5.0         143.9           MSTRUCION         F         701.1         10.8         94.3         33.7         839.9         807.4         121.3         928.7         845.0         10.9         96.7         33.8         986.5           MCERLUISTRIES         G-O         6.051.2         1.225.1         4.884.4         5.051.1         17.211.9         7.392.7         9966.5         1.7561.2         6.154.0         1.305.1         4.001.5         1.405.5         4.077.6           STRUE         53.6         STRUE         53.6         STRUE         50.0         386.9         22.5         82.1         39.9         531.4         438.1         120.6         567.8         406.9         27.5         92.4         38.5         104.7           STRUE         51         657.0         45.2         200.3         79.6         982.1         710.0         1.838.3         2.986.3         493.4         280.5         550.8         11.73.5         2.498.2           STRUE         11.50         20.0         2.472.2         10.0 <td>nufactur</td> <td>néc</td> <td>DN</td> <td>130.5</td> <td>6.2</td> <td>49.5</td> <td>12.7</td> <td>198.9</td> <td>130.0</td> <td>56.7</td> <td>197.0</td> <td>100.1</td> <td>0.0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	nufactur	néc	DN	130.5	6.2	49.5	12.7	198.9	130.0	56.7	197.0	100.1	0.0			
SETUCION       F       701.1       10.8       94.3       33.7       839.9       807.4       121.3       922.7       845.0       10.9       99.7       33.8       998.5         NOCE       USTRIES       G-O       6.051.2       1.225.1       4,884.4       5,051.1       17,211.9       7,392.7       9,966.5       17,361.2       6,154.0       1,305.1       4,391.5       5,196.5       17,577.1         CESAL       ADDELDCODOR       G       1,520.9       338.3       817.6       1,206.5       3,883.3       1,896.4       2,064.4       3,960.8       1,574.7       351.4       485.1       129.6       567.8       406.9       2.7.5       92.4       38.5       565.3         More Les coort motor vehicles A       51       657.0       45.2       200.3       79.6       982.1       710.3       29.64       1,006.7       674.4       43.4       217.8       78.5       1,014.1         More Les coort motor vehicles A       52       477.0       270.6       535.2       1,087.0       2,369.8       748.0       1,638.3       2,386.3       493.4       280.5       550.8       1,173.5       2,498.6       1,534.3       6,343.0       1,331.5       288.8       1,51.4       1,41.4	ECTRIC DWATE	GAS GUPPLY	E	111.5	1.0	27.0	5.6	145.0	112.2	31.8	144.0	110.7	0.6	27.0	5.0	143.4
ADDE         CL-O         6,051.2         1,225.1         4,884.4         5,051.1         1,7211.9         7,392.7         9,966.5         1/,461.2         6,154.0         1,305.1         4,931.3         6,193.0         1,731.5         924.4         3,850.6         1,71.5         2,493.4         1,735.5         2,493.4         1,735.5         2,493.4         1,735.5         2,493.4         1,735.5         2,493.4         1,735.5         2,493.4         1,735.5         2,493.4         1,735.5         2,493.4         1,735.5         2,493.4         1,735.5         2,493.4         1,735.5         2,493.4         1,735	NSTRUCA	NON	F	701.1	10.8	94.3	33.7	839.9	807.4	121.3	928.7	845.0	10.9	96.7	5 106 5	980.3
Bulles and DRETAL TRADE: PARCE COT MINING AND RETAL TRADE TRADE PARCE COT AND RETAL TRADE TRADE TRADE PARCE COT AND RETAL TRADE TRADE TRADE PARCE COT AND RETAL TRADE TR	RVICE INC.	USTRIES	G-Q	6,051.2	1,225.1	4,884.4	5,051.1	17,211.9	7,392.7	9,968.5	17,361.2	6,154.0	1,305.1	4,931.5	5,190.0	17,507.1
Diff.         Diff. <th< td=""><td>HOLESA PAIR OF</td><td>AND RETAIL TRADE; OTOR VEHICLES,</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>	HOLESA PAIR OF	AND RETAIL TRADE; OTOR VEHICLES,														
Entrement and a fragment interval       50       386.9       22.5       82.1       39.9       531.4       438.1       129.6       557.8       406.9       27.5       92.4       38.5       505.4         General control vehicles       51       657.0       45.2       200.3       79.6       982.1       710.3       296.4       1,006.7       674.4       43.4       217.8       78.5       1,014.1         General conduct vehicles       52       477.0       270.6       535.2       1,007.0       2,369.8       748.0       1,538.3       2,386.3       493.4       280.5       550.8       1,17.3       2,498.4         Vehicles       intogram       64.0       247.2       80.7       1,312.9       986.5       343.0       1,331.5       928.8       71.7       257.6       63.7       1,341.4         Vehicles       61       15.3       1.0       51       0.9       22.2       13.9       61.6       343.0       1,331.5       928.8       71.7       23.9       4.6       61.7       436.3       358.8       155.1       62.1       436.3       58.9       92.0       41.4       31.3       61.6       343.3       30.0       64.3       32.7       0.7       23.9	RSONAL	HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,520.9	338.3	817.6	1,206.5	3,883.3	1,896.4	2,064.4	3,960.8	1,574.7	351.4	861.1	1,290.5	4,077.6
Biologic motor vehicles 1         51         657.0         452.2         200.3         79.6         982.1         710.3         296.4         1,006.7         614.4         43.4         217.5         710.3         100.3         100.4           Barde coopt motor vehicles 3         52         477.0         270.6         535.2         1,087.0         2,369.8         748.0         1,638.3         2,386.3         493.4         280.5         550.8         1,173.5         2,498.2           TRLSAID RESTAURANTS         H         241.2         189.9         272.3         564.0         1,267.4         438.5         872.2         1,310.6         240.8         196.8         277.1         598.9         1,315.4           AMSPORT: STORAGE         6         370.6         44.0         477.2         80.7         1,312.9         988.5         343.0         1,331.5         928.8         11.3         43.4         19.2         23.9         46         61.1           Mittareport         61         370.6         95.9         25.2         331.6         236.4         143.3         33.6         92.0         44.13         503.1           ABI and Encommunications         64         310.3         28.8         75.9         92.7	hicles; retain holesale &	sale of automotive fuel	50	386.9	22.5	82.1	39.9	531.4	438.1	129.6	567.8	406.9	27.5	92.4	38.	5 1 014 1
Ball Add. cooptimic scoper motor vehicles & ve	(except mid	otor vehicles)	51	657.0	45.2	200.3	79.6	982.1	710.3	3 296.4	1,006.7	674.4	43.4	217.0	70.	, 1,014.1
DTELSAND RESTAURANTS       H       241.2       189.9       272.3       564.0       1,267.4       438.5       872.2       1,31.6.6       240.8       196.8       279.1       598.9       1,315.4         AMSPORT: STORAGE INNUME: CATURE OF INTERNOT Via pipelines       0       370.6       14.0       47.2       18.0       44.9.8       372.5       62.1       434.6       356.8       15.3       42.5       16.2       433.1         Dtarscort       62       33.9       0.8       23.1       3.9       61.6       34.3       30.0       64.3       32.7       0.7       23.9       4.6       61.1         Vetrage Antiles of Travel agencies       63       191.0       19.5       95.9       25.2       331.6       262.7       129.8       492.5       336.1       33.6       92.0       41.3       503.3         And Les communications       64       310.3       28.8       77.5       32.7       7447.6       362.7       129.8       492.5       336.1       33.6       92.0       41.3       503.3         ANCAL INTERNEDIATION       J       423.7       9.5       420.0       126.7       979.9       462.9       573.6       1,036.6       454.6       11.2       436.8	etail trade, e otorcycles, a	cept motor vehicles & epair of personal goods	52	477.0	270.6	535.2	1,087.0	2,369.8	748.0	1,638.3	3 2,386.3	493.4	280.5	550.8	3 1,173.	5 2,498.2
Autor Storace         Page 1         921.0         64.0         247.2         80.7         1,312.9         988.5         343.0         1,331.5         928.8         71.7         257.6         83.7         1,341.2           offansori         frame of the second secon	OTELS AND	RESTAURANTS	н	241.2	189.9	272.3	564.0	1,267.4	438.5	5 872.2	2 1,310.6	240.8	196.8	279.	598.	9 1,315.6
witzerschule       60       370 6       14.0       47.2       18.0       449.8       372.5       62.1       434.6       388.8       15.3       42.5       16.2       436.         Witzersch       62       33.9       0.8       23.1       3.9       61.6       34.3       30.0       64.3       32.7       0.7       23.9       4.6       61.1         witzersch       62       33.9       0.8       23.1       3.9       61.6       34.3       30.0       64.3       32.7       0.7       23.9       4.6       61.1         witzersch       62       33.9       0.8       23.1       3.9       61.6       20.3.4       114.3       317.6       187.3       21.0       94.9       19.7       22.2       43.5       50.2       43.5       50.3       50.	RANSPORT	STORAGE	1	921.0	64.0	247.2	80.7	1,312.9	988.5	5 343.0	0 1,331.5	928.8	71.7	257.	83.	7 1,341.8
Iteragonic       62       33.9       0.8       23.1       3.9       61.6       34.3       30.0       64.3       32.7       0.1       10.0	and transport	t transport via pipelines	60 61	370.6 15.3	14.0 1.0	47.2 5.1	18.0 0.9	449.8	372.5	62.1		358.8		42.	10. 1. 1.	9 21.3
Midescativities of fravel agencies       63       191.0       195.9       95.9       32.7       447.6       306.7       112.9       492.5       336.1       33.6       92.0       41.3       503.3         NANCAL INTERMEDIATION       J       423.7       9.5       420.0       126.7       979.9       462.9       573.6       1,036.6       454.6       11.2       436.8       141.8       1,044.         NANCAL INTERMEDIATION       J       423.7       9.5       420.0       126.7       979.9       462.9       573.6       1,036.6       454.6       11.2       436.8       141.8       1,044.         Nance and pension funding except       66       216.4       5.1       255.7       100.3       577.5       242.4       387.7       630.1       237.9       6.6       272.4       117.4       634.         suarce and pension funding except       66       111.2       2.4       87.7       13.9       215.2       121.7       107.9       229.6       122.3       3.0       96.7       15.5       237.         Valuey to financial intermediation       67       96.0       2.1       76.6       12.5       137.5       24.4       281.7       298.9       100.5       86.7	r transport upporting &	auxiliary transport	62	. 33.9	0.8	23.1	3.9	61.6	34.3	3 30.0 1 114 1	3 317 f	32.1	3 21.0	) 94.9	) 19.	7 322.
NUMACIAL INTERMEDIATION         J         423.7         9.5         420.0         126.7         979.9         462.9         573.6         1,036.6         454.6         11.2         436.8         141.8         1,044.           Bardal intermediation, except Burace and pension funding, except Burace and development Funder and eladed activities Funder and eladed activi	tivities; activities activities and teles	ities of fravel agencies	63 64	191.0 310.3	19.5	95.9	32.7	447.6	362.7	7 129.	8 492.5	336.	33.6	92.0	) 41.	3 503.0
and an interfeduation, except       65       216.4       5.1       255.7       100.3       577.5       242.4       387.7       630.1       237.9       6.6       272.4       117.4       634.4         Burance and pension funding, except       66       111.2       2.4       87.7       13.9       215.2       121.7       107.9       229.6       122.3       3.0       96.7       15.5       237.         able in the intermediation       67       96.0       2.1       76.6       12.5       187.2       98.9       78.0       176.8       94.5       1.6       67.7       8.9       172.2         All and except intermediation       67       96.0       2.1       76.6       12.5       187.2       98.9       78.0       176.8       94.8       1,155.0       252.8       746.9       826.7       2,981.8         BUSINESS ACTIVITIES       K       1,125.2       220.4       743.3       831.2       2,920.2       1,396.9       1,551.9       2,948.8       1,155.0       252.8       746.9       826.7       2,981.8         BUSINESS ACTIVITIES       K       1,125.2       220.4       743.3       831.2       2,920.2       1,386.9       123.3       75.5       820.0       <	NANCIAL II	TERMEDIATION	J	423.7	9.5	420.0	126.7	7 979.9	462.9	9 573.	6 1,036.6	454.	6 11.2	436.	B 141.	8 1,044.4
Inductory social security modely social security billing of matching in construction of the security billing of matching in the security billing of matching is a security billing of sec	surance and	d pension funding	65	216.4	5.1	255.7	100.3	3 577.8	5 242.4	4 387.	7 630.	237.	9 6.6	5 272.	4 117.	4 634. 5 227
ELESTATE RENTING BUSINESS ACTIVITIES         K         1,125.2         220.4         743.3         831.2         2,920.2         1,396.9         1,551.9         2,948.8         1,155.0         252.8         746.9         826.7         2,981.           BUSINESS ACTIVITIES         70         101.3         15.2         95.7         54.8         267.1         123.3         158.4         281.7         107.8         16.8         105.1         55.5         285.7           ending of machinery & equipment without         71         69.3         5.6         26.9         8.9         110.6         86.7         36.5         123.3         78.9         5.7         26.0         9.8         120.           moder and elade activities         72         190.4         4.2         69.5         12.6         276.6         211.2         92.1         303.3         213.7         5.5         82.0         12.8         97.7           Beard activities         74         705.3         192.8         520.0         748.8         2,166.8         917.1         1,224.8         2,141.9         701.0         220.4         502.7         739.8         2,163.           VELIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE:         659.3         44.9         480.7         1	empulsory se unitary to fin	ocial security	66 67	111.2 96.0	2 2.4	87.7 76.6	13.9 12.5	215.2 5 187.2	2 121.1 2 98.9	7 107.	9 229.0 0 176.0	94.	5 1.6	67.	7 8.	9 172.
Business ACTIVITIES         K         1,125.2         220,4         743.3         5112         2267.1         123.3         158.4         281.7         107.8         16.8         105.1         55.5         228.5           ering of machinery & equipment without         101.3         15.2         95.7         54.8         267.1         123.3         158.4         281.7         107.8         16.8         105.1         55.5         228.5           ering of machinery & equipment without         69.3         5.6         26.9         8.9         110.6         86.7         36.5         123.3         78.9         5.7         26.0         9.8         120.           ering of machinery & equipment without         72         190.4         4.2         69.5         12.6         276.6         211.2         92.1         303.3         213.7         5.5         82.0         12.8         314.4           Worker and development         73         59.0         2.7         31.2         6.1         99.1         5.6         20.1         12.8         31.1         8.9         7.7         31.8         2.163.8         917.1         1,224.8         2,141.9         701.0         220.4         502.7         739.8         2,163.3         10	EALESTAT	E, RENTING				740.0	021	2 2 0 2 0 2	1 396 0	9 1 551	9 2.948.8	1.155.	252.	8 746.	9 826	.7 2,981.
Build additional of the contract of the contrac	eal estate a	ACTIVITIES	<b>K</b> 70	<b>1,125.2</b> 101.3	<b>220.</b> 4 3 15.2	95.7	54.8	2 2,920.2	1 123.	3 158.	4 281.	7 107.	8 16.8	3 105.	1 55.	.5 285.
Besteric and leaded advitues         72         169 0         2:7         31:2         6.1         99:1         58:6         40.0         98.6         53.5         4.3         31:1         80.6         2:163           Ther business activities         74         705.3         192.8         520.0         748.8         2:166.8         917.1         1,224.8         2:141.9         701.0         220.4         502.7         739.8         2:163.           Mer business activities         74         705.3         192.8         520.0         748.8         2:166.8         917.1         1,224.8         2:141.9         701.0         220.4         502.7         739.8         2:163.           WEILC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE:         659.3         44.9         480.7         196.6         1,381.6         690.3         669.1         1,359.4         640.3         45.1         468.8         196.8         1,351.           DUCATION         M         418.5         131.3         620.4         717.5         1,887.7         528.4         1,297.3         1,825.7         407.5         134.4         615.2         729.1         1,886.           CALTHAIND SOCIAL WORK         N         402.6         112.8         1,002.2         1,043.7 <td>perator &amp; of</td> <td>personal &amp; household goods</td> <td>s 71</td> <td>69.3</td> <td>5.6</td> <td>26.9</td> <td>8.</td> <td>9 110. 6 276.</td> <td>6 86.7 6 211.3</td> <td>7 36. 2 92.</td> <td>5 123. 1 303.</td> <td>3 78. 3 213.</td> <td>9 5. 7 5.</td> <td>7 26. 5 82.</td> <td>0 9</td> <td>.8 120. .8 314.</td>	perator & of	personal & household goods	s 71	69.3	5.6	26.9	8.	9 110. 6 276.	6 86.7 6 211.3	7 36. 2 92.	5 123. 1 303.	3 78. 3 213.	9 5. 7 5.	7 26. 5 82.	0 9	.8 120. .8 314.
UBLCADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE: DUPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY         659.3         44.9         480.7         196.6         1,381.6         690.3         669.1         1,359.4         640.3         45.1         468.8         196.8         1,351.4           DUCATION         M         418.5         131.3         620.4         717.5         1,887.7         528.4         1,297.3         1,825.7         407.5         134.4         615.2         729.1         1,886.7           DUCATION         M         418.5         131.3         620.4         717.5         1,887.7         528.4         1,297.3         1,825.7         407.5         134.4         615.2         729.1         1,886.7           CALTHAND SOCIAL WORK         N         402.6         112.8         1,022.2         1,043.7         2,581.4         526.4         2,051.1         2,577.5         406.0         125.3         1,007.8         1,038.1         2,577.5           THER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONAL GRIVE & CTIVITIES         O,P,Q         338.8         114.0         260.7         284.2         997.6         464.5         545.9         1,010.4         346.2         116.4         258.2         291.0         1,011.4           A real & a real &	esearch an	d development	73 74	59.0 705.3	2.7	7 31.2 8 520.0	6. 748.	1 99. 8 2,166.	1 58.6 3 917.	6 40. 1 1,224.	0 98.0 8 2,141.9	5 53. 701.	0 220.	4 502	7 739	.8 2,163.
CALTURE         Construction         M         418.5         131.3         620.4         717.5         1,887.7         528.4         1,297.3         1,825.7         407.5         134.4         615.2         729.1         1,886.6           DUCATION         M         418.5         131.3         620.4         717.5         1,887.7         528.4         1,297.3         1,825.7         407.5         134.4         615.2         729.1         1,886.6           EALTHAND SOCIAL WORK         N         402.6         112.8         1,022.2         1,043.7         2,581.4         526.4         2,051.1         2,577.5         406.0         125.3         1,007.8         1,038.1         2,577.5           THER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONAL ENVICE ACTIVITIES         O,P,Q         338.8         114.0         260.7         284.2         997.6         464.5         545.9         1,010.4         346.2         116.4         258.2         291.0         1,011.4           Wage & freiuse disposal         0.90         65.0         1.8         11.4         5.9         84.1         70.9         19.3         90.2         68.4         2.8         12.1         7.5         90.6           Wage & freiuse disposal         0.90         55.7 <t< td=""><td>UBLIC ADM</td><td>INISTRATION &amp; DEFENCE</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>6 1 001</td><td>6 600</td><td>3 660</td><td>1 1 350</td><td>4 640</td><td>3 45</td><td>1 468</td><td>8 196</td><td>.8 1,351.</td></t<>	UBLIC ADM	INISTRATION & DEFENCE						6 1 001	6 600	3 660	1 1 350	4 640	3 45	1 468	8 196	.8 1,351.
CALTHAND SOCIAL WORK         M         418.5         131.3         620.4         117.5         1,607.1         520.4         1,217.0         1	DUCATION	RY SOCIAL SECURITY	L	659.3	3 44.9	480.7	196.	5 1 997	0 090. 7 528	4 1 297	3 1.825	7 407	5 134.	4 615	2 729	.1 1,886.
THER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONAL         402.0         112.0         102.02         102.01	EALTH AN		M	418.	5 131. 6 110	s 1.022.4	1 043	7 2.581	4 526.	4 2.051.	.1 2,577.	5 406	0 125.	3 1,007	8 1,038	.1 2,577.
ENVICE ACTIVITIES         O.P.Q.         338.8         114.0         260.7         284.2         997.6         464.5         545.9         1,010.4         346.2         116.4         258.2         291.0         1,011           Straight a refuse disposal         90         65.0         1.8         11.4         5.9         84.1         70.9         19.3         90.2         68.4         2.8         12.1         7.5         90           stage a refuse disposal         90         65.0         1.8         11.4         5.9         84.1         70.9         19.3         90.2         68.4         2.8         12.1         7.5         90           strain momentary of the refuse of the r	THERCOM			402.	J 112.	1,022.2	,040.							4 050	2 201	0 1 011
ens. of membership organisations NEC 91 50.8 29.1 54.7 65.7 200.3 75.9 114.7 190.6 40.6 20.7 30.0 30.0 527 Greating cultural & sporting servs. 92 180.7 73.1 131.0 155.9 540.8 252.6 280.4 533.0 178.0 71.7 127.3 150.3 527 Great and Comparison of the server of the serv	ERVICE AC	CTIVITIES	0,P,Q	338. 65.0	<b>B</b> 114.	0 260.1 8 11.4	<b>284</b> . 5.	<b>2 997</b> . 9 84.	6 464. 1 70.	5 <b>545</b> 9 19	<b>.9 1,010.</b> .3 90.	4 346 2 68	4 2.	8 12 7 53	1 7	.5 90.
	ecreational	nbership organisations NEC cultural & sporting servs.	91 92	50.1 180.	8 29. 7 73.	1 54.7	65. 0 155.	7 200. 9 540. 7 172	8 252. 4 65	.6 280 1 131	.4 533.	0 178	0 71. 1 13.	7 127 3 65	.3 150 2 67	.3 527 .5 197

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

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

Labour Market trends

#### EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: unadjusted: December 1997 B.15

GREAT BRITAIN	Section	Decembe	r 1996				Septemb	er 1997	an and a second	Decembe	r 1997			IOUSANDS
	sub- section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1992	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time				<u></u>	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-tim	e
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,742.3	1,297.1	5,844.6	5,192.1	22,076.2	11,275.2	11,066.0	22,341.2	10,002.7	1,373.1	5,888.8	5,328.9	22,593.5
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING	A	157.9	32.8	30.5	26.5	247.6	214.5	66.9	281.5	164.7	30.7	34.2	27.7	257.4
Agriculture, Hunting and related service activities	01	151.3	32.6	28.9	25.6	238.4	207.7	64.6	272.3	158.2	30.5	32.7	26.8	248.2
FISHING	в	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.5	3.8	1.7	5.5	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	63.9	0.4	7.9	1.6	73.7	67.7	9.9	77.6	66.5	0.5	7.4	1.6	76.0
producing materials Oil & natural gas extraction	CA (10-12) 11	34.7 26.0	0.2 0.2	5.0 4.5	0.8 0.7	40.7 31.3	37.1 28.1	6.2 5.6	43.3 33.7	35.6 26.7	0.4	4.9 4.4	1.0 0.9	41.9 32.3
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.2	0.2	2.9	0.7	33.0	30.6	3.7	34.3	30.9	0.1	2.5	0.6	34.1
ENERGY & WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	171.3	1.4	34.4	7.1	214.2	176.1	41.3	217.3	173.4	1.1	34.1	6.6	215.2
MANUFACTURING	D	2,821.0	59.2	929.2	204.1	4,013.5	2,878.1	1,124.7	4,002.8	2,828.3	59.1	921.1	197.8	4,006.2
beverages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16	263.5 226.4 37.1	9.7 9.2 0.4	111.0 97.9 13.2	46.2 42.9 3.3	430.5 376.4 54.0	269.9 236.1 33.7	157.9 138.5 19.5	427.8 374.6 53.2	265.1 231.7 33.4	10.3 10.0 0.3	115.2 97.3 18.0	44.0 41.1 2.9	434.7 380.1 54.5
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	128.8	5.2	158.3	26.8 13.4	319.2 181.1	135.9 99.4	185.2 81.7	321.0 181.1	128.1 96.2	5.9 2.6	157.8 66.6	24.1 13.5	315.8
of textiles of made-up textile articles	17.4 Rest of 17	16.2 81.1	0.6	16.5 51.1	3.6 9.8	36.9 144.1	16.4 83.0	20.1 61.6	36.5 144.6	15.9 80.3	0.2 2.3	15.8 50.8	4.0 9.5	36.0 142.9
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur Manufacture of leather &	18	31.5	2.5	90.8	13.4	138.1	36.5	103.5	139.9	31.9	3.3	91.1	10.6	137.0
leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC 19.1/19.2	17.5 6.8 10.6	0.8	4.7	3.5 2.2 1.3	36.2 14.1 22.1	6.7 11.6	6.9 10.6	13.6 22.2	6.7	0.1	4.8	1.9	35.0 13.4 21.6
Manufacture of wood & wood products Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper	DD (20)	68.4	1.3	10.6	3.6	83.9	72.0	13.3	85.3	69.6	1.6	8.5	4.7	84.4
products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard,	DE 21	273.8 87.5	11.7 0.6	140.1 28.5	34.8 4.6	460.3 121.2	285.4 88.8	176.4 33.6	461.8 122.4	278.0 88.4	10.2 0.6	140.6 28.2	35. 4.1	463. 121.
sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallnaper and	21.21	32.8	0.1	9.0	1.4	43.3	32.8	9.8	42.6	32.2	0.3	8.8	1.0	42.6
paper products nec Publishing, printing & reproduction of	Rest of 21	54.8	0.5	19.4	3.2	77.9	56.0	23.8	79.8	190.7	0.3	19.4	2.	78.6
recorded media printing & service activities related	22	186.3	11.1	111.6	30.2	339.1	196.5	73.3	339.4 192.8	116.7	9.7 4.3	57.6	15	342. 1944
to printing publishing & reproduction of	22.2 Rest of 22	67.9	4.5	56.6	14.9	146.1	77.1	69.5	146.6	72.9	5.4	54.7	15.	148.
Manufacture of coke, refined	DF (23)	27.4	0.1	4.8	0.6	33.0	27.9	5.4	33.2	26.5	0.3	4.5	0	32.1
of refined petroleum products Manufacture of chemicals, chemical	23.2	16.2	0.1	2.7	0.4	19.4	16.9	3.0 69.4	20.0	15.7	0.3	2.4 59.9	g	235.3
products & man-made fibres Manufacture of rubber and	DG (24)	168.7	1.9	61.9	9.5	223.8	163.3	56.2	238.0	159.7	2.8	42.8	12	217.3
Manufacture of other non-metallic	DH (25)	113.2	0.9	27.5	4.0	145.7	109.7	30.4	140.1	109.2	1.5	26.3	4.	141.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	472.6	6.3	71.4	17.6	567.9	487.4	82.4	569.9	474.9	8.0	67.5	15.	566.0
of basic metals of fabricated metal products,	27	121.3	0.5	11.0 60.4	15.6	433.0	364.2	70.0	434.2	353.8	7.5	56.8	14.1	432.3
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	323.2	2.2	56.6	8.4	390.5	328.7	68.3	397.0	326.8	2.1	59.1	8	396.6
& optical equipment of office machinery & computers	DL 30	340.9 34.8	5.6 0.7	141.4 12.6	21.0 1.4	508.8 49.6	336.3 34.1	159.5	495.7 47.3	335.0 35.8 119.3	3.7 0.3 1.4	139.3 12.2 42.6	20 :	498.0 49.4 169.5
of electrical machinery nec of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable	31 31.1-31.3	117.9 70.1	2.4 2.0	47.5 24.6	7.8 4.1	100.7	74.8	24.9	99.7	72.2	1.3	21.6	3	98.4
batteries, lighting eqpt., & electrical eqpt. nec of radio. TV & communication eqpt.	31.4-31.6 32	47.8 82.9	0.4 0.8	23.0 40.4	3.7 4.2	74.9 128.5	45.6 78.2	24.4 45.5	69.9 123.7	47.2	0.2	21.0 43.6	24.	71.0 123.4 53.1
of electronic components of radio, TV & telephone apparatus;	32.1	34.0	0.3	17.4	2.3	54.0	33.9	20.5	54.4 69.2	42.1	0.1	25.0	2.1	69.
sound and video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical	32.2-32.3	48.9	0.5	40.8	2.0	155.2	103.6	51.5	155.1	105.3	1.3	40.9	8.1	156.
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM 34	329.4 194.0	4.7	37.6 24.4	4.4 2.7	376.1 222.6	338.9 190.7	44.8 29.0	383.6 219.7	341.6 192.6	4.3	38.8 24.9	0.000	221.
of other transport eqpt. of aircraft and spacecraft	35 35.3	135.5 81.6	3.1 0.5	13.2 9.1	1.6 0.6	153.5 91.9	148.1 88.7	15.8 10.2	163.9 99.0	90.4	3.0 0.3	9.8	Č.	101.
of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft Manufacturing nec of furniture	Rest of 35 DN 36.1	53.8 128.0 82.4	2.6 6.2 3.9	4.2 49.0 25.8	1.0 12.6 4.6	61.6 195.8 116.8	59.4 136.0 85.8	5.6 58.1 29.3	65.0 194.0 115.1	58.7 132.4 83.1	2.7 5.7 2.7	4.1 47.1 24.7	1. 10.0 4	66. 195 115
ELECTRICITY, GAS	_	107.4	1.0	26.6	5.6	140 5	108.4	31.3	139.7	106.9	0.6	26.7	5.1	139
AND WATER SUPPLY Electricity,gas,steam & hot water supply Collection, purification and distribution of water	40 41	107.4 75.9 31.5	0.9	18.5 8.1	3.9 1.6	99.2 41.4	76.9	21.8 9.6	98.7 41.1	76.4 30.5	0.5 0.1	18.8 7.8	3 : 1.	5 99 5 40
CONSTRUCTION	F	681.1	10.3	92.6	33.0	817.0	785.1	118.7	903.8	823.0	10.3	94.9	33.	9 961
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	5,907.8	1,192.9	4,756.9	4,920.8	16,778.3	7,217.5	9,712.8	16,930.3	6,010.0	1,271.3	4,803.4	5,063.	3 17,148
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE;														
MOTORCYCLES& PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,486.7	328.4	797.7	1,175.9	3,788.8	1,852.2	2,015.6	3,867.8	1,538.9	341.1	840.5	1,259.	4 3,979
Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	379.5	21.3	80.4	38.2	519.4	429.3	126.2	555.4	399.1	26.2	90.6	36.	8 552
Sale of motor vehicles,motorcycles, fuel; & motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/5	5 215.3	12.2	51.0	21.1	299.6	241.2	74.3	315.5	223.7	13.5	55.6	19.1	0 311
of motor vehicles	50.2 50.5	131.7	5.3	19.8 9.7	10.3 6.8	167.1 52.7	149.7 38.4	31.6 20.2	181.3 58.6	3 144.4 31.1	7.7 5.1	22.6 12.5	7.	8 56
Wholesale & Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	642.5	44.3	196.2	78.1	961.2	694.7	290.8	985.5	659.3	42.4	213.5	76.	9 992 8 36
on fee or contract basis	51.1	24.4	1.7	7.6	2.1 1.8	35.8 19.0	25.1 13.7	9.5	22.0	13.2	1.5	5.7	2.	3 22

ATBRI	TAIN	Section	Decembe	r 1996				Septembe	er 1997		Decembe	r 1997	Trades a series		
		section	Male		Female	a section	All	Male	Female	All	Male	and the second second	Female		All
1992		class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
of food, the	everages and tobacco	51.3 51.4	121.7 136.1	11.4 9.3	38.0 54.2	20.4 20.7	191.6 220.3	141.9 149.8	65.4 75.7	207.3 225.5	134.2 139.1	10.2 10.2	45.4 55.1	19.8 19.4	209.6 223.9
of non-	icultural intermediate cts, waste and scrap ery, eqpt. and supplies lesale	51.5 51.6 51.7	162.5 145.7 39.5	12.5 6.0 2.8	41.5 40.9 10.1	14.9 13.2 4.9	231.4 205.8 57.2	171.7 151.2 41.3	58.2 57.2 16.5	229.9 208.4 57.8	162.3 146.3 38.8	10.7 6.7 1.8	43.0 43.8 12.1	12.9 15.5 5.1	228.9 212.3 57.8
ail trade,	except motor vehicles & repair of personal goods	52	464.7	262.8	521.1	1,059.6	2,308.1	728.3	1,598.6	2,326.9	480.4	272.4	536.4	1,145.7	2,435.0
Non-spe mail	food,drink & tobacco	52.11 52.12	125.2 31.5	111.7 25.0	114.0 53.7	348.0 116.0	698.9 226.1	225.4 50.6	482.2	707.6	128.4 29.8	107.5 23.0	117.4 51.8	389.2 111.8	742.6 216.4
Sale of the process	it & veg., meat and meat cts, fish & bread, cakes, etc	52.21-52.24 52.27	4, 32.4	10.9	34.8	73.9	152.0	47.5	107.7	155.2	35.6	10.0	40.7	71.4	157.7
Beverag Pharma Textiles, elect	and tobacco products outical goods and toiletries furniture, lighting eqpt., ical household appliances,	52.25-52.20	14.5	7.5	40.6	69.0	131.6	22.8	107.3	130.1	15.6	8.5	40.4	74.9	139.4
radic and	ousehold goods nec otwear and leather goods	52.46 52.42-52.43	31.4 3 80.7	20.4 32.3	65.5 64.4	119.9 103.6	237.2 281.1	58.7 105.2	201.2 169.4	259.8 274.6	33.0 76.9	27.4 29.9	69.0 64.2	136.0 112.6	265.4 283.6
Books, othe	specialised retail shops	52.47-52.48	3 111.4	37.0	110.4	155.2	414.0	165.2	279.1	444.3	122.4	46.8	114.7	174.0	457.9
Second in Si	es personal & h'hold goods	52.5-52.6 52.7	25.5 6.8	13.5 1.0	27.7 4.3	52.9 5.7	119.5 17.8	33.8 10.7	71.2 6.4	105.0 17.2	23.6 9.9	14.4 1.2	27.7 4.0	57.3 2.0	122.9 17.1
TELSA	RESTAURANTS	H 55.1	<b>235.7</b>	<b>184.3</b> 34.7	<b>266.1</b>	552.5 94.4	1,238.6	<b>427.1</b> 118.6	<b>854.1</b>	1,281.2	<b>235.0</b>	<b>190.8</b> 45.4	<b>272.4</b> 64.9	<b>586.8</b> 107.6	1,285.0
Hotels Camps Resta	s, short-stay accom.	55.2 55.3	9.7 65.4	3.7 50.2	9.6 70.5	10.0 146.7	33.0 332.9	11.0 124.4	23.2 220.8	34.2 345.2	5.2 71.5	1.5 56.3	7.0	7.4 144.9	21.1 356.4
Bars Cantee	and catering	55.4 55.5	54.0 33.8	80.6 15.1	56.8 57.0	199.1 102.4	390.5 208.3	118.0 55.2	253.1 181.8	371.1 237.0	46.8 39.2	70.4 17.1	50.9 65.9	201.0 126.0	248.2
ANSPO	ATION	L	905.6	62.3	243.6	78.9	1,290.4	971.1	337.6	1,308.7	913.4	69.9	253.9	81.9	1,319.1
d trans	rt; transport via pipelines via railways tranport & via pipelines	60.1 60.2/60.3	362.8 55.4 307.4	13.4 1.3 12.1	46.5 9.5 36.9	17.5 1.7 15.7	440.1 67.9 372.1	364.1 55.7 308.3	60.8 10.6 50.2	424.8 66.3 358.5	54.2 296.9	14.6 1.2 13.4	9.0 32.7	1.6 14.1	66.1 357.1
ter transpos	art	61 62	15.0 33.6	1.0 0.8	5.0 22.8	0.9 3.8	21.8 61.0	15.3 34.1	6.8 29.7	22.0 63.8	13.7 32.4	1.1 0.7	4.2 23.6	1.9 4.5	20.8 61.3
porting ivities;a	auxiliary transport vities of travel agencies ancies and tour operators	63 63.3	188.9 25.7	19.1 2.9	94.6 44.2	24.9 10.4	327.5 83.3	200.8 26.7	112.7 49.7	313.5 76.5	185.2 24.4	20.6 1.2	93.7 43.0	19.4 6.4	318.8 75.0
Suppoint st and in	& auxiliary transport act.	Rest of 63 64	163.2 305.3	16.1 28.1	50.4 74.7	14.5 31.9	244.2 440.0	174.0 357.0	63.0 127.6	237.0 484.6	160.8 331.1	19.4 32.9	50.7 90.7	13.0 40.4 19.3	243.9 495.1 215.2
Nation Courie	oost activities ctivities munications	64.11 64.12 64.20	144.1 33.7 127.5	20.7 4.8 2.6	9.0 41.6	4.3 9.6	206.9 51.7 181.3	40.9 145.4	45.0 15.4 67.3	215.6 56.3 212.7	39.8 145.3	5.2 3.3	10.3 54.8	6.4 14.7	61.8 218.2
IANCIA	ATERMEDIATION	J	418.5	9.4	413.7	124.6	966.2	457.7	565.0	1,022.8	449.6	11.1	430.4	139.7	1,030.8
urance Central	d pension funding	65 65.1	213.3 164.0	5.0 4.2	251.6 197.5	98.7 82.5	568.6 448.1	239.1 173.2	381.7 291.2	620.8 464.3	234.7 167.8	6.6 4.1	268.0 197.8	115.7 89.6	625.1 459.2
Buildin Other	ancial intermediation	65.122 65.2	22.6 49.3	1.0 0.8	48.0 54.1	24.7 16.2	96.3 120.5	16.3 66.0	48.2 90.5	64.4 156.5	13.8 66.9	0.3 2.5	26.2 70.2	16.2 26.2	56.6 165.8
npulso npulso	ocial security	66 67	109.9 95.3	2.3 2.0	86.7 75.4	13.7 12.2	212.5 185.0	120.4 98.2	106.8 76.6	227.2 174.8	121.0 93.9	2.9 1.6	95.7 66.6	15.4 8.6	235.1 170.7
Except Aux. to	surance & pension funding surance & pension funding	67.1 67.2	29.0 66.4	0.5 1.6	17.4 58.0	1.7 10.5	48.6 136.4	34.6 63.6	20.3 56.3	54.9 119.9	32.7 61.2	0.4	19.9 46.7	0.8	116.9
ALES BUSINE	E, RENTING ACTIVITIES	<b>K</b>	1,112.0	<b>218.4</b>	<b>733.3</b> 94 7	822.3 54.3	<b>2,886.0</b>	<b>1,381.2</b>	<b>1,532.6</b>	<b>2,913.7</b> 278.8	<b>1,141.0</b> 106.6	<b>250.3</b> 16.6	<b>736.5</b> 104.0	<b>817.3</b> 55.0	<b>2,945.2</b> 282.3
Letting	own property on a fee\contract basis	70.1-70.2 70.3	55.5 44.6	9.6 5.5	53.0 41.7	31.1 23.3	149.2 115.0	69.4 52.6	85.7 71.1	155.1 123.6	59.1 47.5	10.4 6.3	59.4 44.6	30.0 25.0	158.8 123.4
erator 8	chinery & equipment without	71 32	68.4	5.4	26.5	8.7	109.0	85.7 32.4	35.9 8.5	121.6	77.9 31.3	5.6 1.0	25.6 6.2	9.6 2.5	118.7 41.1
All othe mputer a	goods and equipment	Rest of 71 72	42.7 189.4	4.4 4.2	20.1 69.1	6.6 12.5	73.8 275.1	53.3 210.0	27.5 91.5	80.7 301.5	46.6 212.5	4.6	19.4 81.5	7.1	77.6
her busing	d development as activities	73 74 74 11	58.0 696.0 48.0	2.7 191.1 10.0	30.9 512.2 84.0	6.1 740.7 44.1	2,140.0 186.1	906.0 56.5	1,208.7	2,114.7	691.4 46.2	218.3 10.0	494.6 83.9	731.3 38.5	2,135.6 178.6
Account	ng,auditing;tax consultancy search, consultancy servs.	74.12 74.13-74.1	53.8 4 31.3	7.7	49.3 25.3	43.9 104.5	154.7 178.1	55.5 63.8	79.6 124.6	135.0 188.3	48.8 38.5	7.1 22.5	49.3 31.6	34.9 94.3	140.1 186.9
of holdin Architec	companies	74.15	34.8	9.5	24.7	15.7	84.7	38.6	47.4	86.0	26.3	9.5	29.0	20.2	85.0
relai Advertis	ed technical consultancy	74.2-74.3 74.4	154.1 25.5	17.9 7.1	60.7 22.2	86.1 24.8	318.8 79.5	189.4 28.5	148.0 49.1	337.4 77.7	158.9 22.4	29.7 6.5	58.5 22.0	88.4 27.8	335.4 78.6
pers	onnel	74.5 74.6	149.5	35.3 14.7	131.2 10.3	99.1 12.3	415.1 103.3	193.8 66.5	204.3 26.5	398.1 93.0	155.0 53.4	39.4 15.6	114.2 12.6	94.8 16.2	403.4 97.8
Industria Miscella	l cleaning neous business activities nec	74.7 74.8	60.2 72.9	53.2 18.6	45.2 59.2	232.3 78.0	390.9 228.7	120.2 93.4	282.1 129.5	402.3 222.9	66.6 75.5	54.8 23.1	39.6 53.8	245.0 71.4	406.0 223.8
UBLIC AD	MINISTRATION & DEFENCE; DRY SOCIAL SECURITY	L	626.5	42.3	461.2	192.2	1,322.3	655.2	645.1	1,300.3	608.0	42.5	449.6	192.1	1,292.2
DUCATIO	N	м	404.2	128.1	599.0	694.1	1,825.5	511.9	1,255.6	1,767.5	393.7	131.3	594.1	705.9	1,825.0
Human	D SOCIAL WORK	N 85.1/85.2	<b>388.9</b> 238.0	<b>110.1</b> 67.1	<b>987.2</b> 610.9	1,002.5 584.0	<b>2,488.6</b> 1,500.0	510.4 313.7	<b>1,974.1</b> 1,192.5	2,484.5 1,506.2	393.4 239.7	122.4 75.4	973.7 607.0 366.7	995.9 582.4 413.5	2,485.4 1,504.5
With with	accommodation	85.3 85.31 85.32	150.9 61.7 89.2	43.0 20.9 22.1	376.2 172.5 203.8	211.5 207.0	466.5 522.1	81.4 115.3	377.7 404.0	459.1 519.2	61.4 92.4	21.9 25.0	167.2 199.5	211.1 202.4	461.6 519.3
THER CO	MMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSO	NAL	220.7	109.6	255.1	277.6	972 1	450.6	533.1	983.8	337.0	112.0	252.4	284.2	985.6
ewage & r ervs.of me	efuse disposal mbership organisations NEC	90 91	63.0 48.4	1.7 27.0	11.3 53.4	5.8 63.2	81.7 192.0	68.7 71.4	19.0 110.9	87.7 182.3	66.3 46.3	2.7 26.6	12.0 52.3	7.4	88.4 188.3
Motion Motion	al,cultural & sporting servs.	92 92.11	176.8 5.4	71.1 0.9	128.5 4.0	152.7 1.2	529.1 11.4	246.2 4.5	274.3 4.7	520.5 9.2	174.0 4.9	69.5 0.9	124.7	146.9	515.2
Radio, 1	V & News agency activities	92.12-92.1 92.2/92.4	3 4.4 30.8	4.7 2.1	3.2 19.3	6.7 4.6	18.9 56.8	12.0 30.6	13.2 18.6	25.2 49.2	5.2 29.6	7.0	3.5 16.2	11.2	26.9 50.0
Library, Sporting	ntertainment activities museums & cultural services	92.3 92.5	19.6 20.2	6.7 5.6	15.9 22.3	14.3 25.9	56.5 74.0	31.9 26.2 141 1	32.2 47.0	64.0 73.2 299.7	22.7 18.5 93.1	6.9 6.7 46.3	16.8 20.4 64.5	13.8 25.0 93.0	70.6 296.9
Other si Cleanin	g of textile & fur products	92.6-92.7 93/95/99 93.01	96.5 41.6 11.7	9.9 2.3	61.9 14.8	56.0 15.3	169.3 44.1	64.3 17.8	128.9 35.7	193.2 53.5	50.4 13.9	13.2	63.4 15.4	66.8 20.4	193.7 53.8
and	well-being activities	93.02/93.0	04 16.1	4.5	30.0	25.4	76.0	24.7	62.5	87.1	20.0	4.1	34.9	27.9	86.8

\* Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

### EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: unadjusted: December 1997

**B.15** 

## B.16 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by region\*

Government Office	e Undjusted	d			16 Address	Seasonal	lly adjusted		Unadjuste	d			SOSANDS	unadjuste	d								
negion	Male		Female	्राजन्म संग	Total#	Male All	Female All	Total	Produc- tion and	Produc- tion in-	Manu- facturing	Service industries	Agricul-	Mining & I	Manufac-	Electricity, gas &	Construct-	Wholesale, retail trade	Hotels & restaurants	Transport storage &	Financial intermed-	Real estate renting &	Public E admin. &
	Full- time	Part- time	Full- time	Part- time					construc- tion in-	dustries	industries		hunting, forestry &	quarry-	(D.1.11 <b>9</b>	water supply		& repairs		commun- ication	iation	business activities	defence; compulsory
SIC 1992					_	-			C-F	<u>C-E</u>	<u>D</u>	G-Q	fishing A,B	c !	D	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u> </u>	<u>J</u>	<u>к</u>	
North East 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	392 398 394 402 399 400	43 46 45 45 45 47	223 222 223 227 223 219	220 221 214 221 226 236	878 887 876 896 893 903	435 441 442 447 444 445	443 441 440 448 450 453	878 882 881 896 894 897	253 261 256 264 258 262	206 208 207 209 208 206	198 200 198 201 200 198	615 618 611 622 625 632	66666	2 3 3 3 3 2	198 200 198 201 200 198	6 6 6 6 5 5	47 53 49 55 51 56	131 133 132 136 137 141	48 47 48 52 53 54	45 44 46 45 46 47	18 18 19 19 18 18	77 78 75 81 80 81	71 69 69 69 69 69 68
North West (GOR) 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	& Merseysic 1,122 1,148 1,146 1,162 1,169 1,165	le 127 129 124 129 129 135	691 690 688 691 681 686	601 621 607 623 628 648	2,542 2,588 2,564 2,604 2,607 2,634	1,249 1,269 1,277 1,290 1,298 1,299	1,294 1,304 1,301 1,314 1,309 1,333	2,543 2,573 2,578 2,604 2,608 2,631	642 661 641 655 652 654	548 551 542 547 538 537	526 529 519 525 518 517	1,880 1,909 1,906 1,932 1,937 1,962	23 20 20 20 23 20	4 5 5 4 4 4	526 529 519 525 518 517	18 17 18 17 16 15	94 110 99 109 114 117	437 448 456 464 469 478	142 140 142 150 147 152	146 148 152 153 153 155	86 86 85 85 85 86	283 294 288 294 297 304	153 150 148 146 147 146
Yorkshire and the 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	Humber 827 830 840 837 839 850	95 102 92 92 96 98	457 462 464 461 462 466	473 462 454 458 462 471	1,851 1,856 1,850 1,848 1,859 1,886	917 931 936 929 935 946	931 921 922 918 925 933	1,848 1,852 1,858 1,847 1,860 1,879	511 513 516 508 518 520	433 432 435 433 437 437	414 412 415 413 416 417	1,317 1,323 1,313 1,321 1,319 1,347	23 20 21 19 23 19	7 8 8 9 9	414 412 415 413 416 417	12 12 12 12 12 12 12	78 81 76 81 82	313 313 312 317 320 331	110 106 100 103 103 103	99 97 102 101 103 103	69 70 68 67 67 68	186 193 190 188 182 189	106 105 105 103 103 103
East Midlands 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	705 708 703 720 725 717	86 87 93 92 96	402 405 406 407 409 407	384 378 378 384 381 389	1,577 1,578 1,573 1,603 1,607 1,609	785 793 797 812 810 810	787 778 787 792 791 792	1,572 1,570 1,584 1,604 1,601 1,603	496 500 495 510 515 514	439 442 434 441 438 438	420 423 415 421 418 419	1,055 1,055 1,054 1,069 1,065 1,071	26 23 24 24 26 24	8 8 7 10 10 10	420 423 415 421 418 419	11 11 12 10 10 10	57 59 61 69 78 76	265 265 252 254 253 256	76 74 70 74 71 72	77 76 83 84 83 85	38 38 38 40 41 39	162 159 178 177 182 182	74 73 73 72 72 72 72
West Midlands 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	981 995 1,010 1,013 1,013 1,018	101 98 91 90 92 96	537 543 527 528 530 538	468 479 477 487 494 503	2,086 2,114 2,104 2,118 2,129 2,155	1,082 1,088 1,102 1,102 1,107 1,109	1,007 1,013 1,007 1,019 1,026 1,033	2,090 2,101 2,110 2,121 2,133 2,142	646 659 649 648 649 656	576 586 581 578 576 576	560 570 565 562 560 561	1,415 1,433 1,432 1,446 1,455 1,476	25 22 23 24 25 24	4 4 4 4 4 4	560 570 565 562 560 561	12 12 12 12 12 12 12	70 73 68 70 74 79	344 353 351 356 357 369	104 107 102 105 108 112	103 104 104 104 104 104	66 63 63 67 68 67	241 245 249 251 258 258	106 105 105 105 104 104
Eastern 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	850 857 857 863 869 878	121 125 122 126 125 132	491 484 483 489 492 493	463 474 469 481 478 489	1,925 1,939 1,931 1,959 1,964 1,992	966 980 983 989 990 1,007	956 953 959 963 973 977	1,923 1,933 1,943 1,952 1,964 1,984	436 439 432 440 448 457	372 370 364 366 369 371	356 354 348 349 352 354	1,453 1,469 1,466 1,485 1,480 1,503	40 35 37 37 41 38	5 5 5 5 4 4	356 354 348 349 352 354	11 11 12 12 12 12	64 69 68 74 79 86	360 371 374 378 381 391	100 95 98 105 102 101	117 119 120 119 119 121	67 66 68 66 67 69	271 269 259 267 268 268	92 90 91 90 90 89
London 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	1,480 1,463 1,467 1,471 1,478 1,480	204 212 218 229 228 243	1,008 1,014 1,013 1,013 1,014 1,017	579 607 585 594 600 623	3,271 3,296 3,283 3,308 3,320 3,320 3,363	1,683 1,669 1,693 1,701 1,707 1,716	1,594 1,605 1,603 1,613 1,620 1,625	3,278 3,273 3,296 3,314 3,327 3,341	373 365 372 370 372 379	288 284 285 289 286 283	274 269 270 274 272 270	2,895 2,927 2,908 2,935 2,944 2,981	4 3 3 3 4 3	5 5 5 5 5 4 4	274 269 270 274 272 270	10 10 10 10 9 9	84 82 87 81 86 96	505 523 502 507 513 529	193 193 190 197 200 204	270 273 272 272 272 273 274	311 316 332 348 349 353	691 697 711 716 717 723	222 217 211 208 206 205
South East (GOR) 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	1,322 1,324 1,320 1,337 1,360 1,370	206 213 204 210 206 217	807 806 798 808 819 824	728 748 744 754 741 767	3,063 3,091 3,066 3,108 3,126 3,178	1,520 1,535 1,531 1,546 1,559 1,582	1,540 1,546 1,553 1,551 1,566 1,583	3,060 3,081 3,084 3,097 3,125 3,165	552 554 548 562 577 591	457 455 450 450 457 460	432 430 425 424 431 434	2,460 2,491 2,472 2,499 2,497 2,537	47 41 43 44 47 44	5 5 4 5 4 4	432 430 425 424 431 434	20 20 21 21 21 21 21	95 99 98 112 120 132	566 586 588 590 590 607	179 176 180 191 188 188	199 201 189 188 188 188	136 139 145 147 150 154	478 475 454 462 467 470	175 173 174 172 170 168
South West 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	754 752 786 802 817 833	113 116 115 120 120 123	441 440 439 448 448 442	459 463 449 451 462 472	1,767 1,771 1,788 1,821 1,847 1,870	858 870 909 923 931 956	899 900 898 893 908 911	1,757 1,770 1,807 1,816 1,839 1,867	375 376 383 400 407 417	322 325 328 333 333 336	300 302 305 309 311 314	1,353 1,361 1,371 1,386 1,402 1,418	38 33 34 35 38 35	6 6 6 5 5 5	300 302 305 309 311 314	16 16 17 17 17 17	54 52 56 67 74 81	312 319 328 334 339 354	124 117 121 128 131 125	86 85 87 86 87 87	75 77 79 78 79 79	198 201 198 199 203 206	118 117 117 116 116 115
Wales 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	429 420 430 436 444 441	50 50 48 47 45 48	256 256 255 256 261 259	242 241 235 233 233 233 238	976 968 968 973 983 986	474 472 481 483 485 489	497 496 493 490 493 496	971 967 974 973 977 985	261 257 252 259 265 266	224 221 217 218 222 223	213 211 208 209 213 214	696 693 698 697 698 703	20 18 18 17 20 17	4 3 2 2 2 2 2	213 211 208 209 213 214	8 7 7 7 7 7 7	36 35 36 41 43 44	145 146 151 153 155 162	56 54 49 51 50 49	41 40 44 45 44 43	25 25 25 26 28 27	74 72 81 76 75 73	84 83 83 82 82 82 82
Scotland 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	877 847 849 855 853 852	114 120 117 125 131 138	542 521 532 534 539 536	468 500 475 481 482 491	2,001 1,988 1,973 1,995 2,005 2,017	979 966 976 980 975 987	1,008 1,017 1,015 1,013 1,019 1,023	1,987 1,984 1,991 1,994 1,994 2,010	471 459 454 465 462 466	358 355 353 358 357 355	316 314 310 313 311 309	1,497 1,498 1,488 1,499 1,509 1,518	33 31 31 31 34 33	24 23 24 27 28 26	316 314 310 313 311 309	18 19 19 19 19 19	113 103 101 107 105 112	324 333 338 352 353 361	135 129 123 123 129 125	105 103 112 110 110 111	69 69 68 71 71 71	208 203 187 184 185 188	141 141 141 141 141 141 140
Great Britain 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	9,738 9,742 9,801 9,897 9,966 10,003	1,260 1,297 1,263 1,306 1,309 1,373	5,855 5,845 5,827 5,862 5,879 5,889	5,084 5,192 5,087 5,169 5,187 5,329	21,937 22,076 21,978 22,234 22,341 22,593	10,951 11,013 11,127 11,202 11,242 11,341	10,955 10,974 10,977 11,014 11,082 11,151	21,906 21,987 22,105 22,216 22,324 22,491	5,016 5,045 4,998 5,083 5,124 5,183	4,224 4,228 4,194 4,222 4,220 4,221	4,009 4,013 3,976 4,001 4,003 4,006	16,636 16,778 16,720 16,891 16,930 17,148	285 253 260 260 287 263	74 74 73 77 78 76	4,009 4,013 3,976 4,001 4,003 4,006	141 141 144 144 140 139	792 817 804 860 904 961	3,702 3,789 3,783 3,838 3,868 3,980	1,268 1,239 1,223 1,278 1,281 1,285	1,287 1,290 1,310 1,306 1,309 1,319	959 966 986 1,014 1,023 1,031	2,869 2,886 2,867 2,895 2,914 2,945	1,341 1,322 1,316 1,304 1,300 1,292
Northern Ireland 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	240 242 240 242 242 244 245	45 47 47 48 47 50	158 159 158 158 159 159	133 138 136 136 136 141	576 586 581 585 585 586 595	285 288 288 290 291 294	292 294 294 295 296 297	577 582 582 586 588 591	133 134 133 135 136 137	110 111 110 111 111 111 112	104 104 104 105 105 106	425 434 430 431 431 439	19 19 19 19 19 19	22222	104 104 104 105 105 106	5 5 4 4 4 4	23 23 23 24 25 25	88 95 91 92 93 98	28 29 29 29 29 29 31	22 22 23 23 23 23 23	14 14 14 14 14 14	34 34 35 35 36	60 59 59 59 59 59
United Kingdom 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec	9,978 9,984 10,042 10,139 10,211 10,248	1,305 1,344 1,310 1,354 1,356 1,423	6,013 6,004 5,985 6,020 6,038 6,048	5,217 5,330 5,222 5,305 5,322 5,322 5,470	22,513 22,662 22,559 22,818 22,927 23,189	11,236 11,301 11,415 11,492 11,533 11,634	11,248 11,268 11,272 11,309 11,378 11,448	22,484 22,569 22,687 22,801 22,911 23,082	5,149 5,178 5,130 5,218 5,260 5,320	4,334 4,339 4,304 4,334 4,332 4,334	4,113 4,118 4,080 4,106 4,108 4,112	17,061 17,212 17,150 17,321 17,361 17,587	304 272 279 279 306 281	75 76 75 79 80 78	4,113 4,118 4,080 4,106 4,108 4,112	145 145 149 148 144 143	815 840 826 885 929 986	3,790 3,883 3,875 3,930 3,961 4,078	1,296 1,267 1,252 1,307 1,311 1,316	1,310 1,313 1,333 1,329 1,332 1,342	973 980 999 1,028 1,037 1,044	2,903 2,920 2,901 2,929 2,949 2,981	1,401 1,382 1,376 1,363 1,359 1,351

## EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by region\*



Education sory ecurity M	Health & social work	Other commun- ity, social & personal activities O-Q	Government Office region SIC 1992
70 73 74 72 70 73	114 115 113 113 114 114	42 41 35 36 37 36	North East 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec
197 204 203 201 199 203	331 334 334 335 334 332	North 107 106 102 104 106 105	West (GOR) & Merseyside 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec
149 156 156 154 150 154	207 208 210 211 211 213	79 74 72 76 80 81	Yorkshire and the Humber 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec
134 141 141 141 137 140	168 169 167 169 171 171	62 59 53 58 56 55	East Midlands 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec
165 171 172 171 167 173	207 209 207 208 207 207	79 77 80 80 82 81	West Midlands 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec
163 173 174 173 163 174	201 204 201 202 203 203	83 82 81 85 87 87	Eastern 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec
207 212 215 211 208 212	303 303 298 298 298 298 299	193 193 179 180 181 182	London 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec
273 288 291 288 276 291	324 327 328 330 333 333	128 126 124 130 135 136	South East (GOR) 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec
143 150 150 148 145 148	219 222 213 217 217 217	76 76 78 80 85 86	South West 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec
98 100 100 100 99 100	126 128 124 122 125 125	47 46 41 42 40 41	Wales 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec
155 158 156 155 154 155	267 270 269 271 271 271	93 92 94 93 96 96	Scotland 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec
1,754 1,826 1,831 1,813 1,768 1,825	2,467 2,489 2,464 2,476 2,484 2,485	988 972 939 966 984 986	Great Britain 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep
60 62 61 58 61	92 93 93 92 93 92	26 26 27 27 26	Northern Ireland 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec
1,815 1,888 1,893 1,875 1,826 1,826 1,886	2,560 2,581 2,557 2,568 2,578 2,578 2,577	1,014 998 965 992 1,010 1,012	United Kingdom 1996 Sep Dec 1997 Mar Jun Sep Dec

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

Labour Market trends

#### Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

GREAT BRITAIN	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/ tour operators	Libraries/ museums and other cultural	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 emplo	239.4	239.6	375.5	61.2	77.2	281.5	1,274.4
	279.5	259.0	391.5	62.4	83.0	294.5	1,369.9
	285.6	259.8	405.9	63.4	81.7	296.5	1,392.9
	250.1	263.6	418.4	63.4	77.0	275.6	1,348.1
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
Sera	318.2	308.4	448.1	71.7	77.4	312.5	1,536.3
Des	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
Seu	306.7	285.5	442.0	69.7	75.3	319.4	1,498.6
Der	267.4	285.6	416.2	69.2	74.7	299.1	1,412.2
1992 Ma	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
Seo	308.6	295.7	400.0	68.6	72.4	311.9	1,457.2
Dei	277.7	292.4	392.2	69.5	72.3	294.3	1,398.4
1993 Mat	276.1	295.1	370.7	69.6	71.8	294.3	1,377.6
Jut	317.6	298.0	370.6	69.3	75.6	316.5	1,447.6
Sea	318.7	305.1	374.3	69.3	75.9	317.2	1,460.5
Dat	276.4	302.1	363.3	66.2	73.3	299.4	1,380.7
1994 M.	270.4	291.0	353.4	68.5	74.1	303.5	1,360.9
Jur	316.7	311.2	362.3	74.9	76.0	314.3	1,455.4
St.,	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 M	282.2	308.4	381.0	75.4	73.3	307.1	1,427.4
Ju	331.5	332.7	393.1	82.1	77.5	319.7	1,536.6
Solution	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 M	287.4	312.0	380.7	78.3	73.0	298.1	1,429.5
Ji	335.4	338.9	394.0	86.5	77.3	303.1	1,535.2
Se	331.5	341.0	387.8	83.5	76.7	314.9	1,535.4
De	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
Ju	327.3	344.4	376.5	82.1	73.7	298.3	1,502.3
Sen	328.0	345.2	371.1	76.5	73.2	299.7	1,493.7
Da	311.3	356.4	369.0	74.9	70.6	296.9	1,479.2
CHANGES: Dec 199 1996 N. (thousand Por entage	is) 21.0 6.8	12.3 3.7	-19.4 -5.0	-6.8 -8.2	-0.8	-11.8 -3.8	-5.7 -0.4
A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER			and the second second second	and the second state of the second state			

ddition the l	_abour Force Survey	showed the following sun	nmer estimates (thousa	nds) of self-employed in	all tourisi
1	163	. 1986	211	1991	16 29215
12	N/A	1987	200	1992	140.180.500
3	159	1988	204	1993	20372 6.6
4	187	1989	191	1994	1
5	190	1990	190	1995	The second

SIC(80) codes previously used in define se in earlier versions of table B14. "tourism-related" industr

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http://www.emap.com/on

(incorporating the former ONS SESAG we site

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

labour.marketCons.gov.u

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

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

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

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

### **EMPLOYMENT**

(1982 not available) 1996 1997

191# 194#

## B.21 EMPLOYMENT Actual weekly hours of work

	Auora	an notual wookly hou	re of work		
NITED INGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions)*	All workers*	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
ll pring quarters					
<b>Mar-May)</b> 992 993	854 844	33.2 33.2	38.0 38.1	14.8 14.7	10.6 9.9
994 995	857 871	33.4 33.6	38.5 38.8	15.0 15.1	9.1 9.2
996 997	874 887	33.4 33.2	38.8 38.6	15.1 15.1	8.9 9.4
month averages ec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	881	33.1	38.6	15.1	9.5
an-Mar 1997 eb-Apr lar-May (Spring)	882 893 887	33.1 33.4 33.2	38.4 38.8 38.6	15.1 15.2 15.1	9.4 9.4 9.4
pr-Jun ay-Jul	887 889	33.2 33.2	38.5 38.5	15.2 15.3	9.4 9.4
ul-Aug (Summer) ul-Sep	893	33.2	38.6	15.4	9.3
ug-Oct e <b>p-Nov (Autumn)</b>	897 900	33.3 33.4	38.7 38.8	15.5 <b>15.4</b>	9.3 9.2
ct-Dec ov 1997-Jan 1998 <b>ec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)</b>	894 895 <b>893</b>	33.2 33.2 <b>33.2</b>	38.5 38.5 <b>38.4</b>	15.4 15.4 <b>15.3</b>	9.1 9.1 <b>9.1</b>
nanges ver last 3 months er cent	-7 -0.7	-0.2 -0.7	- <b>0.4</b> -1.0	-0.1 -0.7	<b>-0.2</b> -1.7
ver last 12 months er cent	<b>12</b> 1.4	0.1 0.2	-0.1 -0.3	<b>0.2</b> 1.4	<b>-0.4</b> -4.0
ale pring quarters					
lar-May) 992	552	38.7	39.9	14.3	12.2
193 194 195	543 552 563	39.0 39.2	40.0 40.5 40.9	14.9	9.9
96 97	563 572	39.0 38.7	40.8 40.5	14.8 15.0	9.7 10.6
nonth averages c 1996-Feb 1997	567	38.7	40.5	14.8	10.4
n-Mar 1997 b-Apr	568 573	38.6 38.9	40.4 40.7	14.8 14.9	10.5 10.4
ar-May (Spring)	571	38.7	40.6	14.8	10.6
ay-Jul n-Aug (Summer)	572 574	38.7 38.8	40.5 40.7	15.0 15.0	10.6 10.5
I-Sep Ig-Oct	574 577	38.7 38.8	40.5 40.6	15.2 15.4	10.4 10.4
<b>p-Nov (Autumn)</b> t-Dec	579	38.9	40.7	15.3	10.3
v 1997-Jan 1998 c 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	576 <b>576</b>	38.6 <b>38.6</b>	40.4 <b>40.4</b>	15.4 <b>15.2</b>	10.1 <b>10.3</b>
anges er last 3 months r cent	-3 -0.5	-0.3 -0.8	-0.3 -0.8	-0.1 -0.6	<b>0.1</b> <i>0.6</i>
er last 12 months	9	-0.1	-0.1 -0.3	0.4	-0.1 -0.7
male	1.0	0.1			
ar-May) 92	302	26.4	34.2	14.9	9.2
93 94	301 305	26.3 26.5	34.3 34.5	14.8 15.0	8.9 8.5
95 96 97	307 311 316	26.5 26.4 26.4	34.4 34.6 34.6	15.2 15.2 15.2	8.5 8.2 8.3
nonth averages c 1996-Feb 1997	314	26.3	34.4	15.2	8.6
n-Mar 1997	314	26.3	34.4	15.2	8.3
b-Apr ar-May (Springl	320 316	26.8 26.4	34.8 34.6	15.3	8.4 8.3
r-Jun ıy-Jul n-Aug (Summer)	316 317 318	26.4 26.4 26.5	34.5 34.5 34.5	15.4 15.3 15.4	8.6 8.5 8.8
l-Sep Ig-Oct	318 319	26.5 26.6	34.6 34.7	15.4 15.5	8.5 8.5
p-Nov (Autumn)	321	26.7	34.9	15.4	8.6
ov 1997-Jan 1998 ec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	319 319 <b>317</b>	26.5 26.5 <b>26.4</b>	34.6 34.5	15.4 15.2	8.3 8.0
nanges ver last 3 months er cent	-4 -1 1	-0.3	-0.3 -1.0	-0.2 -1.3	-0.6 -6.8
ver last 12 months	3	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.5

			The second s		Thousands, seasonally adjusted
UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6 hours	6 up to 15 hours	16 up to 30 hours	31 up to 45 hours	Over 45 hours
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	476	2,057	3,420	13,302	6,179
1992 1993	518 498	2,021 2,089	3,518 3,604	12,981 12,794	6,197 6,444
1994 1995	523 529	2,074 2,117	3,639 3,851	12,860 12,692	6,665 6,797
1990 1997	490	2,149	3,996	12,868	6,909
3 month averages hec1996- ab 1997(Winter)	492	2,151	3,974	12,781	6,926
Inn-Mar 1897	490	2,139	3,983	12,835	6,917
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	489 490	2,159 2,149	3,984 3,996	12,870	6,909
Apr-Jun	499 501	2,138	4,007	12,911 12,901	6,915 6,938
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)	499	2,119	4,026	12,926	6,942
Jul-Sep	500 511	2,116 2,100	4,054 4,041	12,903 12,965	6,979 6,961
Sep-Nov Sutumn)	495	2,096	4,050	12,955	6,972
Oct-Dec Nov 1995 Jan 1998	496 481	2,079 2,073	4,034 4,061	13,013 13,032	6,969 6,939
Dec1997 ab 1998 (Winter)	502	2,090	4,050	13,077	0,910
Changes Over lass 1 months	7	-5	122	-56 0.9	-0.8
Per cent	1.4	-60	76	295	-10
Per ceni	2.0	-2.8	1.9	2.3	-0.1
Male Spring charters					
(Mar-Ma) 1992	108	336	570	7,903	5,148
1993 1994	112 118	348 382	601 635	7,624 7,534	5,167
1995 1996	132 127	406 424	657 725	7,487 7,406	5,544 5,612
1997	126	459	/00	7,504	5,004
Dec1990 ab 1997	125	459	787	7,438	5,672
Jan-Mar 3997	128 128	464 465	789 785	7,475 7,497	5,673 5,668
Mar-May Spring)	126	459	786	7,504	5,664
Apr-Jun Mav-Jul	129 125	452 449	790 790	7,522 7,525	5,682 5,690
Jun-Aug (Summer)	124	448	787	7,547	5,705
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	120 125	442 442	790 785	7,556 7,589	5,721 5,720
Sep-No. Autumn)	121	437	790	7,560	5,735
Oct-Dec Nov 1995 Jan 1998 Dec1905 Seb 1998 (Winter)	113	420 426 433	702 797 794	7,636	5,700 5,680
Changes	121	455	134	7,010	0,000
over la≲ 3 months Per cent	-126.5 -0.1	-5 -1.0	3 0.4	113 1.5	-55 -1.0
Over lass 12 months	-3	-26	6	234	8
Per cent	-2.6	-5.7	0.8	3.2	0.1
Female Spring cutarters					
(mar-way) 1992	369	1,721	2,850	5,399	1,030
1994 1994	406 380 391	1,707	2,969	5,330 5,261 5,373	1,113
1996 1997	402	1,692	3,126	5,285	1,184
3 month sverages	000	.,	0,2.0	5,000	-
Dec1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	367	1,692	3,186	5,343	1,254
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr	362 361	1,675 1,694	3,194 3,198	5,360 5,373	1,244 1,227
Mar-May (Spring)	365	1,690	3,210	5,363	1,245
May-Jul Jul-Alia (Summer)	370 375	1,685	3,218 3,227 3,220	5,389 5,376	1,233
Jul-Sep	375	1,071	3 265	5,380	1 259
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Autumn)	386	1,657	3,256 3,260	5,376	1,241 1.237
Oct-Dec	374	1.651	3,253	5,417	1,238
Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	367 380	1,646 1,658	3,263 3,256	5,395 <b>5,40</b> 4	1,239 1, <b>236</b>
Changes					
Per cent	7 1.9	-1 0.0	-4 -0.1	9 0.2	- <b>1</b> -0.1
Over last 12 months	13	-34	69	61	-18
	3.6	-2.0	2.2	1.1	-1.5

\* Main and second jobs.

Source: Labour Force Survey

y adjust

## EMPLOYMENT B.22

Labour Market trends

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

UNITED KINGD	OM Whole	Total	Manufacturi	ng industries							Construc
Seasonany adj	usted economy	industries	Total manu- facturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper prod- ucts, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	- tion
Section		C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	F
Output											-
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	97.9 97.4 99.6 104.0 106.9 109.5 112.9	96.6 97.0 99.1 104.4 106.7 107.9 109.4	95.0 94.9 96.3 100.8 102.5 102.8 104.3	99.7 101.5 101.8 104.4 106.0 107.3 109.3	89.8 90.2 91.9 90.1 89.2 87.2	95.4 96.5 99.7 102.2 102.5 101.1 101.4	102.8 106.0 108.4 114.0 116.9 119.4 118.7	89.4 85.7 85.6 90.4 90.9 89.3 88.0	96.0 97.6 103.0 115.5 121.6 124.8 128.4	93.6 91.7 90.1 92.5 92.0 95.5 103.2	92.0 88.0 87.3 90.6 90.0 91.2 93.3
1993 Q4	100.7	100.7	96.6	101.4	90.8	99.4	109.5	84.9	104.4	88.6	88.5
1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	102.2 103.5 104.8 105.7	102.3 104.1 105.6 105.7	99.0 100.3 101.7 102.3	103.5 104.1 105.6 104.4	91.3 91.6 91.1 93.5	102.7 101.3 102.1 102.7	112.2 114.6 114.0 115.3	89.1 90.0 92.1 90.4	110.8 113.7 117.4 120.2	90.4 90.3 93.5 95.9	89.5 90.5 90.7 91.6
1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	106.3 106.5 107.1 107.8	106.2 106.3 107.1 107.0	102.1 102.3 102.8 102.6	104.2 107.1 107.6 105.0	91.4 91.0 89.8 88.2	102.7 102.7 102.6 101.8	116.0 116.7 117.1 117.8	91.3 90.7 90.4 91.2	119.3 120.4 121.9 125.0	93.4 90.8 92.0 91.6	\$0.5 (0.9 89.6 \$0.1
1996 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	108.5 109.0 109.7 110.9	107.2 107.5 108.2 108.6	102.4 102.2 103.2 103.3	107.2 108.1 107.2 106.5	87.8 88.5 90.7 89.7	101.2 100.0 101.5 101.7	118.6 119.5 119.8 119.8	89.4 89.0 89.9 88.9	124.6 124.7 125.0 125.1	92.7 93.4 97.0 99.0	\$0.3 80.4 61.3 92.7
1997 Q1 Q2 Q3 <b>Q4</b>	111.5 112.4 113.4 <b>114.1</b>	108.7 109.2 110.3 <b>109.3</b>	103.9 104.2 104.8 <b>104.2</b>	108.5 108.7 109.4 <b>110.4</b>	89.1 87.6 87.1 <b>84.9</b>	100.4 101.5 102.5 <b>101.2</b>	119.3 117.7 119.7 <b>118.0</b>	88.9 88.3 87.7 <b>87.0</b>	126.6 128.6 129.5 <b>128.8</b>	100.8 102.3 104.7 <b>105.1</b>	2.4 33.3 3.1 -4.4
Workforce jobs		DUUUA		-	510101	51010	-		DUINO		
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	97.1 94.6 93.6 95.3 96.2 97.4 98.9	DMWA 92.5 86.8 83.1 82.2 82.4 83.0 83.3	92.3 86.8 83.8 83.8 84.6 85.6 85.9	DMWH 98.9 94.8 92.5 89.7 89.3 88.8 88.9	88.1 83.1 82.1 83.2 82.2 81.1 82.1	98.2 95.8 95.3 97.6 99.0 100.0 99.5	DMWN 91.7 88.2 84.6 80.1 78.4 76.3 74.4	94.5 86.4 78.8 77.1 78.0 77.6 76.8	89.7 81.9 78.6 79.3 82.2 85.5 84.9	91.9 84.9 74.7 68.6 69.2 73.0 75.8	Dr #YY 2.3 4.1 9.7 31.6 -0.9 -0.0 -0.0
1993 Q4	93.9	82.5	83.7	91.5	83.1	95.8	84.1	77.2	78.3	70.1	30.2
1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	94.7 95.0 95.5 95.8	82.3 82.1 82.1 82.1	83.6 83.8 83.9 83.8	90.1 89.6 89.6 89.3	83.2 83.0 83.3 83.4	96.5 97.4 98.0 98.4	82.8 80.2 78.8 78.6	77.0 76.9 77.1 77.6	78.4 78.8 79.6 80.4	69.4 68.6 68.1 68.1	80.6 31.6 32.1 82.0
1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	96.0 96.1 96.2 96.5	82.2 82.3 82.2 82.9	84.2 84.3 84.4 85.2	89.0 89.2 89.2 89.8	82.9 82.3 82.0 81.7	98.4 99.2 98.6 99.7	78.7 78.6 78.3 77.8	77.7 77.8 77.9 78.5	81.5 82.2 82.4 82.7	68.2 68.6 69.3 70.7	81.0 80.7 81.3 80.5
1996 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	96.8 97.0 97.6 98.0	83.3 82.9 82.9 83.1	85.5 85.3 85.8 85.8	89.3 88.7 88.5 88.7	80.7 80.1 81.7 81.9	100.3 99.9 99.9 99.9 99.8	77.0 76.8 76.2 75.3	78.5 78.0 77.1 76.7	84.7 85.6 85.9 85.8	71.8 72.8 73.5 73.9	79.5 79.8 80.5 80.3
1997 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	98.3 98.7 99.1 <b>99.4</b>	83.2 83.4 83.3 <b>83.2</b>	85.8 86.0 85.9 <b>85.9</b>	88.8 89.3 88.8 <b>88.6</b>	82.2 82.7 82.6 <b>80.9</b>	99.7 99.4 99.5 <b>99.5</b>	75.1 74.7 74.3 <b>73.8</b>	76.9 76.9 76.8 <b>76.6</b>	85.2 84.7 84.5 <b>85.1</b>	74.5 75.2 76.0 <b>77.4</b>	79.8 79.2 79.9 81.0
Output per filled	job										
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996	DMBE 100.8 102.9 106.3 109.2 111.1 112.5 114.2	DMOA 104.6 111.8 119.3 127.1 129.4 129.9 131.4	DMOB 102.9 109.4 114.9 120.3 121.2 120.1 121.4	DMOH 100.8 107.1 110.1 116.4 118.7 120.8 122.9	DMOV 101.9 108.6 109.8 110.4 109.6 110.0 106.2	DMOL 97.2 100.8 104.6 104.8 103.5 101.1 101.9	DMON 112.2 120.2 128.1 142.4 149.2 156.5 159.4	DMOR 94.5 99.3 108.7 117.2 116.6 115.2 114.6	DMOS 107.2 119.3 131.1 145.6 148.0 146.0 151.2	DMOT 101.8 108.0 120.8 135.0 132.9 130.8 136.2	99.7 04.6 09.5 11.0 11.3 14.0 16.6
Seasonally adju	sted 107.2	122.0	115.4	110.7	109.3	103.8	130.3	109.9	133.3	126.5	110.3
1994 Q1	107.9	124.3	118.4	114.9	109.8	106.5	135.5	115.7	141.3	130.4	111.0
Q2 Q3 Q4	108.9 109.8 110.3	128.7 128.6	119.7 121.2 122.0	116.1 117.9 116.9	110.3 109.3 112.1	104.0 104.2 104.3	142.9 144.6 146.7	117.0 119.4 116.6	144.2 147.4 149.5	131.6 137.3 140.8	10.5
1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	110.7 110.8 111.3 111.7	129.2 129.1 130.3 129.1	121.2 121.4 121.8 120.4	117.0 120.1 120.6 116.9	110.3 110.6 109.4 107.9	104.3 103.6 104.1 102.1	147.3 148.4 149.5 151.4	117.5 116.6 116.1 116.2	146.3 146.5 147.9 151.2	137.0 132.2 132.7 129.6	111.8 111.4 110.2 111.9
1996 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112.1 112.4 112.3 113.2	128.7 129.7 130.5 130.8	119.8 119.7 120.3 120.5	120.0 121.8 121.2 120.0	108.9 110.4 111.1 109.6	100.9 100.1 101.6 101.9	154.0 155.6 157.3 159.2	113.9 114.2 116.6 115.9	147.0 145.8 145.4 145.8	129.1 128.2 132.0 133.9	113.6 113.3 113.4 115.5
1997 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	113.3 114.0 114.5 <b>114.8</b>	130.7 131.0 132.4 <b>131.4</b>	121.0 121.2 122.0 <b>121.3</b>	122.1 121.6 123.2 <b>124.6</b>	108.4 105.9 105.5 <b>104.9</b>	100.7 102.0 103.0 <b>101.7</b>	158.9 157.7 161.2 <b>159.9</b>	115.6 114.9 114.3 <b>113.6</b>	148.6 151.8 153.2 <b>151.3</b>	135.3 136.1 137.8 <b>135.8</b>	115.8 117.8 116.5 116.5

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

(1990=10

Note: 1 The indices have been rebased from 1985=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, Augus 1993.
 2 The workforce jobs index for both the production and manufacturing industries in both tables is based on unpublished employment estimates consistent with the output estimates but which are different from employment estimates published elsewhere in *Labour Market Trends*.

Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992.

May 1998



	Whole econo	omy		Production in	ndustries	
SIC 1997	Output *	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Output filled job
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1997	100.0 97.9 97.4 99.6 104.0 106.9 109.5 112.9	DMBC 100.0 97.1 94.6 93.6 95.3 96.2 97.4 98.9	DMBE 100.0 100.8 102.9 106.3 109.2 111.1 112.5 114.2	100.0 96.6 97.0 99.1 104.4 106.7 107.9 109.4	DMWA 100.0 92.5 86.8 83.1 82.2 82.4 83.0 83.3	DMOA 100.0 104.6 111.8 119.3 127.1 129.4 129.9 131.4
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.0	101.6	98.4
Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.4	100.7	100.7
Q3	99.7	100.1	99.6	99.7	99.7	100.0
Q4	99.2	99.5	99.7	98.8	98.0	100.9
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.7	95.6	102.1
Q2	97.9	97.4	100.5	96.5	93.2	103.6
Q3	97.7	96.6	101.2	95.7	91.3	104.8
Q4	97.7	95.9	101.8	96.7	89.8	107.6
1992 Q1	97.0	95.7	101.4	96.7	88.7	109.0
Q2	97.0	95.2	101.9	96.2	87.7	109.7
Q3	97.6	94.2	103.6	97.2	86.2	112.8
Q4	98.0	93.5	104.8	97.7	84.5	115.7
1993 Q1	98.6	93.5	105.5	98.0	83.7	117.2
Q2	99.1	93.5	105.9	98.3	83.3	118.1
Q3	99.9	93.7	106.6	99.4	82.9	119.9
Q4	100.7	93.9	107.2	100.7	82.5	122.0
1994 Q1	102.2	94.7	107.9	102.3	82.3	124.3
Q2	103.5	95.0	108.9	104.1	82.1	126.8
Q3	104.8	95.5	109.8	105.6	82.1	128.7
Q4	105.7	95.8	110.3	105.7	82.1	128.6
1995 Q1	106.3	96.0	110.7	106.2	82.2	129.2
Q2	106.5	96.1	110.8	106.3	82.3	129.2
Q3	107.1	96.2	111.3	107.1	82.2	130.3
Q4	107.8	96.5	111.7	107.0	82.9	129.2
1996 Q1	108.5	96.8	112.1	107.2	83.3	128.
Q2	109.0	97.0	112.4	107.5	82.9	129.
Q3	109.7	97.6	112.3	108.2	82.9	130.
Q4	110.9	98.0	113.2	108.6	83.1	130.
1997 Q1	111.5	98.3	113.3	108.7	83.2	130.1
Q2	112.4	98.7	114.0	109.2	83.4	131.0
Q3	113.4	99.1	114.5	110.3	83.3	132.4

Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer Helpline: 01928 792442. Gross domestic product for whole economy. The workforce jobs comprises: employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and participants in work-related government-supported trainiees. This series is used as a denominator for the ductivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*. <sup>e</sup> Indices have been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.

84.0 83.8 83.8 83.7

83.6 83.8 83.9 83.8

84.2 84.3 84.4 85.2

85.5 85.3 85.8 85.8

85.8 86.0 85.9 **85.9** 

96.3 96.1 96.1 96.6

99.0 100.3 101.7 102.3

102.1 102.3 102.8 102.6

102.4 102.2 103.2 103.3

103.9 104.2 104.8 **104.2** 

114.7 114.7 114.6 115.4

118.4 119.7 121.2 122.0

121.2 121.4 121.8 120.4

119.8 119.7 120.3 120.5

121.0 121.2 122.0 **121.3** 

#### **B.41** EMPLOYMENT Job-related training received by employees

GREAT DRITAIN	An who received job-r	Not sossonally adjust	ast lour weeks				
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjus	Age groups				
	All of working age +		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
ALL Spr 19865 Spr 19867 Spr 1987 Spr 19888 Spr 19890 Spr 19900 Spr 19920 Spr 19921 Spr 19924 Spr 19945 Spr 19945 Spr 19945 Spr 19965 Spr 19975 Spr 1997\$ Aut 1997\$	1,951 2,032 2,585 3,132 2,905 3,132 2,905 3,132 2,826 3,207 2,207 2,207 2,207 3,007 2,207 3,007 3,007 3,007 3,157 3,157 3,151 3,299	2,128 2,213 2,430 2,2830 3,386 3,3209 3,3209 3,30677 3,3226 3,3209 3,30677 3,3209 3,209 3,30677 3,3209 3,200 3,200	410 374 363 411 427 426 296 296 296 296 296 296 296 296 296 2	464 470 504 565 594 529 529 506 500 433 416 428 463 416 428 463 370 <b>443</b>	559 613 793 881 9768 9168 9168 9168 9168 9168 9161 1,051 1,056 1,056 900 1,055	546 598 694 983 1.067 1.051 1.067 1.087 1.087 1.087 1.087 1.081 1.081 1.084 1.084 1.094 1.011 1.160 1.973 1.182	148 159 215 215 306 286 306 286 313 311 3008 328 308 328 308 328 3375
Men Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1997 Spr 1997	1,151 1,170 2255 1,417 1,557 1,557 1,555 1,455 1,455 1,455 1,557 1,557 1,557 1,557 1,557 1,557 1,557 1,557 1,556 1,556 1,668	1,293 1,303 1,373 1,566 1,706 1,573 1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673 1,675 1,655	251 224 236 230 253 267 167 167 167 137 149 161 161 177 127 170	277 267 312 320 324 292 256 295 261 235 239 200 211 234 193 <b>234</b>	356 374 415 517 531 500 500 5506 5509 5566 5594 543 475 <b>560</b>	324 348 448 542 526 529 549 544 254 565 560 553 475 569	86 94 118 172 153 155 145 155 1451 155 1451 157 167 167 167 3
Women Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1994 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 19	800 863 971 1,168 1,349 1,349 1,349 1,341 1,305 1,305 1,305 1,305 1,384 1,565 1,665 1,665	835 906 1.264 1.430 1.456 1.493 1.456 1.494 1.618 1.594 1.594 1.599 1.599 1.719 1.719 1.685	159 150 176 177 168 129 129 130 130 130 148 148 179 113 165	188 202 253 290 237 237 235 235 235 235 235 235 235 235 235 235	203 239 338 364 439 428 413 439 483 455 493 464 455 493 464 455 495	222 249 326 401 539 539 534 566 567 667 567 690 601 627 498 613	660708891 989119309 19390 19390 19300 100000 1000000
	% of all employees # Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjus	ted Age groups				SER CENT
	All of working age +	a de la compansión de la c	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
ALL Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Spr 1997 Sum 1997 Sum 1997 State Spr 1997 Spr 1997 State Spr 1997 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1995 Spr 1997 Spr 1997	9.6 9.9 10.7 12.2 13.4 14.3 13.7 13.6 14.5 13.2 13.9 14.0 14.3 14.0 14.4 14.2 14.9	10.5 10.9 13.4 14.5 15.5 14.6 14.7 15.7 14.3 14.3 14.3 14.4 14.3 14.5 12.7 <b>15.5</b>	24.2 22:3 21.6 23.4 25.5 24.4 23.8 25.0 20.1 23.9 22.3 24.3 24.3 27.7 17.1 17.1 24.6	16.1 16.3 17.2 18.9 19.4 20.6 19.0 19.2 19.6 20.6 18.5 20.3 18.3 19.0 20.8 16.2 19.6	11.9 12.6 14.0 15.1 16.1 17.0 16.1 17.6 16.7 16.2 16.7 15.8 15.8 16.9 14.3 16.8	7.9 8.6 9.9 11.8 13.3 14.2 14.0 14.0 14.3 14.8 13.8 14.2 13.6 13.7 13.6 13.7 14.4 12.1 14.5	and a state of the second
Men Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1990 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Sum 1996 Sum 1997 Sum 1997	10.0 10.2 10.8 12.1 14.0 13.4 13.2 13.9 13.9 13.9 13.9 13.9 13.9 13.1 13.2 13.1 13.2 13.3 13.3 13.3 13.3	11.3 11.5.1 12.5.5 16.4.8 14.4.3 14.4.3 14.4.9 14.4.9 14.4.9 13.3.3 14.4 13.3.3 14.4	29.5 26.8 25.9 26.8 26.7 307.3 26.8 27.3 25.9 26.8 27.3 25.9 26.2 25.5 27.7 18.1 24.9	17.9 17.7 18.6 2008 2003 19.3 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.6 20.3 19.2 19.6 20.3 19.9 15.9 19.9 15.9 19.6	12.6 13.1 14.4 16.8 166.6 15.8 17.4 16.0 16.6 15.5 15.2 15.2 13.8 16.0 13.8 16.3	8.7 9.3 9.3 11.8 12.8 13.2 13.6 13.5 14.1 12.8 12.8 12.8 12.3 12.2 12.9 11.4 13.5	
Women           Spr 1985           Spr 1986           Spr 1987           Spr 1987           Spr 1988           Spr 1987           Spr 1987           Spr 1988           Spr 1983           Spr 1994           Spr 1995 \$           Spr 1996 \$           Spr 1996 \$           Spr 1997 \$           Sum 1997 \$	9.1 9.6 10.3 13.7 13.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 15.3 13.9 14.7 15.1 15.5 15.2 15.2 15.8	9.5 11.1.4 14.6 14.6 15.6 15.6 15.6 15.6 15.6 13.3 16 3.3	18.9 17.8 17.5 20.2 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.2 20.6 24.2 24.2 18.4 21.4 23.2 27.8 16.1 24.2	13.9 14.7 16.0 17.9 20.4 17.1 19.0 22.1 20.2 19.4 20.2 19.4 20.2 19.9 20.2 21.8 16.5 19.6	10.8 11.9 13.4 15.0 15.2 17.4 16.8 16.4 16.9 16.4 16.4 16.4 18.1 14.9 17.4	7.1 7.7 10.0 11.8 13.9 14.7 14.4 15.1 15.6 15.6 15.7 14.9 15.7 14.9 15.2 16.0 12.8	445688288899999999

THOUSANDS

+ Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.
 # Employees receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group.
 \$ Data for summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods.

						-	mpioying	United Kingdom s	easonally adjusted
	Contract Contract	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (m) & 50-59 (f)	65+ (m) & 60+ (f)
	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		MGKV	MGNS	MGNV					Sales and the second
Employm	ent rates (%)								
(Mar-	ay)	57.1	71.3	48.9	65.8	74.0	79.8	63.2	8.0
1992		56.3 56.6	70.6 70.9	43.6 45.1	63.9 63.6	74.9 75.4	79.2 79.2	61.8 62.4	7.6 7.7
1995 1996		57.5	71.3 71.8 72.8	45.3 46.5 47.9	64.2 65.7	75.6 75.9 77.9	79.4 79.7 80.0	63.0 63.4 64.4	7.5 7.5 7.8
1997	th average	50.5	72.0	47.5	00.0	11.5	00.0	•	
Dec1	8-Feb 1997 (Winter)	58.1	72.6	47.4	66.4	77.5	79.9	64.3	7.5
Jan- Feb-	of 1997	58.2 58.3	72.8 72.8	47.3 48.4 47.9	66.6 66.5	77.9 77.9	79.8	64.5 64.4	7.7 7.8
Mar-	ay (oping)	58.4	72.9	48.1	66.6	78.1	80.1	64.6	7.9
May- Jun-	d (Summer)	58.4 58.5	72.9 73.0	48.5 48.7	66.6 66.5	78.0 78.1	80.2 80.3	64.5 64.5	7.9
Jul-S	2	58.6 58.6	73.1 73.2	49.2 49.5	66.5 66.4	78.0 78.2	80.5 80.6	64.7 64.8	7.9 7.8
Sep	ov (Autumn)	58.7	73.2	49.7	66.9	78.1	80.6	64.7	7.8
Oct- Nov	97-Jan 1998	58.7 58.7 58.7	73.3 73.3 73.3	49.9 48.8 48.7	66.8 66.7	78.4 78.2 78.5	80.5 80.6 80.6	65.1 65.2	7.5 7.5 7.5
Cha		00.1							
Ove	ast 3 months	0.0	0.1	-1.0	-0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	-0.3
Ove	ast 12 months	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Male	quarters								
(Ma 199	daý)	65.5	76.5	49.0	67.6 65.8	83.7	86.5	66.2 64 1	8.5 7.1
199 199		64.0 64.5 65.2	75.6 76.4	44.8 44.5	66.1 67.1	83.7 84.5	85.6 86.3	64.4 64.9	7.4 7.9
199 199		65.2 66.1	76.6 77.7	45.9 45.9	68.2 69.9	84.5 86.3	85.9 86.4	65.8 67.2	7.2 7.3
3 m	th average	66.0	77.5	44.8	69.6	86.0	86.2	67.1	7.3
Jan	ar 1997	66.1	77.7	45.4	69.8	86.3	86.2	67.3	7.2
Feb Mar	pr ay (Spring)	66.2 66.1	77.8 77.7	46.5 45.9	70.0 69.9	86.4 86.3	86.4 86.4	67.2 67.2	7.2 7.3
Apr- May	un ad	66.3 66.3	77.9 77.9	46.4 46.7	69.8 69.6	86.5 86.4	86.6 86.7	67.4 67.3	7.4 7.6
Jun	ig (Summer)	66.4	78.0	47.5	69.5	86.7	86.9	67.3	7.7
Jul- Aug	90 Oct	66.5 66.6 66.7	78.1 78.3 78.3	47.7 48.5 48.7	69.5 69.7	80.7 87.1 87.0	87.0 87.1 87.2	67.6 67.6	7.8 7.6
Oct	90	66.7	78.4	48.5	69.8	87.4	87.1	67.7	7.5
Nov Dec	997-Jan 1998 997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	66.8 66.8	78.5 <b>78.6</b>	47.6 <b>48.1</b>	69.8 <b>69.8</b>	87.4 87.7	87.3 87.2	67.7 67.9	7.4 7.3
Cha	ges ast 3 months	0.2	0.3	-0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	-0.3
Ove	ast 12 months	0.9	1.1	3.3	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.0
Female	a quatore								
(Mar 1992	may)	49.2	65.5	48.9	63.9	64.0	73.1	58.7	7.8
1993 1994		49.0 49.3	65.8 65.8	44.6 45.4	61.9 61.0	66.7 66.9	73.0 72.8 72.5	58.6 59.5 60.2	7.9 7.9 7.7
1993 1998 1997		49.5 50.2 50.9	65.8 66.6 67.3	40.1 47.1 50.1	63.2 62.9	67.0 69.2	73.5 73.5	60.2 60.5	7.7 8.1
3 mo	nth averages	00.0	0110						77
Dec	1996-Feb 1997(Winter)	50.7	67.3 67.2	50.1	63.1 63.1	68.7	73.5	60.7	7.9
Feb-	av(Spring)	50.8	67.3	50.4	63.0	69.1	73.3	60.6	8.0
Apr-J	un	51.0	67.4	49.9	63.3	69.3	73.5	60.6	8.2
Jun-A	Aug (Summer)	51.0 51.0	67.5 67.5	50.4 50.0	63.5 63.2	69.2 69.3	73.6	60.6	8.1
Jul-S Aug-	ep Oct	51.1 51.0	67.6 67.6	50.8 50.5	63.2 63.0	69.1 69.1	74.0 74.1	60.8 60.9	8.0 7.9
Sep-I	Nov (Autumn)	51.0	67.6	50.8	63.8	68.9	74.0	60.8	7.9
Nov	1997-Jan 1998 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	51.0 51.0 51.0	67.6 67.6	50.0 49.3	63.5 63.4	68.7 68.9	73.9 73.9	61.4 61.5	7.6 7.6
Char	iges	0110					0.4	0.7	
Over	last 3 months	-0.1	0.0	-1.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.7	-0.2
- Ibiro	ge on year	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.0	0.1			

#### EMPLOYMENT B.2 En

Source: Labour Force Survey

#### **B.51** EMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

			United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Irish Republic
			(1,2,3)	(4)	(2,5)	(3)	(12)			(7,11)		(13)	(8)
QUART	ERLY FIGURES	S: seasonally	y adjusted un	ess stated				In particular					Thousand
Civilian 1994	labour force 3 Q3 Q4		28,248 28,193	8,748 8,805	3,901 3,881		14,870 14,897	.:.	2,468 2,472		39,246 39,133	-	
1995	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		28,167 28,134 28,095 28,237	8,908 8,972 9,006 9,081	3,907 3,889 3,895 3,904	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14,913 14,909 14,931 14,951	··· ·· ··	2,472 2,500 2,490 2,491	· · · · · · ·	38,978 38,938 38,983 39,001	· · · · · · ·	··· ··· ···
1996	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		28,207 28,260 28,377 28,277	9,052 9,085 9,158 9,143	3,880 3,860 3,849 3,889	· · · · · · ·	15,077 15,116 15,164 15,240	••• •• ••	2,496 2,499 2,487 2,499	  	38,945 38,914 38,852 38,777		  
1997	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		28,197 28,162 28,152 28,197	9,185 9,171 9,148	  	· · · · · · ·	15,226 15,330 15,390	··· ·· ··	2,530 2,582 2,489	··· ·· ··	38,764 38,773R 38,818	••• •• ••	   
Civilian 1994	employment Q3 Q4		25,693 25,769	7,916 7,996	3,717 3,684		13,363 13,442	 	2,020 2,036	21,773 21,825	35,938 35,945	··· ···	
1995	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		25,806 25,826 25,838 26,003	8,120 8,198 8,251 8,299	3,730 3,726 3,726 3,718	··· ··· ··	13,472 13,489 13,520 13,549	··· ··· ··	2,042 2,061 2,064 2,068	21,883 21,946 21,981 21,970	35,844 35,775 35,753 35,692		  
1996	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		26,010 26,114 26,310 26,400	8,295 8,304 8,354 8,362	3,670 3,691 3,669 3,684	··· ·· ··	13,640 13,660 13,679 13,728	  	2,076 2,085 2,086 2,103	21,972 21,957 21,923 21,941	35,433 35,430 35,336 35,168	······································	
1997	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		26,484 26,565 26,673 26,794	8,380 8,356 8,350	  	  	13,767 13,892 14,004	· · · · · · ·	2,137 2,166 2,164	21,950 21,978 22,005	34,885 34,910R 34,866	··· ·· ··	··· ··· ··
LATEST	ANNUAL FIGU	JRES: 1996 L	unless stated	•									Trousands
Civilian I	abour force:	Male Female All	15,600 12,660 28,260	5,206 3,921 9,127	2,215 1,661 3,876	2,376 1,827 4,204	8,301 6,844 15,145	1,499 1,289 2,788	1,302 1,192 2,495	13,692 11,421 25,113	22,304 16,587 38,891	2,628 1,620 4,249	909 576 7,485
Civilian e	employment:	Male Female All	13,970 12,144 26,114	4,748 3,596 8,344	2,143 1,594 3,737	2,159 1,533 3,692	7,479 6,197 13,676	1,411 1,182 2,593	1,092 996 2,087	12,184 _9,767 21,951	20,460 14,900 35,360	2,452 1,372 3,824	800 507 1.307
Civilian	employment: p	proportions t	by sector										Per cent
Male:	Agriculture Industry Services		3.1 34.2 62.7	6.2 31.0 62.7	··· ···	3.1 38.3 58.6	5.4 32.1 62.5	  	9.1 40.0 50.9	··· ···	3.5 49.4 47.2	18.5 28.3 53.1	
Female:	Agriculture Industry Services		0.9 11.8 87.3	3.6 11.2 85.3	  	1.7 12.7 85.6	2.6 11.6 85.8	 	4.9 14.0 81.0	··· ··	3.2 21.3 75.6	23.9 13.9 62.2	
All:	Agriculture Industry Services		2.1 23.8 74.1	5.1 22.5 72.4	7.2 33.2 59.6	2.6 27.7 69.7	4.1 22.8 73.1	4.0 27.0 69.0	7.1 27.6 65.3	4.6 	3.3 37.5 59.1	20.4 23.2 56.4	10.7 27.2 62.3

Sources: OECD Labour Force Statistics 1973-1993 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Evide may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.
Notes: 1 Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce jobs excluding HM Forces plus claimants of unemployment-related benefits. Civilian employment refers to workforce jobs excluding HM Forces. The proportions by sector refers to employee jobs and the self-employed (main job only). Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to Table C. 11.
Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
Annual figures relate to June.
Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
Annual figures relate to apprentices in professional training.
Annual figures relate to January.
Unadjuster figures.
Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services.
Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services.

\* Please note the annual figures for Belgium refer to 1993, Austria to 1994 and Greece , Luxembourg and Switzerland to 1995.

ther- ds	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land
)				(5)	(2)(5)

Japan

Luxembourg Ne

	(9)		and the second se	1					and the second	and the second second second			and the second
usand	Thousand								QU	ARTERLY FIG	URES: sea	sonally adjus	ted unless stated
	22,623 22,646	66,388 66,418	 	 	2,127 2,135	4,551 4,546	15,457 15,499	4,284 4,275	3,958 3,950	131,050 131,790	1994	Q3 Q4	vilian labour force
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	22,671 22,682 22,777 22,791	66,585 66,613 66,797 66,678	· · · · · · ·	  	2,150 2,148 2,157 2,164	4,529 4,525 4,499 4,529	15,559 15,592 15,658 15,735	4,306 4,335 4,331 4,320	3,945 3,926 3,931 3,942	132,203 132,175 132,332 132,506	1995	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	22,823 22,858 22,862 22,854	66,792 67,053 67,333 67,265	· · · · · · ·	  	2,203 2,222 2,217 2,234	4,554 4,546 4,556 4,542	15,828 15,896 15,981 16,041	4,285 4,299 4,309 4,312	3,947 3,963 3,964 3,993	133,144 133,632 134,118 134,830	1996	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
  	22,865 22,927 22,860	67,865 67,952 67,850	··· ··· ···	  	2,246 2,276 2,265	4,569 4,597 4,636	16,053 16,091 16,123	4,305 4,275 4,263	3,957 3,966 	135,934 136,157 136,412	1997	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
	19,963 19,885	64,423 64,479	 	·	2,011 2,021	4,230 4,222	11,743 11,806	3,941 3,947	3,808 3,809	123,178 124,405	1994	Q3 Q4	vilian employment
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	19,858 19,939 19,950 20,006	64,601 64,550 64,667 64,463	··· ··· ···	  	2,033 2,039 2,051 2,067	4,204 4,201 4,178 4,198	11,942 12,022 12,074 12,160	3,969 4,005 4,008 3,982	3,813 3,786 3,795 3,806	124,924 124,711 124,820 125,142	1995	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
	20,022 20,022 20,039 20,059	64,573 64,738 65,104 65,037	··· ···	••• •• ••	2,094 2,113 2,106 2,127	4,223 4,210 4,220 4,216	12,243 12,324 12,453 12,553	3,950 3,959 3,963 3,950	3,806 3,805 3,807 3,831	125,693 126,381 127,042 127,705	1996	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	20,017 20,042 20,047	65,635 65,626 65,545	··· ··· ··	··· ··· ···	2,155 2,176 2,169	4,244 4,293 4,314	12,646 12,690 12,785	3,926 3,908 3,936	3,789 3,791 3,807	128,728 129,462 129,742	1997	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
sands	Thousand									LATES	ST ANNUA	L FIGURES:	1996 unless stated
9 6 5	14,235 8,615 22,850	39,920 27,190 67,110	138.4 79.2 217.6	4,340 3,133 7,472	1,189 1,029 2,219	2,624 2,204 4,828	9,753 6,183 15,936	2,250 2,060 4,310	2,315 1,597 3,912	72,087 61,857 133,943	Civilian I	abour force	Male Female All
0 7 7	12,862 7,174 20,036	38,580 26,270 64,850	135.5 76.9 212.4	4,112 2,871 6,983	1,130 979 2,110	2,452 2,023 4,475	8,027 4,366 12,394	2,058 1,905 3,963	2,252 1,532 3,784	68,207 58,501 126,708	Civilian	employment:	Male Female All
r cent	Per cent									Ci	ivilian emp	loyment: pro	portions by sector
	7.1 37.9 55.0	5.0 39.2 55.8	 	··· ···	 	··· ···	9.9 38.3 51.8	4.3 39.1 56.7	4.7 37.7 57.6	3.9 33.0 63.0	Male:	Agriculture Industry Services	
	6.8 21.6 71.6	6.2 24.6 69.2	:: :: ::	ü	 	:: ::	6.5 13.8 79.8	1.4 12.1 86.6	3.3 15.8 81.0	1.5 13.1 85.3	Female:	Agriculture Industry Services	
0.7 7.2 2.3	7.0 32.1 60.9	5.5 33.3 61.2	  	3.9 22.4 73.8	 	12.2 31.4 56.4	8.7 29.7 61.6	2.9 26.1 71.0	4.1 28.8 67.0	2.8 23.8 73.3	All:	Agriculture Industry Services	
roncos	100	Contraction of the second s		and the second se		A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR OFTA CONT			the second s	and the second	and the second se	and the second se	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER

### EMPLOYMENT B.51 Selected countries: national definitions

U	r	Ľ	t	e	d
S	t	a	t	e	s

#### UNEMPLOYMENT С ILO unemployment by age and duration

All Rate (%)+

MGLT

9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2

7.6

7.4 7.3 7.2

7.2 7.3 7.1

6.8 6.7 **6.6** 

6.6 6.5 **6.4** 

-0.2

-1.1

11.7 12.5 11.6 10.2 9.8 8.2

8.6

8.4 8.2 8.2

8.1 8.2 7.9

7.6 7.4 **7.4** 

7.3 7.2 **7.1** 

-0.3

-1.5

7.5 7.8 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0

6.3

6.2 6.1 6.0

6.1 6.1 6.1

5.8 5.7 **5.7** 

5.6 5.6 **5.6** 

0.0

-0.6

1 MGKY

2,830 2,996 2,796 2,512 2,388 2,083

2.180

2,134 2,099 2,083

2,082 2,099 2,042

1,971 1,930 **1,913** 

1,893 1,870 **1,861** 

-52

-319 -14.6

1,896 2,018 1,857 1,636 1,570 1,324

1,380

1,350 1,322 1,324

1,306 1,314 1,267

1,228 1,200 **1,188** 

1,175 1,156 **1,141** 

-47 -3.9

-238 -17.3

800

784 777 760

776 784 774

743 730 **725** 

718 714 **720** 

-5 -0.7

**-80** -10.0

UNITED KINGDOM

All Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997

Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)

Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Autumn)

Changes Over last 3 months Per cent

Over last 12 months Per cent

Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997

Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)

Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Autumn)

Changes Over last 3 months Per cent

Over last 12 months Per cent

Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997

Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)

Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Autumn)

Changes Over last 3 months Per cent

Over last 12 months Per cent

Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)

3 month averages Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)

Female

Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)

3 month averages Dec 1996-Feb 1997(Winter)

Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)

3 month averages Dec 1996-Feb 1997(Winter)

All aged 16 and over

Up to 6 months

1,251 1,157 1,079 1,035 1,059 992

987

982 981 992

1,022 1,052 1,027

988 977 **968** 

970 966 **971** 

543

542 540 553

562 585 557

543 536 **529** 

535 530 **533** 

**4** 0.7

-10 -1.9

444

440 440 440

460 467 470

445 442 **439** 

435 436 **438** 

-1 -0.1

-6 -1.3

3 0.3 **-16** -1.6

Over 6 and up to 12 All over months 12 months 24

332

325 316 304

296 294 292

293 290 **295** 

296 296 **295** 

0 0.1

-37 -11.1

202

196 191 186

181 180 179

178 181 **184** 

186 184 **182** 

-2 -1.1

**-20** -10.0

130

129 125 119

115 114 113

115 109 **111** 

110 112 **113** 

2 2.0

**-17** -12.8

993 1,148 1,249 1,074 931 789

853

827 810 789

763 754 721

693 662 **647** 

618 596 **583** 

-63 -9.8

-270 -31.6

633

610 595 585

557 548 525

509 486 **477** 

451 438 **422** 

**-55** -11.6

-211 -33.3

220

217 214 203

206 206 196

184 177 **170** 

167 157 **162** 

-8

-59 -26.7

478 461 **445** 

453 450 **446** 

1

**-77** -14.7

331

325 318 314

316 322 309

300 289 **285** 

279 275 **268** 

-18 -6.2

**-63** -19.0

192

188 184 180

180 185 186

178 172 **160** 

174 175 **178** 

**19** 11.8

-14 -7.2

417 403 **399** 

377 369 **355** 

-44 -11.0

-177 -33.3

420

399 392 390

372 364 337

326 311 **310** 

290 285 **272** 

**-38** -12.4

-149 -35.4

113

110 114 110

113 106 98

91 92 **89** 

87 84 **84** 

-5 -5.9

-29

12.8 12.4 **11.9** 

12.1 12.1 **12.0** 

0.1

-1.7

19.2 21.2 19.4 17.9 17.4 15.1

15.7

15.5 15.2 15.1

15.2 15.6 15.0

14.7 14.2 **14.0** 

13.7 13.6 **13.3** 

-0.7

-2.5

11.7 10.8 12.5 12.3 11.0 10.6

11.2

11.0 10.8 10.6

10.6 10.8 10.9

10.5 10.2 **9.4** 

10.2 10.3 **10.6** 

1.1

-0.6

280 275 **253** 

261 264 **276** 

**23** 9.1

-19 -6.4

171

166 163 174

188 187 169

157 155 **146** 

148 149 **152** 

**6** 4.5

-18 -10.7

125

124 122 120

127 129 132

123 120 **107** 

114 115 **124** 

**17** 15.5

-1

			Standard -		Thousands,	seasonally adjust	ted
30022	No. Contraction	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	18-:	24			-
All over months	All	Rate (%)+	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months	UNITED KINGDOM
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
464 614 735 670 587 500	725 700 680 615 566 495	15.8 15.8 16.3 15.4 14.5 13.1	361 359 308 316 307 294	160 158 134 115 95 73	203 267 238 183 162 127	71 97 121 86 77 80	All Spring quarters Itar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1997
533	523	13.7	295	87	141	ee	3 month averages Dec 1996-Fee 1997(Winter)
509 506 500	513 502 495	13.5 13.3 13.1	289 285 294	82 78 73	141 133 127	67 65 60	Jan-Mar 196 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spinng)
484 470 435	497 508 494	13.1 13.4 13.1	315 316 300	68 72 73	117 121 123	5% 50	Apr-Jun Nay-Jul Jur-Aug (Statsmer)

74 71 **78** 

83 85 74

-4 -5.5

-13 -14.8

52

50 47 46

44 49 51

52 49 **52** 

53 56 **50** 

-2 -3.7

-2 -3.1

35

32 31 27

25 22 22

22 22 **26** 

30 29 **24** 

-2 -9.2

-11 -32.1

121 116 **111** 

107 101 **98** 

-14 -12.2

-43 -30.6

108

108 103 94

86 88 91

90 86 **84** 

77 71 66

-17 -20.8

-42 -38.6

33

33 30 32

30 33 32

30 29 **28** 

30 31 **31** 

**4** 14.2

-1 -4.4

5.3

5 5.3

11 10

1 9.8

-1 -6.6

	0	u	n	er	n	p	0	y	m	1	e	n	1
						-		_					

and an and the second second			25-49	e-gostali					50 and o	over		
UNITED KINGDOM	All	Rate (%) +	O Up to 6 months	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
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	. 24
All Spring quarters Mar-May) 1992 1994 1995 1996	1,499 1,553 1,479 1,347 1,280	8.6 8.9 8.4 7.6 7.1	623 545 524 483 498	312 296 241 211 223	560 709 710 649 556	263 371 425 417 361	458 520 490 404 379	7.8 8.9 8.2 6.8 6.8	139 149 127 115 118	96 102 77 56 58	221 268 286 232 203	129 163 188 158 148 141
1997 smonth averages	1 1 2 2	6.3	440	182	502	210	348	5.6	114	40	192	149
Dec 1996-Faill 1997 (Will Ren) Jan-Mar 199 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spinng)	1,112 1,094 1,083	6.2 6.1 6.0	473 472 446	175 169 169	485 476 465	302 299 298	347 349 346	5.6 5.6 5.5	117 116 117	43 47 46	188 182 183	140 140 141
Apr-Jun May-Jul May-Aur (Summer)	1,071 1,069 1,035	6.0 6.0 5.8	450 457 461	158 155 149	454 442 418	294 288 268	342 341 322	5.4 5.4 5.1	117 121 113	45 44 45	181 179 169	137 130 116
ul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Accesmn)	1,013 987 <b>996</b>	5.7 5.5 <b>5.6</b>	462 454 <b>472</b>	149 148 <b>151</b>	396 368 <b>364</b>	253 236 <b>237</b>	318 320 <b>317</b>	5.0 5.0 <b>5.0</b>	114 111 <b>117</b>	46 46 <b>42</b>	161 160 <b>153</b>	115 118 <b>116</b>
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-3 1998 Dec 1997-F 1 <b>998 (Winter)</b>	969 943 <b>937</b>	5.4 5.3 <b>5.2</b>	460 457 <b>462</b>	150 147 <b>149</b>	350 344 <b>339</b>	226 221 <b>215</b>	299 287 <b>292</b>	4.7 4.5 <b>4.6</b>	109 103 <b>106</b>	41 39 <b>46</b>	147 144 <b>138</b>	108 104 <b>100</b>
Changes Over last 3 conths Per cent	-59 -5.9	-0.3	-10 -2.2	-3 -1.	7 -6	.9 - <b>22</b> .9 -9.4	-25 -7.6	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-10</b> -8.7	, <u>3</u> 7.	- <b>14</b> 8 -9	- <b>17</b> .4 -14.4
Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>-196</b> -17.3	-1.1	-2 -0.5	<b>-33</b> -18.	- <b>163</b> 0 -32	.5 - <b>103</b> .5 -32.5	- <b>56</b> -16.	1 -1.0	-7 -6.6	6 15.	2 - <b>54</b> 2 -28	- <b>49</b> .1 -33.0
Male Spring que ors (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	979 1,033 968 859 818 681	10.0 10.5 9.7 8.6 8.2 6.8	368 321 286 248 267 236	202 182 151 131 133 99	409 529 530 479 418 346	202 283 332 324 292 232	349 391 362 301 284 243	9.9 11.4 10.5 8.6 8.1 6.7	100 108 87 81 77 72	76 75 55 38 42 32	172 207 219 181 165 139	104 129 149 126 121 112
3 month a B <b>ges</b> Dec 1996-F (b) 1997(Winter)	703	7.1	242	107	365	247	252	7.0	71	31	147	119
Jan-Mar 19. Feb-Apr Mar-May (S. Hing)	684 673 681.	6.9 6.8 6.8	244 241 236	101 97 99	350 340 346	232 226 232	247 250 243	6.8 6.9 6.7	72 73 72	31 34 32	145 140 139	112 112 112
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (S.: mmer)	659 651 628	6.6 6.6 6.3	237 239 241	90 87 83	- 330 319 299	221 220 205	241 240 228	6.6 6.6 6.2	72 75 69	31 34 34	138 136 131	109 103 93
Uul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Alistaam <b>n)</b>	612 592 <b>593</b>	6.2 6.0 <b>6.0</b>	237 228 233	83 87 <b>88</b>	284 264 <b>261</b>	195 180 <b>181</b>	222 223 <b>226</b>	6.0 6.0 <b>6.1</b>	68 67 <b>73</b>	32 31 <b>29</b>	124 122 118	91 93 93 94
0d-Dec Nov 1997-5: n 1998 Dec 1997-5: b 1998 (Winter) 	585 569 <b>562</b>	5.9 5.7 <b>5.7</b>	238 238 <b>239</b>	88 84 <b>84</b>	254 255 <b>248</b>	173 171 <b>165</b>	218 208 <b>210</b>	5.9 5.6 <b>5.7</b>	74 68 <b>72</b>	30 29 <b>33</b>	112 110 <b>10</b> 3	85 83 77
Over last 3 months Percent	- <b>31</b> -5.2	-0.3	6 2.6	-4 -4.	- <b>14</b> 6 -5	- <b>16</b> .2 -8.8	- <b>16</b> 8 -6.	9 <b>-0.4</b>	- <b>1</b> -0.8	8 11	.3 -15	<b>-16</b> 2.6 -17.6
Over last 12 months Percent Female Spring quarters	-142 -20.2	-1.4	<b>-2</b> -1.0	<b>-23</b> -21.	-118 1 -32	-82 .2 -33.0	- <b>41</b> 3 -16.	-1.3 4	<b>1</b> 7.,	8 6	-44 5 -25	<b>-42</b> 9.9 -35.2
<b>Mar-May)</b> 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	519 520 511 488 462 402	6.9 6.8 6.6 6.2 5.8 5.0	255 224 238 235 230 210	111 113 90 79 91 70	151 180 180 170 139 119	61 87 92 93 69 66	109 129 128 104 95 103	4.6 5.3 5.1 4.1 3.8 3.9	40 41 39 34 41 45	21 27 22 18 16 14	49 67 57 31 44	9 25 1 34 7 39 1 32 7 27 4 30
3 month averages Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	430	5.4	222	75	137	71	97	3.7	43	9	4	5 30
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	428 421 402	5.4 5.3 5.0	229 231 210	74 72 70	136 136 119	69 72 66	100 99 103	3.8 3.8 3.9	45 43 45	11 13 14	4:	3 28 3 29 4 30
Vay-Jul Vay-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)	412 418 407	5.2 5.2 5.1	213 218 221	68 67 65	124 122 119	74 68 63	101 101 94	3.8 3.8 3.5	45 46 44	13 11 11	44	3 27 4 27 8 24
W-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Autumn)	402 395 <b>404</b>	5.0 5.0 <b>5.1</b>	225 227 <b>239</b>	66 61 <b>63</b>	112 104 <b>10</b> 3	58 57 56	96 97 <b>91</b>	3.6 3.6 <b>3.4</b>	45 43 44	14 16 13	3 3 3	7 24 8 25 <b>4 23</b>
Va-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter) Changes	384 374 <b>376</b>	4.8 4.7 <b>4.7</b>	221 219 <b>222</b>	61 63 <b>64</b>	96 89 <b>9</b> 1	53 50 <b>50</b> <b>50</b>	81 79 <b>82</b>	3.0 3.0 <b>3.0</b>	35 35 <b>34</b>	11 11 13	3 3 3 3	5 23 3 21 5 23
Over last 3 months Per cent	<b>-28</b> -6.9	-0.3	<b>-17</b> -6.9	1 2	.3 -11	2 -6 1.3 -11.	5 -9	-0.4	-10 -21.	9 -0	) ).3	<b>1 0</b> 1.7 -1.0
Per cent	-54 -12.6	-0.6	0.1	-10 -13	.7 -46	<b>-21</b> 3.3 -29.	- <b>15</b> 4 -15	-0.7	<b>-9</b> -20.	4 45	-1 5.6 -2	<b>0</b> -7 2.4 -24.0

S34 Labour Market trends May 1998 May 1998

#### UNEMPLOYMENT by age and duration

U.

Source: Labour Force Survey

nominator = economically active for that age group

Labour Market trends

## C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates by age

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)	UNITED
All Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	10.1 10.8 10.0 8.8 8.3 7.2	10.0 10.6 9.9 9.0 8.5 7.4	17.9 19.0 19.8 19.2 20.0 19.2	15.8 17.8 16.3 15.4 14.5 13.1	10.4 10.4 9.9 9.0 8.6 7.0	7.3 7.6 7.1 6.5 6.1 5.3	8.4 9.6 9.0 7.5 6.9 5.9	3.7 4.1 3.2 2.1 2.4 2.7	All Spring (Mar-Ma 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
3 month averages Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	7.6	7.7	19.9	13.7	7.4	5.5	6.0	3.2	3 month
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	7.4 7.3 7.2	7.5 7.4 7.4	19.8 18.7 19.2	13.5 13.3 13.1	7.2 7.1 7.0	5.5 5.4 5.3	5.9 6.0 5.9	3.4 3.0 2.7	Jan-Mar Feb-Apr Mar-May
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)	7.2 7.3 7.1	7.4 7.4 7.2	19.9 20.7 19.9	13.1 13.4 13.1	7.0 7.1 6.8	5.2 5.1 5.0	5.9 5.8 5.5	2.3 2.5 2.3	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Autumn)	6.8 6.7 <b>6.6</b>	6.9 6.8 <b>6.8</b>	18.1 18.1 <b>18.5</b>	12.8 12.4 <b>11.9</b>	6.7 6.5 <b>6.7</b>	4.9 4.8 <b>4.7</b>	5.4 5.4 <b>5.3</b>	2.4 2.6 2.5	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	6.6 6.5 <b>6.4</b>	6.7 6.5 <b>6.5</b>	18.6 19.5 <b>20.0</b>	12.1 12.1 <b>12.0</b>	6.4 6.4 <b>6.3</b>	4.7 4.4 4.4	5.0 4.8 <b>4.9</b>	2.3 2.6 2.5	Oct-Dec Nov 199 Dec 199
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	1.5	0.1	-0,4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	Change Over la
Over last 12 months	-1.1	-1.1	0.1	-1.7	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-0.8	Per cent Over la
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996 1997	12.0 12.9 11.8 10.2 9.8 8.2	11.7 12.6 11.6 10.3 9.9 8.3	19.4 20.5 20.7 20.9 22.8 21.0	19.2 21.3 19.4 17.9 17.4 15.1	11.9 12.1 11.5 10.1 9.5 7.8	8.5 9.2 8.3 7.4 7.2 6.1	10.4 11.9 11.0 9.2 8.4 6.9	4.9 4.6 3.7 2.7 4.1 4.0	Per cent Male Spring c (Mar-May 1992 1993 1994 1995
3 month averages Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	8.6	8.7	22.4	15.7	8.0	6.3	7.2	4.8	1996
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	8.4 8.2 8.2	8.5 8.3 8.3	22.0 20.3 21.0	15.5 15.2 15.1	7.7 7.6 7.8	6.2 6.1 6.1	7.0 7.1 6.9	5.1 4.8 4.0	3 month Dec 199 Jan-Mar
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)	8.1 8.2 7.9	8.2 8.2 7.9	21.1 22.3 21.6	15.2 15.5 15.0	7.7 7.8 7.4	5.8 5.6 5.5	6.9 6.8 6.5	3.3 3.5 3.3	Apr-Jun
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct <b>Sep-Nov (Autumn)</b>	7.6 7.4 <b>7.4</b>	7.7 7.5 <b>7.5</b>	20.2 19.0 <b>19.5</b>	14.7 14.2 <b>14.0</b>	7.2 6.9 <b>7.1</b>	5.3 5.2 <b>5.1</b>	6.3 6.3 <b>6.4</b>	2.7 2.7 <b>3.0</b>	Jun-Aug Jul-Sep
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	7.3 7.2 <b>7.1</b>	7.4 7.2 <b>7.1</b>	20.3 21.5 <b>21.8</b>	13.7 13.6 <b>13.3</b>	6.9 6.8 <b>6.6</b>	5.1 4.9 <b>4.9</b>	6.2 5.8 <b>5.9</b>	3.2 3.4 <b>3.6</b>	Sep-Nov Oct-Dec
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.3	2.3	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	0.6	Dec 199
Over last 12 months	-1.5	-1.5	-0.6	-2.5	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	Over la Per cent
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	7.7 8.0 7.7 7.0 6.5 6.0	7.7 8.0 7.7 7.2 6.7 6.1	16.2 17.5 19.0 17.5 16.9 17.5	11.7 13.5 12.6 12.3 11.0 10.6	8.4 8.2 7.7 7.4 7.4 5.9	5.8 5.5 5.7 5.4 4.7 4.4	5.0 5.7 5.8 4.7 4.3 4.3	3.1 3.9 2.9 1.8 1.5 2.0	Over la Per cent Female Spring of Mar-Ma 1992 1993 1994
3 month averages Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	6.3	6.4	17.4	11.2	6.6	4.5	4.1	2.4	1995 1996
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	6.2 6.1 6.0	6.4 6.3 6.1	17.6 17.2 17.5	11.0 10.8 10.6	6.5 6.3 5.9	4.6 4.6 4.4	4.1 4.2 4.3	2.6 2.1 2.0	3 month Dec 199
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)	6.1 6.1 6.1	6.3 6.3 6.2	18.7 19.0 18.0	10.6 10.8 10.9	6.2 6.2 5.9	4.5 4.5 4.5	4.3 4.2 3.9	1.8 2.0 1.8	Jan-Mar Feb-Apr Mar-May
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct <b>Sep-Nov (Autumn)</b>	5.8 5.7 <b>5.7</b>	6.0 5.9 <b>5.9</b>	15.9 17.1 <b>17.4</b>	10.5 10.2 <b>9.5</b>	6.1 6.0 <b>6.3</b>	4.3 4.2 <b>4.2</b>	3.9 3.9 <b>3.7</b>	2.2 2.5 2.3	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	5.6 5.6 <b>5.6</b>	5.7 5.7 <b>5.8</b>	17.0 17.4 <b>18.1</b>	10.2 10.3 <b>10.5</b>	5.8 5.9 <b>6.0</b>	4.1 3.9 <b>3.9</b>	3.3 3.2 <b>3.3</b>	2.1 1.9	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	0.7	1.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	Oct-Dec Nov 199 Dec 199
Over last 12 months	-0.6	-0.6	0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	

Per cent, s	easonally adjusted		Looki	ng for full-time wor	rk or no preferen	ce'	Lookin	g for part-time w	Thousands, ork only*	seasonally adju
64(m) )-59(f)	65+(m) 60+(f)	UNITED KINGDOM	All aged & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All aged & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over
		All Spring questers								
8.4 9.6 9.0	3.7 4.1	(Mar-May) 1992 1993	2,342 2,473	641 685	1,220 1,285	371 410	384 426	60 84	215 204	62 88
7.5	2.1 2.4	1994 1995	1,964 1,859	513 467	1,063 1,013	392 315 294	436 468 445	84 82	225 238 216	74 72 66
5.9	2.7	1990 1997	1,587	402	842	254	425	79	190	75
6.0 5.9	3.2	3 monthas a good (Winter) Dec 1996-Fab 1997(Winter)	1,634	421	870	256	457	93	211	74
6.0 5.9	3.0 2.7	Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Soring)	1,578 1,587	404 402	840 842	251 254	434 443 425	88 79	209 190	78 75
5.9 5.8	2.3 2.5	Apr-Jun Vav-Jul	1,569 1,576	403 406	818 813	255 253	440 460	81 91	202 208	70 71
5.4	2.3	Jun-Aug (Sammer)	1,531 1,478	398 380	796 775	248 241	442 437	89 92	213 204	61 67
5.3	2.6 2.5	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Autumn)	1,450 1, <b>427</b>	366 <b>349</b>	761 <b>753</b>	238 235	423 <b>425</b>	92 96	193 193	71 68
5.0 4.8 <b>4.9</b>	2.3 2.6 2.5	Oct-Dec Nov 1997 - 30 1998	1,406 1,378	350 350	744 726	221 215	426 430	98 93	189 188	63 62
-0.5	.01	Changes	1,373	343	/13	215	425	32	104	04
-1.1	-0.8	Over last months Per cent	-54 -3.8	-1 -0.2	-33 -4.4	-20 -8.4	- <b>4</b> 0.1	<b>-9</b> -4.1	-3 -4.5	-5.0
		Over last @ montHS Per cent	<b>-261</b> -16.0	<b>-72</b> -17.2	<b>-151</b> -17.3	<b>-40</b> -15.7	<b>-32</b> -7.0	- <b>1</b> -1.1	<b>-27</b> -12.8	<b>-10</b> -13.1
10.4 11.9	4.9 4.6	Male Spring que cers								
11.0 9.2 8.4	3.7 2.7 4 1	(Mar-way) 1992 1993	1,733 1,840	450 485	913 960	304 338	67 92	16 22	11 17	22 33
6.9	4.0	1994 1995 1996	1,678 1,466 1,384	406 354 333	806 761	257 238	92 106 121	30 32	16 20	25 29 30
7.2	4.8	1997 3 month Brages	1,154	276	620	203	115	33	25	26
7.0 7.1 6.9	5.1 4.8 4.0	Dec 1996 30 1997 (Winter)	1,194	292 284	643 628	205	120	32	22	30
6.9 6.8	3.3 3.5	Feb-Apr Mar-May ( ring)	1,146 1,154	278 276	614 620	203 203	116 115	33 33	26 25	29 26
6.5	3.3	Apr-Jun May-Jul	1,137 1,146	278 281	601 598	202 200	115 130	33 38	23 24	26 27
6.3 6.4	2.7 3.0	Jun-Aug (seemmer) Jul-Sep	1,111	271 263	584 568	197 192	109 107	33	19 16	22 22
6.2 5.8	3.2 3.4	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (contumn)	1,058 1,042	252 248	557 <b>550</b>	191 189	100 <b>101</b>	33 <b>32</b>	13 13	23 24
5.9	3.6	Oct-Dec Nov 1997 - an 1998	1,024 1,000	242 240	543 530	181 176	106 116	31 32	14 16	25 25
-0.5	0.6	Changes	967	232	520	173	115	33	14	20
-1.5		Over last o months Per cent	<b>-55</b> -5.3	-16 -6.4	<b>-23</b> -4.2	-16 -8.7	13 13.0	1 2.4	1 4.4	<b>4</b> 15.2
5.0	3.1	Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>-207</b> -17.4	-60 -20.5	-116 -18.1	<b>-32</b> -15.6	-6 -4.8	1 2.7	<b>-8</b> -37.3	-2 -8.0
5.7 5.8 4.7	3.9 2.9 1.8	Female Spring quarters								
4.3 4.3	1.5 2.0	1992 1993	609 632	191 200	307 324	68 72	317 334	44 61	205 187	40 55
4.1	2.4	1995 1995	580 499 475	176 159 135	293 256 252	75 58 56	345 362 324	50 53 50	208 221 197	49 43 36
4.1 4.2	2.6 2.1	3 month averages	432	126	222	51	310	46	165	49
4.3 4.3	1.8	Dec 1996-Feb 1997(Winter)	440	129	228	51	337	61	189	44
4.2 3.9	2.0 1.8	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	433 432 432	128 126 126	225 226 222	47 48 51	328 310	59 55 46	185 183 165	52 50 49
3.9 3.9	2.2 2.5 2.3	Apr-Jun Nay-Jul	432 430	125 125	218 215	53 53	325 330	48 53	179 184	44 43
3.3	1.8	WI-Aug (Summer) WI-Sep	419	127	212	52	333 330	56 58	194	38
3.2 3.3	1.9	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Autumn)	392 385	113 101	204 203	48 <b>46</b>	324 323	59 64	180 <b>180</b>	48 44
-0.3	-0.5	Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998	383 378	108 110	201 196	40 39	320 314	67 62	175 172	38 37
-0.7	-0.5	Changes	386	116	193	42	311	60	170	37
Source	e: Labour Porce Survey	Per cent	<b>1</b> 0.4	15 15.2	-10 -4.9	<b>-3</b> -7.2	<b>-13</b> -4.0	<b>-5</b> -7.3	-5.2 -16.1	-7
		Per cent	-54 -12.2	-13 -9.7	-35 -15.2	<b>-8</b> -16.4	-26 -7.8	-2 -3.1	<b>-19</b> -10.0	<b>-7</b> -16.6

In the only th series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sum of the series will not necessarily equal the total for 'all aged 16 and over'

ILO UNEMPLOYED Looking for full and part-time work as employees (by age group) **C.3** 

|--|

UNITED A KINGDOM unemple	II ILO oyed+	Manual	Non manual	Managers and admin 1	Prof 2	Assoc profand 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 Spring 1997 Summer 1997 Autumn 1997 Winter 1997/8	7.4 7.1 7.3 6.6 <b>6.3</b>	8.8 8.3 7.9 7.3 <b>7.4</b>	3.7 3.6 3.6 3.3 <b>3.0</b>	3.3 3.2 3.0 2.6 <b>2.6</b>	2.2 1.9 2.4 2.1 <b>1.7</b>	3.3 3.0 2.7 2.6 <b>2.3</b>	4.8 4.7 4.4 4.2 <b>4.0</b>	7.9 7.2 6.8 6.4 <b>5.9</b>	6.4 5.9 6.1 6.0 <b>5.8</b>	5.7 6.2 6.5 5.9 <b>5.6</b>	9.0 8.4 8.1 7.3 <b>7.9</b>	11.4 11.0 10.4 9.8 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 Spring 1997 Summer 1997 Autumn 1997 Winter 1997/8	8.5 8.1 8.1 7.3 <b>7.0</b>	9.9 9.3 8.7 7.9 <b>8.0</b>	3.9 3.7 3.7 3.4 <b>3.2</b>	3.5 3.2 3.0 2.7 <b>2.9</b>	2.3 2.1 2.4 2.3 <b>1.6</b>	4.1 4.1 3.6 3.2 <b>2.8</b>	8.0 7.4 6.9 6.3 <b>6.2</b>	8.1 7.3 6.8 6.4 <b>6.0</b>	8.1 7.7 7.7 7.7 <b>7.2</b>	5.9 6.9 6.8 6.2 <b>6.5</b>	9.1 8.6 8.1 7.3 <b>7.4</b>	16.0 15.2 14.0 12.4 13.5
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	-2.0
Female Winter 1996/7 Spring 1997 Summer 1997 Autumn 1997 Winter 1997/8	6.1 5.8 6.3 5.8 <b>5.4</b>	6.5 6.0 6.3 6.1 <b>6.0</b>	3.4 3.4 3.5 3.2 <b>2.9</b>	2.9 3.0 3.1 2.4 <b>2.0</b>	2.0 1.6 2.5 1.7 <b>1.7</b>	2.4 2.0 1.8 2.0 <b>1.8</b>	3.7 3.8 3.5 3.5 <b>3.5</b> <b>3.2</b>	6.6 6.6 6.9 5.9 <b>4.6</b>	5.5 5.0 5.4 5.1 <b>5.1</b>	5.5 5.8 6.3 5.7 <b>5.2</b>	8.8 7.9 8.1 7.3 <b>9.9</b>	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
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	-0.3

\* 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.

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## C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

		CLAIMA	ISTED NT COUNT +		RATE *			<u>SEASON</u>	ALLY ADJUS	STED			RATE*		
Gover Office Regio	nment ns	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
UNITE 1994 ) 1995 ) 1996 )	D KINGDO ) Annual average	M 2,636.5 2,325.6 2,122.2	2,014.4 1,770.0 1,610.3	622.1 555.6 511.9	9.4 8.3 7.6	12.7 11.2 10.3	5.1 4.5 4.1	2,619.3 2,305.8 2,103.4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · ·	2,004.8 1,758.5 1,599.5	614.6 547.4 504.0	9.3 8.2 7.5	12.7 11.2 10.2	5.0 4.4 4.1
1997) 1996	) Mar14 Apr 11 May 9	1,602.4 2,230.8 2,223.9 2,147.4	1,225.1 1,707.2 1,695.5 1,643.9	523.6 528.5 503.5	5.7 7.9 7.9 7.6	10.9 10.8 10.5	4.2 4.3 4.1	1,586.1 2,196.6 2,186.3 2,164.6	-29.2 -10.3 -21.7	-12.7 -10.7 -20.4	1,215.8 1,673.5 1,664.1 1,647.6	523.1 522.2 517.0	5.6 7.8 7.8 7.7	7.8 10.7 10.6 10.5	3.0 4.2 4.2 4.2
	Jun 13 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	2,096.3 2,158.1 2,176.4 2,103.7	1,599.5 1,616.5 1,614.1	496.8 541.6 562.4 531.4	7.5 7.7 7.7 7.5	10.2 10.3 10.3 10.0	4.0 4.4 4.5 4 3	2,145.8 2,122.6 2,104.4 2,067.3	-18.8 -23.2 -18.2 -37.1	-16.9 -21.2 -20.1	1,629.8 1,609.5 1,594.2	516.0 513.1 510.2	7.6 7.6 7.5	10.4 10.3 10.2	4.2 4.1 4.1
	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	1,977.2 1,871.4 1.868.2	1,492.6 1,424.1 1,430.5	484.6 447.3 437.7	7.0 6.7 6.6	9.5 9.1 9.1	3.9 3.6 3.5	2,016.3 1,916.2 1.876.8	-51.0 -100.1 -39.4	-35.4 -62.7 -63.5	1,531.0 1,460.7 1,428.5	485.3 455.5 448.3	7.4 7.2 6.8 6.7	9.8 9.3 9.1	4.0 3.9 3.7
1997	Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	1,907.8 1,827.8 1,745.3	1,463.5 1,403.3 1,342.4	444.3 424.5 402.9	6.8 6.5 6.2	9.3 9.0 8.6	3.6 3.4 3.2	1,819.3 1,755.3 1,713.1	-57.5 -64.0 -42.2	-65.7 -53.6 -54.6	1,388.8 1,343.4 1,310.6	430.5 411.9 402.5	6.5 6.2 6.1	8.9 8.6 8.4	3.5 3.3 3.2
	Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	1,688.0 1,620.5 1,550.1	1,298.8 1,249.9 1,193.3	389.1 370.6 356.8	6.0 5.8 5.5	8.3 8.0 7.6	3.1 3.0 2.9	1,669.9 1,635.3 1,597.6	-43.2 -34.6 -37.7	-49.8 -40.0 -38.5	1,279.1 1,252.3 1,222.6	390.8 383.0 375.0	5.9 5.8 5.7	8.2 8.0 7.8	3.1 3.1 3.0
	Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,585.3 1,579.2 1,513.5	1,201.3 1,186.5 1,142.2	384.0 392.7 371.4	5.6 5.6 5.4	7.7 7.6 7.3	3.1 3.2 3.0	1,550.0 1,508.2 1,479.6	-47.6 -41.8 -28.6	-40.0 -42.4 -39.3	1,193.8 1,165.8 1,138.3	356.2 342.4 341.3	5.5 5.4 5.3	7.6 7.4 7.3	2.9 2.8 2.7
	Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,432.8 1,387.6 1,391.4	1,089.1 1,060.4 1,071.0	343.7 327.2 320.4	5.1 4.9 5.0	7.0 6.8 6.8	2.8 2.6 2.6	1,470.0 1,432.2 1,403.1	-9.6 -37.8 -29.1	-26.7 -25.3 -25,5	1,126.0 1,096.8 1,071.6	344.0 335.4 331.5	5.2 5.1 5.0	7.2 7.0 6.8	2.8 2.7 2.7
1998	Jan 8 Feb 12 R <b>Mar 12 P</b>	1,479.3 1,451.2 <b>1,405.9</b>	1,136.7 1,109.8 <b>1,076.5</b>	342.6 341.4 <b>329.4</b>	5.3 5.2 <b>5.0</b>	7.3 7.1 <b>6.9</b>	2.8 2.7 <b>2.6</b>	1,393.8 1,382.1 <b>1,375.7</b>	-9.3 -11.7 <b>-6.4</b>	-25.4 -16.7 <b>-9.1</b>	1,064.0 1,052.6 <b>1,046.4</b>	329.8 329.5 <b>329.3</b>	5.0 4.9 <b>4.9</b>	6.8 6.7 <b>6.7</b>	2.7 2.7 2.6
Great   1994 ) 1995 ) 1996 ) 1997 )	Britain Annual average	2,539.2 2,237.4 2,038.1 1,539.0	1,939.1 1,701.4 1,545.3 1,175.2	600.1 536.1 492.8 363.8	9.3 8.2 7.5 5.6	12.6 11.1 10.1 7.7	5.0 4.5 4.1 3.0	2,522.3 2,217.9 2,019.5 1,522.7	··· ··· ···	  	1,929.5 1,689.9 1,534.5 1,165.9	592.8 527.9 484.9 356.9	9.2 8.1 7.4 5.6	12.6 11.1 10.1 7.7	4.9 4.4 4.0 2.9
997	Mar 13 Apr 10	1,679.5	1,289.8	389.7 376.4	6.1 5.9	8.5 8.2	3.2 3.1	1,645.5	-41.3 -41.3	-52.4	1,257.7	387.8	6.0 5.9	8.3 8.1	3.2
	May 8 Jun 12	1,559.2 1,489.3	1,200.7 1,145.1	358.5 344.2	5.7 5.4	7.9 7.5	3.0 2.8	1,570.8 1,534.8	-33.4 -36.0	-38.7 -36.9	1,201.6	369.2 361.7	5.7 5.6	7.9 7.7	3.1 3.0
	Aug 14 Sep 11	1,513.5 1,449.3	1,136.5 1,092.9	368.7 377.0 356.4	5.5 5.3	7.6 7.5 7.2	3.0 3.1 2.9	1,489.2 1,448.2 1,419.9	-45.6 -41.0 -28.3	-38.3 -40.9 -38.3	1,145.2 1,117.9 1,091.0	344.0 330.3 328.9	5.4 5.3 5.2	7.5 7.3 7.2	2.8 2.7 2.7
	Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,372.4 1,329.3 1,333.8	1,041.9 1,014.3 1,025.1	330.5 315.0 308.7	5.0 4.9 4.9	6.8 6.7 6.7	2.7 2.6 2.6	1,409.7 1,372.2 1,343.3	-10.2 -37.5 -28.9	-26.5 -25.3 -25.5	1,078.7 1,049.7 1,024.8	331.0 322.5 318.5	5.2 5.0 4.9	7.1 6.9 6.7	2.7 2.7 2.6
998	Jan 8 Feb 12 R Mar 12 P	1,419.5 1,392.1 <b>1,348.3</b>	1,089.1 1,062.8 <b>1,030.7</b>	330.4 329.3 <b>317.7</b>	5.2 5.1 <b>4.9</b>	7.2 7.0 <b>6.8</b>	2.7 2.7 <b>2.6</b>	1,333.6 1,322.1 <b>1,316.2</b>	-9.7 -11.5 <b>-5.9</b>	-25.4 -16.7 <b>-9.0</b>	1,017.0 1,005.9 <b>1,000.1</b>	316.6 316.2 <b>316.1</b>	4.9 4.8 <b>4.8</b>	6.7 6.6 <b>6.6</b>	2.6 2.6 <b>2.6</b>
orth E 994 ) 995 ) 996 ) 997 )	East Annual average	141.6 130.5 118.4 94.5	113.5 104.4 94.0 75.4	28.1 26.1 24.4 19.0	12.4 11.6 10.6 8.5	17.8 16.5 15.3 12.3	5.6 5.2 4.8 3.8	141.4 129.6 117.2 93.3	··· ··· ···	  	113.5 103.8 93.2 74.7	28.0 25.7 23.9 18.6	12.4 11.5 10.5 8.4	17.8 16.4 15.2 12.2	5.6 5.2 4.8 3.7
997	Mar 13 Apr 10	99.4 97.8	79.5 78.2	19.9 19.6	8.9 8.8	13.0 12.8	3.9 3.9	97.6 95.9	-1.3 -1.7	-2.2 -1.8	77.9 76.6	19.7 19.3	8.7 8.6	12.7 12.5	3.9 3.8
1	May 8 Jun 12	94.4 91.2	75.7 73.0	18.8 18.1	8.5 8.2	12.3 11.9	3.7 3.6	94.5 93.5	-1.4 -1.0	-1.5 -1.4	75.5 74.7	19.0 18.8	8.5 8.4	12.3 12.2	3.8 3.7
1	Aug 14 Sep 11	93.6 90.8	73.6 71.7	20.0 19.1	8.4 8.1	12.0 11.7	4.0 3.8	92.2 91.0 89.5	-1.3 -1.2 -1.5	-1.2 -1.2 -1.3	74.0 73.4 72.0	17.6 17.5	8.3 8.1 8.0	12.0 11.7	3.5 3.5
, ( 1 [	Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	88.5 86.8 87.2	70.7 69.9 70.7	17.8 17.0 16.4	7.9 7.8 7.8	11.5 11.4 11.5	3.5 3.4 3.3	90.3 88.0 86.8	0.8 -2.3 -1.2	-0.6 -1.0 -0.9	72.6 70.8 69.6	17.7 17.3 17.1	8.1 7.9 7.8	11.8 11.5 11.4	3.5 3.4 3.4
998 . F	Jan 8 Feb 12 R <b>Mar 12 P</b>	93.7 90.6 <b>88.1</b>	75.8 73.0 <b>71.1</b>	17.8 17.6 <b>17.1</b>	8.4 8.1 <b>7.9</b>	12.4 11.9 <b>11.6</b>	3.5 3.5 <b>3.4</b>	87.7 86.8 <b>86.3</b>	0.9 -0.9 <b>-0.5</b>	-0.9 -0.4 <b>-0.2</b>	70.6 69.9 <b>69.4</b>	17.1 17.0 <b>16.9</b>	7.9 7.8 <b>7.7</b>	11.5 11.4 <b>11.3</b>	3.4 3.4 3.4
orth W 994) 995) 996) 996)	Vest Annual average	221.2 192.2 175.8 132.9	171.5 148.8 136.1 103.8	49.7 43.4 39.7 29.2	8.7 7.6 6.9 5.2	11.9 10.5 9.5 7.3	4.5 3.9 3.5 2.6	220.9 190.8 174.1 131.2		·· ·· ··	171.3 148.0 135.1 102.8	49.6 42.9 38.9 28.5	8.7 7.5 6.8 5.1	11.9 10.4 9.4 7.2	4.5 3.8 3.4 2.5
997 N	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
M	Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	141.7 135.2 127.6	111.3 106.7 100.3	30.4 28.5 27.3	5.5 5.3 5.0	7.8 7.5 7.0	2.7 2.5 2.4	138.3 135.3 131.8	-3.8 -3.0 -3.5	-4.3 -3.6 -3.4	108.3 105.9 102.9	30.0 29.4 28.9	5.4 5.3 5.1	7.6 7.4 7.2	2.6 2.5
	Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	131.9 131.1 124.0	101.8 100.3 95.6	30.1 30.8 28.4	5.1 5.1 4.8	7.1 7.0 6.7	2.7 2.7 2.5	128.3 124.4 121.6	-3.5 -3.9 -2.8	-3.3 -3.6 -3.4	100.8 98.2 95.6	27.6 26.2 26.0	5.0 4.9 4.7	7.0 6.9 6.7	2.4 2.3 2.3
	Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	116.0 112.9 113.5	90.1 88.2 89.5	25.9 24.6 23.9	4.5 4.4 4.4	6.3 6.2 6.3	2.3 2.2 2.1	121.3 118.4 116.0	-0.3 -2.9 -2.4	-2.3 -2.0 -1.9	95.0 92.7 90.7	26.4 25.7 25.3	4.7 4.6 4.5	6.6 6.5 6.3	2.3 2.3 2.2
998 J F	Jan 8 Feb 12 R Mar 12 P	124.1 121.5 <b>117 5</b>	97.4 95.0 92.1	26.7 26.4 25.4	4.8 4.7	6.8 6.6	2.4 2.3	114.7 113.8	-1.3 -0.9	-2.2	89.8 88.9	25.0 24.9	4.5 4.4	6.3 6.2 6.2	2.2 2.2 <b>2.2</b>

Thousands an

									Cla	U imant	NEMP	LOYME by reg	INT ion	C.	11 d per cent
-		UNADJUS	TED					SEASON	ALLY ADJUS	STED					
Governn Office Regions	nent	All	T COUNT + Male	Female	All	Male	Female		COUNT + Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	RATE *	Male	Female
Merseys 1994) 1995) A 1996) a 1997)	ildə Annual average	88.5 79.5 74.9 61.4	69.2 61.9 58.3 48.3	19.3 17.6 16.5 13.1	14.9 13.7 13.1 10.7	21.5 19.5 18.8 15.5	7.1 6.7 6.3 5.0	88.4 78.9 74.2 60.9		· · · · · · ·	69.1 61.5 57.9 47.9	19.3 17.4 16.3 12.9	14.9 13.6 12.9 10.6	21.5 19.4 18.6 15.4	7.1 6.6 6.2 4.9
1997 M	lar 13	66.0	52.0	14.0	11.5	16.7	5.3	65.0	-1.3	-1.3	51.1	13.9	11.3	16.4	5.3
Al	pr 10	64.4	50.8	13.6	11.2	16.4	5.2	63.7	-1.3	-1.2	50.1	13.6	11.1	16.1	5.2
M	lay 8	62.4	49.3	13.0	10.9	15.9	5.0	62.5	-1.2	-1.3	49.1	13.3	10.9	15.8	5.1
Ju Ju Ai Si	un 12 un 10 un 14 ec 11	60.6 61.5 61.1 59.2	47.9 48.0 47.4 46.2	12.8 13.5 13.7 13.0	10.6 10.7 10.7 10.3	15.4 15.3 14.9	4.9 5.2 5.2 4.9	61.1 60.0 59.0 57.7	-1.4 -1.1 -1.0 -1.3	-1.3 -1.2 -1.2 -1.1	48.1 47.3 46.6 45.7	13.0 12.6 12.3 12.1	10.7 10.5 10.3 10.1	15.5 15.2 15 14.7	4.9 4.8 4.7 4.6
O	of 9	56.0	43.9	12.1	9.8	14.1	4.6	57.1	-0.6	-1.0	45.0	12.1	10.0	14.5	4.6
Ni	of 1 <b>3</b>	54.1	42.7	11.4	9.4	13.7	4.3	55.9	-1.2	-1.0	44.1	11.8	9.7	14.2	4.5
Di	ec 11	54.1	42.9	11.2	9.4	13.8	4.3	55.0	-0.9	-0.9	43.3	11.6	9.6	13.9	4.4
1998 Ja	an 8	57.2	45.1	12.1	10.0	14.5	4.6	54.9	-0.1	-0.7	43.2	11.7	9.6	13.9	4.4
Fe	et 12 R	55.7	43.8	11.9	9.7	14.1	4.5	54.0	-0.9	-0.6	42.3	11.6	9.4	13.6	4.4
M	la 12 P	<b>54.5</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Yorkshin 1994) 1995) / 1996) a 1997)	e and the Associat av rage	226.4 207.9 191.8 152.0	175.2 160.6 147.9 117.9	51.2 47.3 43.9 34.1	9.7 8.7 8.0 6.4	13.5 12.0 11.0 8.8	5.0 4.5 4.2 3.3	224.8 206.0 189.8 150.2	· · · · · · ·	· · · · · · ·	174.3 159.5 146.8 116.9	50.5 46.5 43.0 33.4	9.6 8.7 8.0 6.3	13.4 11.9 10.9 8.7	4.9 4.5 4.1 3.2
1997 M	la 1 <b>3</b>	162.7	126.8	35.9	6.8	9.4	3.4	158.7	-3.2	-4.4	123.2	35.5	6.6	9.1	3.4
Ar	pr 10	158.3	123.5	34.9	6.6	9.2	3.4	155.3	-3.4	-3.9	120.8	34.5	6.5	9.0	3.3
M	8	152.0	118.6	33.4	6.4	8.8	3.2	153.4	-1.9	-2.8	119.1	34.3	6.4	8.8	3.3
Ju	10 12	146.1	113.9	32.3	6.1	8.5	3.1	150.5	-2.9	-2.7	117.0	33.5	6.3	8.7	3.2
JL	ui 0	150.7	115.8	34.8	6.3	8.6	3.3	148.1	-2.4	-2.4	115.6	32.5	6.2	8.6	3.1
At	uij 14	150.7	114.8	35.8	6.3	8.5	3.4	145.0	-3.1	-2.8	113.9	31.1	6.1	8.5	3.0
Se	et 11	145.8	111.6	34.3	6.1	8.3	3.3	143.2	-1.8	-2.4	111.7	31.5	6.0	8.3	3.0
O	ct 9	138.4	106.9	31.5	5.8	7.9	3.0	142.7	-0.5	-1.8	110.9	31.7	6.0	8.2	3.0
N	c+ 13	135.2	105.0	30.2	5.7	7.8	2.9	139.3	-3.4	-1.9	108.2	31.1	5.8	8.0	3.0
D	ex 11	137.5	107.6	29.9	5.8	8.0	2.9	137.5	-1.8	-1.9	106.7	30.8	5.8	7.9	3.0
1998 Ja	8	146.3	114.1	32.2	6.1	8.5	3.1	136.8	-0.7	-2.0	106.1	30.7	5.7	7.9	3.0
Fe	12 R	143.7	111.8	31.9	6.0	8.3	3.1	135.9	-0.9	-1.1	105.3	30.6	5.7	7.8	2.9
M	12 P	<b>139.3</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>
East Mid 1994) 1995) / 1996) a 1997)	kon <b>ds</b> Anaual average	168.8 148.3 133.6 97.4	128.7 112.5 101.0 74.2	40.1 35.7 32.5 23.2	8.8 7.7 6.9 5.0	11.7 10.3 9.4 6.9	4.9 4.2 3.8 2.7	167.6 147.1 132.4 96.4	· · · · · · ·	··· ·· ··	128.0 111.8 100.3 73.6	39.6 35.3 32.0 22.8	8.7 7.6 6.8 5.0	11.6 10.3 9.3 6.9	4.8 4.2 3.7 2.6
1997 M	ler 13 pr. 10	108.7 104.8	83.5 80.5	25.2 24.3	5.6 5.4	7.8	2.9	105.0 102.4	-2.3 -2.6	-3.6	80.1 78.2	24.9 24.3	5.4 5.3	7.5 7.3	2.9 2.8
M	ay 8 ur 12	99.7 94.2	76.8 72.4	22.9 21.8	5.1 4.9	7.2 6.7	2.7 2.5	100.0 97.7	-2.4 -2.3	-2.4 -2.4	76.3 74.5	23.7 23.2	5.2 5.0	7.1 6.9	2.7 2.7
JL Al Se	ug 14 eg 11	96.6 95.2 90.4	72.8 70.9 67.6	23.8 24.3 22.8	5.0 4.9 4.7	6.8 6.6 6.3	2.8 2.8 2.6	94.7 91.2 89.1	-3.0 -3.5 -2.1	-2.6 -2.9 -2.9	72.6 70.2 68.3	22.0 21.0 20.8	4.9 4.7 4.6	6.8 6.5 6.4	2.6 2.4 2.4
O	ot 9	84.0	63.1	20.8	4.3	5.9	2.4	88.1	-1.0	-2.2	67.0	21.1	4.5	6.2	2.4
N	ov 13	80.9	61.3	19.7	4.2	5.7	2.3	85.7	-2.4	-1.8	65.1	20.5	4.4	6.1	2.4
D	ec 11	81.9	62.7	19.2	4.2	5.8	2.2	83.5	-2.2	-1.9	63.3	20.2	4.3	5.9	2.3
1998 Ja	an 8	88.9	67.8	21.2	4.6	6.3	2.5	82.4	-1.1	-1.9	62.2	20.2	4.3	5.8	2.3
Fe	eb 12 R	87.5	66.4	21.1	4.5	6.2	2.4	81.4	-1.0	-1.4	61.3	20.1	4.2	5.7	2.3
M	lar 1 <b>2 P</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
1994) 1995) / 1996) a 1996) a	diends Annual average	246.2 210.3 188.6 142.3	186.8 158.6 142.0 108.2	59.4 51.7 46.6 34.1	9.9 8.4 7.4 5.6	13.3 11.0 9.8 7.5	5.5 4.8 4.3 3.1	244.8 208.8 187.3 141.2	  	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	186.0 157.8 141.3 107.5	58.8 51.1 46.0 33.6	9.9 8.3 7.4 5.6	13.2 11.0 9.8 7.5	5.5 4.8 4.2 3.1
1997 M	lar 13	152.1	116.2	35.9	6.0	8.1	3.3	151.2	-3.7	-4.7	114.9	36.4	6.0	8.0	3.3
Aj	pr 10	148.5	113.7	34.8	5.9	7.9	3.2	148.0	-3.2	-4.1	112.7	35.3	5.8	7.8	3.2
M	lay 8	143.9	110.5	33.4	5.7	7.7	3.1	145.2	-2.8	-3.2	110.7	34.6	5.7	7.7	3.2
Ji	un 12	138.4	106.3	32.2	5.5	7.4	2.9	141.7	-3.5	-3.2	108.0	33.7	5.6	7.5	3.1
JL	ul 10	141.6	107.0	34.6	5.6	7.4	3.2	137.7	-4.0	-3.4	105.5	32.3	5.4	7.3	2.9
Ai	ug 14	143.1	107.2	35.8	5.6	7.4	3.3	134.6	-3.1	-3.5	103.6	31.0	5.3	7.2	2.8
Si	ep 11	137.8	103.2	34.6	5.4	7.2	3.2	132.4	-2.2	-3.1	101.3	31.1	5.2	7.0	2.8
O N D	ov 13 ec 11	129.4 124.1 124.0	97.6 94.2 94.7	31.8 30.0 29.3	5.1 4.9 4.9	6.8 6.5 6.6	2.9 2.7 2.7	131.8 129.2 126.8	-0.6 -2.6 -2.4	-2.0 -1.8 -1.9	100.2 98.3 96.2	31.6 30.9 30.6	5.2 5.1 5.0	6.9 6.8 6.7	2.9 2.8 2.8
1998 Ja	an 8	131.3	99.9	31.4	5.2	6.9	2.9	125.8	-1.0	-2.0	95.1	30.7	5.0	6.6	2.8
Fi	eb 12 R	129.0	97.7	31.3	5.1	6.8	2.9	124.8	-1.0	-1.5	94.1	30.7	4.9	6.5	2.8
M	lar 12 P	<b>125.1</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	-0.8	<b>93.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>

## UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

## C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

	UNADJU	ISTED		DATE	No. States		CLAIMAN	ALLY ADJUS	STED			BATE *		
Government Office Regions	All	NT COUNT + Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	female
Eastern 1994) 1995) Annual 1996) average 1997)	195.1 167.5 148.7 105.5	146.3 124.8 110.6 79.0	48.8 42.7 38.1 26.5	8.1 6.9 6.1 4.3	10.9 9.1 8.1 5.8	4.6 4.0 3.6 2.5	194.8 166.3 147.4 104.5	· · · · · · ·	· · · · · · ·	146.1 124.1 109.8 78.4	48.7 42.2 37.5 26.1	8.1 6.8 6.1 4.3	10.9 9.1 8.1 5.8	4.6 3.9 3.5 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
Dec11	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	<b>89.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	2.1
London 1994) 1995) Annual 1996) average 1997)	434.6 394.7 360.1 271.4	322.7 292.1 265.2 199.8	111.9 102.6 95.0 71.6	10.7 9.8 8.9 6.7	14.1 12.9 11.7 8.8	6.3 5.8 5.3 4.0	432.8 392.6 358.2 270.0	··· ···	· · · · · · ·	321.8 291.1 264.1 199.1	111 101.6 94.0 70.9	10.7 9.7 8.9 6.7	14.1 12.8 11.7 8.8	9.3 5.8 5.3 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	<b>231.0</b>	<b>170.2</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>231.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>169.6</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>
South East 1994) 1995) Annual 1996) average 1997)	272.8 229.0 200.2 136.2	208.5 173.8 151.3 103.7	64.3 55.1 48.9 32.5	7.3 6.2 5.4 3.7	10.1 8.4 7.4 5.0	3.9 3.4 3.0 2.0	272.5 227.6 198.6 135.0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · ·	208.3 173.1 150.4 103.0	64.1 54.5 48.2 32.0	7.3 6.1 5.4 3.7	10.1 8.4 7.3 5.0	3.8 3.3 2.9 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
998 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	<b>112.6</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>109.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
South West 1994) 1995) Annual 1996) average 1997)	191.7 166.3 148.2 105.4	143.9 124.1 110.3 79.0	47.8 42.3 38.0 26.4	8.2 7.1 6.3 4.5	10.9 9.5 8.4 6.0	4.6 4.1 3.6 2.5	190.4 164.8 146.9 104.4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ·· ··	143.2 123.2 109.5 78.5	47.2 41.6 37.4 26.0	8.1 7.0 6.2 4.4	10.9 9.4 8.3 6.0	4.6 4.0 3.6 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	<b>89.6</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>

Thousands and per cr

	UNADJUSTED						SEASON	ALLI ADJUS	SIED #	and the second second	the second s	18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
	CLAIMAN	IT COUNT +		RATE *			CLAIMAN	T COUNT +				RATE *		
Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales 1994) 1995) Annual 1996) average 1997)	120.7 107.8 102.7 80.3	94.1 83.4 79.2 62.4	26.6 24.4 23.5 17.9	9.4 8.8 8.2 6.4	12.7 12.2 11.4 9.0	4.9 4.5 4.3 3.2	119.9 106.8 101.7 79.4	··· ··· ···	  	93.6 82.8 78.6 61.9	26.3 24.0 23.1 17.5	9.3 8.7 8.2 6.4	12.7 12.1 11.3 8.9	4.8 4.4 4.2 3.2
1997 Mar 13	87.0	68.1	18.9	7.0	9.8	3.4	85.3	-2.2	-2.4	66.5	18.0	6.8	9.6	3.4
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	83.6 80.3 76.4	65.6 63.1 60.0	18.0 17.2 16.4	6.7 6.4 6.1	9.5 9.1 8.7	3.3 3.1 3.0	83.1 81.7 80.0	-2.2 -1.4 -1.7	-2.4 -1.9 -1.8	65.0 63.8 62.4	18.0 18.0 17.7	6.7 6.6 6.4	9.4 9.2 9.0	3.3 3.2 3.2
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	79.5 79.3 76.2	61.2 60.3 58.2	18.3 19.0 18.0	6.4 6.4 6.1	8.8 8.7 8.4	3.3 3.4 3.3	77.9 75.9 74.3	-2.1 -2.0 -1.6	-1.7 -1.9 -1.9	60.9 59.5 58.0	16.9 16.5 16.3	6.3 6.1 6.0	8.8 8.6 8.4	3.1 3.0 3.0
Oc. 9 Nov. 13 De.: 11	71.5 70.3 71.5	55.2 54.6 56.0	16.3 15.7 15.5	5.7 5.6 5.7	8.0 7.9 8.1	2.9 2.8 2.8	73.4 72.1 71.2	-0.9 -1.3 -0.9	-1.5 -1.3 -1.0	57.1 55.9 55.2	16.3 16.1 16.0	5.9 5.8 5.7	8.2 8.1 8.0	3.0 2.9 2.9
1998 Jan 8 Fec 12 R Mar 12 P	76.5 75.0 <b>72.5</b>	59.6 58.1 <b>56.4</b>	16.9 16.9 <b>16.1</b>	6.1 6.0 <b>5.8</b>	8.6 8.4 <b>8.1</b>	3.1 3.1 <b>2.9</b>	70.6 70.7 <b>70.9</b>	-0.6 0.1 <b>0.2</b>	-0.9 -0.5 <b>-0.1</b>	54.6 54.6 <b>54.7</b>	16.0 16.1 <b>16.1</b>	5.7 5.7 <b>5.7</b>	7.9 7.9 <b>7.9</b>	2.9 2.9 <b>2.9</b>
Scotland 1994 ) 1995 ) A hual 1996 ) a harage 1997 )	231.5 203.5 195.1 159.6	178.6 156.3 149.3 123.5	52.8 47.2 45.7 36.0	9.4 8.2 8.0 6.5	13.0 11.6 11.3 9.4	4.8 4.2 4.1 3.2	228.4 200.1 191.9 156.3	··· ··· ···	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	176.8 154.3 147.5 121.6	51.5 45.8 44.4 34.7	9.3 8.1 7.8 6.4	12.8 11.4 11.2 9.2	4.7 4.1 3.9 3.1
1997 Mar 13	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.0	10.2	3.4	167.0	-3.1	-3.6	130.0	37.1	6.8	9.9	3.3
And 10 M = 8 JU = 12 JU = 10 A = 14 S = 11	166.2 160.3 156.2 164.0 161.9 148.9	129.4 125.1 121.2 124.3 122.5 114.7	36.8 35.3 35.0 39.7 39.5 34.2	6.8 6.6 6.4 6.7 6.6 6.1	9.8 9.5 9.2 9.4 9.3 8.7	3.3 3.1 3.5 3.5 3.0	163.3 160.8 159.4 152.6 149.4 148.7	-3.7 -2.5 -1.4 -6.8 -3.2 -0.7	-3.6 -3.1 -2.5 -3.6 -3.8 -3.8	127.1 124.8 123.0 120.3 118.1 116.0	36.3 36.0 36.4 32.3 31.4 32.7	6.7 6.6 6.5 6.2 6.1 6.1	9.6 9.5 9.3 9.1 9.0 8.8	3.2 3.2 2.9 2.8 2.9
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dro 11	142.1 138.7 139.0	110.3 108.0 108.8	31.8 30.7 30.2	5.8 5.7 5.7	8.4 8.2 8.3	2.8 2.7 2.7	147.1 143.4 139.3	-1.6 -3.7 -4.1	-1.8 -2.0 -3.1	114.1 111.4 107.7	33.0 32.0 31.6	6.0 5.9 5.7	8.7 8.4 8.2	2.9 2.8 2.8
1998 Jan 8 Frid 12 R Mar 12 P	152.2 149.5 <b>144.5</b>	118.8 115.9 <b>112.0</b>	33.4 33.6 <b>32.5</b>	6.2 6.1 <b>5.9</b>	9.0 8.8 <b>8.5</b>	3.0 3.0 <b>2.9</b>	141.0 140.2 <b>139.5</b>	1.7 -0.8 <b>-0.7</b>	-2.0 -1.1 <b>0.1</b>	109.4 108.5 <b>107.9</b>	31.6 31.7 <b>31.6</b>	5.8 5.7 <b>5.7</b>	8.3 8.2 <b>8.2</b>	2.8 2.8 <b>2.8</b>
Northern Ireland 1994) 1995) Annual 1996) Charage 1997)	97.3 88.2 84.2 63.5	75.3 68.7 65.0 49.9	21.9 19.5 19.1 13.5	12.7 11.4 10.9 8.3	16.6 15.3 14.7 11.3	6.9 6.0 5.8 4.1	97.1 88.0 84.0 63.4	  		75.2 68.6 64.9 49.9	21.8 19.4 19.1 13.5	12.6 11.4 10.9 8.2	16.6 15.3 14.7 11.3	6.9 6.0 5.8 4.1
1997 Mar 13	65.7	52.5	13.2	8.6	11.9	4.0	67.6	-0.8	-2.2	52.9	14.7	8.8	12.0	4.5
Apr 10 Nov 8 Jun 12	63.9 61.3 60.8	51.1 49.2 48.2	12.8 12.1 12.6	8.3 8.0 7.9	11.6 11.1 10.9	3.9 3.7 3.8	65.7 64.4 62.8	-1.9 -1.3 -1.6	-1.8 -1.3 -1.6	51.8 50.7 49.5	14.0 13.7 13.3	8.6 8.4 8.2	11.7 11.5 11.2	4.3 4.2 4.1
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	65.1 65.7 64.3	49.9 50.0 49.3	15.2 15.7 15.0	8.5 8.6 8.4	11.3 11.3 11.2	4.7 4.8 4.6	60.9 60.1 59.7	-1.9 -0.8 -0.4	-1.6 -1.4 -1.0	48.6 48.0 47.3	12.2 12.1 12.4	7.9 7.8 7.8	11.0 10.9 10.7	3.7 3.7 3.8
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	60.4 58.3 57.5	47.2 46.1 45.9	13.2 12.2 11.7	7.9 7.6 7.5	10.7 10.4 10.4	4.0 3.7 3.6	60.3 60.0 59.8	0.6 -0.3 -0.2	-0.2 	47.3 47.1 46.8	13.0 12.9 13.0	7.8 7.8 7.8	10.7 10.7 10.6	4.0 3.9 4.0
1998 Jan 8 Feb 12 R Mar 12 P	59.8 59.2 <b>57.6</b>	47.5 47.0 <b>45.9</b>	12.2 12.2 <b>11.7</b>	7.8 7.7 <b>7.5</b>	10.8 10.6 <b>10.4</b>	3.7 3.7 <b>3.6</b>	60.1 60.0 <b>59.5</b>	0.3 -0.1 <b>-0.5</b>	-0.1	47.0 46.7 <b>46.3</b>	13.1 13.3 <b>13.2</b>	7.8 7.8 <b>7.7</b>	10.6 10.6 <b>10.5</b>	4.0 4.1 <b>4.0</b>
P The latest R Revised. National ar employmer correspond the seaso list of disc.	national and nd regional c nt, self-emplo ling mid-year nally-adjusted ontinuities tal	regional sea laimant count yed, HM For estimates fo d series takes ken into acco	sonally-adjus rates are cr ces and part r earlier year s account of unt, and p S	ted claimant alculated by icipants on s. past discont 16 of the Ap	count figure expressing t work-related tinuities to b oril 1994 issu	es are provis the number government e consistent ue). To main	sional and su of claimants training prog with the curn train a consis	bject to revis as a percent rammes) at rent coverage tent assess	sion, mainly age of the e mid-1996 fo e of the cou nent, the se	in the follow estimated tota in 1996 and int (see <i>Emp</i> asonally-adju	ing month. al workforce 1997 figures <i>loyment Gaz</i> sted series r	(the sum of and at the ette, Decem elates only t	claimants, ber 1990, p o claimants	employees i 608 for the aged 18

S42 Labour Market trends

## UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

C.11

### C.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by sought and usual occupation United Kingdom as at March 12 1998

INITED KINGDOM	SOC	Usual occ	upation					Sought oc	cupation			Silling and the	
	Sub- minor	Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
Description	groups	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrator	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	14
Science and engineering professional	20-21	10.9	1.0	1.4	0.4	12.4	0.9	12.7	1.2	1.9	0.6	14.6	10
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	01
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	11
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													0.0
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	11
Health accoriate professionals	34	11	0.1	2.4	0.7	3.6	0.3	1.4	0.1	2.8	0.9	4.2	0.2
Other associate professional	04												0.0
Other associate professional	33835-30	33.1	31	14.0	4.3	47.1	3.4	41.2	3.8	18.0	5.5	59.1	10
Clarical accurations	10-11840	100.6	94	54.1	16.5	154.6	11.1	125.9	11.8	66.1	20.2	192.0	137
Ciencal occupations	40-44045	16	01	14.6	4.5	16.2	1.2	1.7	0.2	16.6	5.1	18.3	10.7
Secretarial occupations	40-40	64.5	6.0	0.5	01	65.0	47	68.7	64	0.5	0.2	69.3	1.0
Skilled construction trades	50	22.1	31	0.5	0.2	33.6	24	35.6	33	0.6	0.2	36.2	5.0
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	01.4	9.5	7.5	23	98.8	71	99.5	93	78	24	107.2	2.0
Other skilled trades	53-59	110	1.4	0.9	0.3	15.7	11	16.3	15	10	0.3	173	1.1
Protective service occupations	00-01	14.0	1.4	40.0	121	95.0	61	16.4	13	517	15.8	08.1	1.2
Personal service occupations	62-69	42.1	3.9	42.9	13.1	05.0	0.1	40.4	4.0	51.7	10.0	30.1	7.0
Buyers, brokers and sales		110		10	0.6	12.1	0.0	10.1	11	20	0.6	111	
representatives	70-71	11.2	1.1	1.9	0.0	10.1	0.9	52.5	1.1	62.1	10.0	114.1	1.0
Other sales occupations	12-13&19	42.5	4.0	47.1	14.4	09.0	0.4	52.5	4.5	02.1	13.0	114.0	8.2
Industrial plant and machine operators,		10.0	47	44.0	10	000	10	50.0	10	14.2	11	CC F	1
assemblers	80-86889	49.8	4./	14.0	4.3	03.9	4.0	52.2	4.9	14.5	4.4	00.0	4.8
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	/5.6	7.1	1.9	0.6	11.5	0.0	90.2	0.4	2.0	0.0	92.8	6.6
Other occupations in agriculture,								10.0	10	0.0	0.0	45.0	
forestry&fishing	90	12.3	1.1	2.0	0.6	14.3	1.0	13.0	1.2	2.0	0.0	15.0	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/				1000					10				
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.

- COLING	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
England Accringtor & Rossendale Alfreton & Ashfield	1,596 2,680 747	497 675 245	2,093 3,355 992	4.5 5.6 8.6	3.8 5.0 6.9	Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston Hereford & Leominster	3,113 344 17,575 492 1,537	845 158 6,261 239 591	3,958 502 23,836 731 2,128	8.0 3.9 3.4 11.8 4.6	6.3 3.3 3.0 7.9 3.7
Andover Ashford Aylesbury & Wycombe	425 1,205 2,855 547	196 363 836 217	621 1,568 3,691 764	2.0 4.2 2.2 2.5	1.6 3.5 1.8 2.0	Hertford & Harlow Hexham Hitchin & Letchworth Honiton & Axminster	4,739 553 1,323 455	1,728 176 468 164	6,467 729 1,791 619	2.8 5.0 3.4 4.0	2.4 3.7 2.9 2.7
Barnsley Barnstey Barrow-in-Furness Basingstc/in & Alton	4,788 1,196 2,246 1,106	1,194 424 480 395	5,982 1,620 2,726 1,501	9.0 5.7 8.2 2.0	7.9 4.4 7.0	Horncastle & Market Rasen Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon & St.Neots	472 4,081 11,700 1,096	1,319 3,345 453	5,400 15,045 1,549	6.4 4.9 8.1 2.8	4.4 4.3 7.2 2.4
Bath Beccles & Halesworth Bedford Berwick-co-Tweed	1,588 719 2,077 437	618 274 758 130	2,206 993 2,835 567	3.2 6.5 4.0 5.8	2.7 4.9 3.5 4.8	Ipswich Isle of Wight Keighley Kendal	3,559 3,220 1,380 448	1,076 1,114 504 171	4,635 4,334 1,884 619	4.4 10.3 6.4 2.8	3.9 8.9 5.4 2.2
Bicester Bideford Birminghert Bishop Auckland Biackburg	241 752 36,532 2,462 2,656	83 260 11,392 698 666	324 1,012 47,924 3,160 3,322	1.6 10.3 6.7 7.7 4.9	1.3 7.7 6.1 6.8 4.3	Keswick Kettering & Market Harborou Kidderminster King's Lynn and Hunstanton	gh 932 1,319 1,726	37 344 496 629	1,276 1,815 2,355	5.2 3.1 4.4 5.9	2.2 2.7 3.8 4.8
Blackpord Blandford Bodmin & Liskeard Bolton & Sury	5,289 170 1,302 6,545	1,448 83 543 1,701	6,737 253 1,845 8,246	5.7 2.5 7.9 4.8	4.7 1.9 5.7 4.2	Lancaster & Morecambe Launceston Leeds Leek	2,589 275 14,908 314	825 117 3,917 104	392 18,825 418	7.5 6.2 5.1 3.5	3.8 4.6 2.9
Boston Bournerr aith Bradforc Bridgwain Bridgwain	4,076 10,148 1,286 1 523	1,146 2,958 433 465	5,222 13,106 1,719	4.9 6.3 5.6	3.9 3.9 5.6 4.5 8.0	Lincoln Liverpool London Loughborough & Coalville	2,991 32,690 158,619 1,795	913 8,817 56,593 627	3,904 41,507 215,212 2,422	5.4 10.6 6.7 3.6	4.6 9.5 5.8 3.1
Brighton Brighton Bristol Bude	8,045 9,833 436	2,825 3,118 204	10,870 12,951 640	6.7 6.8 3.9 10.2	4.5 5.6 3.5 6.6	Louth & Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Malton	804 2,233 403 1,155 213	301 829 145 327 78	1,105 3,062 548 1,482 291	8.6 10.4 5.5 2.4 3.0	6.4 8.8 3.7 2.1 2.4
Burnley Burton-Content Bury St. I dmunds Buxton	1,130 2,311 646 556	318 727 254 218	1,448 3,038 900 774	3.7 5.2 2.5 4.0	3.3 4.5 2.2 3.0	Malvern & Ledbury Manchester Mansfield Matlock	670 30,439 3,337 429	225 8,062 887 133	895 38,501 4,224 562	4.3 5.4 9.0 2.6	3.3 4.9 7.7 2.2
Calderon o Cambride o Canteron v Carlisle Cartisle	2,895 2,086 2,074 2,074	992 650 702	4,000 3,887 2,736 2,776 3,893	5.7 2.6 5.3 5.2	2.2 4.4 4.5 6.2	Metoway & Wadstone Meton Mowbray Middlesbrough Milton Keynes Minehead	385 10,486 2,320 486	172 2,346 824 211	557 12,832 3,144 697	2.3 11.1 2.8 8.0	1.9 10.1 2.6 5.7
Chard Chard Chelmsford & Braintree Cheltenism	2,950 284 2,908 1,923 3,910	102 1,121 595	3,633 386 4,029 2,518 4 943	4.3 3.8 3.5 7.3	3.4 3.2 3.0 6.3	Morpeth & Ashington Newark Newbury Newcastle upon Type	3,338 902 467 21,661	870 302 141 5.131	4,208 1,204 608 26,792	9.2 5.4 1.3 7.8	8.1 4.4 1.1 7.1
Chichester Chippenham Cinderford & Ross-on-Wye Cirencestar	1,267 564 899 251	433 251 384 76	1,700 815 1,283 327	2.9 2.4 5.0 2.4	2.3 1.9 4.0 1.9	Newmarket Newquay Newton Abbot Northallerton	740 818 1,118 351	277 381 418 124	1,017 1,199 1,536 475	3.9 12.5 6.0 2.6	3.2 9.2 4.6 2.1
Clacton Clitheroe Colchester Corby Coventry & Hinckley	1,562 145 2,134 935 9.001	438 33 784 308 2,741	2,000 178 2,918 1,243 11,742	10.2 1.7 3.5 4.3 5.1	7.8 1.4 2.9 3.8 4.6	Northampton Northwich Norwich Nottingham	3,156 1,435 5,410 14,986	1,058 456 1,769 4,556	4,214 1,891 7,179 19,542	3.5 3.4 5.0 5.9	3.1 2.9 4.3 5.3
Crawley Crewe Cromer & North Walsham Darlington	2,683 1,585 928 2,863	905 428 307 725	3,588 2,013 1,235 3,588	1.7 4.5 6.9 6.9	1.5 3.9 5.2 6.1	Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	178 3,445 578 3,122	76 916 234 1,074	254 4,361 812 4,196	5.4 5.6 6.0 2.2	3.5 4.9 4.8 1.9
Dartmouth & Kingsbridge Derby Devizes Diss	327 6,079 280 399	129 1,844 119 170	456 7,923 399 569	6.0 5.3 3.0 4.2	3.7 4.7 2.3 3.1	Pendle Penrith Penzance & St.lves Peterborough Pickering & Helmsley	1,086 274 1,394 3,074 172	293 121 647 1,045 80	1,379 395 2,041 4,119 252	4.3 2.7 12.3 4.1 4.0	3.7 2.0 8.6 3.6 2.6
Dorchester & Weymouth Dover & Deal Dudley & Sandwell Dutham	7,010 1,499 2,388 12,124 2,972	1,788 460 609 3,956 809	8,798 1,959 2,997 16,080 3,781	9.3 5.3 8.3 6.0 6.3	8.1 4.3 6.9 5.5 5.8	Plymouth Poole Portsmouth Preston Beading	7,532 1,766 6,274 4,568 2,445	2,363 504 1,760 1,389 688	9,895 2,270 8,034 5,957 3,133	7.4 2.9 6.2 3.8 2.1	6.3 2.5 5.1 3.4 1.8
Eastbourne Evesham Exeter Fakenham	1,816 672 3,138 517	559 264 1,134 174	2,375 936 4,272 691	4.2 3.2 4.3 6.4	3.4 2.4 3.6 4.7	Redruth & Camborne Retford Richmondshire Ripon	1,691 1,010 329 243	548 343 200 103	2,239 1,353 529 346	11.2 7.5 4.6 <u>3.4</u>	8.7 6.2 3.2 2.4
Folkestone Gainsborough Gloucester Golde & Soltw	976 2,255 724 2,181	321 562 214 671	1,297 2,817 938 2,852	12.5 8.3 8.0 3.9	9.3 6.9 6.5 3.5	Rochdale Rotherham & Mexborough Rugby & Daventry Salisbury Seatborough & Filou	3,482 8,343 1,298 900	888 2,061 447 284	4,370 10,404 1,745 1,184 2,584	7.4 11.8 3.0 2.6	6.4 10.5 2.6 2.1 6 2
Gosport & Fareham Grantham Great Yarmouth Grimsby	1,661 745 3,105	584 580 300 1,067	2,241 1,045 4,172	0.9 4.4 4.3 11.7 9 1	7.4 3.7 3.6 9.4 7.9	Scuthorpe Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield	2,808 144 345 15,313	905 58 127 4.279	3,713 202 472 19.592	5.9 3.7 3.0 7.7	5.2 7 2.3 3 2.2 7 6.9
Guildford & Aldershot Harrogate Harliepool Harwich	2,703 874 3,732 499	884 299 866 145	3,587 1,173 4,598 644	9.1 2.0 2.8 12.9 11.3	1.6 2.3 11.8 9.2	Shrewsbury Sittingbourne & Sheerness Skegness	1,061 2,136 767	356 698 299	1,417 2,834 1,066	3.3 7.2 9.3	3 2.7 2 6.1 3 7.0 1 7
						Sleaford Slough	353 3,792	122 1,131	475	3.7	3.0 2.4

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at March12 1998

Labour Market trends

## C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>+</sup> 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 workford jobs
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding & Holbeach St.Austell	5,153 6,575 11,662 481 1,236	1,318 1,699 3,790 198 467	6,471 8,274 15,452 679 1,703	13.6 4.6 6.3 3.4 7.4	12.2 3.9 5.3 2.5 5.6	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,308 4,995 234 1,999	449 1,334 107 613	1,757 6,329 341 2,612	14.5 6.6 5.1 5.1	10.9 5.8 3.4 4.4
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	1,556 370 5,735 6,615 976	600 166 1,393 2,237 387	2,156 536 7,128 8,852 1,363	3.5 3.1 9.4 4.9 3.8	3.1 2.5 8.7 4.3 3.0	Scotland Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath Avr	3,299 1,371 382 742 2,410	991 394 150 334 711	4,290 1,765 532 1,076 3,121	2.1 12.0 6.6 12.8	1.9 10.5 5.5 10.4
Sudbury Sunderland Swindon Taunton Telford & Bridgnorth	601 11,163 2,415 1,413 2,249	219 2,449 787 473 664	820 13,612 3,202 1,886 2,913	4.7 8.9 2.6 4.0 3.5	3.7 8.1 2.2 3.3 3.1	Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire Blairgowrie & Pitlochry	240 291 2,567 269 455	94 111 685 97 152	334 402 3,252 366 607	8.1 4.0 6.1 8.0	6.0 6.3 3.1 5.7 5.8
Thanet Thetford Thirsk Tiverton Torbay	3,548 683 107 339 3,123	942 298 47 135 967	4,490 981 154 474 4,090	11.9 4.8 2.7 4.7 8.2	9.4 3.9 2.0 3.5 6.2	Brechin & Montrose Buckie Campbeltown Crieff Cumnock & Sanguhar	761 255 363 188 1,359	305 103 90 69 322	1,066 358 453 257 1,681	9.5 8.6 13.6 6.3 14.8	4.7 7.2 7.1 9.7 5.0
Torrington Tothes Trowbridge & Frome Truro Tunbridge Wells	214 374 1,234 1,018 1,875	96 171 454 410 562	310 545 1,688 1,428 2,437	7.0 7.2 3.6 5.6 2.6	4.3 4.9 2.9 4.5 2.1	Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Duntermline Duncon & Bute	2,205 1,180 5,233 2,835 619	630 374 1,498 829 203	2,835 1,554 6,731 3,664 822	9.5 5.6 7.6 8.0	8.6 5.1 6.9 6.9
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne Wakefield & Dewsbury Walsall Wareham & Swanage Warminster	209 5,577 7,688 284 181	102 1,518 2,430 96 90	311 7,095 10,118 380 271	2.4 6.6 7.0 3.3 3.4	2.0 5.9 6.3 2.6 2.6	Edinburgh Eileanan an Iar (Western Is Elgin Falkirk Forfar	9,991 les) 903 688 3,540 425	2,792 243 286 995 204	12,783 1,146 974 4,535 629	4.1 11.7 5.4 7.8 5.5	3.8 8.3 4.7 7.1
Warrington Warwick Watford & Luton Wellingborough & Rushden Wells	2,418 1,754 8,540 1,439 760	753 561 2,755 463 306	3,171 2,315 11,295 1,902 1,066	3.5 2.7 3.4 4.0 4.2	3.3 2.3 3.0 3.4 3.3	Forres Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan Glasgow	259 187 421 281 33.616	97 52 127 100 8,686	356 239 548 381 42 302	10.5 3.9 3.5 13.7 7.3	4.7 8.5 3.0 3.0 10.3
Weston-super-Mare Whitby Whitchurch & Market Drayton Whitehaven Widnes & Runcorn	1,446 455 335 2,061 3,461	573 187 128 532 953	2,019 642 463 2,593 4,414	5.0 9.8 3.2 9.3 7.6	4.1 6.4 2.4 8.3 7.0	Greenock Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon & Dingwall	1,847 395 384 162 852	436 119 149 56 265	2,283 514 533 218 1 117	6.4 4.7 6.8 4.6 9.6	5.7 3.9 6.0 3.7
Wigan & St.Helens Winchester & Eastleigh Windermere Wirral & Chester Wisbech	8,629 1,004 107 11,129 894	2,499 312 52 3,182 301	11,128 1,316 159 14,311 1,195	7.1 1.7 1.9 7.3 8.4	6.2 1.5 1.4 6.5 6.3	Invieness Irvine Islay/Mid Argyll Keith Keiso & Jedburgh	2,021 3,585 257 236 175	624 1,132 116 114 76	2,645 4,717 373 350 251	6.4 9.9 8.1 6.0 4.5	5.6 8.8 6.7 4.9
Wolverhampton Woodbridge & Leiston Worcester Workington Worksop	6,688 601 1,688 2,255 1,305	1,940 208 623 568 336	8,628 809 2,311 2,823 1,641	6.9 3.7 3.6 11.2 6.9	6.2 3.0 3.1 9.3 6.3	Kilmarnock Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber	2,177 4,439 9,756 358 181	690 1,294 2,644 222 97	2,867 5,733 12,400 580 278	9.6 9.0 8.8 7.6 7.7	8.5 7.9 7.8 6.3 5.7
Worthing Yeovil York <b>Wales</b>	1,702 1,072 2,893	517 394 929	2,219 1,466 3,822	3.1 3.2 3.7	2.5 2.6 3.2	Newton Stewart North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Paeblas	270 707 337 247	84 271 190 89	354 978 527 336	14.9 5.8 7.2 4.6 5.0	9.6 4.7 5.4 3.7 4.2
Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor & Caernarfon Blaenau, Gwent & Abergaven Brecon	1,329 494 2,164 iny2,490 247	315 184 566 672 104	1,644 678 2,730 3,162 351	12.0 6.9 9.0 9.5 4.2	10.1 5.3 7.7 8.2 3.1	Perth Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye & Wester Ross Stewarthy	1,265 408 318 489 321	375 135 116 273 120	1,640 543 434 762	5.5 4.1 4.0 10.4 7.1	4.8 3.4 3.6 8.3 5.1
Bridgend Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy & Colwyn	2,721 9,508 441 586 1,921	844 2,437 161 163 559	3,565 11,945 602 749 2,480	6.3 5.6 8.3 3.9 8.5	5.6 5.0 5.2 3.0 6.6	Stirling Stranzer Sutherland Thurso	1,517 545 410 398	476 149 211 99	1,993 694 621 497	5.5 9.8 16.7 8.2	4.9 8.0 12.7 6.8 9.4
Denbigh Dolgellau & Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead	379 279 179 1,509 1,572	117 110 53 451 471	496 389 232 1,960 2,043	5.8 8.8 9.4 12.8 14.1	4.0 6.5 5.3 9.9 11.1	Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast	1,134 21,592	352 5,839	1,486 27,431	6.1 7.5	5.2 6.5 9.0
ampeter & Aberaeron Jandeilo Jandindod Wells Janelli Machynlleth	356 142 359 1,965 282	114 57 131 540 140	470 199 490 2,505 422	9.6 7.0 6.2 8.5 13.4	6.0 4.0 4.1 7.2 8.7	Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Dungannon Enniskillen	2,905 756 3,386 1,417 1,861	759 203 980 391 484	3,664 959 4,366 1,808 2,345	10.7 10.5 7.1 10.4 11.4	8.4 6.0 8.6 9.2
Merthyr & Rhymney Monmouth Veath & Port Talbot Vewport Vewtown	3,182 162 2,208 3,913 216	845 60 623 1,154 68	4,027 222 2,831 5,067 284	8.9 5.7 7.3 6.5 2.8	7.9 4.0 6.6 5.9 2.1	Londonderry Magherafelt Newry Omagh Strabane	5,853 886 3,044 1,522 1.517	1,210 207 665 360 270	7,063 1,093 3,709 1,882 1,787	13.5 8.5 12.7 10.7 15.0	11.6 7.0 10.6 8.7 12.3
Yontypool & Cwmbran Yontypridd & Rhondda Yorthmadoc & Ffestiniog Wilheli Yonton Flint & Phyl	1,636 3,537 451 406	476 973 173 142	2,112 4,510 624 548	5.3 7.5 10.2 9.4	4.7 6.7 7.9 6.8						

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 1 (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 trained 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. + #

Counties, unitary at	Male	Female	All	Rate +	icis as al	March 12 1990	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 Cleveland (former county)	3,553	817	4,370	12.9	11.5	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham	<b>34,849</b> 5,450 8,052 7,082	<b>9,110</b> 1,361 1,991 1,791 3,967	<b>43,959</b> 6,811 10,043 8,873 18,232	9.0	7.9
Middlesborough Redcar and Cleveland Stockton-on-Tees	5,899 4,386 5,735	1,271 1,010 1,393	5,396 7,128	11.1 11.4 9.3	10.5 10.0 8.4	West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale	<b>42,385</b> 10,370 3,653	<b>12,081</b> 3,089 1,035	<b>54,466</b> 13,459 4,688	5.8	5.1
Darlingtor	2,610 <b>10.111</b>	634 <b>2,635</b>	3,244 <b>12,746</b>	6.9 <b>7.9</b>	6.5 <b>7.0</b>	Kirklees Leeds Wakefield	6,755 15,164 6,443	2,024 4,023 1,910	8,779 19,187 8,353		
Rest of District Chester-le-Street Derwentside	1,119 1,876 1,465	275 440 438	1,394 2,316 1,903			EAST MIDLANDS					
Easington * Sedgefield Teesdale	1,972 1,664 379	432 496 136	2,404 2,160 515			Derbyshire (former county) Derby	5,100	1,476	6,576	6.3 5.4	5.8 <b>4.6</b>
Wear Valley NorthumEsrland Anwick Berwick-snon-Tweed Byth Valley Castle Marpeth Tynedalo Wansberg	1,636 6,003 592 484 1,723 746 734 1,724	418 <b>1,766</b> 195 150 540 232 208 441	<b>7,769</b> 787 634 2,263 978 942 2,165	7.3	6.3	Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	1,452 1,468 2,404 573 1,494 976 1,567 917	460 335 649 199 492 325 442 311	1,912 1,803 3,053 772 1,986 1,301 2,009 1,228		
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastic upon Tyne	<b>32,756</b> 4,944 9,065	<b>7,540</b> 1,044 2,119	<b>40,296</b> 5,988 11,184	8.5	7.8	Leicestershire (former county Leicester Rutland	) 6,287 119	1,965 51	8,252 170	4.8 1.6	4.5 1.1
North Tyreside South Tyreside Sunderie of NORTH MEST	5,262 5,153 8,332 <b>13,376</b>	1,279 1,318 1,780 <b>3,853</b>	6,471 10,112 <b>17,229</b>	4.2	3.6	Rest of Leicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Melton	<b>4,976</b> 614 1,520 358 731 327	<b>1,923</b> 245 565 144 302 155	6,899 859 2,085 502 1,033 482	3.0	2.6
Chester Congleten Crewe reid Nantwich Ellesmein Port and Neston Halton Macclesteld Vale Rocal	1,560 722 1,430 1,275 3,312 1,279 1,380	434 245 382 344 913 372 410	1,994 967 1,812 1,619 4,225 1,651 1,790			North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln	908 518 <b>8,666</b> 730 2,036 2,322 813	3,055 227 806 628 314	11,721 957 2,842 2,950 1 127	5.2	4.2
Warring on Cumbric Allerdate Barrow - Furness	2,418 9,596 2,424 1,935	753 <b>2,690</b> 647 401 627	3,171 <b>12,286</b> 3,071 2,336 2,532	6.3	5.2	South Holland South Kesteven West Lindşey	501 1,129 1,135 <b>6,874</b>	207 477 396 <b>2,323</b>	708 1,606 1,531 <b>9,197</b>	3.6	3.1
Consider Copeland Eden South Lakeland Greater Manchester Bolton Bury	2,141 325 866 <b>47,941</b> 4,105 1,966	562 149 304 <b>12,735</b> 994 568	2,703 474 1,170 <b>60,676</b> 5,099 2,534	5.9	5.2	Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	870 492 618 822 2,839 370 863	288 195 201 282 928 154 275	1,158 687 819 1,104 3,767 524 1,138		
Manchoster Oldham Rochdale Salford Stockport Tramesice Trafford Wigan	14,561 3,752 4,537 4,243 3,427 3,419 2,941 4,990	3,813 1,005 1,161 1,054 906 946 813 1,475	18,374 4,757 5,698 5,297 4,333 4,365 3,754 6,465			Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark and Sherwood Nottingfaam	<b>20,986</b> 2,305 2,155 1,333 1,565 2,244 1,558 8,818 8,818	6,182 625 645 453 537 621 485 2,484	27,168 2,930 2,800 1,786 2,102 2,865 2,043 11,302	6.4	5.8
Lancasibre Blackburn Blackpool	<b>21,150</b> 2,570 3,744	<b>6,111</b> 624 987	<b>27,261</b> 3,194 4,731	4.5	3.9	Rushcliffe WEST MIDLANDS	1,008	332	1,340		
Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancastar Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire	1,101 1,063 406 1,083 2,604 1,086 2,552 267 612 846 1,976	313 353 139 325 837 293 672 82 211 320 595	1,414 1,416 545 1,408 3,441 1,379 3,224 349 823 1,166 2,571			Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	8,179 968 841 444 838 1,210 514 1,277 844 1,243	<b>3,128</b> 395 293 160 301 461 243 411 395 469	<b>11,307</b> 1,363 1,134 604 1,139 1,671 757 1,688 1,239 1,712	4.1	3.5
Wyre MERSEYSIDE	1,240	360	1,600			Shropshire Bridgnorth	<b>4,526</b> 416	<b>1,497</b> 166	6,023 582 578	3.6	2.9
Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Setton St Helens	<b>42,819</b> 5,503 18,429 6,796	<b>11,727</b> 1,452 4,850 1,924	<b>54,546</b> 6,955 23,279 8,720 4,854	10.6	9.5	Oswestry Shrewsbury & Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin	494 936 399 1,861	206 313 135 519	700 1,249 534 2,380		
	8,322	2,416	10,738			Staffordshire (former county Stoke-on-Trent	) 4,548	1,421	5,969	5.2	4.7
Humberside (former county) East Riding of Yorkshire Kingston-upon-Hull North East Lincolnshire North Lincolnshire	4,776 9,511 4,961 2,920	1,711 2,453 1,335 929	6,487 11,964 6,296 3,849	6.4 9.4 9.3 5.6	5.4 8.7 8.5 4.9	Rest of Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford	9,209 1,316 1,520 859 1,309 1,151 1,190	3,449 496 500 349 493 442 445	12,658 1,812 2,020 1,208 1,802 1,593 1,635	4.5	3.8
York	<b>ty)</b> 2,511	780	3,291	3.7	3.2	Statfordshire Moorlands Tamworth	1,025	342 382	1,407	21	3.0
rest of North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby	6,557 398 730 1,147 335 446 2,384 1 117	<b>2,408</b> 135 268 414 202 180 801 408	8,965 533 998 1,561 537 626 3,185 1,525	4.5	3.5	Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	5,252 583 1,556 1,010 772 1,331	1,824 240 550 339 304 391	823 2,106 1,349 1,076 1,722	3.5	

## UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C.22



#### C.22 CLAIMANT COL Area statistics **CLAIMANT COUNT**

West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton

Bedfordshire (former county) Luton

Rest of Bedfordshire Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire

Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire

Essex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford

Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield

Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk

Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney

LONDON

EASTERN

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
63,022 29,608 6,555 4,898 7,307 2,532 6,178 5,944	<b>18,995</b> 8,772 1,826 1,675 2,313 857 1,891 1,661	82,017 38,380 8,381 6,573 9,620 3,389 8,069 7,605	6.8	6.3	SOUTH EAST Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor & Maidenhead Wokingham	<b>6,327</b> 696 642 1,658 1,845 964 522	<b>1,831</b> 201 203 441 528 312 146	<b>8,158</b> 897 845 2,099 2,373 1,276 668	2.3	2.0
0 500	1.062	4 651	5.0	5.2	Buckinghamshire (former cour Milton Keynes	nty) 2,122	721	2,843	2.9	2.6
<b>3,592</b> 688 1,939 965	<b>1,394</b> 297 690 407	<b>4,031</b> 985 2,629 1,372	3.6	3.0	Rest of Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	<b>3,163</b> 1,131 433 376 1,223	<b>963</b> 383 130 125 325	<b>4,126</b> 1,514 563 501 1,548	2.3 v	1.8
<b>7,538</b> 1,572	<b>2,610</b> 508	<b>10,148</b> 2,080	3.3	2.9	East Sussex (former county) Brighton and Hove	6,498	2,278	8,776	8.3	7.1
529 1,169 1,158 2,391 719	224 402 485 753 238	753 1,571 1,643 3,144 957			<b>Rest of East Sussex</b> Eastbourne Hastings Lewes Rother	<b>6,261</b> 1,306 2,228 1,053 932	<b>1,822</b> 363 572 347 286	<b>8,083</b> 1,669 2,800 1,400 1,218	5.5	4.3
21,392 2,430 1,387 485	<b>7,291</b> 819 594 187	28,683 3,249 1,981 672	5.3	4.4	Wealden Hampshire (former county) Portsmouth	742 3,876	1,108	996 4,984	5.9	5.1
1,019 1,584 1,599 1,224 1,148 593 808 4,165 2,273 2,295 382	350 555 598 461 432 214 283 1,227 660 749 162	1,369 2,139 2,139 1,685 1,580 807 1,091 5,392 2,933 3,044 544			Soutnampton Rest of Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Bushmocr	4,784 9,783 965 797 814 647 1,087 296 1,881 1,454	1,136 3,115 337 262 246 219 381 97 484 441	5,920 <b>12,898</b> 1,302 1,059 1,060 866 1,468 393 2,365 1,895 	5.4 3.1	4.7 2.5
<b>8,370</b> 777 1,075	<b>2,843</b> 291 352	<b>11,213</b> 1,068 1,427	2.6	2.3	Test Valley Winchester	590 616	237 218	829 827 834		
734 1,046 752 1,106 621 937 654	275 258 335 256 384 194 284 214	943 992 1,381 1,008 1,490 815 1,221 868			Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham	3,220 24,949 1,248 2,086 1,335 2,388 1,251 1,251	<b>7,697</b> 366 650 402 609 490	<b>4,334</b> <b>32,646</b> 1,614 2,736 1,737 2,997 1,741	10.3 5.7	8.9 4.8
<b>13,083</b> 1,285 1,046 2,882 1,287 3,555 1,089 1,939	<b>4,571</b> 503 425 992 439 1,044 444 724	<b>17,654</b> 1,788 1,471 3,874 1,726 4,599 1,533 2,663	6.0	4.9	Gravesnam Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tunbridge & Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,722 1,437 2,755 952 2,255 2,136 3,548 906 930	631 526 869 354 562 698 942 320 278	2,353 1,963 3,624 1,306 2,817 2,834 4,490 1,226 1,208		
<b>9,173</b> 875 522 2,424 607 903	<b>3,156</b> 287 180 641 247 374 431	<b>12,329</b> 1,162 702 3,065 854 1,277 1,581	4.6	4.0	Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	<b>4,016</b> 732 1,750 667 471 396	<b>1,401</b> 262 565 235 167 172	<b>5,417</b> 994 2,315 902 638 568	2.1	1.7
1,130 2,692 2,892 4,686 3,119 7,991 3,785 5,977 78	<b>60,772</b> 951 1,867 1,190 2,831 1,226 2,443 30	230,974 3,828 6,553 4,309 10,822 5,011 8,420 108	6.5	5.7	Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	<b>5,473</b> 606 382 737 329 703 457 581 281 419 536 442	1,833 239 123 248 104 208 128 220 113 135 182 133	<b>7,306</b> 845 505 985 433 911 585 801 394 554 718	1.8	1.5
4,263 6,500 5,806 5,742 6,621 9,659 4,721 9,397 2,574 2,599 2,788	30 1,822 2,181 2,020 2,005 2,237 3,553 1,836 3,146 1,069 873 953	6,085 8,681 7,826 7,747 8,858 13,212 6,557 12,543 3,643 3,643 3,472 3,741			West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing SOITH WEST	<b>5,298</b> 456 978 760 982 551 609 962	<b>1,775</b> 191 330 276 306 201 229 242	<b>7,073</b> 647 1,308 1,036 1,288 752 838 1,204	2.4	2.0
3,224 7,256 3,114 1,467 10,691 8,562	1,152 2,900 1,466 584 3,904 2,803	4,376 10,156 4,580 2,051 14,595 11,365			Avon (former county) Bath and North East Somerse Bristol North Somerset South Gloucestershire	et 1,676 7,883 1,680 1,564	660 2,439 639 539	2,336 10,322 2,319 2,103	3.1 4.6 4.2 2.4	2.7 4.2 3.4 2.1
2,750 8,307 3,987 1,693 8,860 1,844 7,406	954 2,590 1,536 664 3,166 623 2,000	3,704 10,897 5,523 2,357 12,026 2,467 9,406			Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall	<b>10,051</b> 1,111 1,880 16 2,000 1,325	<b>4,039</b> 475 686 18 710 556	<b>14,090</b> 1,586 2,566 34 2,710 1,881	8.8	6.7
1,693 8,860 1,844 7,406 5,735 6,123	664 3,166 623 2,000 1,976 2,221	2,357 12,026 2,467 9,406 7,711 8,344			Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	1,880 16 2,000 1,325 1,720 1,999	475 686 18 710 556 775 819	2,566 34 2,710 1,881 2,495 2,818		

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

Courte	Male	Female	All	Rate +		1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994	Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs
Devon East Devon Exeler Moth Devon pymouth South Hams Torbay Torbay Torbay Torbay West Devon	<b>18,511</b> 1,109 1,920 6,49 1,392 6,388 959 1,524 3,037 1,007 526	<b>6,261</b> 394 690 264 521 1,944 379 570 926 379 194	24,772 1,503 2,610 913 1,913 8,332 1,338 2,094 3,963 1,386 720	6.1	4.9	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Artds Armagh Ballymoney Ballymoney Babridge Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Coleraine	45,873 828 1,390 1,321 1,134 674 521 10,803 709 972 1,636 756	11,720 249 452 367 352 158 171 2,417 246 281 481 481	<b>57,593</b> 1,077 1,842 1,688 1,486 832 692 13,220 13,220 13,220 13,220 1,253 2,117 2,59	8.7	7.5
Dorset (former county) Bournemouth	3,213 1,540	899 424	4,112 1,964	6.0 3.3	5.0 2.7	Craigavon Derry	1,544 4,763	442 1,029 506	1,986 5,792 2,103		
Rest of Deset Christchusch East Doriet North Doriest Purbeck West Doriest West Doriest Weymout: & Portland	<b>3,516</b> 390 474 291 366 848 1,147	1,174 100 164 135 119 321 335	<b>4,690</b> 490 638 426 485 1,169 1,482	3.9	3.0	Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle Newry & Mourne	1,317 1,861 589 1,090 2,110 886 595 3,044	391 484 176 181 584 207 120 665	1,808 2,345 765 1,271 2,694 1,093 715 3,709		
Glouces ( / shire Cheltenia m Cotswolf Forest of Dean Glouces Stroud Tewkest y	<b>6,125</b> 1,527 436 785 1,794 969 614	<b>2,045</b> 430 148 323 535 380 229	<b>8,170</b> 1,957 584 1,108 2,329 1,349 843	3.6	3.0	Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	1,322 1,272 1,522 1,517	444 484 360 270	1,766 1,756 1,882 1,787		
Somers Mendip Sedgem or South Scherset Taunton Jeane West Scherset	<b>5,668</b> 1,066 1,375 1,343 1,369 515	<b>2,048</b> 409 475 493 449 222	<b>7,716</b> 1,475 1,850 1,836 1,818 737	4.2	3.4						
Wiltshire Cormer county) Swindon	1,993	615	2,608	2.5	2.2						
Rest of a 24shire Kennet North Weishire Salisbur West Wingshire WALES	<b>3,184</b> 504 740 877 1,063	<b>1,244</b> 212 332 277 423	<b>4,428</b> 716 1,072 1,154 1,486	2.8	2.2						
Blaenau Swent Bridgen Caerphi Cardiff Carnar Annshire Ceredig in Conwy Denbigh nire Fintshire Gwyned Isle of Anglesey Merthyr T/dfil Neath Prit Talbot Newport Neath Prit Talbot Newport Pembroi.ashire P	$\begin{array}{c} 1.967\\ 2.406\\ 3.233\\ 6.601\\ 2.902\\ 1.046\\ 2.112\\ 1.571\\ 1.571\\ 1.970\\ 3.168\\ 1.866\\ 1.054\\ 2.619\\ 3.213\\ 3.103\\ 1.442\\ 4.902\\ 4.322\\ 2.087\\ 1.589\\ 1.831\\ \end{array}$	494 678 913 1,636 365 632 417 614 995 545 545 545 545 545 569 1,302 995 569 1,302 1,147 652 448 557	2,461 3,084 4,146 8,237 3,728 1,411 2,744 4,163 2,431 1,701 1,435 3,361 4,112 4,098 2,031 6,204 5,469 2,037 2,388	$\begin{array}{c} 11.7\\ 8.7\\ 8.4\\ 4.8\\ 6.8\\ 7.3\\ 8.5\\ 6.3\\ 4.6\\ 9.0\\ 13.3\\ 8.6\\ 5.0\\ 7.7\\ 6.7\\ 13.0\\ 4.9\\ 8.2\\ 6.2\\ 5.4\\ 5.4\\ 4.7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10.3\\ 7.5\\ 4.4\\ 5.5\\ 6.4\\ 5.5\\ 4.1\\ 7.0\\ 10.3\\ 7.3\\ 4.3\\ 6.8\\ 6.0\\ 9.1\\ 3.6\\ 7.1\\ 5.6\\ 4.7\\ 4.2\\ \end{array}$						
Aberdeen, City of Aberdeenshire Angus Argus Argus Argus Argus Argus Argus Argus Argus Argus Argus Argus Batto East Aryshire East Aryshire East Argus East	$\begin{array}{c} 2.676\\ 1.792\\ 2.127\\ 2.033\\ 1.242\\ 3.060\\ 4.780\\ 3.472\\ 1.572\\ 1.526\\ 1.021\\ 1.021\\ 8.011\\ 8.011\\ 9.03\\ 3.434\\ 8.120\\ 20.890\\ 5.174\\ 1.735\\ 8.038\\ 247\\ 7.031\\ 1.408\\ 3.605\\ 8.038\\ 247\\ 2.031\\ 4.231\\ 1.416\\ 3.18\\ 2.574\\ 6.134\\ 1.550\\ 3.293\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 764\\ 649\\ 894\\ 696\\ 357\\ 1,031\\ 1,326\\ 980\\ 477\\ 316\\ 335\\ 2,301\\ 243\\ 952\\ 2,449\\ 5,182\\ 1,883\\ 400\\ 294\\ 1,167\\ 2,219\\ 89\\ 631\\ 1,167\\ 2,219\\ 631\\ 1,130\\ 116\\ 786\\ 1,690\\ 488\\ 819\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,440\\ 2,441\\ 3,021\\ 2,729\\ 1,599\\ 4,091\\ 6,106\\ 4,452\\ 2,049\\ 1,582\\ 1,356\\ 10,312\\ 1,146\\ 4,386\\ 10,569\\ 26,072\\ 2,135\\ 2,057\\ 2,135\\ 2,057\\ 2,135\\ 2,056\\ 2,662\\ 5,361\\ 1,917\\ 434\\ 3,360\\ 7,824\\ 2,038\\ 4,112\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.0\\ 3.5\\ 9.2\\ 8.5\\ 12.1\\ 7.4\\ 7.6\\ 11.1\\ 8.5\\ 7.4\\ 8.3\\ 8.5\\ 7.4\\ 8.3\\ 8.5\\ 7.4\\ 8.5\\ 7.4\\ 8.5\\ 7.4\\ 8.5\\ 7.4\\ 8.5\\ 7.4\\ 8.5\\ 7.4\\ 6.0\\ 5.7\\ 6.0\\ 5.7\\ 6.0\\ 5.1\\ 4.0\\ 7.1\\ 7.4\\ 5.6\\ 11.3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.9\\ 3.1\\ 8.0\\ 6.6\\ 8.0\\ 7.2\\ 9.2\\ 7.2\\ 3.8\\ 6.6\\ 3.3\\ 7.0\\ 7.1\\ 7.2\\ 5.8\\ 5.6\\ 9.1\\ 3.7\\ 4.7\\ 5.6\\ 9.1\\ 3.7\\ 4.7\\ 5.6\\ 6.4\\ 4.8\\ 10.2\end{array}$						

Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employee jobs, claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government-training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employee jobs and the unemployed only. All the county rates shown are calculated using mid-1996 based denominators.

S48 May 1998

LONDON Breater London Barnet Barnet Bexley Brent Bromley Camden City of London City of Vestminster Croydon Ealing Greenwich Hackney Harmersmith & Fulham Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington & Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Houslow Islington & Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Redhridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Watham Forest

#### **CLAIMANT COUNT** Area statistics



## C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female
ORTH EAST				MERSEYSIDE		
leveland (former county)				Mersevside		
lartlepool	3,553	817	4,370	Birkenhead	3,315	854
Viddlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,615	656	3,271	Crosby	1,402	430
Redcar	3,126	667	3,793	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,646	781
Stockton North	2,309	580	2,889	Liverpool Garston	3,414 2,516	886 659
Sunkan				Liverpool Riverside	4,825	1,335
Jurnam Bishop Auckland	1,889	513	2,402	Liverpool Walton	3,866	997 926
Darlington	2,481	580	3,061	Liverpool West Derby	3,792	933
asington	1,405	393	2,133	Southport St Helens North	1,638	530 533
North Durham	1,904	454	2,358	St Helens South	2,075	552
Jorth West Durham Sedgefield	1,829	407 424	1,837	Wallasey Wirral South	2,627	/16 401
				Wirral West	1,275	445
Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,398	428	1,826	YOBKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER		
Blyth Valley	1,723	540	2,263			
Hexham Nansbeck	2.045	254 544	2,589	Humberside (former county) Beverley and Holderness	1 368	530
Manabeek	210.10		_,	Brigg and Goole	1,528	463
Fyne and Wear Blaydon	1.732	405	2,137	Cleethorpes East Vorkshire	2,120	654 543
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,796	425	2,221	Great Grimsby	3,247	820
loughton and Washington East	1,990	478	2,468	Haltemprice and Howden	761	338
Jewcastle upon Tyne Central	2,568	664	3,232	Kingston upon Hull East Kingston upon Hull North	3,086	785 919
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	3,145	732	3,877	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	3,068	830
lewcastle upon Tyne North Jorth Tyneside	2,039	472	2,511 3,149	Scunthorpe	1,754	546
outh Shields	3,071	773	3,844	North Yorkshire		
underland North	2,600	504	3,104	Harrogate and Knaresborough	788	265
vne Bridge	3,837	762	4,599	Richmond	828 743	355 299
ynemouth	2,016	515	2,531	Scarborough and Whitby	2,215	727
ORTH WEST				Selby Skipton and Bipon	1,249	453 242
				Vale of York	540	244
heshire	1.375	358	1.733	York, City of	2,045	603
ongleton	722	245	967	South Yorkshire		
rewe and Nantwich	1,321	355	1,676	Barnsley Central	2,167	512
llesmere Port and Neston	1,336	368	1,704	Barnsley East and Mexborough Barnsley West and Penistone	2,379	609 442
lalton	2,187	583	2,770	Don Valley	1,914	499
acclestield	834 607	205	824	Doncaster Central Doncaster North	2,946 2,412	747 543
Varrington North	1,412	409	1,821	Rother Valley	2,001	549
Varrington South	1,006	344	1,350	Rotherham	2,688	645
veaver vale	1,095	432	2,107	Sheffield Brightside	3,017	713
umbria	0.015	407	0.690	Sheffield Central	4,165	1,088
arrow and Furness Carlisle	1.683	520	2,002	Sheffield Hallam	2 496	335 679
opeland	2,141	562	2,703	Sheffield Hillsborough	1,747	576
enrith and The Border	699 586	318	1,017	Wentworth	2,393	597
Vorkington	2,272	585	2,857	West Yorkshire		
reater Manchester				Batley and Spen Bradford North	1,424	389 714
Itrincham and Sale West	891	240	1,131	Bradford South	1,993	607
shton under Lyne	1,741	416	2,157	Bradford West	3,212	868
olton South East	1,640	399	2,009	Colne Valley	1,326	463
olton West	776	234	1,010	Dewsbury	1,386	342
ury North	906	254 314	1,160	Elmet	997	350
headle	592	182	774	Hemsworth	1,799	485
enton and Reddish	1,345	382	1,727	Huddersfield	2,353	750
azel Grove	798	236	1,034	Leeds Central	1,393	514 936
eywood and Middleton	2,028	559	2,587	Leeds East	2,788	712
eign Iakerfield	1,419	442	1,861	Leeds North East	1,757	521
lanchester Blackley	2,693	595	3,288	Leeds West	2,204	500
lanchester Central	4,282	1,161	5,443	Morley and Rothwell	1,347	393
lanchester Withington	2,376	757	3,133	Pontefract and Castleford	1,185	575
Idham East and Saddleworth	1,470	417	1,887	Pudsey	778	270
lochdale	1,843	479	2,322	Shipley	1,126	386
alford	1,925	449	2,374	Wakenelu	1,908	343
talybridge and Hyde	1,443	408	1,851	EAST MIDLANDS		
aretford and Urmston	1,504	364 485	2.259	Derbyshire		
Vigan	1,590	458	2,048	Amber Valley	1,262	387
Vorsley Authenshawe and Sale Fact	1,287	352	1,639	Bolsover	1,696	395
Strononawe and Gale East	2,211	311	2,122	Derby North	2,100	545
ancashire	0.115	400	0.000	Derby South	3,010	838
lackpool North and Fleetwood	2,115	488	2,603	Erewash High Peak	1,444	469 344
lackpool South	2,678	713	3,391	North East Derbyshire	1,557	434
urnley	1,101	313	1,414	South Derbyshire	1,203	404
vide	602	199	801	west Derbysnire	//6	270
yndburn	1,221	357	1,578	Leicestershire		
Incaster and Wyre	1,116	417	1,533	Blaby	585	245
andle	1.086	293	1,379	Charnwood	656 662	226
eston	2,274	609	2,883	Harborough	698	281
bble Valley ossendale and Danven	530	163	693 1 244	Leicester East	1,601	611
buth Ribble	786	288	1,074	Leicester West	2,474 2.212	671
est Lancashire	1,868	555	2,423	Loughborough	1,082	401
				North West Leicestershire	908	314
				Hutiand and Melton	504	229

			Lincolnshire Lincolnshire Skegness
3,315 3,199 1,402 2,646 3,414 2,516 4,825 3,866 3,430 3,792 1,638 1,694 2,075 2,627 1,105 1,275	854 749 430 781 886 659 1,335 997 926 933 533 533 552 716 401 445	4,169 3,948 1,832 3,427 4,300 3,175 5,160 4,863 4,365 4,725 2,168 2,227 2,168 2,227 2,168 2,227 3,343 1,506 1,720	Bestor and Stamford Ganeborough Louth and Homeastle Louth and Homeastle Sauth Holland and The Deepi Northampronshire Orby Deventy Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough Northinghamshire Astriled Basselaw Brotowe Geding
1,368 1,528 2,120 1,699 3,247 761 3,086 3,537 3,068 1,754	530 463 654 543 820 338 785 919 830 546	898 991 2.774 067 099 871 456 898 300	Mansfield Newark Notingham East Notingham North Risholifie Sherwood WEST MIC_ANDS Hereford and Worcester Romsoro
788 828 743 2,215 1,249 660 540 2,045	265 355 299 727 453 242 244 603	053 183 042 342 702 902 784 2,648	Hereford Leoministi Mid Worchershire Reddich Wist Worchstershire Worceste Wyre Forest Shropshile Ludiow
2,167 2,379 1,684 1,914 2,946 2,412 2,001 2,688 1,963 3,017 4,165 877 2,496 1,747 2,393	512 609 442 499 747 543 549 645 576 713 1,088 335 679 576 597	2,679 2,988 2,126 2,413 3,693 2,955 2,550 3,333 2,559 3,730 5,253 1,212 1,212 2,323 2,990	Vorti Shinashire Srewsbin and Atcham Telord Wrekin, Tole Sufforde Ine Burton Cannock Chase Lichfield Newcastic under-Lyme South Stic ordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-rent North Stoke-on-rent South Stoke-on-rent South
1,424 2,646 1,993 3,212 1,326 1,318 1,386 997 2,327 1,799 2,353 1,393 4,024 2,788 1,757 1,269 2,204 1,347 1,185 1,825 7778 1,126 1,908	389 714 607 868 463 452 350 572 485 750 514 936 750 514 936 750 521 341 341 398 398 398 575 270 398 575 270 386 543	1,813 3,360 2,600 4,080 1,789 1,770 1,728 1,347 2,889 2,284 3,103 1,907 4,960 3,500 2,278 1,610 2,278 1,610 2,278 1,610 1,640 1,740 1,583 2,400 1,048 1,512 2,451	Tamworll Warvickshire North Warvickshire Nuneator Ruby and Kenilworth Statord-e-Avon Warvick and Learnington West Michands Addge - Brownhills Birninghan Edgbaston Birninghan Edgbaston Birninghan Hall Green Birninghan Hall Green Birninghan Ladywood Birninghan Northfield Birningham Sparkbrook and Birningham Sparkbrook and Birningham Sparkbrook and Birningham Yardley Coventy North Least Coventy North Dadey North Dadey South Dadey South
1,262 1,696 2,186 1,804 3,010 1,444 1,013 1,557 1,203 776	387 395 597 545 838 469 344 434 404 276	1,649 2,091 2,783 2,349 3,848 1,913 1,357 1,991 1,607 1,052	Verden Solhull Southridge Suton Coldfield Walsall North Wates South Wates Bornwich East West Bromwich West Woverhampton North East Woverhampton South East Woverhampton South West
585 656 662 698 1,601 2,474 2,212 1,082 908 504	245 278 226 281 611 683 671 401 314 229	830 934 888 979 2.212 3,157 2.883 1,483 1,222 733	EASTERN Bedford Luton North Luton South Wei Bedfordshire Norn East Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire

arliamentary constituence	Male	Eemale		
		- <u></u>		
ncolnshire Skeaness	1,412	502	1,914	Cambridgeshire
ston and onegheet	1,187	413	1,600	Huntingdon
antham and Stamford	2,360	397 647	1,3/1 3.007	North East Cambridgeshi North West Cambridgesh
ncoln with and Horncastle	1,302	514	1,816	Peterborough
eaford and North Hykeham	856 575	329 253	1,185 828	South Cambridgeshire South East Cambridgesh
buth Homania and The Deepinge				Fearr
orthamptonshire	1,148	395	1,543	Basildon
oroy gventry	694	276	970	Billericay
ttering	1,477	515	1,992	Brentwood and Ongar
orthampton South	1,430	441	1,871	Castle Point
ellingborougn	1,203	309	1,572	Epping Forest
ottinghamshire	1 000	514	2 513	Harlow
shfield	1,814	491	2,305	Maldon and East Chelms
oxtowe	1,091	369 454	1,460	North Essex Bayleigh
edling ansfield	1,974	555	2,529	Rochford and Southend I
ewark	1,464	505	1,969	Saffron Walden
httinghar North	2,751	781	3,532	Thurrock
ottingham South	2,478	686 332	3,164	West Chelmsford
ushcliffe herwood	1,546	478	2,024	Hertfordshire
ANDS				Broxbourne Hemel Hempstead
EST MA JANDO				Hertford and Stortford
ereford and Worcester	896	395	1 363	Hertsmere Hitchin and Harpenden
romsgrove ereford	1,243	484	1,727	North East Hertfordshire
ominste	811	323	1,134	South West Hertfordshire
d Words dersriffe	1,226	471	1,697	Stevenage
est Worddistershire	728	248	976	Watford Welwyn Hatfield
orceste Vre Forest	1,225	456	1,681	Weiwyn Hatileid
				Norfolk Great Yarmouth
dlow	717	271	988	Mid Norfolk
orth Shooshire	914	364	1,278	North Norfolk
elford	1,192	329	1,521	Norwich North
rekin, Tae	767	220	987	Norwich South South Norfolk
affordentre				South West Norfolk
urton	1,497	489 512	1,986 1,908	Suffolk
chfield	756	291	1,047	Bury St Edmunds
ewcastic under-Lyme	978 980	356 376	1,334	Inswich
afford	964	349	1,313	South Suffolk
affords a Moorlands	865	312 536	1,177	Waveney
oke-on- ent North	1,211	383	1,594	West Suffolk
loke-on-crant South	1,464 580	526 289	1,990	LONDON
amworth	1,151	451	1,602	O total and the
larwickshire				Barking
orth Wanvickshire	940	388	1,328	Battersea
uneation uoby and Kenilworth	1,223	359	1,037	Bethnal Green and Bow
tratford-en-Avon	732	288	1,020	Bexleyheath and Crayfo
armick and Learnington	1,200	309	1,002	Brent North
lest Midlands	1.007	101	1 501	Brent South Brentford and Isleworth
imingham Edgbaston	2,379	720	3,099	Bromley and Chislehurs
imingham Erdington	2,697	678	3,375	Camberwell and Peckha
imingham Hodge Hill	2,593	703	3,296	Chingford and Woodford
imingham Ladywood	5,927	1,661	7,588	Chipping Barnet
imingham Perry Barr	2,807	865	3,672	Croydon Central
mingham Selly Oak	2,198	711	2,909	Croydon North
imingham Yardley	1,696	510	2,206	Dagenham
oventry North East	2,702	740	3,442	Dulwich and West Norw
oventry South	2,013	557	2,503	Ealing Southall
udley North	1,795	558	2,353	Ealing Acton and Sheph
alesowen and Rowley Regis	1,384	477 445	1,829	Edmonton
Venden Solihull	1,709	554	2,263	Eltham Enfield North
Nourbridge	1,196	412	1,608	Enfield Southgate
Nation Coldfield	881	397	1,278	Erith and Thamesmead
Valsall South	2,584 2,497	709 778	3,293	Finchley and Golders G
Varley Vest Broppinich Erst	2,170	713	2,883	Greenwich and Woolwig
Vest Bromwich West	2,048	665 718	2,713	Hackney North and Stol Hackney South and Sho
Noverhampton North East	2,044	556	2,600	Hammersmith and Fulha
Woverhampton South East	2,007	553 552	2,560	Harrow East
	and the second se			Llaway Maat

1,622 1,545 2,095 512 599 807

S50

May 1998

2,192 2,023 2,693 735 834 1,160

### UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C.23

NO.201	Male	Female	All
Cambridgeshire Cambridge Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire Poterborough South Cambridgeshire South Cambridgeshire South East Cambridgeshire	1,447 857 1,337 892 1,735 566 704	461 374 480 333 508 190 264	1,908 1,231 1,817 1,225 2,243 756 968
Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden Southend West Thurrock West Chelmsford	1,577 1,184 1,127 599 1,019 1,261 1,019 1,239 1,952 879 659 781 2,806 642 1,595 1,964 1,089	575 367 468 227 350 455 407 446 539 316 264 297 809 288 490 626 367	$\begin{array}{c} 2,152\\ 1,551\\ 1,595\\ 826\\ 1,369\\ 1,716\\ 1,426\\ 1,685\\ 2,491\\ 1,195\\ 923\\ 1,078\\ 3,615\\ 930\\ 2,085\\ 2,590\\ 1,456\end{array}$
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Hemel Hempstead Hertford and Stottford Hetsmire Hitchin and Harpenden North East Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire St Albans St Albans Stevenage Watford Welwyn Hatfield	805 850 552 734 678 623 669 567 1,177 1,089 626	297 264 217 258 214 224 211 193 410 347 208	1,102 1,114 769 992 892 847 880 760 1,587 1,436 834
Norfolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich South South Norfolk South Norfolk South West Norfolk	2,882 1,078 1,287 1,565 1,644 2,448 1,024 1,155	992 377 439 554 538 737 419 515	3,874 1,455 1,726 2,119 2,182 3,185 1,443 1,670
Suffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney West Suffolk LONDON	789 906 1,989 900 1,116 2,528 945	320 302 510 300 409 940 375	1,109 1,208 2,499 1,200 1,525 3,468 1,320
Greater London Barking Battersea Beckenham Bethenham Bethenham Bethenl Green and Bow Bexleyheath and Crayford Brent East Brent North Brentford and Isleworth Brentford and Isleworth Brentford and Isleworth Brentford and Seleworth Brentford and Peckham Carshalton and Wealington Chingford and Peckham Carshalton and Wealington Chingford and Woolford Green Chipging Barnet Cities of London and Westminster Croydon North Croydon North Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing North Ealing Southall Ealing Southall Ealing Acton and Shepherd's Bush East Ham Effield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Shoreditch Hammersmith and Fulham Hampstead and Highgate Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornschurch Homsey and Wood Green Ilford North Islington North Islington North Islington North Islington South and Finsbury	$\begin{array}{c} 1,491\\ 2,196\\ 1,678\\ 4,542\\ 1,040\\ 3,093\\ 1,395\\ 3,503\\ 1,647\\ 1,098\\ 3,739\\ 1,117\\ 1,077\\ 1,140\\ 2,244\\ 2,344\\ 3,214\\ 3,214\\ 3,224\\ 1,386\\ 3,062\\ 1,853\\ 2,470\\ 3,321\\ 3,450\\ 2,419\\ 1,732\\ 1,577\\ 1,569\\ 3,273\\ 3,471\\ 3,450\\ 2,419\\ 1,524\\ 2,876\\ 1,577\\ 1,569\\ 3,273\\ 3,475\\ 4,914\\ 2,883\\ 2,505\\ 1,475\\ 1,099\\ 1,237\\ 1,977\\ 3,472\\ 843\\ 3,322\\ 3,158\\ 2,464\\ 4,034\\ 3,222\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 495\\ 826\\ 511\\ 1,276\\ 414\\ 1,105\\ 564\\ 1,162\\ 641\\ 359\\ 1,304\\ 473\\ 917\\ 722\\ 1,139\\ 320\\ 456\\ 1,157\\ 663\\ 881\\ 1,132\\ 1,043\\ 808\\ 575\\ 576\\ 621\\ 986\\ 5576\\ 621\\ 986\\ 511\\ 697\\ 1,106\\ 1,826\\ 1,727\\ 1,180\\ 1,135\\ 1,277\\ 1,180\\ 1,135\\ 1,26\\ 1,227\\ 1,308\\ 329\\ 440\\ 421\\ 697\\ 1,308\\ 329\\ 1,200\\ 511\\ 850\\ 1,644\\ 1,256\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,986\\ 3,022\\ 2,189\\ 5,818\\ 1,454\\ 4,198\\ 1,959\\ 4,665\\ 2,288\\ 1,457\\ 5,043\\ 1,474\\ 1,477\\ 1,613\\ 3,157\\ 3,066\\ 4,353\\ 1,262\\ 1,842\\ 4,219\\ 2,516\\ 3,351\\ 4,453\\ 3,227\\ 2,307\\ 2,375\\ 2,145\\ 3,862\\ 2,088\\ 2,266\\ 4,379\\ 6,571\\ 6,641\\ 4,063\\ 3,640\\ 2,104\\ 1,539\\ 1,658\\ 2,2674\\ 4,780\\ 1,172\\ 4,552\\ 1,669\\ 3,314\\ 5,678\\ 4,478\\ \end{array}$

#### C.23UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at March 12 1998

- And	Male	Female	All	ile devis	Male	Female	All
Kensington and Chelsea	1,571	854	2,425	Oxfordshire			
Lewisham East	2,093	721	2,814	Banbury	637	237	874
Lewisham West	2,738 3,731	825 1.257	3,563 4,988	Oxford East	1,479	450	530
Leyton and Wanstead	2,289	786	3,075	Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage	577 516	213	790
North Southwark and Bermondsey	3,709	1,308	5,017	Witney	414	176	704 590
Old Bexley and Sidcup	819	346 356	1,165	Surrey			
Poplar and Canning Town	4,111	1,169	5,280	East Surrey	529	177	706
Putney Begent's Park and Kensington North	1,413 3.644	545 1.547	1,958 5,191	Esher and Walton	512	192	693 704
Richmond Park	1,074	441	1,515	Guildford Mole Valley	595 355	206 123	801
Ruislip - Northwood	729	238	967	Reigate	487	140	627
Streatham Sutton and Cheam	4,047	1,532	5,579 993	South West Surrey	468	175	726
Tooting	2,514	850	3,364	Spelthorne Surrey Heath	581 403	220	801
Tottenham Twickenham	6,075 937	1,946 350	1,287	Woking	462	141	549 603
Upminster	844	255	1,099	West Sussex			
Vauxhall	4,994	1,769	6,763	Arundel and South Downs	382	136	518
Walthamstow West Ham	2,734 3.610	965 1.102	3,699 4,712	Chichester	735	249 264	011
Wimbledon	961	368	1,329	Crawley East Worthing and Shoreham	982 749	306 273	288
SOUTH EAST				Horsham	475	163	638
Borkshire				Wid Sussex Worthing West	455 758	186 198	641 956
Bracknell	666	196	862	SOUTH WEST			300
Maidenhead Newbury	629 477	187 139	816 616	5001H WEST			
Reading East	985	268	1,253	Avon (former county)	1 106	447	
Reading West Slough	877	245 497	1,122 2,227	Bristol East	2,319	660	643 979
Windsor	608	197	805	Bristol North West Bristol South	1,359 2,145	381 643	1,740
wokingham	355	102	437	Bristol West	2,017	743	760
Buckinghamshire	878	271	1 149	Northavon	968 571	313 206	,281
Beaconsfield	486	165	651	Wansdyke Wester super Mare	548	245	793
Buckingham Chesham and Amersham	369 424	154 128	523 552	Woodspring	482	173	655
Milton Keynes South West	1,203	396	1,599	Cornwall			
Wycombe	1,006	325 245	1,244	Falmouth and Camborne	2,381	739	3,120
Fast Sussay				North Cornwall South East Cornwall	2,165 1,420	944 587	3,109
Bexhill and Battle	800	244	1,044	St lves	2,271	1,048	3,319
Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion	2,232	714 964	2,946 3,707	Thur and St Austein	1,014	721	≤,555
Eastbourne	1,329	376	1,705	Devon Fast Devon	794	293	1.087
Hastings and Hye Hove	2,426	645 675	2,492	Exeter	1,920	690	2,610
Lewes	828	309 173	1,137	North Devon Plymouth Devonport	1,434 2,460	537 676	1,971 3,136
weatten	504	175	131	Plymouth Sutton	3,397	1,038	4,435
Hampshire Aldershot	727	219	946	Teignbridge	1,391	513	1,904
Basingstoke	781	265	1,046	Tiverton and Honiton	922	349 700	1,271
East Hampsnire Eastleigh	738	223	961	Torridge and West Devon	1,508	565	2,073
Fareham	582	204	786	lotnes	1,319	555	1,874
Havant	1,513	390	1,903	Dorset Bournomouth East	1 464	140	1 000
New Forest East New Forest West	750 704	232 209	982 913	Bournemouth West	1,461	448 451	2,203
North East Hampshire	472	157	629	Christchurch Mid Dorset and North Poole	613 691	180	793 917
Portsmouth North	491 1,351	215 407	1,758	North Dorset	500	197	697
Portsmouth South	2,525	701	3,226	South Dorset	1,064 1,389	276 407	1,796
Southampton Itchen	2,300	523	2,823	West Dorset	799	312	1,111
Southampton Test Winchester	2,287	551 218	2,838 834	Gloucestershire			
	010	210	004	Cheltenham	1,435	383	1,818
Isle of Wight	3,220	1,114	4,334	Forest of Dean	814	334	1,148
Kant	-,			Gloucester Stroud	1,794	535 364	1,264
Ashford	1,248	366	1,614	Tewkesbury	677	265	942
Canterbury	1,489	463	1,952	Somerset			
Dartford	1,440	431	1,883	Bridgwater	1,557	537	094
Dover Faversham and Mid Kent	2,224	570 366	2,794 1.416	Taunton	1,388	462	850
Folkestone and Hythe	2,255	562	2,817	Wells	953	411	1,355
Gravesham	1,251	490 631	2,353		1,011	UTT	
Maidstone and the Weald	941	318	1,259	Wiltshire Devizes	699	294	993
North Thanet	2,314	654	2,968	North Swindon	790	254	1,044
Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Shenney	720	273	993 2.271	Salisbury	838	262	1,100
South Thanet	2,041	530	2,571	South Swindon	1,234	375	1,609
Ionbridge and Malling	784	247	1,031	westbury	1,000	400	

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	Parliamentary constituenc	ies as at Mar	ch 12 1998		Claimant o
-	P united	Male F	emale	All	
	WALES	1.007			Paisley South Perth
874	Aberavon Alvn and Deeside	1,287	326 355	1,613 1,413	Ross, Skye and Inverness Roxburgh and Berwickshin
1,929	Blaenau Gwent Blaenau Gwent Blaenau Gwent	1,967 863	494 321	2,461 1,184	Stirling Strathkelvin and Bearsden
790	Bridgend	1,334 1,633	413 486	1,747 2,119	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Law West Aberdeenshire and K
590	Caerphilip	1,869 1,768	505 503	2,374 2,271	West Renfrewshire
706	Cardiff North	769 2.282	229 506	998 2.788	
693 704	Cardiff Wost Cardiff Wost	2,041	475	2,516	Ron I HENN INELAND
801 478	Carmartine West and South Pembrokesh	ire 1,743	566	2,309	Belfast North
627 726	Ceredigics Clwyd Scath	988	300	1,288	Belfast West
618 801	Clwyd W at Conwy	1,777	493	2,270	East Londonderry
549 603	Cynon Viciey Delyn	912	259	1,171	Fermanagh and South Tyre Foyle
	Gower Islwyn	905	314	1,369	Lagan Valley Mid Ulster
518	Lanelli Meirionn ad Nant Conwy	1,552 931	414 373	1,966	Newry and Armagh North Antrim
999 288	Merthyr a dfil and Rhymney	1,819 984	424 348	2,243 1,332	North Down South Antrim
022	Montgor styshire	550 1,332	237 416	787 1,748	South Down Strangford
641 956	Newport ast Newport est	1,557 1,828	438 520	1,995 2,348	Upper Bann West Tyrone
500	Ogmore Pontypri	1,323 1,464	369 409	1,692 1,873	
	Prese Prombrokeshire	1,795 1,742	546 462	2,341 2,204	
643	Swanse East	1,628	382 451	2,010	
740	Torfaen	1,487	422	1,909	
760	Vale of Camorgan	1,720	527	2,247	
777	Ynys Mon	1,886	545	2,431	
793	SCOTLAND				
655	Aberdee Central	1,195	328	1,523	
3,120	Aberde South	695 786	254	1,040	
3,109 2,007	Airdrie and Shotts Angus	1,943 1,524	546 626	2,489 2,150	
3,319 2,535	Argyil and Bute Ayr	1,494 1,681	548 476	2,042 2,157	
	Banff an Buchan Caithne Sutherland and Easter Ross	804 1,559	263 508	1,067 2,067	
1,087	Carrick, umnock and Doon Valley	2,188 2,131	600 619	2,788 2,750	
1,971	Clydeballs and Milngavie	1,821 1,609	399 449	2,220 2,058	
4,435	Coatbrid and Chryston	1,593 1,401	483 396	2,076 1,797	
1,904	Cunning one North	1,642	518 649	2,160	
3,179	Dumbarica	2,205	630 560	2,835	
1,874	Dundee Sast	2,584	714	3,298	
	Dunfermine East	1,612	428	2,040	
2,203	East Kille de	1,442	473	1,915	
793 917	Eastwood Filishurse Constant	1,021	335	1,356	
1,340	Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,366	485	1,686	
1,796	Edinburga Pentlands	1,895	576 336	2,471 1,544	
	Edinburg West	1,203 984	345 277	1,548 1,261	
1,818 669	Falkirk Eest Falkirk West	1,638 1,796	452 500	2,090 2,296	
1,148	Galloway and Upper Nithsdale Glasgow Anniesland	1,422 1,961	471 415	1,893 2,376	
1,264 942	Glasgow Baillieston Glasgow Cathcart	2,336 1,541	546 368	2,882	
	Glasgow Govan Glasgow Kelvin	2,298	632 637	2,930	
2,094	Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Pollok	2,863	757	3,620	
850	Glasgow Rutherglen Glasgow Shettleston	1,556	388	1,944	
1,355	Glasgow Springburn Gordon	2,673	675	3,348	
003	Greenock and Inverciyde	1,262	310	1,572	
1,044	Hamilton South	1,372	355	1,727	
1,100	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,177	633	2,393 2,867	
1,406	Linithgow	2,067 1,276	618 347	2,685 1,623	
	Midothian	1,397 944	381 231	1,778 1,175	
	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,338 1,740	551 439	1,889 2,179	
	North East Fife	902 1,150	360 451	1,262	
	Orkney and Shetland	1,659	509 205	2,168	
	Paisley North	1,795	482	2,277	

#### S52 Labour Market trends

May 1998

### UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

	Male	Female	All	
	1,970	500	2,470	
Most	1,358	402	1,760	
R	873	343	1,216	
	1,259	382	1,641	
	1,331	385	1,716	
uderdale	708	221	929	
incardine	499	204	1 177	
	903	243	1,146	
one	2.021 3,156 2,400 4,642 1,903 2,726 2,775 4,763 1,408 2,205 3,408 2,403 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,555 1,854	524 661 813 713 582 662 759 1,029 512 526 778 630 568 533 724 533 724	2,545 3,817 3,213 5,355 2,485 3,388 3,474 5,792 1,920 2,731 4,186 3,033 2,113 2,078 3,229 2,188 2,377	
	1,834 3.039	543 630	2,377	

**C.23** 

## C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count flows: standardised\*

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +										
Month	ending	SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	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	<b>250.1</b>	<b>179.5</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>267.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>188.1</b>	75.2				

UNITED	KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +										
Month e	nding	SEASONALLY UN	IADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D						
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Femala				
1997 I	Mar 13	352.8	254.2	98.5	328.7	-5.0	233.4	5.5.8				
,   	Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	332.5 330.0 322.9	237.4 238.1 235.6	95.1 92.0 87.3	328.6 314.0 321.7	-0.1 -14.6 7.7	232.4 223.2 228.8	03.2 (9.8 32.9				
	Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	299.9 294.9 350.9	215.0 207.1 238.5	84.9 87.7 112.4	308.6 301.6 307.4	-13.1 -7.0 5.8	216.3 213.0 223.2	92.3 18.6 54.2				
(   	Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	368.0 308.5 258.4	254.0 217.7 183.0	113.9 90.7 75.4	276.2 287.0 302.5	-31.2 10.8 15.5	199.8 206.8 215.8	/6.4 0.2 08.6				
1998	Jan 8 Feb 12	186.0 306.7	129.8 222.5	56.2 84.2	266.9 278.6 <b>274.4</b>	-35.6 11.7 - <b>4.2</b>	190.3 198.6 <b>194.3</b>	76.6 80.1 30.1				

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 41/<sub>3</sub> week month.

		Clai	ms starting dur	ing the quarter	ending January	1998 by numbe	r of previous cl	aims
	NUMBER OF	PREVIOUS CLAIMS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	
THOUSANDS								
REGION worth East worth West Vorksprie sand the Humber East Midlands Eastern London South East South East South East South East South Kest Weets Wales Sociand Great Brite ID SEX Male	6.3 12.5 4.1 11.5 9.0 12.9 10.6 18.3 13.2 10.4 6.2 13.7 128.7 72.6	6.0 12.4 4.0 12.2 9.2 11.4 8.7 16.8 11.9 9.8 6.2 12.8 121.4 75.1 75.1	6.2 10.8 3.9 10.5 7.7 9.3 7.1 14.2 10.2 7.9 5.6 12.1 105.4 73.4 73.4 73.4	6.0 9.2 3.0 8.2 6.1 8.1 6.1 11.0 8.0 6.6 4.9 9.8 87.1 64.5	4.6 7.1 2.4 6.6 5.4 5.9 5.2 9.6 6.8 6.0 4.0 8.5 72.1	18.0 24.0 6.2 25.7 15.8 17.4 15.9 20.8 20.3 20.2 13.1 31.6 229.0 194.8	47.2 76.0 23.5 74.6 53.3 65.0 53.7 90.6 70.5 61.0 39.9 88.5 743.7 556.6	
Female	56.1	46.3	32.0	22.5	15.9	34.2	207.0	
PER CENT REGION North East Merseysid Vorkhire and the Humber East Midle is Eastern London South East South Vec Wales South Cas South Cas Sout	13 16 18 17 20 20 19 17 17 16 17	13 16 17 16 17 18 16 19 17 16 16 16 14 14	13 14 17 14 14 14 13 16 14 13 14 14 14 14	13 12 13 11 12 13 13 11 12 11 11 12 11 12 11 12	10 9 10 9 10 9 10 11 11 10 10 10 10	38 32 26 34 30 27 30 23 29 33 33 36 31	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
Nale Female	14 27	14 22	14 15	12 11	10 8	36 17	100 100	

THOUSANDS

VOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims dows in this table started between 10 October 1997and 8 January 1998. vious" claims in this table started after 9 October 1987 widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is +/-0.9 percentage points (Merseyside) widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is +/-2.7 percentage points dows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population

# $\begin{array}{c} \text{CLAIMANT COUNT} \quad C\_32\\ \text{Claim history: number of previous claims} \quad C\_32\\ \end{array}$

C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Leavers between 13 February and 12 March 1998, unadjusted

	Duration of claim			and the second second second		Charles and and
UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Tota
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	
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	4.3
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Not known	5.0	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	6.4
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 0
As a percentage of those with a known	destination			50.7	00.5	
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	1.0	
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	
	and the second					State of the second

Note: Computerised claims only

#### UNITED KINGDOM 1996 Win 1997 Spr 1997 Sum 1997 Aut in employment All yund new job since redundancy) 69 78 78 74 All 121 131 113 102 ovment All Men Wom **189** 125 65 **176** 113 63 **208** 142 67 **190** 120 71

s are based on estimates from the Labour Force Survey, and show the numbers of people who were made redur

### REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION C.42

	7.111				ALL ST. W. Provenues	and the second second	Carlo Carlo Carlos	14.2			and the second second		and the second second
		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
Redunda	les (thousands)												
All Winter 19 Spring 19 Summer Autumn Winter 19	3 7 9 <b>7</b> -9 <b>7</b> 7	186 206 187 170 191	13 13 11	25 28 24 24 24	13 20 16 16 12	18 18 15 13 17	19 18 22 16 17	21 18 20 16 17	15 21 20 20 21	27 28 23 19 23	12 13 13 13 13	11 :	23 18 19 18 23
Redunda	y rates (redunda	ncies per 1	1,000 emplo	oyees)									
All Winter 19 Spring 19 Summer Autumn Winter 19	97 97 97	8 9 8 7 8	* 13 * 12	10 11 9 9	7 11 8 8 6	10 10 9 7 10	9 9 10 7 8	10 8 9 7 7	6 8 7 7 8	8 9 7 6 7	6 7 7 9	* 11 *	11 9 9 9 11

than 10,000 in cell: estimate not show

D	GDOM	Agriculture & fishing	Energy and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Distribution, hotels &	Transport	Banking, finance &	Public admin, education &	Other services
99%		(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(I)	(J,K)	(L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
nda	ies (thousands)			-			-			
19-			•	57	24	38	15	26	18	
199	1			60	25	44	17	28	19	
ier m 1	37			55	22	36	13	30	21	-
195	î'		•	59	18	47	12	28	14	*
nda	y rates (redundand	ies per 1,000 emp	loyees)							
19				12	23	8	10	8	3	1. I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
19 or	07			13	25	9	12	9	3	
in 13	47			9	20	07	10	9	3	*
1997	7			12	15	10	8	ğ	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.

REDUNDA	NCIES C.41
1997 Win	
82	
114	
<b>196</b> 142 54	
ndant in the three months	prior to their interview.

## REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY C.43

## C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany #
CTAN		SEASONALLY	AD.IUSTED (2)					and the				
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	DANDISED NATE.	9.2 10.7 11.1 10.7 10.9	6.9 7.2 7.1 6.8 6.8	10.1 10.4 9.6 8.7 8.2	10.7 10.8 9.8 8.6 8.6	4.0 3.8 3.9 4.4	7.3 8.9 10.0 9.9 9.8	11.2 11.2 10.4 9.5 9.7	9.2 10.1 8.2 7.2 6.9	12.4 16.9 17.4 16.3 15.4	10.4 11.7 12.3 11.7 12.4	6.6 7.9 8.4 8.2 8.9
1997 1998	Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb	$\begin{array}{c} 10.7 \\ 10.8 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.6 \\ 10.6 \\ 10.6 \\ 10.5 \\ 10.5 \\ 10.5 \\ 10.4 \\ 10.3 \end{array}$	6.8 6.7 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5	7.4 7.5 7.3 7.1 7.3 7.0 6.8 6.7 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.7 6.6	8.8 8.8 8.8 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.3 8.4 8.1 8.2 8.1	4.4 4.4 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.4 4.4	9.5 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.2 9.1 9.0 9.0 8.9 9.0	9.7 9.3 9.5 9.5 9.4 9.1 9.0 9.1 9.0 8.6 8.9	6.7 6.4 6.3 6.3 6.1 6.2 5.8 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.9 5.5	15.1 15.3 16.3 12.5 12.6 13.1 13.0 12.7 12.6 12.5 12.5	12.5 12.5 12.5 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.5 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.2 12.1	9.4 9.5 9.6 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.9 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0
<b>NUMB</b> 1997 1998	ERS UNEMPLOYEI Mar Apr May Jun Jul Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb	D, NATIONAL D	EFINITIONS (1)	SEASONALI 1713 1670 1635 1598 1550 1508 1480 1470 1432 1403 1494 1394 1376	LY ADJUSTED 801 800 783 800 798 787 774 779 762 755 751 760	227 232 236 238 240 237 237 237 236 235 228 233	577 579 574 580 576 577 573 559 558 558 558 558	1418 1464 1453 1396 1384 1385 1409 1394 1321 1376 1338 1313	223 223 224 223 226 220 214 212 208 206 206	425 420 416 412 407 402 397 393 389 385 386 386 386	3088 3081 3114 3131 3133 3133 3128 3124 3115 3028 3034	4291 4302 4863 4679 8407 4566 4297 4515 4526 4526 4515 4515 4515 4514
% rate Latest on pre	i latest month 3 months: change vious 3 months			4.9 -0.2	8.2 -0.2	 7.1 -0.2	-0.3	8.5 -0.2	7.4 -0.5	15.2 -0.4	12.1 -0.2	0.2
NUMB 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	ERS UNEMPLOYED	D, NATIONAL D	EFINITIONS (1)	NOT SEASO 2779 2919 2639 2326 2122	925 939 856 766 783	5 <b>TED</b> 193 222 215 216 231	473 550 589 597 588	1640 1649 1541 1422 1469	315 345 340 285 242	328 441 453 427 405	2818 2999 3094 2976 3063	993 43 993 322 980
1997	Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov			1745 1688 1621 1550 1585 1579 1514 1433 1388	845 800 792 751 765 793 736 737	252 236 211 194 193 195 197 219 241	560 551 537 541 588 607 599 578 563	1530 1493 1469 1378 1431 1394 1258 1300 1323	237 227 211 203 221 222 197 195 189	424 410 395 421 428 396 381 378 378	3120 3020 2982 2947 2964 3075 3158 3180 3182	477 347 -256 222 354 372 308 291 -322
1998	Dec Jan Feb Mar			1391 1479 1451 1405	764 817 843 802	269 301 	566 561	1240 1478 1422 1399	192 235 	407 405 396	3132 3196 3026 	522 823 819 623
% rate: Latest on a ye	latest month month: change ear ago			-1.2	8.6 -0.6	9.2 N/C	13.1 -0.5	9.2 -1.0	8.5 -0.7	15.9 -1.7	N/A N/A	12.1 -0.1

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 a 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 (comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD are 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 immers.

•		和19月1日1月1日									and the second	THOUSANDS
	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem- bourg #	Nether- lands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
TANDARDISED	RATE: SEASONA	LLY ADJUST	ED (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	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.1
1994	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
Mer		10.3	12.2	3.3	3.7	5.5		6.6	21.2	10.7		4.8
Niev		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 7.0	21.0	10.8		4.8
Ju		10.2	12.1	3.4	3.7	5.4	4.1	6.8	20.5	9.8		4.9
Seo		10.0	12.1	3.4	3.7	4.9		6.8	20.6	9.8		4.8
ŌG		9.9	12.1	3.4	3.7	4.7		6.7	20.2	9.7		4.6
No?		9.8	12.1	3.5	3.6	4.5	3.0	6.6	20.2	9.1		4.7
1008 150		9.7	12.0	3.5	3.4	4.7		6.6	20.2	9.4		4.6
Feb		9.6			3.4			6.6	20	- 9		4.7
"NUMBERS UNE	MPLOYED, NATIO	NAL DEFINIT	IONS (1) SEA	SONALLY AL	DJUSTED"	200	01		0167		105.9	7080
1997 Mar	212	262	2864	2220	6.1	389	78		2160		195.0	6768
Nev	212	256		2350	6.5	395	78		2124		193.8	6566
Jun	221	256		2330	6.4	395	72		2123		192	6814
ليال م	222	255	2/31	2310	0.5	387	73		2085		188	6657
A.4 6.0	227	251		2330	6.5	353	75		2075		185	6678
Gá	232	250	2784	2350	6.4	350	69		2069		179	6496
Nº V Roc	224	246		2360	6.2	333	65		2064		176	6392
1008		241		2380		333			2032		172	6409
Feb		238				329						6393
Mar		234										
% rate: lest mon Latest 3 months: c	th N/A change	N/A	12.1	3.5	N/A		2.7		12.7	••	4.7	4.6
on previous 3 mor	nths N/A	N/A	-0.3	0.1	N/A		-0.1		-0.1		-0.3	-0.1
"NUMB RS UNE	MPLOYED, NATIO	NAL DEFINIT	TONS (1) NOT	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED	"		017	0000	000	00	0294
1992	185	283	2549	1421	2.7	337	114	317	2538	356	163	8734
1993	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 1997	227	262	2875	2340	6.4	399 381	81 76	472 467	2228	339 318	202 198	7399 6551
Kor	182	248	2015	2440	6.1	376	72	452	2124	321	192	6398
n	192	255		2290	5.8	378	76	435	2092	413	185	7094
201	197	259	2668	2240	5.9	379	81	429	2009	486	183	6981
Sep	193	259		2360	5.9 6.4	351	75	419	2040	326	177	6403
Cot	220	244	2845	2360	6.5	349	62	423	2073	286	174	5995
Vc2j	245	240		2280	6.5	336	57	424	2094	274	176	5914
1998 Jan		248		2380	0.0	346		430	2091	308	183	7069
Fab		242				346			2068	282		
Ner		234			·				2039			
% rate: lest mon	th N/A	N/A	12.4	3.6	N/A	5.1	2.5		12.6	6.8	5.0	5.2
on a year ago	N/A	N/A	0.7	0.3	N/A	-1.0	-1.0		-1.2	-2.2	-0.3	-0.7
								and the second s	and the second se	and the second se	and the second se	and the second se

Sumbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Surved unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force. Soour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force. Soour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force. No change.

## N/C N/A

May 1998

### UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries



#### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity by age **D.1**

	hane IIA		States and States	Contraction of the			50-64 (M)	65+ (M)	aujuste
	over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-59 (W)	60+ (W)	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGLB			4.507	7 504	0.944	E 054		
1992 1993	28,691 28,559 28,549	27,818 27,728 27,729	819 710 731	4,597 4,422 4,171	7,504 7,614 7,684	9,844 9,923 10,000	5,054 5,058 5,142	806 807	
1995 1996	28,550 28,679 28,845	27,740 27,893 28,023	756 828 870	4,002 3,901 3,779	7,702 7,683 7,692	10,103 10,232 10,224	5,177 5,249 5,458	813 788 824	
3 month	20,045	20,020	010	0,110	.,		.,		
averages Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Winter)	28,836	28,031	866	3,819	7,710	10,234	5,402	797	
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	28,836 28,846 28,845	28,032 28,030 28,023	863 871 870	3,811 3,792 3,779	7,703 7,704 7,692	10,227 10,222 10,224	5,427 5,441 5,458	811 813 824	
Apr-Jun Maya Iul	28,898	28,077	880 899	3,782 3,777	7,703 7,691	10,227 10,233	5,486 5,494	828 833	
Jun-Aug (Summer)	28,900	28,084	892	3,761	7,681	10,241	5,509	829 828	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct <b>Sep-Nov (Autumn)</b>	28,872 28,879	28,056 28,061	886 899	3,725 3,732	7,650 7,638	10,252 10,252	5,542 5,540	822 816	
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	28,874 28,858 <b>28,868</b>	28,074 28,053 <b>28,069</b>	896 892 <b>892</b>	3,733 3,722 <b>3,710</b>	7,638 7,620 <b>7,617</b>	10,246 10,244 <b>10,246</b>	5,560 5,574 <b>5,604</b>	800 789 <b>789</b>	
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-11 0.0	<b>9</b> 0.0	<b>-7</b> -0.7	-21 -0.6	-21 -0.3	-6 -0.1	<b>64</b> 1.1	<b>-27</b> -3.3	
Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>32</b> 0.1	<b>39</b> 0.1	<b>26</b> 3.0	-109 -2.8	<b>-93</b> -1.2	<b>12</b> 0.1	<b>202</b> <i>3.7</i>	- <b>8</b> -1.0	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992 1993	16,261 16,096 16,072	15,945 15,827 15,795	428 363 377	2,515 2,430 2,304	4,368 4,395 4,439	5,435 5,470 5,490	3,199 3,168 3,186	316 267 274	
1995 1996 1997	16,059 16,069 16,100	15,759 15,788 15,815	389 435 436	2,208 2,143 2,083	4,433 4,391 4,371	5,545 5,587 5,579	3,182 3,232 3,346	296 276 280	
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 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	16,103 16,101 16,100	15,823 15,819 15,815	434 438 436	2,100 2,090 2,083	4,374 4,372 4,371	5,583 5,581 5,579	3,332 3,337 3,346	279 277 280	
Apr-Jun May-Jul	16,118 16,127 16,115	15,839 15,839 15,827	439 454 455	2,083 2,072 2.057	4,377 4,369 4,360	5,577 5,576 5,581	3,362 3,368 3,375	281 289 293	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	16,103 16,112	15,811 15,822	453 455	2,047 2,042	4,347 4,351 4,350	5,580 5,583 5,587	3,384 3,391 3,395	293 294 <b>289</b>	
Sep-Nov (Autumn) Oct-Dec 1997 Nov 1997- Jan 1998	16,114 16,116	15,834	455 457 459	2,039	4,353 4,348	5,587 5,592	3,401 3,402	285 283	
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter) Changes	16,120	15,837	462	2,019	4,347	5,592	3,418	279	
Over last 3 months Per cent	5 0.0	<b>12</b> 0.1	<b>6</b> 1.4	<b>-20</b> -1.0	-3 -0.1	5 0.1	23 0.7	-10 -3.6	
Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>23</b> 0.1	<b>24</b> 0.2	<b>29</b> 6.8	-81 -3.9	<b>-27</b> -0.6	<b>6</b> 0.1	<b>98</b> 2.9	<b>-2</b> -0.6	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	10.420	11 972	201	2 082	3 136	4 409	1 855	532	
1992 1993 1994	12,430 12,463 12,477	11,901 11,934	347 354	1,992 1,868	3,219 3,245	4,452 4,511	1,890 1,956	539 533 517	
1995 1996 1997	12,491 12,611 12,744	11,981 12,105 12,208	366 393 434	1,794 1,758 1,696	3,209 3,292 3,321	4,644 4,645	2,018 2,112	512 544	
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 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	12,732 12,745 12,744	12,209 12,211 12,208	429 433 434	1,711 1,702 1,696	3,329 3,332 3,321	4,645 4,641 4,645	2,096 2,104 2,112	532 537 544	
Apr-Jun May-Jul	12,780 12,805	12,238 12,254 12,257	440	1,699 1,705	3,326 3,321 3,321	4,649 4,657 4,650	2,123 2,126 2,134	547 544 536	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	12,780 12,760	12,248	431 432	1,700	3,305 3,299	4,670 4,669	2,142 2,151	535 527	
Sep-Nov (Autumn)	<b>12,765</b>	12,235 12,239	<b>443</b> 439	1,693 1,697	3,288	<b>4,655</b> 4,659	2,146	527	
Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	12,743 12,749	12,224 12,232	434 <b>430</b>	1,693 <b>1,691</b>	3,272 <b>3,270</b>	4,653 <b>4,655</b>	2,172 <b>2,186</b>	506 <b>510</b>	
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	<b>-16</b> -0.1	<b>-3</b> 0.0	<b>-13</b> -2.9	- <b>1</b> -0.1	-18 -0.6	-11 -0.2	<b>40</b> 1.9	-17 -3.2	
Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>9</b> 0.1	15 0.1	<b>-3</b> -0.7	-28 -1.6	<b>-65</b> -2.0	<b>6</b> 0.1	<b>105</b> 5.0	- <b>6</b> -1.2	

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY D. 1

INITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34
UNITED TATO	BCJD	AEDP	AFGD	ABEB	ABEG
Economic activity rates (	(%)*				
All Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995	63.3 62.9 62.8 62.6 62.7 62.8	79.2 78.7 78.6 78.3 78.5 78.5	59.4 53.7 56.1 56.0 58.0 59.3	78.2 77.8 76.1 75.9 76.9 76.5	82.6 82.9 83.1 83.0 83.0 83.7
3 month everages Dec 1996-Peb 1997 (Winter)	62.9	78.6	59.2	77.0	83.7
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May pring)	62.9 62.9 62.8	78.6 78.6 78.5	59.2 59.3 59.3	76.9 76.7 76.5	83.7 83.8 83.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug ummer)	62.9 63.0 62.9	78.7 78.7 78.6	59.9 60.9 60.7	76.7 76.8 76.4	83.9 83.9 83.9
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Astutumn)	62.9 62.8 <b>62.8</b>	78.6 78.5 <b>78.5</b>	60.3 60.4 <b>61.2</b>	76.2 75.8 <b>76.1</b>	83.6 83.7 <b>83.7</b>
Oct-Dec 397 Nov 199, Jan 1998 Dec 199, Jeb 1998 (Winter)	62.8 62.7 <b>62.7</b>	78.5 78.4 <b>78.5</b>	61.3 60.9 <b>60.8</b>	76.1 75.9 <b>75.8</b>	83.8 83.7 <b>83.8</b>
Change Over las 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.1
Over lase 12 months	-0.1	-0.2	1.6	-1.2	0.1
Spring constructs Mar-Mar 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	74.2 73.2 72.9 72.6 72.3 72.1	86.7 85.9 85.6 85.1 85.0 84.8	60.5 53.4 56.3 56.2 59.4 58.1	83.8 83.7 82.1 81.8 82.5 82.3	95.0 94.5 94.6 94.1 93.3 93.5
3 month average Dec 1992 Feb 1997	72.1	84.8	57.7	82.6	93.4
Jan-Mar 997 Feb-Apr Mar-May Sp <b>ring)</b>	72.1 72.1 72.1	84.9 84.8 84.8	58.2 58.2 58.1	82.6 82.5 82.3	93.5 93.5 93.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Gu <b>mmer)</b>	72.1 72.1 72.0	84.9 84.8 84.7	58.6 59.8 60.4	82.4 82.3 81.6	93.8 93.7 93.6
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct <b>Sep-Nov</b> (Au <b>tumn)</b>	72.0 72.0 <b>72.0</b>	84.6 84.7 <b>84.7</b>	59.9 60.2 <b>60.6</b>	81.5 81.3 <b>81.2</b>	93.4 93.6 <b>93.7</b>
Oct-Dec Nov 199 Jan 1998 Dec 1993 Feb 1998 (Winter)	71.9 71.9 <b>71.9</b>	84.7 84.6 <b>84.6</b>	61.0 61.0 <b>61.5</b>	81.1 80.8 <b>80.5</b>	93.8 93.9 <b>93.9</b>
Change? Over las: 3 months	-0.1	0.0	0.8	-0.6	0.2
Over las 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	3.7	-2.1	0.6
50 mg - 2 m ter 5 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	53.2 53.2 53.3 53.3 53.7 54.1	70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.7	58.3 53.9 55.9 55.9 56.6 60.6	72.3 71.6 69.7 69.6 71.0 70.4	69.9 71.0 71.2 71.6 72.3 73.6
3 month averages Dec 1996 Feb 1997(Winter)	54.1	71.9	60.8	71.0	73.6
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	54.1 54.1 54.1	71.8 71.8 71.7	60.1 60.4 60.6	70.8 70.7 70.4	73.6 73.7 73.6
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)	54.2 54.3 54.2	71.9 72.0 72.0	61.2 62.0 60.9	70.8 71.0 71.0	73.8 73.7 73.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct <b>Sep-Nov (Autumn)</b>	54.2 54.1 <b>54.1</b>	71.9 71.8 <b>71.8</b>	60.8 60.6 <b>61.8</b>	70.6 70.2 <b>70.7</b>	73.5 73.5 <b>73.3</b>
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	54.1 54.0 <b>54.0</b>	71.8 71.7 <b>71.7</b>	61.6 60.7 <b>60.2</b>	70.9 70.8 <b>70.8</b>	73.4 73.2 <b>73.2</b>
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.7	0.1	-0.1
vier last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4

Wellionship between columns: 1= 2+8; 2= 3+4+5+6+7 Denominator = all persons in the relevant age group. <sup>ach</sup> series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sum of the series will not necessarily equal the totals

	Thousands	and per cent,	seasonally	adjusted
35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)		
ABFG	BCNC	ABCD		
85.8	69.0	8.4		
85.4 85.1	68.4 68.5	7.9 7.9		
84.9 84.8 84.4	68.1 68.4	8.0 7.7 8.1		
04.4	00.4	0.1		
84.5	68.5	7.8		
84.4 84.4	68.5 68.4	8.0 8.1		
84.5 84.5	68.6 68.4	8.1 8.1		
84.6	68.4	8.1		
84.6 84.6 <b>84.5</b>	68.5 68.5 <b>68.3</b>	8.1 8.0 <b>8.0</b>		
84.4	68.4	7.8		
84.3 84.3	68.4 68.6	7.7		
-0.2	0.3	-0.3		
-0.2	0.2	-0.1		
94.5 93.9	73.9 72.7	8.9 7.5		
93.3 93.1	72.3 71.5	7.6 8.2		
92.4 91.9	71.8 72.2	7.6 7.6		
02.0	70.0	7.6		
92.0	72.3	7.6		
92.0 91.9	72.2 72.2	7.5 7.6		
91.9 91.9	72.3 72.2	7.6 7.8		
91.9 91.9	72.1	7.9 7.9		
91.9 91.9	72.2 <b>72.1</b>	8.0 <b>7.8</b>		
91.8 91.8	72.1 72.0	7.7		
91.7	72.2	7.5		
-0.1	0.0	-0.3		
-0.3	-0.1	-0.1		
77.0 76.8	61.8 62.2	8.1 8.2		
76.9	63.2 63.2	8.1 7.9		
77.0	63.3	8.3		
77.0	63.1	7.9		
77.0 76.9 77.0	63.3 63.3 63.3	8.1 8.2 8.3		
77.1	63.4	8.4		
77.2 77.3	63.2 63.2	8.3 8.2		
77.4 77.4	63.2 63.3	8.2 8.1		
77.3	63.0	8.1		
77.0 77.0	63.5 63.7	7.7 7.8		
-0.3	0.7	0.0		
-0.3	0.7	-0.3		

Source: Labour Force Survey

## D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity

				0			ł	ged 16-59/64					1997		sonany adjuster
	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job		٧	Vants job b	ut not seeking	j in last 4 we	eeks	and the second	W	ants job a not av	ailable to sta	vork but rt
				-	Total	vailable to next 2	start work i weeks	n 	Reasons f	or not see	king				
KINGDOM						Available	Not available	Dis- couraged workers	Long- term sick	after family /home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All Spring quarters	MGLE_s														
(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	16,619 16,842 16,917 17,025 17,045 17,053	7,324 7,486 7,563 7,668 7,642 7,656	5,326 5,355 5,316 5,406 5,343 5,281	2,010 2,142 2,259 2,274 2,310 2,385	1,738 1,867 2,031 2,038 2,127 2,180	801 868 919 922 893 778	933 996 1,110 1,115 1,234 1,403	104 143 132 105 101 88	309 413 502 522 579 690	754 738 780 763 765 733	196 211 230 240 262 269	355 343 369 393 408 390	273 276 229 238 184 206	108 117 101 119 86 92	165 159 129 118 97 112
3 month average Dec-Feb 97(Win	<b>ges</b> i) 17,021	7,614	5,218	2,400	2,205	794	1,408	91	688	774	262	403	197	90	108
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,030 17,033 17,053	7,621 7,631 7,656	5,224 5,241 5,281	2,399 2,387 2,385	2,202 2,188 2,180	786 781 778	1,418 1,410 1,403	89 88 88	698 698 690	771 759 733	259 260 269	394 390 390	198 198 206	92 93 92	100 104 112
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,011 16,989 17,039	7,606 7,603 7,632	5,224 5,230 5,249	2,380 2,372 2,389	2,180 2,169 2,176	778 768 769	1,401 1,399 1,406	92 83 79	693 684 693	739 741 768	268 264 255	387 393 392	197 201 211	85 80 93	153 190 118
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov(Aut)	17,065 17,089 <b>17,098</b>	7,662 7,674 <b>7,677</b>	5,280 5,297 <b>5,319</b>	2,377 2,368 <b>2,353</b>	2,160 2,161 <b>2,147</b>	761 763 <b>761</b>	1,397 1,398 <b>1,387</b>	67 69 <b>70</b>	706 704 <b>710</b>	757 751 <b>715</b>	249 255 <b>247</b>	396 388 <b>384</b>	217 207 <b>208</b>	95 97 <b>99</b>	115 166 149
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 <b>Dec-Feb 98 (Wir</b>	17,116 17,145 1 <b>)17,148</b>	7,677 7,715 <b>7,707</b>	5,308 5,332 <b>5,316</b>	2,374 2,385 <b>2,394</b>	2,169 2,176 <b>2,187</b>	771 770 <b>763</b>	1,401 1,404 <b>1,421</b>	75 75 <b>80</b>	717 723 <b>750</b>	740 751 <b>758</b>	238 238 <b>245</b>	381 380 <b>369</b>	203 211 <b>209</b>	98 98 <b>94</b>	10005
Changes Over last 3 mon Per cent	nths 50 0.3	<b>29</b> 0.4	- <b>3</b> 0.0	41 1.7	<b>40</b> 1.8	3 <b>1</b>	2 <b>33</b> 2 2.	4 <b>10</b> 4 14.7	<b>40</b> 5.7	<b>43</b> 6.0	- <b>2</b> -0.7	-15 -3.9	<b>1</b> 0.4	-5 -5.2	5 4.7
Over last 12 mo	onths128 0.7	<b>92</b> 1.2	<b>99</b> 1.9	-7 -0.3	<b>-18</b> -0.8	-31 -3.8	9 <b>13</b> 0.	9 -11 9 -12.2	62 8.9	<b>-16</b> -2.1	-17 -6.6	-35 -8.6	<b>12</b> 5.9	<b>4</b> 4.9	7 6.3
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	5,663 5,890 5,978 6,074 6,163 6,240	2,440 2,590 2,662 2,753 2,792 2,845	1,830 1,826 1,826 1,916 1,897 1,907	620 775 845 846 902 943	490 649 731 733 814 844	228 302 320 317 338 270	257 343 407 413 473 573	44 85 79 61 59 51	177 259 323 325 361 418	37 42 47 49 68 68	101 111 121 130 142 141	126 146 154 163 179 164	128 123 113 111 87 97	59 58 58 58 42 53	70 66 53 46 44
3 month averag Dec-Feb 97(Win)	es ) 6,218	2,828	1,873	957	858	287	571	47	425	72	138	174	101	54	46
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6,217 6,229 6,240	2,824 2,834 2,845	1,872 1,883 1,907	949 945 943	848 844 844	274 273 270	579 573 573	48 51 51	431 429 418	72 72 68	135 134 141	165 161 164	100 101 97	55 55 53	44 46 44
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,230 6,229 6,252	2,825 2,832 2,854	1,890 1,903 1,917	938 930 937	846 838 837	276 272 274	570 566 561	54 47 46	425 426 423	64 64 69	140 137 131	165 166 167	88 91 101	48 45 50	44 47 50
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct <b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	6,270 6,269 <b>6,277</b>	2,872 2,868 <b>2,870</b>	1,931 1,926 <b>1,936</b>	940 935 <b>933</b>	836 837 <b>835</b>	271 272 <b>271</b>	565 566 <b>564</b>	39 38 <b>40</b>	423 424 <b>430</b>	74 71 <b>70</b>	132 139 <b>130</b>	170 167 <b>163</b>	107 98 <b>98</b>	53 54 <b>56</b>	49 43 43
Oct-Dec Nov-Jan 1998 <b>Dec-Feb 98(Win</b>	6,286 6,292 ) <b>6,297</b>	2,870 2,884 <b>2,882</b>	1,944 1,958 <b>1,951</b>	928 930 <b>933</b>	835 837 <b>843</b>	274 274 <b>277</b>	560 561 <b>565</b>	44 42 <b>45</b>	437 440 <b>444</b>	72 69 <b>73</b>	121 120 <b>123</b>	160 159 <b>159</b>	94 94 <b>91</b>	54 52 <b>51</b>	40 42 40
Changes Over last 3 mon Per cent	ths 20 0.3	<b>12</b> 0.4	15 0.8	<b>8</b> 0.0	<b>6</b> 0.9	2.2	2 <b>5</b>	3 <b>14</b> 12.2	3 3.3	<b>-8</b> 4.3	- <b>4</b> -5.9	-7 -2.5	-5 -7.1	-3 -8.9	-6.6
Over last 12 mo	nths 79 1.3	<b>54</b> 1.9	78 4.2	<b>-24</b> -2.6	<b>-15</b> -1.7	-10 -3.3	- <b>5</b> 3 -1.0	- <b>2</b> -5.1	19 4.4	-16 0.2	- <b>15</b> -11.5	-10 -8.5	-3 -9.5	- <b>7</b> -5.7	-14.3
Female Spring quarters Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	10,956 10,952 10,939 10,951 10,882 10,813	4,884 4,896 4,901 4,915 4,849 4,811	3,495 3,529 3,490 3,440 3,446 3,374	1,389 1,368 1,414 1,428 1,408 1,442	1,248 1,218 1,300 1,304 1,314 1,336	573 566 598 605 555 507	675 653 703 701 760 831	60 58 53 43 42 37	132 154 179 197 218 272	717 696 733 714 697 665	95 99 109 110 119 128	229 197 216 230 229 226	145 153 117 127 97 108	50 59 43 61 44 39	95 93 54 51 68
month average Dec-Feb 97 (Win)	es 10,803	4,786	3,344	1,443	1,347	507	837	43	263	702	124	229	97	36	61
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	10,813 10,804 10,813	4,798 4,798 4,811	3,352 3,359 3,374	1,450 1,441 1,442	1,353 1,344 1,336	512 508 507	839 837 831	42 37 37	267 270 272	699 687 665	124 126 128	229 229 226	98 97 108	36 37 39	63 58 68
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,781 10,760 10,787	4,781 4,771 4,778	3,334 3,327 3,332	1,442 1,441 1,452	1,334 1,331 1,339	503 497 494	832 833 845	38 36 33	268 258 269	675 677 699	128 127 124	222 227 225	108 110 110	37 35 43	72 73 68
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct <b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	10,795 10,819 <b>10,822</b>	4,790 4,807 <b>4,808</b>	3,350 3,371 <b>3,383</b>	1,437 1,433 <b>1,420</b>	1,324 1,324 <b>1,312</b>	490 492 <b>490</b>	833 832 <b>824</b>	28 30 <b>29</b>	283 280 <b>280</b>	682 680 <b>645</b>	117 116 <b>117</b>	226 221 <b>221</b>	110 109 <b>110</b>	42 43 44	66 65 67
Dct-Dec Nov-Jan 1998 <b>Dec-Feb 98(Win</b> )	10,831 10,853 ) <b>10,852</b>	4,807 4,831 <b>4,825</b>	3,364 3,374 <b>3,365</b>	1,445 1,455 <b>1,461</b>	1,333 1,339 <b>1,344</b>	497 496 <b>485</b>	841 843 <b>855</b>	30 33 <b>35</b>	280 283 <b>306</b>	668 682 <b>685</b>	117 118 <b>123</b>	222 221 <b>210</b>	110 117 <b>118</b>	44 46 <b>44</b>	66 74 75
Changes Over last 3 mont Per cent	ths 30 0.3	17 0.4	-18 -0.5	<b>41</b> 2.9	<b>32</b> 2.4	- <b>5</b> -0.9	32 3.	5 18.2	<b>26</b> 9.4	<b>40</b> 6.2	<b>6</b> 5.1	-11 -4.9	<b>8</b> 7.0	<b>8</b> -0.5	11.9
Over last 12 mon	nths 49 0.5	<b>39</b> 0.8	<b>21</b> 0.6	<b>18</b> 1.2	-3 -0.2	-21 -4.2	2.18 2.1	- <b>9</b> -19.9	<b>43</b> 16.3	-16 -2.3	- <b>1</b> -1.2	<b>-20</b> -8.6	<b>21</b> 21.9	<b>7</b> 20.7	21.9

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

	and and an other							Thousands	and per cent, sea	sonally adjusted
UNITED		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)	
Aure	. Il in a stin	MGLE						MGOW	MGOZ	
Econom	nically inactiv	e(thousands)								
spring qua 1992 1993		16,619 16,842 16,917	7,324 7,486 7,563	560 614 571	1,282 1,263 1,313	1,579 1,573 1,567	1,629 1,700 1.752	2,274 2,336 2,361	9,289 9,352 9,350	
1994 1995 1996		17,025 17,045 17,053	7,668 7,642 7,656	593 599 597	1,274 1,170 1,161	1,569 1,574 1,496	1,801 1,836 1,886	2,430 2,463 2,516	9,355 9,402 9,396	
1997 3 month a	erages	17.021	7614	596	1 143	1.505	1.878	2 493	9.416	
Jan-Mar	SD 1937 (*******)	17,030	7,621	596 598	1,146	1,502	1,883	2,494 2,505	9,404 9,405	
Feb-Apr Mar-May	Spring)	17,053	7,656	597 590	1,161	1,496	1,886	2,516 2,514	9,396 9,395	
May-Jul Jun-Aug (0	ummer)	16,989 17,039	7,603 7,632	578 579	1,140 1,160	1,478 1,478	1,873 1,866	2,534 2,549	9,392 9,398	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov	Autumn)	17,065 17,089 <b>17,098</b>	7,662 7,674 <b>7,677</b>	581 581 569	1,173 1,187 <b>1,175</b>	1,497 1,487 <b>1,488</b>	1,863 1,868 <b>1,874</b>	2,547 2,552 <b>2,571</b>	9,401 9,410 <b>9,418</b>	
Oct-Dec Nov 1997 Dec 1997	an 1998 eb <b>1998 (Winter)</b>	17,116 17,145 <b>17,148</b>	7,677 7,715 <b>7,707</b>	566 574 <b>574</b>	1,173 1,179 <b>1,184</b>	1,478 1,485 <b>1,477</b>	1,891 1,901 <b>1,907</b>	2,570 2,575 <b>2,564</b>	9,437 9,450 <b>9,453</b>	
Change Over lac Per cen	3 months	50 0.3	<b>29</b> 0.4	5 0.9	<b>9</b> 0.8	<b>-11</b> -0.7	<b>33</b> 1.8	-7 -0.3	<b>35</b> 0.4	
Over la Per cerri	12 months	. <b>128</b> 0.7	92 1.2	<b>-22</b> -3.7	41 3.6	<b>-28</b> -1.9	<b>30</b> 1.6	71 2.8	<b>37</b> 0.4	
Male spring G	rters									
1992 1993		5,663 5,890 5,978	2,440 2,590 2,662	280 317 292	486 472 502	230 257 253	316 355 395	1,129 1,189 1,220	3,226 3,304 3,320	
1995 1996 1997		6,074 6,163 6,240	2,753 2,792 2,845	304 297 315	492 454 447	276 314 302	411 457 491	1,271 1,271 1,290	3,325 3,376 3,400	
3month - Dec 199	ve <b>rages</b> Feb 1997 (Winter)	6,218	2,828	316	442	311	484	1,275	3,393	
Jan-Mai Feb-Apr Mar-Ma	Spring)	6,217 6,229 6,240	2,824 2,834 2,845	311 314 315	442 443 447	306 304 302	486 488 491	1,277 1,284 1,290	3,397 3,402 3,400	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Augus	Summer)	6,230 6,229 6,252	2,825 2,832 2,854	310 305 298	446 445 463	290 294 299	492 493 489	1,287 1,295 1,305	3,402 3,397 3,395	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-No	(Autumn)	6,270 6,269 <b>6,277</b>	2,872 2,868 <b>2,870</b>	303 300 <b>296</b>	466 470 <b>474</b>	307 297 <b>293</b>	494 494 <b>495</b>	1,302 1,306 <b>1,313</b>	3,396 3,397 <b>3,403</b>	
Oct-Dec Nov 199 Dec 199	Jan 1998 Fe <b>b 1998 (Winter)</b>	6,286 6,292 <b>6,297</b>	2,870 2,884 <b>2,882</b>	293 293 <b>289</b>	476 482 <b>488</b>	285 285 <b>281</b>	500 500 <b>504</b>	1,317 1,325 <b>1,319</b>	3,410 3,413 <b>3,419</b>	
Changes Over last Per cert	3 months	<b>20</b> 0.3	12 0.4	-6 -2.1	14 3.0	<b>-12</b> -4.1	<b>9</b> 1.9	<b>7</b> 0.5	<b>16</b> 0.5	
Over last Per cera	12 months	<b>79</b> 1.3	<b>54</b> 1.9	<b>-27</b> -8.6	<b>46</b> 10.3	<b>-30</b> -9.6	<b>20</b> 4.1	<b>45</b> 3.5	26 0.8	
Female spring con (Mar-Mar	arters									
1992 1993 1994	,	10,956 10,952 10,939	4,884 4,896 4,901	280 297 279	796 791 811	1,349 1,316 1,314	1,313 1,345 1,357	1,145 1,147 1,141	6,063 6,048 6,030	
1995 1996 1997		10,951 10,882 10,813	4,915 4,849 4,811	290 302 282	782 717 714	1,294 1,260 1,194	1,390 1,380 1,395	1,160 1,192 1,226	6,030 6,026 5,995	
3month a Dec 1996-	verages Feb 1997 (Winter)	10,803	4,786	280	701	1,194	1,394	1,218	6,023	
Jan-Mar Feb-Apr Mar-May	(Spring)	10,813 10,804 10,813	4,798 4,798 4,811	285 284 282	704 706 714	1,196 1,187 1,194	1,397 1,400 1,395	1,217 1,221 1,226	6,007 6,003 5,995	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (3	Summer)	10,781 10,760 10,787	4,781 4,771 4,778	279 273 280	701 695 697	1,184 1,184 1,179	1,389 1,380 1,377	1,228 1,239 1,245	5,993 5,995 6,003	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (	Autumn)	10,795 10,819 10,822	4,790 4,807 4,808	278 281 274	708 716 701	1,189 1,190 1,195	1,370 1,374 1,380	1,245 1,246 1,258	6,005 6,013 6,015	
Oct-Dec Nov 1997- Dec 1997-	Jan 1998 Feb 1998 (Winter)	10,831 10,853 <b>10,852</b>	4,807 4,831 <b>4,825</b>	273 281 <b>285</b>	697 698 <b>696</b>	1,192 1,200 <b>1,196</b>	1,392 1,402 <b>1,403</b>	1,253 1,251 <b>1,244</b>	6,027 6,037 <b>6,034</b>	
Changes Overlast Percent	3 months	<b>30</b>	17 0.4	11 4,1	-5 -0.7	1 0.1	<b>24</b> 1.7	<b>-14</b> -1.1	<b>19</b> 0.3	
Over last Per cent	t 12 months	<b>49</b> 0.5	<b>39</b> 0.8	5 1.9	- <b>4</b> -0.6	<b>2</b> 0.2	<b>9</b> 0.7	<b>26</b> 2.2	11 0.2	

### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY D.3 Economic inactivity by age D.3

#### D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity by age

UNITED KINGDOM	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)	1-9160
	MGLE			Same and			MGOW	MGOZ	
Economic inactivity ra All spring quarters	ites (%)*								
(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994	36.7 37.1 37.2	20.8 21.3 21.4	40.6 46.3 43.9	21.8 22.2 23.9 24.1	17.4 17.1 16.9	14.2 14.6 14.9 15.1	31.0 31.6 31.5 31.9	91.6 92.1 92.1 92.0	
1995 1996 1997	37.4 37.3 37.2	21.5 21.5	42.0 40.7	23.1 23.5	17.0 16.3	15.2 15.6	31.9 31.6	92.3 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 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	37.1 37.1 37.2	21.4 21.4 21.5	40.8 40.7 40.7	23.1 23.3 23.5	16.3 16.2 16.3	15.5 15.6 15.6	31.5 31.5 31.6	92.1 92.0 91.9	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)	37.1 37.0 37.1	21.3 21.3 21.4	40.1 39.1 39.3	23.3 23.2 23.6	16.1 16.1 16.1	15.5 15.5 15.4	31.4 31.6 31.6	91.9 91.9 91.9	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct <b>Sep-Nov (Autumn)</b>	37.1 37.2 <b>37.2</b>	21.4 21.5 <b>21.5</b>	39.7 39.6 <b>38.8</b>	23.8 24.2 <b>23.9</b>	16.4 16.3 <b>16.3</b>	15.4 15.4 <b>15.5</b>	31.5 31.5 <b>31.7</b>	91.9 92.0 <b>92.0</b>	
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 <b>Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)</b>	37.2 37.3 <b>37.3</b>	21.5 21.6 <b>21.5</b>	38.7 39.1 <b>39.2</b>	23.9 24.1 <b>24.2</b>	16.2 16.3 <b>16.2</b>	15.6 15.7 <b>15.7</b>	31.6 31.6 <b>31.4</b>	92.2 92.3 <b>92.3</b>	
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 92.5	
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	20.0 27.1 27.4 27.7 27.9	14.1 14.9 15.0 15.2	43.7 43.8 40.6 41.9	17.9 18.2 17.5 17.7	5.4 5.9 6.7 6.5	6.7 6.9 7.6 8.1	27.7 28.5 28.2 27.8	92.4 91.8 92.4 92.4 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 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	27.9 27.9 27.9	15.1 15.2 15.2	41.8 41.8 41.9	17.4 17.5 17.7	6.5 6.5 6.5	8.0 8.0 8.1	27.7 27.8 27.8	92.4 92.5 92.4	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)	27.9 27.9 28.0	15.1 15.2 15.3	41.4 40.2 39.6	17.6 17.7 18.4	6.2 6.3 6.4	8.1 8.1 8.1	27.7 27.8 27.9	92.4 92.2 92.1	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct <b>Sep-Nov (Autumn)</b>	28.0 28.0 <b>28.0</b>	15.4 15.3 <b>15.3</b>	40.1 39.8 <b>39.4</b>	18.5 18.7 <b>18.8</b>	6.6 6.4 <b>6.3</b>	8.1 8.1 <b>8.1</b>	27.8 27.8 <b>27.9</b>	92.1 92.0 <b>92.2</b>	
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	28.1 28.1 <b>28.1</b>	15.3 15.4 <b>15.4</b>	39.0 39.0 <b>38.5</b>	18.9 19.2 <b>19.5</b>	6.2 6.1 <b>6.1</b>	82 82 <b>83</b>	27.9 28.0 <b>27.8</b>	92.3 92.3 <b>92.5</b>	
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	
spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	46.8	29.1	41.7	27.7	30.1	23.0	38.2	91.9	
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	46.8 46.7 46.7 46.3 45.9	29.1 29.1 29.1 28.6 28.3	46.1 44.1 43.4 39.4	28.4 30.3 30.4 29.0 29.6	29.0 28.8 28.4 27.7 26.4	23.2 23.1 23.4 22.9 23.1	37.8 36.8 36.8 37.1 36.7	91.8 91.9 92.1 92.2 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 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spring)	45.9 45.9 45.9	28.2 28.2 28.3	39.9 39.6 39.4	29.2 29.3 29.6	26.4 26.3 26.4	23.1 23.2 23.1	36.7 36.7 36.7	91.8 91.7 91.6	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Summer)	45.8 45.7 45.8	28.1 28.0 28.0	38.8 38.0 39.1	29.2 29.0 29.0	26.2 26.3 26.2	23.0 22.9 22.8	36.6 36.8 36.8	91.8 91.8 91.9	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Autumn)	45.8 45.9 <b>45.9</b>	28.1 28.2 <b>28.2</b>	39.2 39.4 <b>38.2</b>	29.4 29.8 <b>29.3</b>	26.5 26.5 <b>26.7</b>	22.7 22.7 <b>22.8</b>	36.8 36.7 <b>37.0</b>	92.1 92.3 <b>92.2</b>	
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Winter)	45.9 46.0 <b>46.0</b>	28.2 28.3 <b>28.3</b>	38.4 39.3 <b>39.8</b>	29.1 29.2 <b>29.2</b>	26.6 26.8 <b>26.8</b>	23.0 23.1 <b>23.2</b>	36.7 36.5 <b>36.3</b>	92.1 92.3 <b>92.2</b>	
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	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole e (Divisio	economy ns 01-93)			Public	sector			Private	sector		
SIC 1902	Actual	Seasonally adju	usted		Actual	Seasonally adju	sted		Actual	Seasonally adj	usted	
			Per cent of over previ 12 months	hange ious			Per cent c over previ 12 months	hange ous		Per ce over p 12 moi		t change evious ths
			Month	Headline rate*			Month	Headline rate*			Month	Headline
1990-100	DNHO	DNHS	DNHW	LMBO	LMBU	LMBV	LMBW	LMBQ	LMBX	LMBY	LMBZ	LMBP
1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 Eterages	118.5 123.2 127.4 132.3 <b>138.2</b>				119.8 123.8 126.4 129.9 <b>133.6</b>				118.1 123.1 127.7 133.1 <b>139.6</b>			
1996 Ju Aus Seo	133.1 131.3 131.9	132.8 133.2 134.0	3.9 3.9 4.2	3.9 4.0 4.0	129.7 130.0 131.0	129.7 130.2 131.2	2.2 2.3 3.0	2.1 2.5 2.7	134.2 131.8 132.2	133.8 134.1 134.8	4.5 4.4 4.6	4.4 4.5 4.4
O NC * DE S	131.9 133.5 137.1	134.2 134.7 135.6	3.9 4.1 4.8	4.1 4.3 4.6	130.7 131.6 132.4	131.6 132.0 132.3	2.6 3.3 3.3	3.0 3.1 3.2	132.3 134.1 138.6	135.0 135.6 136.7	4.3 4.4 5.3	4.4 4.6 5.0
1997 Jaco Frank	135.2 136.3 141.7	136.2 136.2 137.0	4.8 4.3 4.5	4.6 4.5 4.3	131.9 132.0 131.8	132.6 132.3 132.4	3.1 2.6 2.2	3.0 2.6 2.4	136.2 137.7 144.9	137.2 137.4 138.7	5.4 4.7 5.2	5.1 5.1 4.8
Ar	136.9 136.4 137.0	137.1 137.4 138.0	4.1 4.2 4.3	4.3 4.2 4.3	132.6 132.6 132.3	133.2 133.1 133.5	2.4 2.3 2.9	2.3 2.5 2.9	138.3 137.6 138.6	138.3 138.7 139.3	4.5 4.7 4.6	4.8 4.6 4.7
J. AS	138.8 137.3 137.4	138.6 139.1 139.6	4.4 4.5 4.2	4.4 4.3 4.4	134.2 135.0 134.9	134.2 134.2 134.6	3.4 3.0 2.6	3.1 3.0 2.6	140.3 138.1 138.2	139.9 140.6 141.1	4.6 4.8 4.6	4.7 4.7 4.8
C ND	137.7 139.7 143.4	140.2 141.0 141.7	4.5 4.7 4.5	4.4 4.6 4.5	134.2 135.0 136.2	134.6 135.5 135.7	2.3 2.6 2.5	2.5 2.5 2.4	138.9 141.2 145.7	141.9 142.7 143.6	5.1 5.3 5.0	5.0 5.1 5.1
1998 JA	140.9	142.0 142.8	4.3	4.5	134.5	135.2	2.0	2.4	143.0	144.1	5.0	5.2

SIC 19: (Divisions 50-93)				Maunufact (Divisions	turing industrie 15-37)	es		Production industries (Divisions 10-41)				
	Actual	Seasonally	adjusted		Actual	Seasonally	adjusted		Actual	Seasonally	adjusted	Sec. 1
	-	110	Per cent of over previ 12 months	hange ious	-		Per cent c over previ 12 months	hange ous			Per cent over pre 12 mont	change vious hs
1990=1		_	Month	Headline rate*		_	Month	Headline rate*		_	Month	Headline rate*
	DNHR	DNHV	DNHZ	LMBT	DNHP	DNHT	DNHX	LMBS	DNHQ	DNHU	DNHY	LMBR
1993 1994 1995 innual 1996 verages 1997	117.5 121.7 125.1 129.7 <b>135.5</b>				120.5 126.2 131.9 137.8 <b>143.8</b>				121.0 126.9 132.4 138.1 <b>143.9</b>			
1996 Jul Aug Sop	130.3 128.8 129.0	130.3 130.6 131.3	3.9 3.7 4.1	3.9 3.9 3.9	139.0 136.1 136.6	138.3 138.8 139.5	4.4 4.7 4.7	4.5 4.6 4.5	139.2 136.3 137.0	138.6 139.1 139.7	4.2 4.3 4.4	4.1 4.3 4.2
Oct Nov Doc	129.0 130.4 134.2	131.7 132.2 132.8	3.9 3.9 4.5	4.0 4.1 4.5	137.6 139.5 143.1	139.5 140.2 141.3	4.2 4.7 5.0	4.5 4.6 4.7	138.0 139.9 143.4	140.0 140.6 141.5	4.0 4.5 5.1	4.3 4.5 4.7
1997 Jan Fab Mar	133.6 133.6 140.1	134.1 133.6 134.7	5.1 4.3 4.8	4.6 4.7 4.5	139.2 142.9 146.7	141.2 141.9 142.3	4.4 4.5 4.6	4.6 4.5 4.4	139.8 142.9 146.5	141.6 142.0 142.5	4.5 4.3 4.3	4.6 4.4 4.2
Aor May Jun	134.6 133.3 134.1	134.6 134.7 135.4	4.3 4.2 4.2	4.4 4.2 4.2	142.2 142.3 143.5	142.5 143.1 143.7	4.1 4.4 4.3	4.4 4.3 4.3	142.7 142.9 143.4	142.9 143.3 143.8	4.0 4.3 4.3	4.2 4.2 4.3
Jui Aug Sep	135.9 134.9 134.7	135.9 136.5 137.0	4.3 4.5 4.4	4.4 4.4 4.4	144.5 142.1 142.1	144.1 144.9 145.1	4.2 4.4 4.1	4.3 4.2 4.4	144.9 142.0 142.0	144.5 144.8 144.9	4.3 4.1 3.7	4.2 4.0 4.0
Oct Nov Dec	134.7 136.1 140.9	137.5 138.2 139.3	4.4 4.6 4.9	4.5 4.6 4.6	143.9 146.3 149.5	146.0 146.9 147.6	4.6 4.8 4.4	4.5 4.6 4.6	143.7 146.5 149.4	145.9 146.9 147.3	4.2 4.5 4.1	4.1 4.3 4.2
Jan Feb P	139.3 <b>140.3</b>	139.8 <b>140.4</b>	4.3 .5.1	4.8 ••	145.6 <b>150.0</b>	147.8 148.7	4.7 4.8	4.6	145.3 <b>149.6</b>	147.3 148.5	4.0 <b>4.5</b>	4.2

1 Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.
 2 Figures on an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.

The headline rate is the average annual change in the seasonally adjusted series over the last three months and replaces the underlying rate of change. For further information please see the article on pp 259-63 of Labour Market Trends, May 1998.

May 1998

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

EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted) E.3

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agricul- ture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other	Pulp, paper products printing	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl.	Machinery and equip- ment	Electr- ical and optical equip-	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi-	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work	Other services #	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
1990-100	(01.02)	(10-14)	(15.16)	(17)	(18,19)	manu'ing n.e.c. (20.23.36.37	publish- ing	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	ery)	n.e.c.	ment	(34.35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	cation + (60-64)	(65-67)	activities (70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
	DNGO	DNGP	DNGQ	DNGR	DNGS	DNGT	DNGU	DNGV	DNGW	DNGX	DNGY	DNGZ	- (25) DNHA	(30-33) DNHB	DNHC	DNHD	DNHE	DNHF	DNHG	DNHH	DNHI	DNHJ	DNHK	DNHL	DNHM	DNHN	
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	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
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	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
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	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	1995)
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	140.2	140.4	138.7	127.8	130.2	123.2	125.3	132.5	140.5	124.3	128.7	128.5	136.1	1996)
<b>1997 )</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>147.5</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>144.7</b>	<b>140.4</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>143.1</b>	<b>143.2</b>	<b>133.9</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>145.0</b>	144.9	147.9	<b>146.6</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>150.8</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>131.8</b>	<b>147.9</b>	<b>1997)</b>
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	117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
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	121.5	119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	Feb
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	122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	Mar
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	120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	Apr
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	123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	May
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	122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	June
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	122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	July
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	121.1	120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	Aug
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	120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	Sept
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	122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	Oct
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	123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	Nov
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	124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	Dec
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	25.2	124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	1994 Jan
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	26.7	124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7	Feb
Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	30.3	130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6	Mar
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	27.7	124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3	Apr
May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	28.3	127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4	May
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	27.1	127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7	June
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	27.9	128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0	July
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	26.3	126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0	Aug
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	27.8	126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6	Sept
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	29.0	127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2	Oct
Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3	128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8	Nov
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	131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3	Dec
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	129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	1995 Jan
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	133.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3	Feb
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	135.7	136.7	130.6	123.7	129.3	121.2	119.7	129.5	163.4	120.4	127.5	121.5	126.0	Mar
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	131.3	135.4	132.6	122.0	123.7	116.6	123.7	127.8	129.9	119.6	124.3	123.3	126.0	Apr
May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0	133.3	131.8	132.1	122.9	122.0	118.2	122.8	126.2	129.9	119.0	124.7	122.9	155.4	May
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	132.4	133.3	133.3	126.4	124.3	119.3	119.9	126.3	130.3	118.5	125.5	124.1	123.2	June
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	133.8	133.7	138.4	125.6	124.1	118.3	121.8	130.9	131.3	118.3	125.7	126.8	127.1	July
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	131.8	131.1	135.8	122.1	125.1	119.4	121.7	127.1	126.1	117.6	125.5	128.0	126.9	Aug
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	131.0	130.9	134.8	123.6	122.8	117.8	120.8	127.5	125.5	117.0	126.9	126.4	127.8	Sept
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	132.1	133.5	134.0	123.2	122.8	117.1	121.6	128.8	128.1	119.2	126.7	125.7	127.6	Oct
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	134.2	134.4	134.7	125.4	127.5	117.9	121.8	130.3	131.8	120.1	126.1	126.3	131.7	Nov
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	138.8	136.5	135.7	136.8	126.1	130.1	120.7	128.7	133.5	136.0	125.9	126.5	126.4	130.8	Dec
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	136.0	133.8	134.2	124.6	126.7	119.5	122.5	130.4	137.4	121.7	126.7	125.6	132.2	1996 Jan
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	141.9	136.5	134.6	125.8	129.8	119.1	124.6	129.2	141.5	124.3	127.8	127.4	131.8	Feb
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	140.6	149.2	135.4	129.7	134.8	125.7	123.8	132.5	172.9	125.3	129.0	125.5	131.1	Mar
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	138.5	139.2	137.3	126.4	127.8	122.3	122.8	131.3	143.1	125.1	127.6	126.9	134.5	Apr
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	139.3	138.2	139.2	126.1	128.7	122.2	124.8	130.9	133.9	123.5	128.4	128.5	135.8	May
June	126.8	136.5	139.0	144.1	134.9	131.1	136.7	136.7	138.0	128.6	132.8	138.6	139.5	138.7	140.4	140.6	128.5	129.6	125.5	123.7	131.4	135.2	124.6	127.1	128.5	132.9	June
July Aug Sep	134.1 151.4 153.1	139.3 134.4 140.4	142.9 140.3 138.9	140.3 138.3 139.2	133.6 132.8 135.1	131.7 128.4 130.7	133.2 133.1 134.6	136.8 133.0 134.2	137.4 136.7 137.4	131.1 127.7 128.1	151.8 132.9 133.6	138.6 138.1 140.1	141.1 137.8 138.7	140.1 138.9 138.8	141.9 139.4 138.1	141.4 141.2 138.9	128.3 125.3 128.4	130.6 129.4 127.4	125.5 122.9 124.1	126.6 125.1 123.3	134.7 130.3 133.4	137.5 132.1 131.6	124.0 123.8 121.3	128.6 128.3 129.7	130.3 131.5 130.6	136.6 137.5 139.3	Aug Sep
Oct Nov Dec	136.4 130.5 135.9	140.8 146.3 148.4	138.3 146.9 147.4	141.7 141.7 143.8	135.1 134.9 136.4	131.5 132.3 138.8	134.4 135.2 137.9	134.3 137.2 145.6	137.9 139.5 141.3	128.8 129.9 130.8	144.3 135.7 141.3	139.9 142.1 142.4	138.7 141.8 143.1	138.9 141.0 149.1	141.7 142.0 144.4	140.2 138.9 142.4	127.3 130.5 132.1	129.3 130.0 137.9	121.6 123.2 126.9	125.3 126.3 134.4	132.3 135.4 138.3	134.6 138.1 147.6	123.7 124.2 130.4	130.1 130.7 130.5	128.9 128.5 129.7	137.9 140.8 142.4	Nov Dec
1997 Jan Feb Mar	123.1 128.6 137.7	147.6 147.1 152.6	140.2 142.7 155.4	139.9 141.1 143.5	137.1 141.8 143.2	132.0 138.9 137.4	136.4 137.3 140.3	138.0 141.2 155.4	139.7 141.9 145.2	129.2 130.4 133.8	144.8 137.0 141.4	140.6 144.2 148.3	139.5 145.0 145.1	142.5 151.0 149.9	142.1 145.2 150.4	141.2 138.8 138.0	129.6 130.1 133.2	133.6 136.0 140.5	124.5 123.8 130.8	127.4 129.4 129.6	136.9 133.8 135.9	152.5 152.6 187.0	129.7 129.7 139.6	130.4 131.3 131.2	129.5 130.1 130.2	143.4 143.4 145.1	Feb Mar
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	145.1	144.9	141.9	129.8	133.7	126.7	126.3	136.7	157.5	131.3	130.3	131.0	140.2	Apr
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	146.2	144.9	145.7	132.2	133.7	127.3	130.1	136.8	140.0	130.8	130.9	131.2	147.0	May
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	148.0	146.1	143.0	134.2	134.6	131.0	129.7	136.6	143.5	131.2	130.6	131.5	143.4	Jun
Jul Aug Sep	141.6 156.5 150.7	151.6 141.3 141.5	148.1 145.9 143.0	144.5 145.1 145:1	139.8 138.2 140.5	136.8 133.6 136.9	139.1 140.3 141.2	141.3 139.3 139.7	144.0 142.2 143.7	134.4 133.4 134.4	151.7 135.8 139.6	145.0 143.7 145.3	146.0 143.3 142.2	149.2 146.2 144.8	146.7 145.4 144.9	143.4 140.4 140.5	134.6 132.6 135.8	136.2 135.1 134.1	129.6 128.3 129.9	131.9 131.0 129.4	147.0 136.2 139.5	144.2 141.4 140.1	130.2 131.1 128.3	130.7 133.5 133.1	133.1 134.8 134.1	145.5 149.7 149.1	Aug Sep
Oct Nov Dec	145.1 137.2 130.2	142.2 148.7 153.8	144.0 150.5 153.5	146.7 150.0 150.2	140.5 140.4 142.9	137.9 141.7 143.3	141.3 141.6 142.2	140.6 144.2 154.2	143.1 145.5 147.6	134.4 135.6 140.0	148.1 138.5 145.0	146.2 148.2 150.3	144.4 149.0 150.7	14/.1 149.9 154.9	148.1 149.6 151.3	142.8 146.9 144.0	134.1 138.8 139.1	134.9 138.3 144.4	127.0 128.7 130.7	131.0 132.8 140.3	138.0 139.3 144.5	143.7 145.2 161.7	129.9 131.8 137.3	133.9 135.1 134.4	132.0 131.1 132.9	150.6 154.8 163.0	Nov Dec
1998 Jan Feb P	129.2 126.8	146.2 149.9	146.9 <b>148.3</b>	144.6 147.1	142.2 144.3	139.6 147.0	140.6 141.9	146.0 149.9	148.2 152.8	136.7 139.8	148.0 142.6	146.7 151.0	146.5 153.5	158.3	149.7 <b>152.9</b>	141.0 143.4	136.1 136.5	139.7 143.6	130.2 129.1	134.6 134.6	142.5 140.2	163.6 166.9	136.4 139.2	132.6 135.1	132.1 131.8	157.2 159.0	Feb P

1 Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* in October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.
 2 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.
 3 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.
 4 Industrial groupings which have not changed are: agriculture and forestry, chemical and man-made fibres (now called chemicals and chemical products); mechanical engineering (machinery and equipment n.e.s.); electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (electrical and optical equipment); food, drink and tobacco (food products, beverages and tobacco); paper products, printing and publishing (pulp, paper products, printing and publishing); construction; hotels and catering (hotels and restaurants); transport and communication (transport, storage and communication); public administration; education and health services (education, health and social work).

Excluding sea transport. Excluding private domestic and personal services.



#### 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 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 Box1 to the NES estimates for April 1997.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3x3 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.

Occupation	All em	ployees on	adult rates	
	Major group	Male	Female	
Managers and administrators Professional occupations Associate professional and	1 2	609.1 556.4	427.9 456.4	558 516
technical occupations Clerical and secretarial occupations Craft and related occupations Personal and protective service	3 4 5	503.5 289.7 354.2	378.3 256.3 211.4	449 266 342
occupations Sales occupations Plant and machine operatives Other occupations	6 7 8 9	335.6 336.2 325.8 275.4	217.7 232.0 221.3 186.2	28 28 30 25
All non-manual occupations All manual occupations All occupations	1-9	495.7 322.6 <b>419.5</b>	327.7 204.8 <b>306.3</b>	41 30

#### Table B Average gross weekly earnings for full time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; January 1996

Industry	SIC	Male			Female			Male and fe	emale	
	code	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	- 23
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	258.8		288.1	190.4	•	225.9	251.7	357.6	27
Mining and quarrying	C	411.1	636.7	508.2			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	409.2	563.2	48
Manufacturing	D	346.4	501.5	403.1	218.1	309.4	266.7	322.7	443.8	37: 1
Manufacture of food products	DA	327.6	535.3	388.7	233.7	313.0	268.3	304.5	454.4	35
Manufacture of textile and textile prod	DB	282.4	434.3	332.3	183.0	271.9	204.9	230.8	369.3	26 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	41.7
Manufacture of electircal and optical e	DL	322.4	488.1	404.3	211.8	314.3	257.4	289.6	444.9	362.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	388.7	540.0	437.8	282.0	311.8	300.5	382.1	504.7	42 3
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	411.8	586.3	497.9	•	368.4	366.2	409.9	504.9	46 8
Construction	F	333.4	471.6	383.1	*	281.7	278.9	331.8	423.5	37.0
Wholesale and retail trade	G	282.4	414.3	367.6	197.7	263.8	256.8	271.1	351.7	33.1
Hotels and restaurants	Н	219.6	378.7	279.2	163.5	277.7	214.0	195.5	328.0	20 9
Transport, storage and communication	1	337.1	495.9	396.4	283.5	323.3	316.3	333.2	434 7	36 1
Financial intermediation	j	391.7	660.5	651.6		362 1	360.9	364.8	510.2	50 2
Real estate, renting and business activ	K	300.1	554.5	482.2	209.1	336.6	324.8	285.4	460.5	4. 1
Public administration and defence		288.6	453 1	427.5	222.6	334.9	330.0	278.4	401.5	38.0
Education	M	275.8	470.0	427.8	200.8	373.7	359.0	250.6	410.7	3. 1
Health and social work	N	257.3	492.9	420.2	181.8	329.0	303.3	213.5	368 7	31.7
Other community social and personal		20110	TOLIO	TEOLE	10110	020.0	000.0	210.0	000.7	U.C.I
service activities	0	287.6	451.6	399.6	179.3	324.9	295.2	255.5	396.4	35" 0
			A COLORINA COLORINA							
All industries and services	A-Q	322.6	495.7	419.5	204.8	327.7	306.3	300.5	417.8	37.8

Not available

Region	Male			Female			Men and Fe	emale	
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	JI
North East North West Merseyside forkshire and the Humber East Midlands Nest Midlands South Western Eastern Ondon South East	314.4 319.4 327.1 313.1 319.9 305.6 328.5 360.3 329.0	434.0 467.2 446.9 435.3 439.9 452.5 461.7 475.3 629.5 506.6	369.6 397.6 391.8 373.5 379.0 385.3 392.5 410.1 555.6 439.6	204.9 202.0 209.6 193.4 195.1 196.7 192.9 211.1 236.9 219.7	295.3 303.5 304.3 296.7 293.3 299.4 302.4 323.0 415.3 333.1	277.2 284.3 293.1 277.1 268.3 276.7 283.2 305.0 398.1 315.9	295.5 297.2 309.5 292.8 294.0 296.3 284.4 308.7 337.5 307.6	365.9 390.3 371.7 369.9 377.0 381.7 387.5 405.4 533.1 428.3	6 6 9 2 7 2 2 3 3 3 3
England Vales Scotland	323.9 320.6 311.3	501.6 430.8 461.1	424.9 373.1 388.0	206.2 199.9 197.5	331.6 298.5 303.1	310.5 277.2 280.7	302.2 298.2 286.5	423.4 368.0 382.5	383 039 246
Great Britain	322.6	495.7	419.5	204.8	327.7	306.3	300.5	417.8	377

Box1	Multipl project	iers used fo tion	or ratio
	Men	Women	All
Manual Non-manual	1.0264 1.0252	1.0186 1.0312	1.0258 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 Part A (published by TSO, PO Box 276, London, SW8 5DT, tel 0171-873 8499)

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NEW EARNINGS SURVEY earnings and hours of full-time *manual* employees by industry group <sup>+</sup>

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GREAT BRITAIN	All indust- ries	All index of product- ion indust- ries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry- ing	Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & products; publishing & printing	Manu- facture of chem- icals, ch. products & man- made fibre	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals & fabric- ated metal products	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment	_	Manu- facture of elec trical & optica equipt	N - O - O - P - P - P	lanu actu f tra ort qui
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Manu- facture of elec- trical & optical	Manu- facture of trans- port equipment	Other manu- facturing	Electricity gas & water supply	, Construct- ion	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	e Hotels and restaur- ants	Transport, storage & comm- unication	Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & busi- ness activities	Public E admin & defence; compul- sory social security	ducation	Health & social work	Other commun- ity, social & personal service activities	GREA BRITA
DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J · · ·</u>	<u>ĸ</u>	LM	-	<u>N</u>	<u>o</u>	SIC 1992
178.2 189.0 201.8 221.1 221.4 257.6 272.9 280.7 290.7 306.0 314.1	192.1 208.6 226.4 249.8 270.9 283.8 300.5 314.8 330.6 349.6 349.6 362.9 378.7	170.1 187.5 202.1 219.6 245.6 264.2 262.9 265.2 274.7 286.1 290.5	202.4 214.7 234.3 249.7 298.4 334.7 352.5 369.0 373.9 399.7 401.2	167.4 180.5 195.9 214.4 257.1 275.0 279.4 295.1 308.2 324.8	146.8 157.6 169.0 2017.3 233.1 241.7 249.1 255.9 264.1 275.1	125.4 128.8 141.3 153.9 165.2 174.4 189.2 190.7 188.2 199.2 203.3 213.9	191.8 203.7 214.7 248.6 267.0 282.6 299.63 305.3 314.9 328.4	207.3 212.2 234.3 252.5 288.4 316.6 322.7 321.4 321.5 347.2 373.8 381.6	160.8 170.9 181.1 225.6 241.6 257.5 258.6 260.1 277.5 292.4	149.0 156.8 169.7 280.6 219.6 2559.6 2559.6 2575.4 281.2	134.6 143.5 152.8 1663.4 1899.4 2189.4 227.9 2331.5 248.7	143.5 152.5 162.1 176.1 186.9 203.9 217.4 225.3 228.1 228.1 228.1 228.2 242.2 250.7	Wee 150.0 157.0 175.1 190.3 206.6 230.0 239.5 246.1 250.2 259.4 264.4 280.2	Men kly earnings £ 1986 1987 1988 1889 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
43.9 44.2 45.1 43.0 42.8 43.0 42.8 43.5 43.5 5	43.6 44.1 45.3 45.1 42.5 43.0 42.2 42.2 42.2 43.0 43.0 43.0 43.4	44.4 455.5 455.5 45.61 43.61 43.4 43.4 44.4 44.4 44.4	41.4 41.1 41.63331 4200.9 420.0 41.0 420.0 41.0 420.0 41.0 420.0 41.0 420.0 41.0 420.0 41.0 420.0 41.0 41.0 41.0 41.0 41.0 41.0 41.0 4	44.4 44.6 45.4 460.0 465.4 445.7 445.7 445.7 445.8 9	43.7 44.0 43.9 44.1 43.9 43.7 43.9 43.7 43.9 44.1 44.4 44.4 44.4	42.8 43.7 422.8 422.6 41.9 421.9 421.9 421.9 422.1 422.1 41.9	47.3 47.7 47.75 47.56 47.66 467.8 466.8 47.8 47.65	40.5 39.63 390.37 412.8 412.8 412.8 422.5 422.5	44.8 44.8 45.62 447.3 3 446.9 8 466.9 466.4 466.4 466.7	42.6 42.1 42.3 42.2 42.2 42.2 42.2 42.2 42.2 42.1 41.7 42.0 41.4 42.4 42.3	43.3 43.2 43.2 43.0 43.1 42.5 41.9 41.5	43.066 432.064 422.920 422.920 422.920 422.920 422.920 422.920 417.7 42.4	42.8 42.5 43.6 43.4 43.9 43.2 43.2 43.2 44.2 44.2 44.3	Hours worked 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
4.06 4.30 4.556 5.40 5.36 6.56 6.56 6.56 6.70 7.04	4.40 4.73 5.599 6.618 7.47 7.71 7.828 8.73	$\begin{array}{c} 3.83\\ 4.156\\ 4.81\\ 5.697\\ 5.074\\ 5.916\\ 6.44\\ 6.50\end{array}$	4.89 55630 56555 7.108 8.991 8.385 9.45	3.76 4.305 4.365 5.608 66.156 66.156 66.71 6.92	3.37 3.585 3.819 4.5576 5.5676 5.5976 5.5976 5.5916 5.5916	2.93 3.28 3.28 3.853 4.13 4.52 4.567 4.567 4.677 4.83 5.10	4.06 4.28 4.58 4.52 5.701 6.28 5.701 6.28 5.628 6.338 6.60 6.77	5.10 5.35 5.934 7.751 7.751 7.755 8.76 9.07	3.65 3.892 4.38 5.161 5.64 5.64 5.799 6.27	$\begin{array}{c} 3.49\\ 3.73\\ 4.29\\ 4.61\\ 5.262\\ 6.19\\ 6.23\\ 6.50\\ 6.66\end{array}$	3358245034 44555584 55556	03585 33585 4.1481 3365 4.1481 5.34589 55587 55555 55555 5555 55555 55555 55555 5555	5 3.71 2 4.37 3 4.37 3 4.37 3 4.37 5 5.61 5 5.74 5 5.73 5 5.74 6 33 6 33	1986 1987 1988 1988 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996
116.5 125.6 133.5 144.9 157.0 167.8 181.6 185.5 191.1 197.4 207.5 207.9	128.8 145.5 158.3 168.7 184.7 190.6 207.7 223.0 235.8 205.5 2276.8	106.3 116.8 131.7 151.0 174.1 1835.2 195.2 207.7	128.2 139.0 156.5 168.5 1907.2 201.3 214.0 	116.5 141.7 143.4 145.2 148.6 179.2 174.0 187.6  	99.9 106.3 124.88 1456.0 1709.68 1695.4 194.1	90.7 9065.2 1156.5 1389.5 1456.8 14486.7 160.5	144.9 158.1 170.1 182.5 198.1 223.8 246.3 274.6 278.0 284.8 278.0 286.7 278.3	139.2 138.1 158.2 174.6 201.7 217.8 215.7 197.1 	106.3 118.3 149.3 158.6 169.4 178.6 178.6 1859.8 205.3	111.8 124.0 135.9 147.0 192.3 195.9 195.7 204.4 214.6 218.5	97.5 105.2 115.3 132.1 139.0 153.5 157.30 167.7 167.3 197.1	103.8 109.8 116.9 127.6 139.4 151.6 164.1 173.4 177.1 178.5	Wee 95.6 101.2 121.4 139.5 141.7 153.8 159.5 161.2 166.6 176.0	WOMEN skly earnings £ 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1994 1995 1997
40.1 40.7 40.9 40.9 40.7 40.2 40.4 40.4 40.4 40.7 40.9 40.5 40.5	40.1 40.9 41.5 41.4 39.4 40.6 40.1 41.8 42.0 41.4 42.1	39.4 40.3 40.7 40.6 40.0 40.3 40.3 40.3 41.1 41.0 41.0 40.9	38.2 37.6 37.8 39.3 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37	40.8 42.0 399.3 40.2 40.7 40.05 41.7 43.8	39.4 39.4 39.5 39.8 39.5 40.0 39.7 40.1 39.5 40.0 40.3	38.3 38.9 38.7 39.0 39.1 338.8 39.1 338.8 39.4 39.4 39.4 39.2	42.5 430.3 441.4 412.5 430.3 411.4 420.0 420.0 420.4 420.4 420.4 420.4	36.1 355.2 356.2 357.0 377.0 3399.2 2 37.9 37.5	39.55 39.51 399.76 400.76 400.76 400.5 41.8	38.6 388.9 38.8 39.0 38.6 39.0 39.6 39.5 39.5 39.6	36.4 36.3 36.7 37.3 38.1 38.1 37.95 38.8 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6	39.1 388.5 389.5 389.5 389.5 399.5 3	38.8 39.3 39.7 39.2 39.8 39.8 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.7	Hours worked 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996
2.91 3.09 3.27 3.55 3.86 4.50 4.50 4.58 4.71 4.58 5.13 5.13	$\begin{array}{c} 3.20\\ 3.53\\ 3.80\\ 4.08\\ 4.84\\ 5.13\\ 5.60\\ 5.99\\ 6.18\\ 6.58\end{array}$	2:0901 3:3724 4:336 4:536 4:54 4:55 5:10	3.70  4.84 5.04 5.30   		2.54 22.812 3.371 3.297 4.20 4.20 4.63 4.81	2.40 22.55 22.77 3.260 3.661 3.666 3.79 3.98 4.07	3.3577 3.577724 4.62481 5.892 5.892 6.292 6.292	3.84      	2.79 33266 3.935 4.35 4.460 4.60 4.60 4.60 4.92	2.90 3.20 3.52 3.78 4.09 4.41 4.78 5.02 5.18 5.43 5.57	2.000 33.15 33.000 4.0000 4.00000 4.00000 4.00000000	55 2.6 58 2.0 58 3.3 50 3.6 50 3.6 50 3.6 50 3.6 50 3.6 50 3.6 50 3.6 50 3.6 50 3.6 50 4.4 51 51 4.4 51 51 4.4 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 5	2.50           33         2.65           34         2.84           355         3.10           34         3.40           353         3.69           11         3.89           352         4.04           352         4.04           352         4.04           352         4.04           352         4.04           352         4.04           352         4.17           356         4.45	1986 1987 1988 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1997
159.9 170.8 181.3 198.5 215.8 231.9 245.1 255.0 254.3 262.5 262.5 274.5 282.3	188.3 204.7 222.2 245.1 265.4 278.4 302.1 309.3 324.6 343.4 356.4 356.4 372.5	162.5 179.0 193.7 208.9 2235.1 2251.8 2251.8 2252.1 2251.8 263.2 275.4 280.7	200.9 213.3 200.9 213.3 200.5	167.0 180.2 19539 24533 2456.7 2773.9 2773.9 2773.9 2077.0 307.0 3023.4	$\begin{array}{c} 141.0\\ 151.1\\ 162.1\\ 192.4\\ 207.9\\ 223.4\\ 2332.1\\ 244.5\\ 253.5\\ 264.3\end{array}$	108.7 113.1 124.2 135.5 165.5 167.5 167.5 167.5 167.5 169.1 182.4 190.6	189.5 201.3 212.1 228.3 244.7 263.8 2891.3 203.8 312.5 324.6	197.5 200.6 224.0 242.4 276.0 303.0 305.2 301.5 307.5 307.5 307.5 307.5 307.5	154.27 163.7 174.822 237.22.5 249.85.2 249.86.2 2668.2	142.6 150.4 163.4 192.4 210.3 2246.6 246.7 247.4 264.7 271.4	119.0 127.3 136.6 151.2 165.6 180.1 197.2 205.4 208.4 220.0 224.3	122 1300 1380 1380 1380 1591 1591 1592 1593 1593 1593 1593 1593 1593 1593 1593	We           139:0           145:0           161:4           175:3           189:6           209:4           2237:6           2237:6           237:0           241:8           249:1	ekly earnings £ 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996
42.8 43.2 43.8 43.5 42.2 42.2 42.2 42.2 42.5 42.6	43.4 43.9 44.2 45.1 44.9 42.8 42.8 42.8 43.9 42.9 43.3	43.8 44.9 45.1 44.6 43.1 43.5 42.9 44.0 44.1 44.0 44.2	41.4 41.5 422.3 422.9 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.4 422.6 0	44.4 44.6 45.9 460.3 44.0 45.9 44.6 45.9 44.6 45.8 46.8	4334 433.45 433.45 433.55 33.24 433.52 433.45 433.45 433.55 433.55	40.6 41.4 40.8 40.7 40.5 40.6 40.5 40.7 41.0 40.9 40.7	47.1 47.4 47.5 47.2 46.8 46.8 46.8 46.5 47.4 47.3 48.1	3999 39922 39927 4009 4109 4124 4114 4117 4113	44.1 44505 466.4 466.7 456.2 456.2 455.5 455.5 455.5 455.5 455.5 455.5	41.9 41.5 42.0 42.3 41.8 41.3 41.5 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.9	40.5 40.2 40.6 40.6 41.5 41.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5	41. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40	0         42.1           0         41.7           42.6         43.0           3         42.2           42.4         42.4           42.5         43.0           42.4         42.2           1         42.4           43.2         43.2           1         43.2           1         43.2           5         42.9	1986 1986 1987 1988 1988 1988 1980 1990 1991 1993 1995 1995
3.74 3.97 4.19 4.54 4.96 5.81 6.02 6.16 6.62 6.62	$\begin{array}{r} 4.33\\ 4.66\\ 5.02\\ 5.44\\ 5.98\\ 7.36\\ 7.36\\ 7.38\\ 8.15\\ 8.61\end{array}$	3.71 4.02 4.32 4.324 5.5.466 5.5.8728 5.278 5.275 6.35	4.869 5.68822 7.074 8.879 8.369 8.362 7.074 8.879 8.362 9.42	$\begin{array}{c} 3.75\\ 4.04\\ 4.30\\ 4.64\\ 5.30\\ 5.636\\ 6.13\\ 6.13\\ 6.13\\ 6.38\\ 6.70\\ 6.90\end{array}$	3.27 3.48 3.74 4.07 4.43 5.347 5.347 5.55 5.75 5.785 6.08	2.68 2.081 3.03 3.355 3.855 3.811 4.130 4.32 4.46 4.32 4.46 4.67	4.04 4.257 4.84 5.6985 5.6985 5.6985 5.6995 5.6985 5.6985 5.6985 5.6985 5.6985 5.6985 5.6985 5.6985 5.6985 5	4.94 5.74 66.16 7.33 7.33 7.33 7.88 8.86	4 3333470 444 3333470 444 33334470 55556680 442 555680 41	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	200000444.55556	94       3.         916       3.         40       3.         171       3.         177       4.         299       4.         129       4.         171       4.         129       4.         11       4.         15       5.         02       5.         02       5.	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & \\ 02 & & & 3.51 \\ 44 & & 3.82 \\ 73 & & 4.12 \\ 73 & & 4.12 \\ 71 & & 4.90 \\ 71 & & 5.21 \\ 85 & & 5.34 \\ 94 & & 5.38 \\ 94 & & 5.38 \\ 94 & & 5.50 \\ 03 & & 5.63 \\ 14 & & 5.82 \\ \end{array}$	1986 1986 1988 1988 1988 1990 1992 1992 1993 1995 1995

+ 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). ... Denotes information not available. Source: New Earnings Survey Customer Helpline: 01928 792077

### E.13

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

BRITAIN	All indust- ries	All index of product- ion indust- ries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	quarry- ing	facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	facture of textiles & textile products; leather	facture of pulp, paper & products; publishing	facture of chem- icals, ch. products & man-	facture of rubber & plastic products	facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	facture of basic metals & fabric- ated metal	facture of machin- ery & equipment		Manu- facture of elec- trical & optical
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E		G-Q	A&B	c	DA	DBDC	& printing DE	made fibre DG	DH	DI	products DJ	DK		equip- ment DL
MEN Weekly ea 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995	rnings £ 245.1 265.9 294.3 323.9 355.1 375.7 400.8 418.9 430.1 445.4 464.0 483.5	259.9 279.2 306.6 337.0 368.3 412.8 431.7 443.6 461.2 487.3 497.0	257.2 2753.5 3333.6 3662.4 4044.9 4363.5 4799.2 489.2	240.0 262.0 291.0 319.7 350.4 371.7 398.0 416.4 427.7 4427.7 4428.9 482.7	194.4 217.1 2241.5 2258.4 2259.9 2302.9 2306.5 3223.9 3363.8 387.8	311.0 354.9 386.0 425.9 474.1 562.1 562.1 565.1 606.7 591.3 621.0	$\begin{array}{c} 260.1\\ 279.6\\ 302.7\\ 334.6\\ 369.6\\ 380.9\\ 424.6\\ 450.6\\ 456.5\\ 474.4\\ 536.8\\ 522.1 \end{array}$	239.4 250.6 287.3 307.4 335.1 353.3 364.5 375.6 379.5 397.6 417.4	$\begin{array}{c} 276.0\\ 287.8\\ 325.5\\ 348.5\\ 392.9\\ 404.0\\ 4260.3\\ 462.3\\ 462.3\\ 474.7\\ 515.0\\ 506.6 \end{array}$	286.0 306.0 325.2 359.9 390.6 416.2 455.5 475.2 497.8 525.5 537.2 564.3	235.9 264.0 288.7 346.5 353.2 363.7 383.6 400.4 411.6 439.3 449.5	241.6 267.1 287.9 308.9 355.2 365.4 365.4 402.6 417.0 440.5	239.7 258.1 284.8 315.6 339.9 356.9 364.1 378.9 396.2 427.3 446.5 443.5	243.1 2287.5 314.0 343.8 3555.0 391.0 410.2 4365.5 483.8		259.0 279.0 309.1 346.2 374.2 397.7 418.7 438.3 445.3 445.3 446.4 466.1
Hours wor 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	ked 38.6 38.7 38.8 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.6 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1	39.2 39.3 39.5 39.5 39.5 39.4 39.3 39.4 39.3 39.9 39.8 39.9 39.8 39.7	39.3 39.4 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.5 39.4 39.5 40.0 39.9 39.8	38.33 388.34 388.33 388.33 388.33 388.33 388.33 388.7 88.8 388.7 88.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8	42.5 41.65 40.7 40.5 42.0 41.85 40.5 41.8 40.5 41.4 43.1 42.6 43.0	39.6 38.9 39.2 39.6 40.5 40.2 39.6 40.3 40.3	38.7 38.6 38.5 38.7 39.5 39.5 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.6 39.5	39.6 399.4 399.4 399.4 399.1 399.8 400.1 40.6 40.6 40.5	38.1 37.9 38.1 38.1 38.5 38.5 38.6 38.8 38.8 38.9 38.9	38.1 388.6 388.4 388.5 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.6	39.2 39.4 39.5 39.5 39.7 40.1 40.2 40.9 40.6 40.9	39.0 39.4 38.9 39.1 39.6 39.1 39.4 40.0 40.4 39.8 39.8	39.4 39.60 40.2 40.1 399.7 39.8 39.9 39.8 40.6 40.3	39.7 39.6 39.9 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8 40.1 40.1 40.2		39.7 39.9 39.7 39.8 39.4 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.4 39.3 39.2 39.4 39.6 39.6
Houny ear 1986 1987 1988 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 WOMEN	6.28 6.80 7.49 9.02 9.55 10.21 10.68 10.94 11.37 11.83 12.33	$\begin{array}{c} 6.54\\ 7.01\\ 7.65\\ 9.20\\ 9.20\\ 10.28\\ 10.78\\ 10.78\\ 11.52\\ 12.50\\ 12.50\\ \end{array}$	6.46 6.955 8.289 9.52 10.059 10.822 11.30 11.305 12.28	6.21 6.75 7.48 8.29 9.53 10.24 10.71 10.97 11.40 12.40	4.25  6.67 7.45 7.89 8.14 8.62 	7.81 9.25 9.83 10.96 11.78 12.83 13.42 13.61 14.97  15.47	6.76 7.09 7.55 8.567 9.37 10.81 11.522 11.522 13.22	5.77 6.21 7.10 7.56 8.29 8.04 8.72 8.37 9.20 9.76 9.98	7.05 7.31 8.80 9.81 10.04 10.41 11.68 12.05 13.03	$\begin{array}{c} 7.50\\ 8.00\\ 8.42\\ 9.31\\ 10.11\\ 10.67\\ 11.64\\ 12.16\\ 12.52\\ 13.76\\ 14.56\end{array}$	5.87 7.85 8.33 8.66 9.24 9.78 10.03 10.03 10.00 11.09	5.98 6.379 6.379 7.905 8.374 9.05 9.10 8.819 9.991 10.51 11.11	5.92 6.34 6.36 7.542 8.803 9.44 10.526 10.95	6.04 6.28 7.60 8.46 9.15 10.12 10.85 11.96		6.46 6.94 7.73 8.56 9.44 10.03 10.54 11.09 11.26 11.18 11.74 12.04
Weekly ear 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	rnings £ 145.9 157.2 175.7 195.2 215.8 236.8 236.8 256.2 269.2 278.9 289.0 302.4 317.8	$\begin{array}{c} 139.8\\ 152.2\\ 167.8\\ 186.0\\ 206.2\\ 226.9\\ 226.9\\ 258.5\\ 268.4\\ 258.5\\ 268.4\\ 295.0\\ 305.4 \end{array}$	$137.4 \\ 150.1 \\ 165.7 \\ 183.9 \\ 204.0 \\ 223.3 \\ 238.6 \\ 254.0 \\ 264.0 \\ 264.7 \\ 289.4 \\ 300.0 \\ 100000000000000000000000000000000$	147.3 158.5 177.5 197.3 218.0 239.2 271.8 281.6 304.0 321.5	115.2 139.0 150.8 164.9 176.4 195.7 222.3 216.7 230.6  253.3	163.1 179.8 202.8 234.2 257.2 282.1 298.0 290.1 	138.6 150.7 169.5 197.5 215.7 228.6 261.0 276.6 297.8 303.5	113.6 132.2 140.3 154.2 174.0 192.3 210.9 218.0 221.0 233.9 243.3 261.4	154.2 169.2 186.4 203.2 230.7 248.7 261.8 282.1 300.9 310.3 324.1 344.7	152.3 167.3 187.6 205.5 227.7 254.0 279.0 279.0 299.5 309.1 318.1 333.0 326.1	120.8 130.2 137.8 16.4 173.7 201.5 218.8 224.2 24.2 24.2 258.3 262.6	119.2 128.0 144.1 164.0 198.2 208.8 208.5 2208.8 2208.5 2227.8 228.4 235.4	121.9 134.0 143.6 160.6 180.7 201.5 211.5 230.9 243.6 260.8	126.0 136.6 146.1 182.5 2013.9 2215.9 2253.4 264.2 275.6		142.4 154.7 175.4 194.4 212.6 236.4 248.4 265.1 276.7 279.8 285.9 304.8
Hours worn 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1993 1995 1995 1996 1997	Ked 36.7 36.8 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 37.1 37.0 37.1 37.1 37.1	37.4 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7	37.4 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8	36.5 366.8 366.8 366.8 366.7 6 366.8 366.9 366.9 366.9 366.9	37.1 37.4 37.7 37.8 38.1 37.6 37.6 37.5 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9	37.3 37.6 37.0 37.2 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 367.6 37.3 367.6 37.1 37.9	37.1 37.0 37.2 37.4 37.3 37.6 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 38.2 37.9	37.3 37.5 37.7 37.8 38.2 38.1 38.0 38.1 38.1 38.1	36.5 366.6 366.6 366.7 366.9 366.9 366.9 366.9 366.9 366.9 366.9	37.3 377.6 5377.5 377.5 377.5 377.6 5 377.6 5 377.6 6 5 37.6 5 37.6 5 37.6 5 37.6 5 37.6 5 37.6 5 37.6 5 37.6 5 37.6 5 37.6 5 37.6 5 37.6 5 37.6 5 37.6 5 37.6 5 37.7 5 5 5 6 5 37.7 5 5 5 6 5 37.7 5 5 5 6 5 37.7 5 5 5 6 5 37.7 5 5 5 6 5 37.7 5 5 5 6 5 37.7 5 5 5 6 5 37.7 5 5 5 6 5 37.7 5 5 5 6 5 37.7 5 5 5 6 5 37.7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	37.9 38.0 37.7 37.8 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.8 38.0 38.1 38.7 38.8 38.2	37.4 37.6 37.7 37.5 37.6 38.0 37.7 38.0 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.4	37.0 37.3 37.2 37.6 37.5 37.4 37.4 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.4	37.7 37.8 38.1 37.7 37.7 37.5 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6		38.0 38.3 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.2 38.2 38.4 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.4
Hourly earr 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	110gs £ 3.91 4.18 4.68 5.22 5.76 6.38 6.90 7.23 7.45 7.79 8.56 8.56	3.72 4.01 4.43 4.91 5.41 6.42 6.83 7.09 7.46 8.08	3.65 3.946 4.385 5.929 6.716 6.324 7.94	3.96 4.729 5.847 5.847 66.992 7.8829 7.8829 7.8829 8.69	3.09 4.00 4.59 5.09 5.72 5.85 6.15 	4.39 4.80 5.45 6.90 7.72 8.03 	3.73 4.051 4.574 5.273 6.066 6.815 6.85 7.41 7.81 8.02	2.98 33.610 4.551 5.5.666 5.5.666 6.38 6.84	4.18 4.49 5.45 6.69 7.60 8.46 8.81 9.36	4.05 4.43 4.950 5.992 67.941 7.945 88.409 8.68	3.18 33.435 4.20 4.603 55.761 6.678 	3.18 3.40 3.299 4.551 5.217 5.565 6.01 5.97 6.25	3.24 333844 4.6788847 4.555577 4.555577 5669 6.9	33344555556667		3.75 4.04 4.56 5.10 5.55 6.18 6.54 6.93 7.29 7.46 7.95
Meekly ear 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	nings £ 201.1 217.4 241.0 265.2 291.4 312.5 334.8 350.0 360.5 373.3 389.3 406.8	225.3 242.2 265.6 291.4 320.1 341.0 363.3 380.9 408.9 430.8 438.4	222.7 239.4 263.3 288.5 317.0 336.3 356.9 375.2 385.5 402.8 424.4 432.1	$\begin{array}{c} 193.5\\ 210.0\\ 2233.9\\ 257.5\\ 304.2\\ 327.7\\ 344.0\\ 354.0\\ 366.8\\ 402.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 175.5\\ 195.7\\ 218.1\\ 234.0\\ 261.1\\ 277.8\\ 277.8\\ 279.0\\ 294.3\\ 324.6\\ 332.9\\ 350.5\end{array}$	277.8 314.5 3383.5 424.9 458.5 500.6 496.7 533.5 526.6 548.4	219.3 235.8 2576.9 324.6 3355.5 388.2 388.2 411.8 464.8 442.4	183.2 1920.0 2338.0 275.9 200.0 277.5 2953.4 3122.2 3013.8 33322.2 356.9	229.8 243.2 271.3 325.3 341.6 362.8 397.9 408.4 435.0 438.4	246.0 263.9 284.4 312.4 338.5 365.3 402.8 439.4 439.4 439.4 454.8 477.5	204.6 2226.2 247.7 2093.7 3312.0 3333.7 349.8 368.7 388.7 388.7 388.7 388.7	203.2 224.5 241.7 257.1 257.2 205.5 326.5 326.5 326.5 326.5 358.4 373.9	209.6 226.8 249.1 2766.5 3166.2 3380.9 380.4 397.9 399.3	214.2 223.0 250.5 277.4 304.9 319.2 354.7 354.7 397.7 414.0 437.8		230.2 249.6 276.8 308.2 333.2 355.7 373.7 394.0 401.0 403.9 419.4 433.2
Hours work 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	<b>ced</b> 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.9 37.9 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8	38.7 38.8 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.8 39.0 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.1	38.7 38.8 38.0 39.0 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9	37.3 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.5 37.9 37.9 37.9	40.7 40.0 40.2 39.7 39.8 41.0 40.3 39.4 40.3 41.8 41.2 41.5	39.0 38.5 38.7 39.0 39.5 40.4 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6	38.1 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.9 38.8 38.8 38.8 39.1 39.0 39.2 38.9	38.5 38.4 38.6 38.5 39.3 39.2 41.0 39.4 39.5	37.4 37.5 37.5 37.6 37.6 37.8 37.7 37.9 38.0 37.9 38.1	37.9 38.0 38.2 38.1 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.4	38.9 39.0 38.8 39.0 39.2 39.4 39.5 39.5 40.2 40.1	38.4 38.8 38.6 38.5 39.1 39.0 39.3 39.7 39.1 39.0	38.8 39.0 39.2 39.5 39.4 39.2 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.9	39.2 399.1 399.5 399.20 399.31 399.3 399.8 399.8 399.8 399.8 399.8		39.3 39.5 39.4 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.1 39.4 39.3 39.3 39.3
Hourly earr 1986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 994 995 996 997	1005 £ 5.23 5.63 6.22 6.86 8.10 8.68 9.09 9.34 9.76 10.17 10.63	5.72 6.69 7.355 8.604 9.61 9.866 10.38 10.92 11.19	5.65 6.61 7.294 8.47 9.46 9.71 10.20 10.74 11.01	5.07 5.48 6.091 7.366 8.984 9.265 10.03 10.59	3.91 4.75 5.31 6.13 6.44 6.85 6.88 7.26 8.16 8.30	6.95 8.09 9.89 10.57 11.57 12.11 12.15 13.30 13.23  13.84	5.71 6.01 6.64 7.066 7.77 8.10 9.04 9.62 9.93 10.52 11.86 11.35	4.44 4.76 5.49 5.91 6.59 6.73 7.20 7.42 7.42 8.05 8.38 8.38 8.79	5.93 5.235 7.241 8.236 9.755 10.264 11.33 11.53	6.44 6.90 7.38 8.12 9.45 10.37 10.90 11.20 12.26 12.26 12.45	5.11 5.69 6.05 7.68 7.88 8.16 8.61 9.10 9.54 9.72	5.06 5.45 5.78 6.885 7.596 8.07 7.87 8.90 9.12 9.58	5.24 5.64 6.09 7.26 7.87 8.01 8.01 8.17 8.61 9.52 9.93 10.03	5.38 5.56 6.22 7.53 8.40 8.93 9.93 10.37 10.94	Survey	5.80 6.26 6.97 7.71 8.45 9.03 9.47 10.04 10.23 10.22 10.65 11.04

Avera	ige ea	rnings	and	hours	of full	-time <i>i</i>	non-ma	anual	N emplo	EW EA	RNIN( y indu	GS SUP		E.14
Manu- facture of elec- trical & optical equip-	Manu- facture of trans- port equipment	Other manu- facturing	Electricity gas & water supply	r, Construct- ion	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Hotels and restaur- ants	Transport, storage & comm- unication	Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & busi- ness activities	Public E admin & defence; compul- sory social security	Education H	Health O & social co work ity & so ad	ther ommun- y, social personal ervice ctivities	GREAT BRITAIN
ment DL	<u>DM</u>	DD,DF,DN	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>к</u>	<u>L I</u>	<u>vi i</u>	<u>N</u> <u>O</u>	Week	SIC 1992 MEN
259.0 279.0 309.1 374.2 377.7 418.7 418.7 418.3 446.3 446.4 466.0 476.1	250.4 273.1 298.0 328.8 368.9 380.9 400.3 428.3 436.3 436.3 4460.3 492.9 526.7	$\begin{array}{c} 273.1\\ 299.6\\ 313.0\\ 339.4\\ 381.4\\ 407.8\\ 427.4\\ 448.4\\ 449.3\\ 462.5\\ 478.4\\ 438.7 \end{array}$	263.5 282.3 302.8 330.4 361.3 402.6 441.5 464.9 490.8 522.0 538.5 571.9	$\begin{array}{c} 229.0\\ 243.9\\ 272.9\\ 312.9\\ 347.4\\ 368.2\\ 389.9\\ 401.7\\ 409.8\\ 424.3\\ 445.8\\ 460.0\\ \end{array}$	204.9 224.2 249.4 301.2 302.7 3224.8 342.0 3568.4 383.2 404.1	189.2 200.9 223.1 247.2 272.5 302.0 308.8 307.1 328.8 357.8 369.4	257.4 277.8 301.9 3555.3 408.1 427.8 448.0 451.9 461.1 483.7	287.7 320.5 3364.5 431.2 455.5 5065.3 5562.5 592.5 644.2	$\begin{array}{c} 255.1\\ 281.8\\ 314.4\\ 353.3\\ 398.5\\ 423.6\\ 449.3\\ 464.1\\ 478.4\\ 5015.4\\ 515.4\\ 540.9\end{array}$	228.6 244.2 266.6 287.3 315.9 370.8 394.9 394.9 395.6 400.3 420.3 420.3 441.9	237.4 256.9 291.3 308.3 376.6 418.5 432.5 438.3 444.4 457.3 458.4	237.6 251.8 270.1 332.3 365.5 397.4 412.2 420.2 424.5 453.5 480.8	239.8 259.7 280.2 306.2 338.0 377.8 369.5 379.9 389.9 397.2 410.0 440.5	y cannings L 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1997
39.7 39.9 39.7 39.8 39.4 39.3 39.2 39.2 39.4 39.8 39.6 39.6	40.3 40.2 40.6 41.1 40.1 40.1 39.9 40.7 41.0 40.3	39.6 399.2 399.6 40.2 399.7 399.6 399.7 39.6 399.5 40.4 40.4	38.6 38.4 38.6 38.7 38.5 38.7 38.5 38.7 38.5 38.4 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.8	39.7 39.9 40.3 40.3 40.0 40.4 40.1 40.3 40.9 40.7 41.3	39.9 40.0 40.1 40.1 40.5 40.5 40.1 40.4 40.6 40.6 40.8 40.7	41.7 422.4 423.0 422.3 422.3 422.3 422.5 41.6 3 422.5 41.5 40.5	40.6 40.36 40.25 400.55 400.33 401.31 411.4 411.4 42.3	36.46.4 3366.4 3366.6 3366.6 33666.6 33666.6 33666.6 3666.6 3666.6 3666.6 3666.6 3666.6 3666.6	38.3 388.3 388.86 388.64 388.35 388.55 388.59 388.90 388.90 388.90 388.90 388.90 388.90 388.90 388.90 388.90 389.90	39.4 39.3 39.0 38.6 38.7 38.3 38.1 38.3 38.3 38.3	30.8 31.53 322.1 322.4 331.99 322.7 332.7 3333.8 35.0	39.0 38.8 38.7 38.9 38.4 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.9 39.1 38.9	38.9 39.3 39.2 39.2 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39	1986 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995
6.46 6.94 7.73 8.56 9.44 10.03 10.54 11.09 11.26 11.18 11.74 12.04	6.19 6.78 7.29 9.43 9.93 10.70 10.94 11.22 11.98 13.06	$\begin{array}{c} 6.91 \\ 7.62 \\ 7.95 \\ 9.45 \\ 10.81 \\ 11.30 \\ 11.46 \\ 11.83 \\ 10.83 \end{array}$	6.82 7.325 9.29 10.395 12.051 13.476 14.76	5.57 6.079 6.799 7.744 8.555 9.612 9.805 10.27 10.84 11.13	5.00 5.44 6.652 7.213 7.862 8.225 9.07 9.37 9.91	4.61 4.74 55.866 6.588 6.707 7.40 7.52 7.700 9.09	6.19 6.74 7.33 9.853 9.869 10.29 10.61 10.66 10.762	7.90 8.77 9.92 10.84 11.85 13299 13.60 15.51 16.34 17.74	6.56 7.27 88.94 10.082 11.51 11.95 12.85 12.85 13.78	5.80 6.21 6.82 7.34 8.08 9.58 10.26 10.36 10.54 11.58	7.42 7.74 9.21 9.866 11.31 12.703 12.59 13.106 13.301	, 5.99 6.41 6.77 7.90 8.566 9.37 10.17 10.54 10.54 10.86 11.52 12.31	6.67 7.18 7.87 8.58 8.96 9.50 9.69 9.93 10.13 10.13 10.44 11.26	19 24111119 18 1987 1987 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1994 1995 1995 1995 1997 WOMEN
142.4 154.7 175.4 194.4 212.6 236.4 248.4 248.4 265.1 279.8 285.9 304.8	138.0 149.6 165.8 190.1 200.3 2244.1 239.3 248.4 265.0 293.5 302.4	143.0 15555 164.5 188.8 2245.3 245.4 244.8 2245.3 244.8 2866.8 262.8	154.9 163.3 175.9 191.8 243.7 2668.8 298.2 3244.7 357.2	127.9 134.2 151.5 167.7 1816.3 2017.4 228.5 2253.1 273.2	112.9 123.0 137.1 151.8 1642.5 1827.9 211.1 2227.3 2241.2 2241.2 255.8	$\begin{array}{c} 117.8\\ 127.8\\ 148.7\\ 156.2\\ 177.3\\ 184.6\\ 2016.3\\ 2280.6\\ 2241.4\\ 269.3 \end{array}$	150.0 158.3 177.0 294.0 241.4 231.6 249.9 282.8 282.8 282.8 302.9 313.5	154.4 166.0 188.9 229.1 243.6 2574.6 2574.6 284.2 320.9 351.1	141.3 156.6 1795.0 205.0 248.6 264.8 276.6 284.5 298.4 308.4 326.4	138.0 152.8 167.3 204.3 2261.5 2265.0 275.2 285.8 324.8	190.1 202.8 229.4 245.7 300.0 329.8 338.9 351.8 361.1 362.4	147.7 156.5 171.8 205.3 224.2 248.1 248.1 269.0 277.8 287.2 287.2 287.4 307.6 319.0	Week 153.7 167.5 179.4 222.8 231.5 252.2 268.2 268.2 276.7 297.7 304.5 315.1	dy earnings £ 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996
38.0 38.3 38.3 38.1 38.2 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.4 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.4	38.3 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5	37.7 37.6 37.6 37.7 38.0 37.7 37.7 38.1 38.0 38.0 38.6	37.7 37.6 37.6 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.8 37.7 38.3 38.1 37.9	37.6 37.2 37.3 37.3 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5	388.34 388.34 388.35 388.34 388.53 388.55 3885 388	39.3 399.4 399.4 399.6 399.4 399.4 399.4 399.5 4 399.5 4 399.0	38.0 388.0 383.3 38.2 388.2 388.2 388.2 388.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.7 40.3	366.43326.1 366.43366.21 366.63366.21 366.6333 366.6333 366.6333 366.6333 366.6333 366.6333 366.63333 366.63333 366.63333 366.63333 366.633333 366.633333 366.633333 366.6333333 366.633333333	36.7 36.8 36.9 37.0 36.9 37.2 37.2 37.3 37.3 37.5 37.4	37.4 37.4 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.2 37.4 37.3 37.2 37.1 37.2 36.8	29.8 31.3 31.3 31.2 31.2 31.2 31.2 31.2 32 2.5 32 32 32 32 32 33 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.4 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.6	37.2 37.3 37.4 37.6 37.4 37.6 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.9 37.8 37.8 37.6	Hours worked 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
3.75 4.04 4.56 5.10 5.55 6.18 6.93 7.29 7.29 7.29 7.95	3.62 3.88 4.236 5.841 6.213 6.255 6.769 7.82	3.81 4.23 4.230 5.331 6.433 6.433 7.83 6.80	4.11 4.35 4.68 5.62 6.44 7.63 7.937 9.07 9.42	3.33 3.46 3.94 4.800 5.257 5.808 6.255 6.255 6.255 7.24	29393 291552 29250 20250 20000 20000 20000 20000 200000000	3.05 3.59 3.584 4.379 4.824 5.54 5.577 5.86 6.03 6.80	3.93 4.61 5.503 6.0489 7.129 7.64 7.74	4.27 5.17 5.56 6.725 6.710 7.57 7.88 8.35 8.84 9.61	3.82 4.88 5.44 6.11 7.46 7.14 7.68 8.27 8.27	4 3.69 3 4.09 8 4.93 5 5.49 6 6.73 6 7.10 5 7.96 8 81	6.23 6.46 7.14 8.46 9.43 10.36 10.41 10.35 10.82 11.03 10.74	3.93 4.15 5.96 6.62 7.40 7.67 7.82 8.51	Hou 4.49 4.78 5.29 66.23 7.19 7.88 8.09 8.43	riy earnings £ 1986 1987 1888 1889 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
230.2 249.6 276.8 308.2 333.2 355.7 333.7 394.0 401.0 403.9 419.4 433.2	227.2 248.5 270.3 299.9 332.2 351.3 369.6 395.0 405.3 460.0 491.4	235.4 2254.2 267.7 2331.3 356.5 375.7 386.2 409.8 421.2 384.0	228.7 242.5 2582.6 2317.1 3347.1 3396.8 415.9 45.9 471.1 491.6	208.9 22223 245.86 309.8 3556.8 3566.8 3666.8 3666.8 3666.8 3666.8 3666.8 3666.8 3666.8 3666.8 3666.8 3666.8 3666.2 402.8	161.1 175.9 197.0 216.3 256.6 250.0 2866.2 298.4 298.4 307.7 322.1 342.5	160.3 168.9 191.4 2035.2 229.3 2250.5 260.2 2663.9 2988.9 319.4	219.9 235.6 2256.0 300.1 324.4 3370.2 389.7 389.7 389.7 404.4 423.3	221.9 244.7 298.6 329.2 347.0 371.0 391.5 409.9 431.8 455.2 496.8	208.0 229.4 256.1 3283.7 345.0 367.2 381.0 392.1 412.2 425.4 448.4	191.1 206.0 224.8 244.0 267.7 293.5 317.0 335.3 341.3 347.2 363.5 391.0	212.1 228.1 257.7 273.6 298.5 335.6 365.6 375.4 383.5 387.9 397.9 399.9	$\begin{array}{c} 169.0\\ 179.1\\ 195.1\\ 230.6\\ 250.2\\ 275.8\\ 300.7\\ 311.2\\ 320.7\\ 3243.6\\ 359.0\\ \end{array}$	Weel 199.1 216.4 232.9 252.2 281.7 306.9 315.3 327.8 350.9 361.5 350.9 361.5 385.9	kly earnings £ 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
39.3 39.4 39.4 39.4 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.1 39.4 39.3 39.3	39.8 39.8 40.2 40.6 41.0 39.7 39.8 39.5 39.5 40.4 40.6	39.0 38.8 38.7 39.6 39.3 39.0 39.3 39.0 39.9 39.8 39.8 39.8	38.3 38.1 38.0 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3	39.2 39.3 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.4 39.4 39.7 40.2 40.4	39.0 39.1 39.2 399.2 399.3 399.3 399.3 399.5 7 399.5 7 399.7 399.8 39.9	40.6 40.9 40.7 40.7 40.5 40.7 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.3 41.4 40.6 39.7	39.7 39.5 39.8 39.8 39.6 39.6 39.6 40.7 41.0 41.6	366.54 366.54 366.54 366.54 366.54 366.54 366.55 366.55 366.55 366.55	37.66 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.9 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.8 38.3 38.3 38.3	38.6 38.5 38.3 38.4 38.2 38.0 38.1 37.8 37.8 37.7 37.9 37.7	30.39 30.86 331.85 331.55 331.52 3322.99 332.2 332.2 332.2 333.1 334.2	37.9 37.9 38.0 37.8 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.9 38.0 37.9	38.0 38.3 38.6 38.2 38.4 38.3 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.3 38.2 38.3 38.2 38.3 38.2 38.3 38.7	nours worked 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
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The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent 1997 Part A (published by TSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 0171-873 8499). Denotes information not available.

Source: New Earnings Survey Customer Helpline: 01928 792077

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Labour Market trends

E.	14		EW EA	RNING	GS SUI	RVEY	urs of	<i>all</i> ful	I-time	emplo	oyees	by ind	ustry	group	+	A	erage	earni	ings aı	nd hou	urs of	all ful	II-time	emplo	NEW Boyees	EAF by
GREAT BRITAIN	All indust- ries	All index of product- ion indust- ries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry- ing	Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & products; publishing	Manu- facture of chem- icals, ch. products & man-	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals & fabric- ated metal	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment	1	Manu- facture of elec- trical & optical	Manu- facture of transport equipment	Other manu- facturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construct- ion	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Hotels and restaur- ants	Transport, storage & comm- unication	Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & busi- ness activities	Public admin defend compu sory secur
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	<u>c</u>	DA	DBDC	& printing DE	made fibre	DH	DI	products DJ	DK		DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u> </u>	<u>J</u>	<u>к</u>	L
MEN Weekly e 1986 1987 1988 1999 1990 1999 1999 1999 1994 1995 1996 1997	earnings £ 207.6 224.0 246.1 269.6 295.8 318.9 340.3 353.9 363.0 376.3 391.3 408.7	211.7 226.8 247.6 270.0 294.9 316.7 337.0 348.3 357.1 357.1 357.1 356.4 398.8	208.8 223.6 244.0 290.5 310.4 329.0 341.8 350.8 364.7 380.0 392.7	209.8 227.7 250.9 275.3 301.3 325.7 347.6 363.2 372.3 372.3 372.3 399.3 419.4	139.0 145.1 166.2 175.7 214.2 223.9 240.5 258.4 266.5 281.7	237.7 263.3 296.5 330.4 365.0 410.5 443.1 439.1 459.4 461.8 496.4 495.1	206.7 219.9 239.0 257.0 308.3 328.8 341.6 346.3 358.6 385.6 378.7	173.2 183.5 202.1 216.1 239.3 252.8 271.1 282.9 288.2 296.0 308.4 320.9	240.7 254.1 279.1 298.2 363.5 380.5 380.5 396.0 407.0 431.7 436.7	238.4 253.7 269.4 297.2 327.0 354.1 385.7 405.1 419.9 440.1 445.6 482.8	192.0 210.0 227.4 242.6 268.6 283.3 296.1 308.6 320.5 332.8 342.4 355.2	197.7 213.3 229.9 246.4 284.8 292.9 300.0 308.0 326.8 337.8 355.1	197.8 211.0 232.1 253.2 272.7 300.9 310.1 326.3 358.8 369.8	200.6 211.3 258.3 281.3 294.2 315.5 328.7 342.3 364.4 374.3 397.9		221.4 237.6 259.8 259.6 337.4 354.5 369.0 369.0 369.7 369.7 369.7 393.9	208.8 227.7 247.9 273.1 301.3 318.9 342.3 354.9 368.0 368.0 368.0 387.2 405.2 426.5	198.7 218.9 255.0 254.8 277.9 305.6 320.6 325.5 326.8 335.3 346.4 335.6	228.9 243.8 262.1 284.2 313.7 345.0 384.9 405.3 427.5 446.1 467.1 485.1	183.8 198.6 217.7 243.0 277.8 294.9 314.9 320.7 327.0 3241.3 358.3 373.2	176.9 192.6 211.6 232.3 254.2 271.4 290.4 304.6 316.8 327.4 340.5 358.1	148.0 153.3 169.1 184.6 199.8 212.5 231.0 233.2 230.3 245.0 257.1 272.0	212.2 227.3 241.9 262.7 282.3 303.3 324.9 340.4 352.3 352.3 356.9 367.9 386.2	$\begin{array}{c} 282.7\\ 314.3\\ 357.5\\ 388.2\\ 424.6\\ 448.3\\ 478.5\\ 498.8\\ 525.5\\ 554.5\\ 584.4\\ 634.8 \end{array}$	233.8 256.2 283.5 357.2 376.4 395.6 405.8 414.0 434.6 447.1 469.8	21 22 22 32 32 32 32 37 37 37 32 32 41
Hours we 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	orked 41.9 42.1 42.3 42.2 41.5 41.4 41.3 41.9 41.7 41.8	42.6 42.7 43.1 43.2 42.0 42.3 42.0 42.4 43.0 42.4 43.0 42.8	42.8 422.9 433.5 433.0 422.3 422.3 422.4 422.4 422.7 422.8	40.9 41.0 40.9 41.1 41.0 40.6 40.6 40.6 40.8 40.9 40.9 41.0	$\begin{array}{c} 45.1\\ 44.3\\ 46.3\\ 46.3\\ 46.7\\ 47.00\\ 45.9\\ 47.00\\ 45.9\\ 47.00\\ 46.8\\ 46.8\end{array}$	42.4 43.6 44.2 44.2 44.6 45.5 46.2 45.5 46.2 46.6 46.9	43.9 43.8 44.1 44.2 44.5 44.1 43.9 43.7 43.9 43.9 43.9 43.8	43.4 43.54 42.9 42.9 42.22 43.9 43.9 43.0 43.2	41.3 41.59 41.7 41.5 40.9 40.9 40.9 40.9 41.1 41.4 41.4	41.2 4132 41.3 41.2 40.8 40.8 40.7 40.8 40.7 40.6 40.4	43.7 43.9 44.2 44.1 43.7 42.5 42.7 43.1 43.5 44.1 43.3 44.0	44.7 44.69 45.0 44.7 43.8 43.4 43.2 43.7 44.1 43.4 43.5	43.6 437,6 444.8 444.8 442,8 432,5 433,5 444.5 444.5 444.5	43.0 42.8 43.6 43.9 43.6 41.7 42.0 42.4 42.5 42.8 43.1	State and State and State	41.7 41.8 42.3 41.9 40.9 40.9 41.6 41.6 41.6	42.7 43.0 43.3 44.1 41.6 41.9 41.4 41.8 42.9 42.3 42.4	43.2 43.5 43.7 44.1 42.3 42.7 42.2 43.0 43.3 43.2 43.4	40.2 40.2 40.7 40.8 40.6 40.4 40.3 40.3 40.8 40.8 41.0 40.4	43.3 43.4 44.0 44.5 44.4 43.7 43.5 43.2 43.3 44.0 44.9	41.8 42.0 42.0 42.1 42.0 41.8 41.6 41.8 41.9 42.0 42.1 41.9	42.5 43.4 42.7 42.5 42.1 42.1 42.1 41.9 41.7 42.4 41.9 41.4	45.3 45555 45555 4557,9 4456,2 455,6 455,2 455,2	36.6 366.8 366.5 366.5 366.5 366.5 366.5 366.7 366.7 366.7 366.7 366.3 366.3 366.3 366.3 366.3 366.3 366.3 366.3 366.3 366.5 3	39.8 39.8 40.0 40.6 40.7 40.6 40.6 40.6 41.0 41.3 41.1 41.2	
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WOMEN 1986 1988 1987 1988 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995	<b>E</b> 137.4 148.1 164.5 182.4 201.7 222.4 241.0 261.7 270.7 283.0 297.2	125.5 136.0 147.9 162.3 180.5 197.8 211.8 224.3 231.0 241.7 241.7 251.8 264.0	123.4 133.99 145.5 159.7 193.9 207.1 219.3 226.1 236.8 246.7 258.8	141.3 151.9 169.8 188.8 208.1 229.4 248.4 248.4 269.1 269.1 269.1 289.8 305.4	105.9 122.3 123.9 135.0 164.3 189.0 204.1 216.8 212.5 219.2	155.5 176.8 198.6 229.0 249.6 273.8 289.9 292.7 330.8	126.1 137.2 149.4 159.5 193.4 207.7 225.3 2248.5 248.5 260.3	100.2 108.7 117.3 126.2 139.1 149.6 160.3 169.9 182.5 190.1 197.9	146.2 157.7 174.8 190.6 229.3 242.1 263.0 278.5 299.5 318.6	139.6 1566.0 1866.8 228.6 250.2 276.4 279.8 294.7 308.0	115.5 125.5 130.8 147.4 178.1 192.3 192.3 192.7 209.8 214.8 223.5 231.7	116.7 125.5 135.9 149.0 184.6 192.6 195.1 202.1 218.0 221.0 231.9	116.2 128.2 135.5 151.1 173.5 188.6 201.3 221.3 240.2	125.2 134.0 143.9 161.8 176.1 189.4 202.7 211.2 217.7 240.2 246.7 258.1		128.7 139.4 153.1 167.7 183.8 204.7 215.7 226.3 233.8 234.0 240.7 249.7	134.5 148.0 163.1 182.5 194.9 213.4 2239.8 254.6 256.6 256.6 256.9 291.6	125.9 138.7 150.5 164.4 180.7 198.8 217.9 216.6 241.3 258.5 240.4	153.5 162.1 175.2 191.0 212.1 241.5 263.8 296.9 320.2 343.2 355.3	126.9 1349.9 166.5 1795.6 207.4 227.1 234.2 250.0 270.6	111.2 120.9 134.2 161.0 179.1 193.6 206.6 215.8 221.4 235.4 249.2	98.5 105.7 118.2 128.3 142.2 155.0 165.9 172.2 181.6 183.1 190.7 207.6	149.1 158.3 175.7 191.7 208.4 229.8 249.1 265.9 281.8 288.1 298.2 306.9	154.3 165.7 1888.6 203.0 2243.4 2574.0 283.6 302.2 350.2	139.4 154.2 176.4 201.3 2244.0 259.5 276.8 289.5 315.1	11112000000000
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+ 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). ... Denotes information not available.

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anufacturing is based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, workforce jobs and output. Other sectors are based on national acco ages and salaries, employment and output and are no longer published separately. Ages and salaries per unit of output. endices 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 Employm



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### All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy



### UNIT WAGE COSTS Selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

1990=1	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)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual 1993 1994 1995 1996 <b>1997</b>	l averages	120.8 126.5 132.2 138.0 <b>144.1</b>	114 117 118 120 <b>123</b>	110.7 112.5 114.1 117.7 <b>118.7</b>	110.6 113.2 117.6 122.1	111.1 113.4 116.1 119.0 <b>121.9</b>	120.4 123.9 128.0 134.7	147 166 188 204	117.0 118.4 123.1 126.4	120.0 124.0 127.8 130.1 <b>134.8</b>	104.7 106.9 110.4 113.1 <b>116.4</b>	111.8 113.7 115.0 117.2 <b>120.7</b>	124.4 130.1 136.4 143.6	113.9 118.6 124.9 133.1 <b>138.9</b>	108.0 111.0 114.0 118.0 <b>122.0</b>
Quarte 1995 1996	Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	es 134.1 135.7 137.2 138.9 140.3	118.0 120.0 120.0 121.0 121.0	115.3 115.4 116.9 118.4 120.0	118.2 120.4 121.4 122.7 123.7	116.8 117.1 118.1 119.3 119.8	131.4 134.1 134.7 134.9 135.2	196.0 198.0 202.0 206.0 210.0	123.1 122.5 124.3 123.6 126.4	129.5 128.8 129.3 130.9 131.6	111.0 112.2 113.2 113.8 113.6	115.3 116.3 116.8 117.4 118.2	139.2 140.7 143.0 144.4 145.9	127.9 129.6 135.1 133.0 134.8	115.0 116.0 118.0 118.0 120.0
1997	Q1 Q2 Q3 <b>Q4</b>	141.8 143.1 144.7 <b>146.8</b>	121.0 122.0 123.0 <b>124.0</b>	119.2 118.9 117.1 <b>119.7</b>	124.8 126.4 	120.6 121.3 122.6 <b>123.2</b>	135.2 136.7 137.0	219.0 221.0	126.4  	133.9 134.2 135.4 <b>136.0</b>	117.6 116.3 116.8 <b>115.4</b>	119.4 120.2 121.3 <b>121.8</b>	147.2 149.0 149.7	137.2 139.9 137.9 <b>140.</b> 4	120.0 121.0 122.0 <b>124.0</b>
Monthl 1995	ly Sep Oct Nov Dec	133.2 133.9 133.9 134.5	118.0  118.0	114.7 114.8 114.9 116.3	 118.2	116.8 	131.4 	  	120.0  123.0	129.2 129.4 129.5 129.5	111.0 111.4 110.8 110.5	115.5 115.5 115.4 115.5	  	126.8 126.8 127.1 129.7	115.0 115.0 115.0 116.0
1996	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	135.3 135.8 136.1 136.9 137.0 137.7 138.3 138.8 139.5 139.5 140.2 141.3	120.0 120.0  121.0  121.0	115.2 115.7 115.4 115.2 116.8 118.7 117.2 118.5 119.5 119.3 120.5 120.1	120.4 124.3 122.3 122.7	117.1 118.1  119.3  119.8	134.1 134.7 134.7 134.9  135.2	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	122.0 124.0 124.0 124.0 126.0	128.8 128.8 129.1 129.2 129.5 130.9 130.9 130.9 131.4 131.5 131.8	110.2 112.9 113.0 112.8 112.7 114.2 112.6 114.7 114.0 114.2 113.6 112.7	116.2 116.4 116.7 116.7 116.7 116.8 117.4 117.4 117.4 117.4 117.4 118.2 118.2		129.3 129.3 130.4 134.5 136.1 134.7 134.3 131.6 133.2 132.5 134.6 137.2	117.0 116.0 116.0 118.0 117.0 118.0 118.0 118.0 118.0 118.0 119.0 119.0 121.0
1997	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	141.2 141.9 142.3 142.5 143.1 143.7 144.1 144.9 145.1 146.0 146.9 147.6	121.0  122.0  123.0  123.0  124.0	118.7 119.7 119.2 118.6 120.2 118.0 117.1 117.5 116.5 118.5 119.3 121.1	124.8 126.4 	120.6 121.3 122.6 123.2	135.2 136.7 137.0	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	126.4   	133.8 133.8 134.0 134.1 134.1 134.3 135.4 135.4 135.9 136.0 136.0	121.6 116.1 115.8 115.8 116.0 117.2 16.8 117.9 115.9 115.9 115.9 115.9	119.2 119.5 120.0 120.1 120.5 121.4 121.3 121.3 121.8 121.8 121.8		135.8 136.4 139.5 138.4 141.8 138.7 138.0 137.5 138.4 138.7 138.4 138.7 140.3 142.2	120.0 120.0 121.0 121.0 121.0 121.0 121.0 121.0 121.0 122.0 123.0 123.0 123.0 123.0
1998	Jan <b>Feb P</b>	147.8 <b>148.7</b>	::	::	 	::	::	::	::	::	119.2	122.2	··· ··	••	124.0 
Increa Annua 1993 1994 1995 1996 <b>1997</b>	ises on a y al averages	rear earlier 5 5 5 4 <b>4</b>	3 3 1 2 <b>3</b>	2 2 1 3 <b>1</b>	2 2 4 4	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5 3 3 5	11 13 13 9 	6 1 4 3 	4 3 3 2 <b>4</b>	0 2 3 2 <b>3</b> <b>3</b>	3 2 1 2 <b>3</b>	7 5 5 5 <b>3</b>	3 4 5 7 4	2 3 3 4 <b>3</b>
Quarte 1995	Q4	les 4	0	2	4	2	5	13 11	4	4	2 2	1 2	6 5	6 7	2 3
1996	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4 4 5 5	22333	2 3 4 4	4 2 4 5	22333	7 4 3	9 8 7	4 3 3	· 2 2 2	2 5 2 5	2 2 3 3	6 5 5 5	9 6 5 6	4 3 4 3
1997	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4 4 4 5	2 2 <b>2</b>	3 2 -1 -0	4 4 	33	1 2 	···	 	4 3 3	3 3 2	3 3 <b>3</b>	4 4 	4 4 4	3 3 3
Month 1995	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	4 4 4 4 4	· · · · · · · · ·	3 3 2 2 2	4  4 	 2 	 5 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 3  4	3 4 4 4 4	1 2 2 1 5	1 1 1 1	· · · · · · ·	6 7 6 6 7	33333
1996	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5	2	1 2 2 2 3 5 4 4 4 4 5 3	4  5  4  4	2  2  3  3 	7  7  4  3 	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	3  4  3  2	222222222221222	-1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 6 8 3 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		7 7 7 8 11 8 6 5 4 6 6 5	3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 3
1997	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4	1 2  2	3333 333 -1 -0 -1 -1 -1 -1	4  2  	3 3 3 3  3 	1  2 	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···		4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	10 32 33 33 4 32 1 22	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		5 7 3 4 3 3 4 4 5 5 7 7 3 4 4 4 4 4 4	3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 2 3
1998	Jan Feb P	5 <b>5</b>	··· ··	::	 	 	 				-2	3			
Notes	s: 1 Wag 2 Sea 3 Male	ges and sala sonally adju es only.	aries on a we usted.	ekly basis (a	ll employees	Source ). 4 Hourt 5 Monti 6 Includ	: OECD - Ma y wage rates hly earnings ding mining.	ain Economic	Indicators.	Employment 7 In cluding 8 Hourly e 9 All indus 10 Producti	and Earning mining and arnings. tries. on workers.	s Division, C transport.	NS. Custon	ner helpline:	01928 792442

**S78** 

Labour Market trends

May 1998

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### **F.1**

### **GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING**

Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

ENGLAND and WALES	Training for	Work		Youth Traini (including cr	ng redits)		Modern Apprenticeships		
Period ending	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91* 1991-92* 1992-93# 1993-94	114.7 127.7 133.4 124.4	10.3 11.5 11.8 8.7	124.9 139.2 145.2 133.1	193.2 233.2 231.8 234.1	16.4 16.5 15.1 16.1	209.5 249.6 246.9 250.2			
1994-95 1995-96 1996-97+	94.9 68.2 53.4	8.6 4.7 3.8	103.4 72.8 57.1	224.2 211.0 189.1	15.3 13.2 14.8	239.5 224.2 203.9	24.8 75.8	3.0 6.1	27.8 81.9
1995-96 23 Apr 21 May 18 Jun 16 Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 08 Oct 05 Nov 03 Dec 31 Dec 28 Jan 25 Feb 24 Mar	$\begin{array}{c} 75.4\\ 72.9\\ 69.7\\ 63.3\\ 60.1\\ 58.4\\ 61.6\\ 63.5\\ 65.3\\ 60.7\\ 63.9\\ 66.9\\ 68.2\end{array}$	6.6 6.3 6.1 5.0 4.7 4.5 4.8 5.0 5.0 4.8 4.9 4.9 4.7	82.0 79.2 75.8 68.3 64.9 62.9 66.4 68.5 70.3 65.5 68.7 71.8 72.8	213.0 212.4 210.7 220.9 223.5 229.0 229.0 229.4 228.1 223.7 216.6 214.5 211.0	$\begin{array}{c} 14.6\\ 15.1\\ 15.5\\ 15.5\\ 15.5\\ 16.0\\ 16.0\\ 15.9\\ 15.5\\ 14.6\\ 13.3\\ 13.2\end{array}$	227.6 227.5 225.8 236.3 239.0 239.3 244.9 245.4 243.9 239.2 239.2 231.2 227.8 227.8	$1.3 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.5 \\ 2.1 \\ 2.8 \\ 5.6 \\ 9.7 \\ 12.3 \\ 14.9 \\ 16.8 \\ 18.9 \\ 21.4 \\ 24.8 \\$	0.4 0.3 0.3 0.5 1.4 1.8 2.0 2.1 2.7 3.0	1.7 1.8 2.4 3.2 6.1 11.1 14.2 18.9 18.9 21.0 24.4 27.6
1996-97 28 Apr 26 May 23 Jun 21 Jul 18 Aug 15 Sep 13 Oct 10 Nov 08 Dec 05 Jan 02 Feb 02 Mar 30 Mar	61.7 61.4 60.4 58.3 56.0 55.5 57.6 58.4 58.8 52.7 56.6 57.6 57.6 57.6 57.6	4.3 4.1 4.0 3.5 3.4 3.4 3.8 3.9 3.9 3.6 3.8 4.0 3.8	65.9 65.5 64.4 61.8 59.4 59.0 61.3 62.3 62.7 56.3 60.4 61.6 57.1	201.1 198.1 198.0 208.0 209.6 211.0 212.4 211.8 210.5 205.0 203.3 197.9 189.1	12.8 12.9 12.8 13.1 13.6 13.9 14.4 14.9 15.2 15.1 15.1 15.1 14.8	213.8 211.0 210.8 221.1 223.2 224.9 226.8 226.6 225.7 220.1 218.3 212.9 203.9	27.2 29.0 31.1 35.1 47.4 53.7 58.8 63.3 65.0 68.4 72.6 75.8	3.4 3.5 4.0 3.8 4.0 4.7 5.3 5.5 5.8 5.8 5.7 6.1 6.1	30 32 35 38 43 52 55 64 66 70 77 76 81
1997-98 04 May 01 Jun 29 Jun 03 Aug 31 Aug 28 Sep 02 Nov 30 Nov 28 Dec 01 Feb	49.4 48.6 49.6 47.5 46.5 48.7 48.8 48.6 48.6 44.1	3.3 3.0 2.8 2.4 2.3 2.7 2.6 2.4 2.0 2.4 2.0	52.7 51.6 52.3 49.9 48.8 51.4 51.4 51.0 46.1 47.3	180.0 175.9 178.2 182.4 179.9 181.2 177.7 175.2 171.0 <b>167.4</b>	13.3 13.2 13.6 14.1 13.7 14.0 14.1 14.1 13.9 13.5	193.3 189.1 191.7 196.5 193.6 195.2 191.7 189.3 184.9 180.9	79.3 80.5 82.7 87.6 91.4 101.1 105.1 106.6 108.4 <b>109.0</b>	6.2 6.3 6.4 6.6 6.7 7.5 8.0 8.2 8.3 8.4	85 86 97 10 11 11 11 11 11

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. Accelerate will continue separately in Wales, 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. 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 figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs). kills, a

#### 2 F **GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING** Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

ENGLAND and WALES	Training for	ining for Work#* Youth Training (including credits)				Modern Apprenticeships				
Period ending	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wale	
1990-91* 1991-92* 1992-93# 1993-94 1993-94 1995-96 1996-97+	280.2 253.2 291.2 290.7 269.8 212.4 216.3	24.4 24.0 27.2 19.1 19.3 12.1 12.5	304.6 277.2 318.4 309.8 289.1 224.4 228.8	225.9 227.4 236.4 238.7 251.8 250.7 235.4	18.2 17.9 15.3 17.6 16.7 17.4 21.5	244.1 245.3 251.7 256.3 268.5 268.1 256.9	25.8 70.1	2.6 5.3	- 28.4 7/2.4	
1995-96 13 Aug 10 Sep 08 Oct 05 Nov 03 Dec 31 Dec 28 Jan 25 Feb 24 Mar	13.9 14.5 20.3 18.2 18.5 10.2 17.6 20.6 22.7	0.8 0.8 1.5 1.2 1.0 0.6 1.0 0.9 0.9	14.7 15.2 21.8 19.4 19.5 10.8 18.6 21.5 23.7	25.0 26.1 32.9 19.4 17.2 10.2 15.6 16.2 16.8	1.7 1.9 2.3 1.6 1.3 0.7 1.0 0.9 1.0	26.6 28.0 35.1 21.0 18.5 10.9 16.6 17.1 17.8	0.8 2.8 4.3 2.7 2.2 2.4 2.9 4.0	0.0 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.4	0,8,9,0,0,9,4,9,0,0,4,4,9,0,0,4,4,9,0,0,4,4,9,0,0,4,4,9,0,0,4,4,4,4	
1996-97 28 Apr 26 May 23 Jun 21 Jul 18 Aug 15 Sep 13 Oct 10 Nov 08 Dec 05 Jan 02 Feb 02 Mar 30 Mar	18.4 17.2 16.2 17.1 15.4 16.2 19.8 18.3 17.6 7.1 17.9 18.7 16.5	0.9 1.0 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.5 1.1 1.1 1.1 0.4 1.1 1.2 0.6	19.3 18.1 17.1 18.0 16.3 17.2 21.3 19.4 18.7 7.5 19.0 19.9 17.1	15.0 11.9 16.7 33.7 22.5 28.7 24.5 17.9 15.6 7.1 15.2 13.1 13.4	3.3 1.1 1.2 1.7 2.2 2.1 1.8 1.6 0.7 1.2 1.2 1.5	18.4 13.1 17.9 35.4 24.3 30.9 26.7 19.6 17.2 7.8 16.4 14.3 14.9	2.9 2.5 2.8 4.9 5.1 9.8 8.1 6.8 6.4 3.0 5.5 6.3 5.9	0.3 0.2 0.4 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.3	3 2 21.7 5.3 5.3 5.3 6.7 9.0 7.3 6.7 6.3 5.8 6.2	
1997-98 04 May 01 Jun 29 Jun 03 Aug 31 Aug 28 Sep 02 Nov 30 Nov 28 Dec 01 Feb	18.3 14.1 16.1 13.3 13.6 17.5 19.3 14.3 8.3 <b>12.6</b>	1.1 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.6 1.2 1.0 0.6 0.2 <b>0.7</b>	19.3 14.8 17.0 19.2 14.3 18.7 20.3 14.9 8.5 <b>13.3</b>	13.5 10.2 18.5 29.7 16.5 25.5 18.4 12.3 7.0 <b>9.1</b>	1.4 1.1 1.7 2.4 1.2 2.4 2.0 1.3 0.8 1.0	14.9 11.3 20.3 32.1 17.7 27.8 20.4 13.7 7.8 <b>10.1</b>	6.5 3.8 5.2 9.2 7.3 14.4 9.3 5.9 3.5 <b>4.2</b>	0.2 0.2 0.4 0.3 1.1 0.7 0.3 0.2 <b>0.3</b>	6.7 4.0 5.4 9.6 7.6 15.5 9.9 6.2 3.8 4.4	

 Note:
 See Table F.1 note.

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

 1996-97 in training includes Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).

 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.

NGLAND	and WALES	1	Percentage of	All leavers of survey respondents	s who were:		Percentage o	of survey respondents	who were:						
that the of S	survev*	Month of leaving#	In a job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed	Completers##	In a job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed						
Monthers		(1000-01)	33	36		49	37	40	48						
1 90 to Si	ep 91	(1001-02)	31	36	55	55	35	41	51						
ct 91 to 3	5ep 92	(1002.02)	35	41	52	60	38	44	48						
ct 92 to 5	ep 93	(1992-95)	36	43	48	61	40	47	45						
oct 93 to 5	Sep 94	(1004.05)	38	40	48	66	40	45	46						
oct 94 to 5	ep 95	(1005.06)	30	42	40	70	41	46	45						
Oct 95 to 5	Sep 96	(1996-97)	45	49	42	71	46	51	41						
and lur		(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	44	46	46						
1995 Jul		(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	40	43	49						
Aur		(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	40 •	42	48						
Col		(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	39	43	48						
00		(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	42	46	45						
Noi		(May 95)	41	45	46	69	42	46	45						
Dec		(Jun 95)	38	, 45	45	72	38	46	44						
oo6.lan		(Jul 95)	37	44	47	72	39	46	45						
Fei		(Aug 95)	39	45	46	69	42	47	45						
Ma		(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	41	47	45						
AC:		(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	44	47	45						
Ma		(Nov 95)	40	44	48	67	43	46	47						
Ju		(Dec 95)	41	44	47	/3	43	40	40						
Jui		(Jan 96)	38	42	49	67	41	45	47						
AU		(Feb 96)	40	44	48	70	42	40	47						
SE		(Mar 96)	39	44	46	/2	40	45	40						
00		(Apr 96)	43	48	43	68	44	49	42						
Not		(May 96)	42	47	44	/1	44	40	44						
Des		(Jun 96)	40	47	44	12	41	49	43						
997 Ja		(Jul 96)	43	49	42	71	45	51	41						
Fe		(Aug 96)	45	51	40	/1	47	53	30						
Ma		(Sep 96)	45	50	41	70	46	52	40						
Apr		(Oct 96)	48	51	40	/1	50	53	39						
M		(Nov 96)	47	50	43	72	49	52	41	,					
JU		(Dec 96)	46	49	42	74	48	51	41						
Ju		(Jan 97)	46	50	43	70	49	52	41						
Aug		(Feb 97)	47	50	43	72	48	52	41						
Sco		(Mar 97)	46	51	41	74	40	51	41						
0		(Apr 97)	4/	51	41	70	49	53	40						
NC D		(May 97) (Jun 97)	47 45	51	42	74 74	49	53	40						
human)	d provious	vear to date													
an 96	Dec 96	(Jul 95 to Jun 96)	40	45	46	70	42	47	45						
lan 97	Dec 97	(Jul 96 to Jun 97)	46	50	42	72	48	52	40						

g for Work (TfW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. ures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. all have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET. ositive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training. who responded positively to the question, "When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you to organiser of your training?' Note that many of those who did not complete their training nevertheless went into a job after leaving.

" In a # Tho

and

ENGLA ) and WALES		Percentage of s	All leavers survey respondents	who:	Completers Percentage of survey respondents who:					
Month of survey*	Month of leaving*	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification			
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	47	29	29	55		44			
Oct 91   Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	34	28	56	48	41			
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	55	39	33	60	53	47			
Oct 93 1 Sep 94	(1993-94)	58	41	35	64	57	51			
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	61	45	39	64	58	52			
Oct 95 10 Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	48	41	66	60	54			
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	59	44	38	61	55	49			
1995 Jun	(Dec 94)	59	43	37	60	54	48			
Jul	(Jan 95)	63	45	40	66	60	55			
Aug	(Feb 95)	63	46	39	66	60	54			
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	49	42	66	61	54			
Oci	(Apr 95)	65	50	43	68	62	55			
Nov	(May 95)	66	50	42	68	61	54			
Dec	(Jun 95)	71	57	49	75	69	62			
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	67	53	46	71	65	59			
Feb	(Aug 95)	64	48	42	• 67	60	54			
Mar	(Sep 95)	66	50	44	71	64	58			
Apr	(Oct 95)	60	43	38	64	56	51			
May	(Nov 95)	56	40	34	58	52	46.			
Jun	(Dec 95)	59	44	39	61	55	49			
Jul	(Jan 96)	62	44	38	66	59	53			
Aug	(Feb 96)	59	43	38	63	55	50			
Sep	(Mar 96)	59	45	39	62	56	50			
Oct	(Apr 96)	59	43	37	61	54	49			
NOV	(May 96)	59	44	38	61	54	48			
Dec	(Jun 96)	61	46	40	64	58	52			
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	61	45	39	64	57	52			
Feb	(Aug 96)	58	43	38	60	54	49			
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	44	38	62	55	50			
Apr	(Oct 96)	55	41	36	57	52	46			
May	(Nov 96)	56	40	35	57	50	44			
Jun	(Dec 96)	57	43	. 37	59	52	47			
Aug	(Jan 97)	60	44	39	63	56	51			
Aug	(Feb 97)	59	44	38	62	55	49			
Oct	(Mar 97)	59	46	40	62	55	50			
Nov	(Apr 97)	58	42	36	61	54	48			
Dec	(May 97) (Jun 97)	59 60	45 46	39	62 63	55 57	49 50			
Current and previous y	ear to date									
Jan 97 to Dec 96	(Jul 95 to Jun 96)	61 58	45	40	64	57 54	52 49			
	(001 00 10 0011 97)			50	01		the second s	comes phases		

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. Training for Work (TRW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh (

THOUSAN

#### **GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING** Training for Work: destination of leavers

**F.3** 

#### GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Training for Work: qualifications of leavers **F.4**

Labour Market trends


Mar May Jul Sep Nov Jan Mar Ma

Leavers in 12 months ended

Source: TFW follow-up survey

### (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95) (Apr 95) (May 95) (Jun 95) 60 57 59 64 59 60 65 70 68 70 75 71 72 76 23 26 23 20 22 22 19 45 40 43 51 43 42 58 76 74 74 78 70 72 76 (Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Nov 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96) (Mar 96) (Mar 96) (Jun 96) $\begin{array}{c} 61\\ 57\\ 57\\ 63\\ 64\\ 68\\ 64\\ 68\\ 65\\ 68\\ 65\\ 68\end{array}$ 76 79 75 75 75 75 76 79 77 77 80 18 17 15 19 19 16 20 18 15 16 17 15 55 50 53 46 48 57 49 54 56 49 48 60 72 70 70 80 78 79 78 79 79 79 77 77 79 (Jul 96) (Aug 96) (Sep 96) (Oct 96) (Nov 96) (Dec 96) (Jan 97) (Feb 97) (Mar 97) (Apr 97) (May 97) (Jun 97) 63 59 59 64 66 71 68 69 71 65 67 **69** 58 54 49 57 56 152 61 52 61 74 71 77 79 81 79 81 81 76 76 **78** 78 81 81 77 76 79 77 79 82 78 80 16 13 17 17 16 17 16 13 16 15 **14** year to date (Jul 95 to Jun 96) (Jul 96 to Jun 97) 63 65 77 79 17 15 53 55 76 77

Percentage of survey respon

In a positive

72 76 79

outco

In a job

58 63 65

Month of leaving

(1994-95) (1995-96) (1996-97)

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

				Yout	h Trainiı	ng: qual	ification	s of leav	vers
ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of	All survey respon	Leavers dents who:	N DEORY	Percentage o	Com f those who co	pleters	State 2
Month & survey*	Month of leaving YT	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         Sep 95           Oct 95         Sep 96           Oct 96         Oct 97	(1994-95) (1995-96) (1996-97)	65 66 65	50 51 51	39 42 43	31 35 36	76 74 73	71 70 70	63 63 63	52 53 54
1995 Jun Jui Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95) (Apr 95) (May 95) (Jun 95)	62 61 66 65 65 71	46 43 46 53 48 49 59	36 33 37 43 39 39 49	28 26 30 35 30 30 41	70 71 72 72 73 73 73 78	65 66 69 68 68 68 74	57 59 63 62 63 61 66	47 49 53 52 52 51 56
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96) (Feb 96) (Mar 96) (Mar 96) (May 96) (Jun 96)	70 66 63 62 64 63 65 66 64 64 69	56 51 46 44 49 46 53 49 48 58	46 43 37 36 41 38 42 45 40 40 40 49	38 36 30 30 34 31 35 .37 33 32 41	78 77 73 69 69 69 71 71 70 70 77	74 73 68 63 64 64 68 68 67 66 74	66 67 65 57 58 61 58 61 62 60 58 67	55 59 56 52 49 49 49 53 53 51 49 58
1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov <b>Dec</b>	(Jul 96) (Aug 96) (Sep 96) (Oct 96) (Dec 96) (Jan 97) (Feb 97) (Mar 97) (Mar 97) (May 97) (Jun 97)	67 66 62 62 63 65 67 69 65 65 65	55 52 45 45 49 49 53 57 51 57 52 57	47 43 38 37 43 41 45 50 42 44 44 <b>49</b>	39 37 35 31 31 34 33 37 40 33 36 <b>40</b>	76 75 71 69 69 72 74 73 74 73 71 <b>76</b>	73 72 71 67 65 66 68 70 72 70 68 <b>72</b>	67 65 64 60 59 60 62 64 64 63 63 63 66	57 56 55 51 51 49 51 51 54 55 50 55
Current and previous y Jan 96 to Dec 96 Jan 97 to Dec 97	year to date (Jul 95 to Jun 96) (Jul 96 to Jun 97)	65 66	51 51	42 44	35 36	73 73	69 70	62 64	53 54

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office 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.

70

60

50

40

20

0

# **GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING** Youth Training: destination of leavers All leavers

Percenta

In a job

72 75 77

Unemployed Completers\*\*

22 18 15

46 52 54

# **F.5**

n a positive utcome#	Unemployed	
81	14	
85	11	
87	9	
81	14	
80	15	
80	15	
84	12	
/8	10	
84	10	
04	12	
84	12	
85	10	
85	10	
86	9	
85	10	
85	10	
85	11	
85	11	
86	9	
80	10	
87	11	
07	9	
85	11	
88	8	
88	7	
86	9	
86	9	
86	9	
86	10	
88	8	
88	8	
86	9	
00	10	
00	0	
85	10	
87	9	

# **GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING**

6

# G. 1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS UK vacancies at Jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

UNITE	DKINGDOM	UNFILLED VAC	CANCIES		INFLOW	0	UTFLOW	Second States	of which PLACINGS	
		Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1994) 1995) 1996) 1997)	Annual averages	158.0 182.1 226.1 283.6			211.4 223.3 222.7 227.0		208.1 222.4 216.7 226.3		160.6 171.2 152.6 138.8	
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	-2.4
	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	8.3
	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	- 2 9
	June	284.1	6.2	2.2	226.7	-6.1	219.8	-9.5	141.4	- 2 4
	July	285.2	1.1	2.5	225.8	-4.1	223.1	-3.7	136.0	-82.9
	August	290.1	4.9	4.1	218.8	-5.3	214.1	-6.4	124.0	-62.9
	September	296.0	5.9	4.0	228.1	0.5	217.1	-0.9	126.1	-63.1
	October	305.1	9.1	6.6	228.1	0.8	222.1	-0.3	120.5	-9.2
	November	284.6	-20.5	-1.8	216.6	-0.7	232.6	6.2	115.5	- 8
	December	281.9	-2.7	-4.7	213.2	-5.0	222.3	1.7	114.8	- 8
1998	January	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9	9.5
	February R	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8	5.4
	March P	<b>285.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>224.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>219.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>120.5</b>	9.9

 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 in d of 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 event 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 Nomem 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. d of all

# G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

		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	nited
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	149.1
	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	2°1.5
	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	2°4.8
	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	18,8	23.1	22.9	36.6	33.9	25.5	17.6	29.6	271.4	6.3	277.8
	May	10.3	25.7	6.6	20.9	19.4	23.1	22.2	35.9	34.4	25.4	18.0	29.3	271.2	6.7	277.9
	Jun	10.3	27.1	6.9	21.1	19.9	23.4	23.1	35.4	34.6	26.5	18.3	30.8	277.3	6.8	284.1
	Jul	10.3	27.4	7.0	21.2	20.1	23.7	23.3	35.1	34.3	25.9	18.2	31.9	278.4	6.8	285.2
	Aug	10.3	29.2	7.1	21.3	20.7	23.6	23.9	35.0	34.3	25.8	18.6	33.3	283.2	6.9	290.1
	Sep	10.5	30.3	7.1	21.5	21.6	23.8	24.8	35.3	35.0	26.1	18.8	34.1	289.0	7.0	296.0
	Oct	10.1	30.5	7.2	21.9	23.1	24.2	26.0	36.8	36.7	27.0	19.1	35.3	297.9	7.1	305.1
	Nov	9.8	29.4	6.9	20.9	22.8	22.9	24.0	28.8	35.0	25.0	18.3	33.5	277.3	7.2	284.6
	Dec	10.0	29.1	8.0	20.7	22.3	22.7	22.8	28.4	34.8	24.7	18.5	32.5	274.5	7.3	281.9
1998	Jan	9.6	28.1	7.9	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	26.7	34.2	24.3	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	273.7
	Feb R	10.0	29.8	8.1	20.5	21.4	23.2	22.3	28.9	35.3	25.3	18.2	31.5	274.5	7.7	282.2
	Mar P	<b>10.3</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>277.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	285.0

See footnote to Table G.1. The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

H Hevised. Note: 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

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

															ocontibo
	North East	North West	Mersey- side	Yorkshire and the Humber	e East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
in anoion at Job	centres: to	otal +													
Vacancies de	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 8 1	22 0	4.0	13.3	14.9	15.3	14.0	28.9	28.2	19.2	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5
1996) averaged	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 28.8	18.2	28.7 31.4	267.2	6.4 6.8	273.6
JUG	10.4	21.0	7.0	21.1	10.7	20.0	20.7	00.0	00.2	20.0	TOLL	0111	20110		20110
Ju	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 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
0.1	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
NG√	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
Dea	9.5	20.1	1.1	19.0	22.0	21.5	22.1	20.4	33.1	22.5	17.2	51.4	200.0	7.0	211.2
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
Mor 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
Vacancia at car	eers office	s													
1994)	•••			0.3	0.3	0.8	÷	1.4		0.7	0.1	0.6	6.5 6.8	0.8	7.2
1995) An Ual	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 Nor	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
A.S.	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
Nº 2Y	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 15.0
0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.0		2.0					10.7	0.0	00.0
360 6 - 17	0.3	2.0	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.4	1./	4.4	3.8	1.7	0.4	1.0	19.7	0.9	20.6
Sip	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
C.r	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
NV	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
U-SU	0.2	1.5	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.5	1.5	4.7	2.5	1.5	0.5	5.7	10.7	1.1	10.0
1998 J 1	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 15.4	1.0	16.8
Nor 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

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. 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.

Annual averages for vacancies at careers offices for GORs are unavailable prior to 1996. See footnote \* to *Table G.1*.

THOUSAN

# G.11 OTHER LABOUR AND Labour disputes Stoppages of work: summary **OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS**

United Kingdon	n Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in period (000)	all stoppages in progess in
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994 1995 1996 1997	203 232 230 206	205 235 244 216	107 170 353 129	107 174 364 130	278 415 1303 235	58 65 97 86
1995 Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	16 16 22 24 16 25 24 24 13 21 19	19 17 26 29 23 29 31 35 25 25 34 32	20.9 7.0 18.1 26.1 2.5 16.5 9.9 4.7 4.0 21.7 24.4	22.1 19.0 20.4 29.8 4.3 16.9 10.5 13.4 10.4 30.4 29.0	18.0 28.3 33.9 51.3 16.0 32.2 18.5 24.5 30.6 77.2 59.6	0.3 1.3 5.4 11.1 5.4 1.6 3.0 1.6 7.3 13.5 9.9
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	10 26 16 18 14 32 14 25 19 20 24 24 12	24 36 27 23 43 28 33 29 26 34 34 23	5.6 6.3 4.2 6.1 2.5 138.6 6.5 22.4 5.4 3.8 124.4 27.1	17.1 9.8 5.1 8.3 4.1 140.4 127.2 135.7 120.7 16.5 127.1 28.8	51.3 36.0 15.2 13.2 7.6 241.0 148.6 442.2 121.9 39.3 162.1 24.9	5.9 2.7 9.3 3.5 0.6 8.7 7.6 3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0 9.8
1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	21 12 23 26 20 19 15 12 7 21 6 16 14	31 28 36 32 25 18 16 9 25 21 17	19.4 5.8 25.7 13.4 9.4 3.8 9.5 4.4 1.1 16.1r 7.7 12.2	20.7 8.1 32.1 14.9 14.1 5.3 10.4 6.0 1.2 16.37 12.2 12.5	24.7 14.4r 36.4 47.7 35.9 13.4 10.9 5.8 1.2 18.6r 14.0 11.8r	11.4 4.1r 4.4 27.5 19.2 6.5 4.7 2.0 0.4 3.7 0.3 1.4
1998 Jan <b>Feb</b>	10r <b>15</b>	17r 21	3.5r <b>3.7</b>	5.7r 6.9	15.5r 12.3	8.6r 3.6

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

United Kingd	i om	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Othe community, socie and personal service
SIC 19	992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	М	N	o,P id
1994 1995 1996 1997		:	1 1 2 2	58 65 97 86	5 10 8 17	1 6 5 1	110 120 884 36	7 10 11 23	11 95 158 29	70 67 129 28	5 16 8 7	1 23 3 5
1995	Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		0.1 0.1 1.0 - - 0.2 0.1 -	0.3 1.3 5.4 11.1 5.4 1.6 3.0 1.6 7.3 13.5 9.9	5.0 0.9 0.2 0.7 0.1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 0.2 0.1 0.1 - - 1.3 2.2 2.0	1.0 1.7 11.8 24.0 0.8 18.5 4.9 4.4 7.8 27.9 4.1	2.5 6.5 0.1 0.7 0.1 0.1	0.9 0.6 2.8 1.1 0.6 7.7 8.0 9.0 26.4 36.7	6.9 20.1 13.9 4.5 0.6 1.5 - 5.5 1.6 4.3 2.8	- 0.3 0.9 0.8 0.1 2.6 4.4 3.7 0.1 3.4	62 02 08 01 64 9.1 81 81 01
1996	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	0.1	1.3 - - - 0.3 - 0.2	5.9 2.7 9.3 3.5 0.6 8.7 7.6 3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0 9.8	5.2 0.1 2.5 0.1 0.2 - - - 0.1	2.2 2.2 0.3 - - - - - - -	9.2 2.8 0.2 1.8 0.9 221.0 135.7 394.0 98.9 1.6 16.1 1.5	0.2 0.2 - - 0.1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	33.0 21.8 3.7 3.9 8.1 4.0 44.6 13.0 23.0 0.6 0.1	0.9 0.4 1.0 1.1 2.9 1.1 - 0.3 0.1 117.1 1.5	0.1 0.5 0.5 - - 1.3 0.5 3.8 1.7	0.2 0.5 0.5 0.2 0.2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
1997	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		2.1	11.4 4.1 4.4 27.5 19.2 6.5 4.7 2.0 0.4 3.7 0.3 1.4	- - 1.1 - - - 5.3r 6.3 2.7		0.5 1.9 3.8 4.6 5.4 2.9 5.4 3.5 0.6 1.0 2.6 3.2	9.0 - - 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 7.4 2.3 4.1	0.1 0.3 19.4 4.0 4.5 0.1 0.2 - 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.2	2.6 0.7 6.9 8.0 5.2 3.8 0.2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0.5 4.5 1.8 0.5 - - - - 0.1	0.6 2.8 0.1 - - 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.9 0.2
1998	Jan	1000 - 100 -	-	8.6r	1.5		1.6	2.5		1.2r	-	0.2

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

May 1998

r Revised.

United	Kingdom	12 month	hs to Febru	ary 1997	12 month	s to Februa	ry 1998	Stoppages: February 1998	
eIC 199	2	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost	United Kingdom	
510	hunting	1000		100	•		-	Stoppages in progress	
Agricultur forest: Mining an	and fishing quarrying	1 6	100 900	100 1,800	1	400	2,100	of which, stoppages: Beginning in month	
Manufact	ing of:							Continuing from ear	
1000,1	acco;	4	100	1,600	5	3,000	7,200	* All directly involved	
textile	and textile	-	0.000	0.000			щ	** Includes 100 involved for	
pr	ducts;	1	2,000	2,900	1	+	#	includes 100 involved to	
leathe	ducts:	-	-		-	-	-		
wood	nd wood								
pr.	ducts;	-	•	100 - A.A.	•	-	-		
pulp,	aper and paper								
p	publishing:	1	100	4.500	1	+	#		
coke.	fined petroleum	1							
pc	lucts, nuclear		0.500	0.400		0.000	0.000	The monthly figu	
fu	s;	2	2,500	8,400	1	3,000	9,000	ne sur alle sur alle	
cherra	fucts and man-							normally upwards	
m	le fibres;	2	200	400		-	-	information receive	
rubbe	and plastics;	3	200	800	1	100	200	coo Dofinitions on	
other	on-metallic	-	700	6 200	2	600	1 000	see Demnitions on	
hacio	eral products,		700	0,300	3	000	1,000		
Dasic fa	icated metal								
p	ducts;	8	600	4,300	5	400	1,300		
mach	ery and	0	2 200	7 600	2	200	2 000		
eloct	al and	9	2,200	7,000	3	300	2,500		
elect.	cal equipment;	6	1,300	2,900	7	2,000	2,600		
trans	ort equipment;	21	19,100	42,300	18	14,500	58,100		
manu	cturing nec.	5	1,800	21,600		-	-		
Electricity	yas anu	-				_	-		
Construc	on	6	800	3,000	17	14,100	23,900		
Wholesa	and retail							Stoppages in prog	
trade	epairs	-			1	+	#		
Hotels a	storage and		-	-	1	800	1,400	United Kingdom	
com	nication	67	140,000	874,000	65	23,700	36,100		
Financia	ntermediation	2	30,000	19,000	8	13,800	16,200		
Real esta	e, renting and	-	000	400	0		500	Pay: wage-rates and earning	
busin.	ss activities	5	300	400	2	+	500	extra wage and fringe	
defe	and and and	22	29,000	103,300	22	24,700	29,100	Duration and pattern of hours	
Educatio		38	123,900	130,500	35	13,600	26,700	Redundancy questions	
Health a	social work	12	9,400	13,400	5	1,100	2,300	Trade union matters	
Uther CC	munity, social ar	10						Manning and work allocation	
perat	vities	11	2,000	5,700	10	1,100	2,700	Dismissal and other disciplina	
All indus	ies								
and	vices	237*	367.100	1.254.900	211 *	117.100	223,400	All causes	

social work munity,social al service vities les rvices 237 \* 367,100 1,254,900 211 \* 117,100 223,400 and stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services. han 50 workers involved. hen 50 working days lost.

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

5				
	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	2000
	21	6,900	12,300	10.000
lier months	15 6	3,600 * 3,200 **	5,000 7,300	

ed for the first time in month.

igures are provisional and subject to revision, rds, to take account of additional or revised eived after going to press. For notes on coverage, on page S3. The figures for 1998 are provisional.

### ogress: cause

	12 months to F	wonths to February 1998           oppages         Workers involved         Working days lost           71         37,400         107,1           16         14,800         23,8           12         3,300         6,1           39         39,600         57,2										
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost									
as levels	71	37.400	107,100									
penefits	16	14,800	23.800									
vorked	12	3,300	6,100									
	39	39,600	57,200									
	7	500	1.200									
vision	10	7.000	7,900									
	36	12,400	17.000									
ry measures	20	2,200	3,100									
	211	117,100	223,400									

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Educational status, economic activity & inactivity of young people# December 1997 to February 1998

UNITED	E	Economically a	ctive	Tot	tal in employ	ment	Service and	LO unemploye	d	Econ	omically inacti	ve
KINGDOM	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total N	ot in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*
Levels -	ERTY	ABCD	FGHI	LMNO	TUVW	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF
People 16-17 18-24 All under 25	869 3,632 4,501	358 3,145 3,504	511 486 997	713 3,210 3,923	281 2,773 3,054	432 437 869	156 422 578	77 373 450	79 49 128	594 1,268 1,863	65 474 539	529 794 1,323
Men 16-17 18-24 All under 25	446 1,972 2,419	218 1,748 1,966	228 225 452	359 1,717 2,076	173 1,517 1,690	186 200 386	87 255 342	45 230 276	42 25 66	303 537 840	26 104 130	277 433 710
Women 16-17 18-24 All under 25	423 1,660 2,082	140 1,398 1,538	283 262 545	354 1,493 1,847	108 1,255 1,363	246 237 483	69 167 236	32 142 174	37 24 62	291 731 1,022	39 370 409	252 361 613
Rates(%)**												
People 16-17 18-24 All under 25	59.4 74.1 70.7	84.6 86.9 86.7	49.1 38.0 43.0	48.7 65.5 61.6	66.4 76.6 75.5	41.5 34.1 37.4	18. 11. 12.	0 21.5 6 11.9 8 12.8	15.5 10.1 12.9	40. 25. 29.	6 15.4 9 13.1 3 13.3	50.9 62.4 57.4
Men 16-17 18-24 All under 25	59.5 78.6 74.2	89.3 94.4 93.8	45.1 34.1 38.9	47.9 68.4 63.7	70.8 81.9 80.6	36.9 30.4 33.2	19. 12. 14.	5 20.7 9 13.2 1 14.0	18.3 11.0 14.7	40. 21. 25.	5 10.7 4 5.6 8 6.2	54.9 65 0 61
Women 16-17 18-24 All under 25	59.2 69.4 67.1	2 78.1 79.1 79.0	52.9 42.0 47.1	49.5 62.5 59.5	60.4 71.0 70.0	45.9 38.1 41.7	16. 10. 11.	3 22.7 0 10.2 3 11.3	13.2 9.3 11.3	40. 30. 32.	8 21.9 6 20.9 9 21.0	47 58.0 52.3

telationship between columns: 1=2+3; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12 This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity Full time deucation. \* Denominator= all persons in the relevant age group nuity between winter1996/97 and spring 1997. Changes on year will be pres

Source:Labour For

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

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**S89** 

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Consumer

Trends

Contents include:
Introduction
Latest figures
Underlying Factor

Summary of Consumers' E

Consumer Ex durable goods

goods and ser Expenditure at prices Expenditure at

1990 prices Personal incon expenditure an Fixed investment

- dwellings and o borrowing Consumer crea
- net lending Workforce in empl
- economic activity Retail Price Index

Stationery Office

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Deelennound	acanomia	indiantara
Backeroure	economic	indicators.

	Output		a series and series and								Income			-
UNITED	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of out Production	tput UK	Manufacturing	g	Index of production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		Real perso disposable income	nal	Gross tradin profits of companies <sup>4</sup>	g
ju	1990=100	1	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%
	FNAO		CAOP		DVZI		DVZK				CECR		CIOU	
1992	97.5 99.5		466.5 476.8	-0.5 2.2	97.0 99.1	0.4	94.9 96.3	-0.1	99.3 98.7	-0.3	101.9 103.9	2.0	69.0 76.3	0.5
1994	103.8 106.7		498.2 511.9	4.5	104.4 106.7	5.3	100.8	4.7	103.2	4.6	105.5	3.2	92.8 103.7	6.3 11.8
1996 1997	109.0 <b>112.6</b>		525.1 540.5	2.6 2.9	107.9	1.4	102.8	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		133.5 134.6	2.7 3.0	108.7 109.2	1.4 1.6	103.9 104.2	1.5 2.0	112.4 113.8	4.2 4.6	114.2 119.2	2.3 6.4	26.5 27.8	5.1 9.5
Q3 Q4	113.1 <b>113.5</b>		135.8 136.6	3.4 <b>2.9</b>	110.3 <b>109.3</b>	1.9 <b>0.6</b>	104.8 104.2	1.6 <b>0.9</b>	115.2 115.9R	4.7 <b>4.4</b>	116.4 <b>119.0</b>	3.1 <b>4.9</b>	27.5 27.5	7.3 -0.1
1997 Au Se			···	· : :	110.2 109.9	2.3 1.9	104.6 104.8	1.6 1.5	114.8 115.2	4.7 4.7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··	···	
Oct No:	···		··· ···	· · ·	109.6 109.1	1.7 1.1	104.6 104.3	1.4 1.2	116.2 115.5R	4.7 4.5	· · · · · · · ·	 	· · ·	 
Dec.				•••	109.2 109.0F	0.6 R 0.2	103.9 104.1R	0.9	116.0 116.4	4.4 3.9		··· ···		
Fe	 				108.5		104.2	0.4			•••	••		
	Expenditure		Datail aslas		Fixed inves	stmanta 5			Conoral			ending	Effective exchange	
	expenditure		volumes <sup>1</sup>		All		Manufacturin	a	- government consumption		changes 1990	ales + -	1410 + 11	
					industries 1990 prices	<b>s</b> 6	industries 1990 prices 3	3,6	at 1990 prices	5	prices 7			
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
	AllK	0.1	EAPS	0.7	DDFJ			-7.6	DJCZ	-0.1	0.97	7.00	96.9	-3.8
1992 1993	339.7 348.2 357.8	2.5	102.4 106.2	3.0	74.1 73.1 76.4	-1.2	11.2	-5.1	115.5 118 1	-0.2	-0.88	5.50	88.9 89.2	-8.3 0.3
1994	364.0 377.2	1.7	107.5	1.2	78.2 79.9	2.4 2.2	13.2 12.4	9.9 -5.6	119.6 121.0	1.3 1.2	3.73 1.01	6.80 5.94	84.8 86.3	-4.9 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		110.0	0.7	10.0		0.1	6.1	DIAT	1.4	1 75-	5.02	01.4	0.5
1996 Qe	95.6	4.3	112.2	3.7	19.8	2.9	3.1	-0.1	30.5	0.5	1.75	6.00	96.9	16.0
0 0	98.4 99.1	4.9 4.8	115.8 116.7	5.3 5.1	21.0 21.0	3.8 4.7	3.8 3.6	31.3 20.9	29.8 30.1	-1.4 -0.2	0.81 0.28	6.25 6.92	99.6 102.5	15.8 19.9
Q	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
Sep	•••	•••	117.6	5.8 5.2	· · · · ·		•••	··· ··		· · · · ·	· · ·	7.00	102.5	19.8
Oc. Not			118.8 118.4	5.2 5.1		::	·:-	· · ·		· · · . ·		7.00 7.25	101.1 103.8	17.3 14.6
Ded	••		118.2	5.6	•••		•••	· · ·				7.25	104.4	12.8
1998 Jan Fen	··· ··		120.5 <b>119.0</b>	5.7 <b>5.5</b>						··· ···		7.25	104.7	9.3
	Trade in good	ls 	Import volum		Balance of	Current	-		Tax and price		Producer	orice index	+ 1.3.10	
		6	import voiun		goods balance	balance			index + 1,10		Materials	and fuels	Home sales	5
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	-		Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
(000	CGTR		CGTS		AIMA	AIMF					PLKW	<u> </u>	PLLU	
1992	103.7 107.4	2.5	100.9 104.8	6.5 3.9	-13.1 -13.5	-10.1 -10.8			129.8 131.4	2.9	97.4 101.8	-0.5	108.7	3.1
1994 1995 1996	118.5	10.3	109.4	4.4	-11.1 -11.6	-1.7			135.2	2.9 3.8	104.4	9.6	- 115.8 120.6	2.0 4.1 2.7
1997	136.8 147.7	7.1 8.0	124.5 135.6	8.9 8.9	-12.7	-1.8H 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 Q2	142.7 147.9	6.7 8.5	129.1 136.2	5.4 9.9	-2.8 -3.1	1.3r 1.7			143.4 144.4	0.8 1.7	107.9 103.8	-7.1 -9.6	124.9 125.1	1.2 1.0
Q3 Q4	150.5 <b>149.6</b>	9.7 <b>6.9</b>	137.1 <b>140.0</b>	9.7 <b>10.7</b>	-2.8 - <b>4.2</b>	1.4 0.1			146.0 147.3	2.6 <b>2.8</b>	101.8 100.5	-8.5 -8.9	125.3 <b>125.6</b>	1.3 1.0
1997 Jul Aug	154.5	8.8	139.2	9.6	-0.7				145.0 146.0	2.1	101.7	-8.9	125.1 125.3	1.1
Sep	148.5	9.7	137.4	9.7	-1.3				146.9	2.6	101.8	-8.5	125.5	1.3
Dec Oct	148.4 145.1 155.4	6.9 5.7 6.9	139.7 137.5 142.7	10.0 9.6 10.6	-1.3 -1.6 -1.3	··· ··			147.1 147.2 147.6	2.8 2.8 2.8	101.2 100.2 100.1	-8.5 -8.6 -8.9	125.6 125.4 125.9	1.2 1.1 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

Revised Series revised from indicated entry onwards. values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded. nost indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier. seasonally adjusted.

seasonally adjusted. Percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage pree months ending in the month shown and the same period a juction industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS ors:\* seasonally adjusted

Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stoch appreciation. Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixe transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the

Including leased assets. Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress. Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.

Average of daily rates. Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices

# **RETAIL PRICES** Summary of recent movements

		All items (RPI)		All items excluding									
				Mortgage inter payments (RPI	est X)	Mortgage inter and indirect ta	est payments xes (RPIY)	Housing					
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months				
		CHAW	CZBH	СНМК	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI				
1997	Mar	155.4	2.6	154.9	2.7	150.3	2.3	151.7	22				
	Apr	156.3	2.4	155.8	2.5	150.8	2.0	152.2	21				
	May	156.9	2.6	156.3	2.5	151.3	2.0	152.7	21				
	Jun	157.5	2.9	156.7	2.7	151.8	2.2	153.0	22				
	Jul	157.5	3.3	156.4	3.0	151.0	2.2	152.6	26				
	Aug	158.5	3.5	157.1	2.8	151.8	2.1	153.5	25				
	Sep	159.3	3.6	157.8	2.7	152.6	2.0	154.1	24				
	Oct	159.5	3.7	157.9	2.8	152.9	2.2	154.2	25				
	Nov	159.6	3.7	158.0	2.8	152.9	2.1	154.2	24				
	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	22				
	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 17 1 398

·		Index	Percentage	e change over		•	Index	Percenta	ge change over
		Jan 1987 =100	1 month	12 months			=100	1 month	12 mon 18
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	160.8	0.3	3.5	Tobacco	CHBE	219.2	0.0	8.0
Food and catering	CHBS	151.4	-0.1	1.8	Tobacco	DOBN	189.9		9 5
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	190.3	0.3	5.3	1000000	DODO	100.0		5
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	162.9	0.5	4.7	Housing	CHBE	188.1	01	
Personal expenditure	CHBV	139.6	1.3	1.9	Bent	DOBP	219.5	0.1	3
Travel and leisure	CHBW	161.6	-0.1	2.7	Mortgage interest payments	DOBO	206.1		24
					Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	114.3		7
Consumer durables	CHBY	117.3	1.8	-0.5	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	154.4		7
Seasonal food	CHBP	119.6	-0.4	5	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	184.8		5
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	145.6	-0.1	0.6	Do-it vourself materials	DOBU	156.5		1
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	161.8	0.2	3.4	Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	187.7		1
All items excluding food	CHAY	164.4	0.4	3.8	Britaning modianos and ground form	DODI	10/.1		
				0.0	Fuel and light	CHBG	126.2	0.2	-5
Other indices					Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	130.1	0.1	1
All items excluding:					Electricity	DOBX	136.0		5
mortgage interest payments(BPIX)	СНМК	158.9	0.3	26	Gas	DOBY	119.1		2
housing	CHAZ	155.2	0.4	23	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	101.6		-17
mortgage interest navments and	Onne	100.2	0.4	2.0		DODZ	101.0		-17
indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	CBZW	153.4	03	21	Household goods	CHBH	141 8	10	1
mortgage interest payments and	ODZI	100.4	0.0	2.1	Furniture	DOCA	147.0	1.9	2
council tax	DOAD	158.0	03	25	Furnichinge	DOCA	147.2		20
mortgage interest navmonts and	DGAD	150.9	0.5	2.0	Floatrian applicance	DOCB	147.7		4
depreciation	CHON	159 7	0.2	25	Other household equipment	DOCC	99.3		-3
depreciation	CHON	150.7	0.5	2.5	Uner nousenoid equipment	DOCD	145.5		2
Food	CUBA	1416	0.2	44	Ret earo	DOCE	100.0		2
Broad	DOAA	141.0	-0.2	1.1	Pel care	DUCF	147.7		3
Corpole	DOAR	141.0		-2	Ususahald samilasa		1100		
Picquite and cokee	DOAD	141.0		1	Household services	CHBI	146.9	0.1	2.0
Boof	DOAD	102.0		0		DOCG	153.0		0
Lamb	DOAD	140.9		-4	Telephones, telemessages, etc	DUCH	103.7		0
of which home-killed	DOAE	142.0		-11	Domestic services	DOCI	187.7		<i>L</i> <sub>7</sub>
Pork	DOAR	140.0		-10	rees and subscriptions	DOCJ	169.3		4
Racon	DOAG	140.9		-0	01-11-1		100 -		
Boultar	DOAL	103.9		-2	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	120.5	2.1	0.1
Other meat	DOAL	107.0		-2	Men's outerwear	DOCK	121.2		2
Fich	DOAJ	133.5		1 .	Women's outerwear	DOCL	105.0		1
FISH of which freeh fich	DOAK	129.0		5	Children's outerwear	DOCM	119.1		-2
Di which, fresh fish	DOAL	131.5		1	Other clothing	DOCN	157.1		0
Oil and fata	DOAN	109.9		2	Footwear	DOCO	117.5		-2
Chappen	DOAN	140.2		1					
Cheese	DOAO	162.5		-3	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	175.8	0.2	4.5
Eggs Mills freeh	DOAP	146.7		-3	Personal articles	DOCP	121.1		1
Mills producto	DOAQ	153.6		0	Chemists goods	DOCQ	186.8		6
The Trace	DOAR	145.0		0	Personal services	DOCR	231.3		7
	DOAS	168.7		13					
Soft drinks	DOAT	131.3		11	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	168.7	-0.2	3.1
Surger and preserves	DOAU	186.6		3	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	142.3		0
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	147.6		-6	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	192.0		4
Beteteee	DOAW	14/./		2	Petrol and oil	DOCU	182.3		4
Folaloes	DOAX	131.5		3	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	206.4		7
Vogetables	DOAY	106.4		13				and the second second	
of which other freeh	DOAZ	119.4		9	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	172.0	0.0	2.6
or which, other tresh	DOBA	108.0		12	Rail fares	DOCW	194.2		4
Fiult	DOBB	130.7		4	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	186.5		3
Of which, fresh truit	DOBC	127.5		4	Other travel costs	DOCY	150.2		2
Other 1000s	DORD	148.4		2				Concession and	
Cotoring	OUDO	1007	0.0		Leisure goods	CHBL	122.5	-0.4	-1.4
Destaurant masks	CHBC	186.7	0.2	3.7	Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	59.8		-9
Conteen meete	DOBE	184.3		4	Tapes and discs	DODA	120.6		2
Canteen meals	DOBE	204.6		5	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	119.3		-2
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	182.8		3	Books and newspapers	DODC	187.0		4
			and the second second		Gardening products	DODD	145.4		-1
Alconolic drink	CHBD	178.6	0.4	3.8					
Beer	DOBH	189.7		4	Leisure services	CHBM	187.3	0.1	5
on sales	DOBI	195.1		5	Television licences and rentals	DODE	127.2		2
on sales	DOBJ	156.9		2	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	228.0		5
vvines and spirits	DOBK	163.1		3	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 =100)	CHMQ	122.0		7
on sales	DOBL	183.9		4	UK holidays (Jan 1994 =100)	CHMS	111.0		4
OT Sales	DOBM	151 2		2					Contraction of the second seco

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*

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

Item	ge prices on ma		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of	Item		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of guotations
					quotations fell (pence)					fell (pence)
Beef: It Best Tops	me-killed, per kg	CZPI CZPH CZPG	520 560 391	395 615 403	278-585 439-716 306-505	Margarine Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	DOIB	196	81	36-99
Rum	steak * ng steak	CZPF CZPE	573 566	822 459	649-1100 299-666	Cheese, per kg Cheddar type	CZNW	227	503	378-645
Lamb: Loin Shot	o <b>me-killed, per kg</b> with bone) Jer (with bone)	CZPD CZPC	446 440	710 300	509-999 239-439	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNV CZNU	203 209	151 132	128-189 92-198
Lamb: Loin Leg	with bone) with bone)	CZPA CZOZ	133 132	539 426	374-625 328-499	Milk Pasteurised, per pint +	CZNT	254	34	28-34
Pork: ( Loin Sho	o <b>me-killed, per kg</b> with bone) der (without bone)	CZOX DOLN	548 524	465 298	299-650 189-395	Tea Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	CZNR CZNQ	201 226	74 156	62-86 119-189
Bacor Stre Gar	per kg y * on *	CZOV CZOU	467 511	415 580	218-597 385-659	Pure, instant, per 100g Ground(filter fine),227g/per 8oz	CZNP CZNO	222 212	211 217	195-255 139-269
Back		DOIF	530	5/1	422-790	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	204	68	62-79
Ham Han 113g	not shoulder), per 4oz	CZOR	567	86	45-113	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb Tomotoor, 454g/per lb	CZNM CZNK	402 423	23 37	10-28 25-49
Pork	es, 454g/per ib	CZOQ	573	135	99-162	Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb Cauliflower, each	CZNH CZNG	492 497	28 61	18-39 49-79
Canne Corr	meats d beef, 340g	czoo	217	98	75-115	Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb Carrots, 454g/per lb Onions, 454g/per lb	CZNF CZNE CZND	150 505 504	57 24 31	30-89 18-28 25-38
Chick Froz Fres	a: roasting, oven ready, p	CZON CZOM	166 594	172 220	134-196 166-265	Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz Cucumber, each Lettuce - iceberg, each Leeks, 454g/per lb	CZNC CZNB CZNA DOHJ	504 502 505 491	34 61 53 58	29-40 50-70 49-65 45-69
Fresh	nd smoked fish, per kg	CZOL	312	632	439-792	Fresh fruit	07147	445	61	40.69
Bread	ow trout	UZUK	292	403	342-363	Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	CZMY CZMX	504 490	45 51	29-59 44-59
White	loaf, sliced, 800g loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOH CZOG	216 162	50 71	33-80 59-89	Oranges, each Bananas, 454g/per lb	CZMW CZMV	502 506	21 49	15-29 39-52
Brow	loaf, sliced, 400g loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOE CZOD	180 160	50 74	39-61 59-91	Grapes, 454g/per lb Avocado pear, each Grapefruit, each	CZMU DOHT DOHN	490 276 496	122 56 28	99-150 49-75 20-35
Flour Self	aising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	199	61	39-79	Items other than food Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	553	167	144- 195
Butter Horr Impo	produced, per 250g ded, per 250g	CZOB DOHX	200 193	86 88	78-99 85-91	Draught lager, per pint Whisky per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter Coal, per 50kg Smokeless fuel per 50kg 4-star petrol, per litre Derv per litre	CZMS CZMR CZMP CZMO CZMN CZMM CZML	554 558 716 130 268 563 559 564	186 132 314 718 1,002 69 63 63	165-212 115-150 255-339 635-935 820-1275 67-70 60-65

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

### **General Notes - Retail Prices**

he responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in July 1989 from the Employment Department to the Office for National Statistics (formerly Central Statistical Office). The RPI is w published in full in the ONS Business Monitor MM23.

### Structure

Nith effect from February 1987 the structure of the published mponents was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct mparison of the new component with the old is possible. The ationship between the old and the new index structure is shown Employment Gazette, p379, September 1986.

Definitions

Consumer durables: Furniture, furnishings, electrical appliances and other household equipment, men's, women's and children's outerwear and footwear, audio-visual equipment, records and tapes, toys, photographic and sports goods.

### RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of selected items 3

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indica-tion of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final

Seasonal food: items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These are fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh fish, eggs and home-killed lamb.

# H.14 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITE	D KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	isod	durables	FOOD			Catering	Alcoholic	
Janua	iry 13 1987 = 100	TTEMS	food	seasonal food +	housing	mortgage interest	industries**	uurables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal +		drink	
Weigh 1987 1988 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	its	CZGU 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	CZGV 833 837 846 842 849 848 858 858 858 858 861 857 864 870	CZGW 974 975 977 976 976 976 978 978 978 978 978 978 978 981 982	CZGX 843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842 813 810 814 803	CZGY 956 958 940 925 924 952 956 958 958 958 958 958	57 54 46  	CBWA 139 141 135 132 128 127 127 127 127 123 116 122 121	CZGZ 167 163 154 155 151 152 144 139 143 136 130	CZHA 26 25 23 24 24 22 21 20 22 22 22 21 18	<b>CZHB</b> 141 138 131 124 127 130 123 122 117 121 117 121 117 112	CZHC 46 50 49 47 47 45 45 45 45 45 48 48 48	CZHD 76 78 83 77 77 80 78 76 77 78 80 71	
Annua 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	I averages	CHAW 101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1 149.1 152.7 157.5	CHAY 102 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5 151.4 154.9 160.5	CHAX 101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8 149.6 153.4 158.5	CHAZ 101.6 105.8 111.5 128.3 134.3 138.4 141.6 145.4 149.3 152.9	CHMK 101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8 147.9 152.3 156.5	100.9 106.7 — — — — — — — — — — — —	CHBY 101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.9 115.5 116.2 117.1 117.3	CHBA 101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6 131.9 137.0 141.4 141.5	CHBP 101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4 117.7 127.2 125.4 118.5	CHBB 101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0 134.3 138.5 144.2 145.7	CHBC 102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6 162.1 169.0 175.7 182.3	CHBD 101.7 106.9 112.9 139.2 148.1 139.2 148.1 158.5 154.5 154.5 159.2 73.9	
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 16 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 12 Jan 18 Jan 17 Jan 16	100 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2 135.6 137.9 141.3 146.0 150.2	100 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1 139.7 143.5 148.3 152.3	100 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9 138.6 142.1 146.5 150.7	100 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6 135.0 139.3 142.9 146.8	100 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1 137.4 141.3 145.2 149.3	100 102.8 110.9 — — — — — — — —	100 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2 112.8 113.0 113.2 113.8	100 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4 128.8 130.0 134.1 139.6	100 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2 112.2 110.3 126.3 128.5	100 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0 131.7 133.5 135.3 141.4	100 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3 151.7 159.1 165.7 172.5	100 103,7 109,9 16,3 129,7 143,9 161,0 16,9 161,0 16,0	
	Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9	-	117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3	173.3	107.4	
	Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11	152.6 152.9 153.0	154.6 154.8 154.9	153.0 153.3 153.5	149.0 149.5 149.7	152.0 152.5 152.6	Ξ	117.5 118.0 118.0	142.3 143.3 143.2	132.3 134.9 132.1	143.8 144.5 144.9	174.0 174.6 175.5	68.0 198.6 199.7	
	Jul 16 Aug 13 Sep 10	152.4 153.1 153.8	154.5 155.1 156.2	153.2 153.7 154.7	148.8 149.7 150.5	151.9 152.8 153.6	Ξ	114.1 115.6 118.5	141.3 142.9 141.4	120.1 126.5 119.2	145.0 145.8 145.5	176.3 176.9 177.5	70.5 70.5 70.7	
	Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 16	153.8 153.9 154.4	156.4 156.6 157.2	154.8 154.9 155.4	150.5 150.6 151.1	153.6 153.7 154.2	Ξ	118.1 119.3 120.0	140.3 139.7 139.9	114.4 113.7 116.0	145.0 144.5 144.2	177.9 178.3 178.8	71.0 70.7 70.1	
1997	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	154.4 155.0 155.4	157.0 157.7 158.4	155.3 156.0 156.5	150.7 151.3 151.7	153.9 154.5 154.9	Ξ	114.2 115.5 117.9	141.0 140.8 140.0	120.3 116.9 113.9	144.7 145.1 144.7	179.2 179.7 180.0	71.1 72.2 72.1	
	Apr 15 May 13 Jun 10	156.3 156.9 157.5	159.3 159.8 160.3	157.4 157.9 158.4	152.2 152.7 153.0	155.8 156.3 156.7	Ξ	117.8 118.3 117.9	140.4 141.5 142.8	114.4 117.0 122.9	145.2 146.0 146.3	181.2 181.7 182.2	72.7 173.8 174.1	
	Jul 15 Aug 12 Sep 09	157.5 158.5 159.3	160.4 161.5 162.5	158.4 159.4 160.3	152.6 153.5 154.1	156.4 157.1 157.8	Ξ	114.4 116.1 118.4	142.2 142.3 142.1	119.3 120.0 118.0	146.3 146.3 146.4	182.7 183.0 183.6	175.0 175.2 175.4	
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 09	159.5 159.6 160.0	162.8 163.0 163.5	160.5 160.6 161.0	154.2 154.2 154.5	157.9 158.0 158.3	Ξ	117.9 119.0 119.7	142.3 141.6 141.6	118.7 119.3 121.7	146.6 145.6 145.2	184.1 184.9 185.1	75.8 75.1 74.4	
1998	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 17	159.5 160.3 <b>160.8</b>	162.8 163.8 <b>164.4</b>	160.4 161.4 <b>161.8</b>	153.7 154.6 <b>155.2</b>	157.7 158.5 <b>158.9</b>	Ξ	113.2 115.2 <b>117.3</b>	141.8 141.9 <b>141.6</b>	121.2 120.1 <b>119.6</b>	145.5 145.8 <b>145.6</b>	185.8 186.3 <b>186.7</b>	176.5 177.9 178.6	

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 seating 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 expenditue.
 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).

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goodsand services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
CZHE 36 36 34 32 35 35 35 35 35 34 35 34	<b>CZHE</b> 157 160 175 185 192 172 164 158 187 190 186 197	<b>CZHG</b> 61 55 54 50 46 47 46 45 43 41 36	<b>CZHH</b> 73 74 71 71 70 79 76 77 72 72 72 72	CZHI 44 41 40 45 48 47 47 47 47 47 48 52 54	CZHJ 74 72 73 69 63 59 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 55 55	CZHK 38 37 39 38 40 39 37 37 38 40 40	CZHL 127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142 125 124 128 136	CZHM 22 23 23 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 20 20 20	CZHN 47 50 47 48 48 48 47 46 48 46 45 47 46	CZHO 30 29 30 30 32 62 71 66 65 59 61	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	Weights
CHBE 100 103 106 113 129 144 156 168 179 191 205	CHBF 103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 159.6 151.0 156.0 166.4 168.6 179.6	CHBG 99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8 126.2 131.7 134.5 134.8 130.6	CHBH 102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5 128.0 128.4 133.1 137.5 139.1	CHBI 101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0 141.9 142.0 141.6 141.7 144.3	CHBJ 101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8 119.8 120.4 120.6 119.7 120.6	CHBQ 101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9 153.3 158.2 164.1 170.0	CHBK 103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 129.9 138.7 144.7 149.7 152.4 157.0 165.3	CHBR 101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5 143.9 151.4 155.4 159.3 164.1 169.6	CHBL 101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 112.7 120.8 122.5 121.8 121.7 123.6 123.9	CHBM 101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0 156.7 162.5 167.7 162.5 167.7 173.8 182.3	CHBY 1987 1988 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	Annual averages
100 101 105 108 118 137 150 166 175 175	100 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6 156.0 151.6 150.2 160.6 166.4	100 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6 127.7 127.1 125.4 134.1 134.9	100 103.3 107.5 112.0 116.7 123.9 125.8 126.1 128.3 133.3	100 105.0 110.3 125.5 135.3 139.8 142.4 141.9 141.6	100 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7 114.9 116.2 117.1 116.3	100 104.3 110.4 118.6 127.2 138.4 144.7 149.5 154.9 159.9	100 105.1 110.6 115.0 122.8 134.0 137.9 147.5 150.9 154.0	100 105.1 112.9 117.5 130.8 140.9 148.6 154.0 157.5 161.1	100 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9 119.3 121.3 122.3 121.2 122.4	100 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7 145.5 153.6 160.1 165.0 171.0	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 16 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 12 Jan 18 Jan 17 Jan 16
189	166.2	135.0	137.8	141.8	119.1	162.1	154.0	161.4	123.6	171.4		Mar 12
190.5	169.6	135.1	137.1	141.3	120.3	163.8	155.3	163.5	124.1	172.7		Apr 16
191.9	168.9	134.9	138.0	141.4	120.6	164.0	155.7	164.7	124.0	173.4		May 14
192.	168.8	135.1	138.2	141.5	120.5	163.9	155.8	164.7	123.8	173.6		Jun 11
191 3	169.4	135.2	136.1	141.5	114.6	164.5	155.9	164.7	123.5	174.0		Jul 16
192 5	169.4	135.0	137.6	141.7	116.3	164.3	157.4	165.4	123.7	174.3		Aug 13
192 5	169.2	135.0	138.3	142.6	122.3	165.2	159.7	165.8	123.7	175.2		Sep 10
192 3	169.5	134.8	137.8	141.9	122.3	166.3	160.7	165.7	123.5	175.9		Oct 15
192 5	169.9	134.1	139.2	141.9	123.7	166.6	160.0	165.4	124.2	176.3		Nov 12
196 3	170.1	133.9	140.6	142.1	123.5	167.2	161.5	165.4	124.1	177.2		Dec 16
200 1	172.1	133.2	135.6	142.7	116.3	166.7	162.9	166.6	123.7	177.8	1997	Jan 14
200 1	172.8	133.2	136.7	143.0	118.0	.167.0	163.7	167.3	124.2	178.1		Feb 11
201 3	172.9	133.2	140.1	142.8	120.4	168.2	163.6	167.6	124.3	178.4		Mar 11
203 )	176.1	132.8	139.0	143.4	121.6	169.6	163.3	168.6	124.2	180.2		Apr 15
204 /	176.7	132.3	139.6	143.6	122.1	169.8	163.4	169.5	124.3	180.9		May 13
205 )	178.9	131.7	139.4	143.5	121.6	169.7	164.2	170.1	124.2	181.6		Jun 10
205	180.9	131.2	137.3	143.8	115.9	169.8	165.9	170.9	123.9	182.5		Jul 15
207	182.6	131.2	138.9	144.1	118.2	170.8	167.1	171.0	123.9	184.0		Aug 12
208	184.4	127.6	139.6	145.9	123.0	171.5	167.7	170.9	123.6	185.3		Sep 09
208	185.1	127.6	139.3	146.2	122.8	171.5	167.8	171.1	123.4	186.1		Oct 14
208	185.6	127.1	140.7	146.3	124.0	172.3	167.3	170.7	123.3	186.3		Nov 11
213	186.9	126.5	142.5	146.3	123.5	172.9	167.2	170.5	123.4	186.5		Dec 09
218 9	187.3	125.5	136.9	146.5	115.3	172.2	168.6	171.8	122.7	186.8	1998	Jan 13
219 1	187.9	125.9	139.1	146.7	118.0	175.4	169.0	172.0	123.0	187.1		Feb 10
<b>21</b> 9 2	<b>188.1</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>141.8</b>	<b>146.9</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>175.8</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>172.0</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>187.3</b>		Mar 17

# General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier H.15

		F	All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
			CZBH	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 6 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 12 Jan 18 Jan 17 Jan 16	2 5 5 4 2 8 7 6	3.3 7.5 7.7 9.0 4.1 1.7 2.5 3.3 2.9	2.9 4.4 8.0 5.9 4.5 0.3 0.9 3.2 4.1	6.4 6.3 7.2 9.1 9.2 5.1 4.9 4.1 4.1	3.7 6.0 5.8 11.5 10.9 4.9 3.9 2.8 2.9	1.4 4.1 2.6 9.1 16.2 9.2 11.0 5.5 7.1	3.9 19.9 17.0 17.0 -8.6 -2.8 -0.9 6.9 3.6	-1.7 6.0 6.1 9.9 5.0 -0.5 -1.3 6.9 0.6	3.3 4.1 4.2 4.2 6.2 1.5 0.2 1.7 3.9	5.0 5.0 5.4 7.9 7.8 3.3 1.9 -0.4 -0.2	1.1 4.7 4.6 3.1 1.3 -0.7 1.1 0.8 -0.1	4.3 5.8 7.4 7.3 8.8 4.6 3.3 3.6 3.2	5.1 5.2 4.0 6.8 9.1 2.9 7.0 2.3 2.1	5.1 7.4 4.1 11.3 7.7 5.5 3.6 2.3 2.3	2.8 2.2 4.8 4.4 3.8 1.7 0.8 -0.9 1.0	3.6 8.2 6.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1 3.6
	Mar 12	2	2.7	4.7	3.7	2.6	6.5	2.8	0.4	4.4	-0.4	-0.9	4.0	0.9	2.0	1.6	3.9
	Apr 16	6	2.4	4.8	3.7	2.9	6.4	0.9	0.3	3.8	-1.1	-1.2	4.5	1.6	2.9	2.1	4.0
	May 1-	4	2.2	3.8	3.6	2.7	6.6	0.7	0.4	3.4	-1.0	-1.2	3.8	1.7	3.5	2.2	4.1
	Jun 11	1	2.1	4.5	4.0	3.0	6.6	0.0	0.6	3.6	-0.8	-1.1	3.9	1.2	3.4	1.8	3.8
	Jul 16 Aug 13 Sep 10	3 0	2.2 2.1 2.1	4.0 3.0 1.7	4.2 4.2 4.2	3.0 3.0 2.8	6.4 6.7 6.9	0.7 0.4 0.1	0.6 0.4 0.2	3.1 3.1 2.5	0.6 0.6 1.2	-1.4 -1.4 -0.2	3.9 3.3 3.3	1.3 2.6 4.4	3.0 3.2 3.6	1.8 1.7 1.6	3.6 3.3 3.0
	Oct 15	5	2.7	2.0	4.0	2.5	7.1	1.5	0.1	2.3	1.0	-0.1	3.6	6.4	3.8	1.1	3.5
	Nov 12	2	2.7	1.5	4.0	2.9	6.9	1.6	-0.4	2.5	0.9	0.6	3.5	6.8	3.5	1.7	3.6
	Dec 16	6	2.5	0.8	4.0	3.3	6.4	1.7	-0.7	2.3	1.1	0.2	3.8	5.6	3.6	1.1	3.9
1997	Jan 14	4	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
	Feb 11	1	2.7	-0.2	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.9	-1.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	3.3	6.4	3.7	0.9	4.1
	Mar 11	1	2.6	-1.6	3.9	2.8	6.6	4.0	-1.3	1.7	0.7	1.1	3.8	6.2	3.8	0.6	4.1
	Apr 15	5	2.4	-1.3	4.1	2.8	7.0	3.8	-1.7	1.4	1.5	1.1	3.5	5.2	3.1	0.1	4.3
	May 1	3	2.6	-1.3	4.1	3.1	6.7	4.6	-1.9	1.2	1.6	1.2	3.5	4.9	2.9	0.2	4.3
	Jun 10	0	2.9	-0.3	3.8	2.6	6.7	6.0	-2.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	3.5	5.4	3.3	0.3	4.6
	Jul 15	;	3.3	0.6	3.6	2.6	7.0	6.8	-3.0	0.9	1.6	1.1	3.2	6.4	3.8	0.3	4.9
	Aug 12	2	3.5	-0.4	3.4	2.8	8.2	7.8	-2.8	0.9	1.7	1.6	4.0	6.2	3.4	0.2	5.6
	Sep 9	9	3.6	0.5	3.4	2.8	8.2	9.0	-5.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	3.8	5.0	3.1	-0.1	5.8
	Oct 14	4	3.7	1.4	3.5	2.8	8.2	9.2	-5.3	1.1	3.0	0.4	3.1	4.4	3.3	-0.1	5.8
	Nov 1	1	3.7	1.4	3.7	2.6	8.4	9.2	-5.2	1.1	3.1	0.2	. 3.4	4.6	3.2	-0.7	5.7
	Dec 9	9	3.6	1.2	3.5	2.5	8.6	9.9	-5.5	1.4	3.0	0.0	3.4	3.5	3.1	-0.6	5.2
1998	Jan 13	3	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
	Feb 10	0	3.4	0.8	3.7	3.3	9.1	8.7	-5.5	1.8	2.6	0.0	5.0	3.2	2.8	-1.0	5.1
	Mar 1	7	<b>3.5</b>	1.1	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>

ote: See notes under Table H.13.

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May 1998

# RETAIL PRICES H.14 General index of retail prices

S95

# H.21 **RETAIL PRICES** EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>1</sup>

1996=	:100	European Union (15) <sup>3</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
		CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
Annu 1995 1996 1997	al averages	97.7 e 100.0 101.7	97.6 e 100.0 101.8 r	98.3 100.0 101.2	98.3 100.0 101.5	98.0 r 100.0 101.9 r	98.9 100.0 101.2	98.0 100.0 101.3	98.8 100.0 101.5
Mont 1995	hly 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	101.1	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
Increa Annu	ases on a year ea al averages	rlier							Per cent
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
Month	nly Dec	21e	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 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 public 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 Insh Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.
 3 Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated. context of cod in a

# RETAIL PRICES EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>1</sup>

Greece	Irish Republic <sup>2</sup>	Italy <sup>3</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
92.7	97.9 e	96.2	98.8	98.6	97.2	96.6	99.2
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
96.7	N/A	98.2 e	99.3 p	98.5	97.9	97.9	99.7
96.3	N/A	98.6	99.4	98.7	98.3	98.5	99.1
96	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.2	98.8	98.7	99.3
98.9	N/A	99.3	99.6	100.4	99.0	99.1	100.0
99.9	N/A	99.7	99.8	100.7	99.8	99.7	100.4
100	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.5
100.	N/A	100.3	99.9	99.8	100.2	100.0	100.1
99.	N/A	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1	99.9
99.	100.2	100.3	100.1	99.3	100.7	100.4	99.6
101	N/A	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7	100.4
102	N/A	100.5	100.3	100.7	100.5	100.8	100.4
102	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.7	100.8	100.2
103	N/A	101.0	100.6	100.4	100.7	101.1	100.2
102	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.4	101.1	101.3	100.4
102	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.6	101.2	101.2	100.4
104	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
105	101.0	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7
106	101.1	101.9 r	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.8
106	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3	101.8	101.4	101.8
104	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
104	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	102.1	101.7
106	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	102.6	103.0
106.	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6	103.1
107	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.7	102.9
108	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	103.0	102.9
107	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	103.2	102.5
106 S	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7 p	102.5	102.9	102.4
Per cer:							
7 %	2.2 e	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
5,0	1.2 e	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Monthing 6	2.4 е	2.9	1.3	1.9	2.9	3.3	0.5
6	1.8 e	2.6	1.3	1.7	2.8	2.8	1.3
6	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.5	1.1
5	1.3 e	2.2	1.3	1.2	2.3	2.2	1.0
5.	1.6 e	1.9	1.1	1	1.6	1.6	1.3
5.	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.3
5.3	1.5 e	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7
5	1.5 e	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7
5	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.1
4	0.6 e	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.6
4.8	0.8 e	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.7
5.8	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.7
4.	1.0 e	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.7
4.1	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1
4.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.1 p	1.3	1.7	2.0

H.21

1996=100 Annual averages 1995 1996 1997 Monthly Dec Jan Feb Mar 1996 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar 1997 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1998 Jan Feb Increases on a year earlier Annual averages 1996 1997 Monthly Dec 1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1998 Jan Feb

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

### **RETAIL PRICES** H.22 Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs<sup>1,2,3</sup>

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

Comparisons of consumer price indices are affected by differences in national concepts and definitions especi-excluding housing costs are therefore given as the best available basis for comparison for non-EU countries. International Conference of Labour Statisticians that countries should "provide for the dissemination at the inte all-items index." Figures are given for each country on the nearest basis to the UK series "All items excluding estimated by the ONS using data kindly supplied by other countries. Notes: 1

on of housing costs varies between countries. The figures shown for most countries exc are also excluded.

0.9

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

1998 Jan Feb

The Retail Prices ndex Technical Manual

The RPI: widely use d but not alv ays fully un lerstood...

> PHILIP ON THE PHILIPPINE shares a boos echnical Manual The Retail Prices Index

Stronger Spending Strong pound Strong pour and start in the start is the start in the start is the st Retailers deny prices have gone By K. By K. 10W by 5pc

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Basic wage rates and hours for collective agreement	manual workers with a 01928 792442
New Earnings Survey (annual): level worked for groups of workers (ma tries, occupations, regions, agreeme age, part-time and full-time); distrib position of earnings; hours worked	s of earnings and hours les and females, indus- ents, pension categories, bution of earnings; com- 01928 792077/8
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): wee distribution; men and women, occup low paid workers	ekly and hourly earnings; ation, region; earnings of <b>0171 533 6094</b>
Unit wage costs, productivity, inter earnings and labour costs	national comparisons of 01928 792442
Economic activity and inactivity	0171 533 6094
Employment	
Annual Employment Survey	01928 792690 vicky.shaw@ons.gov.uk ınita.millea@ons.gov.uk
Short-term Turnover Employment Sta	atistics
Employment jobs tables <b>duncan.</b> General enquiries	macgregor@ons.gov.uk jon.reese@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs, by industry and by	region; new hours index 01928 792563
Labour Force Survey: full- and par temporary work; second jobs; occup ethnicity; region; people with disabili and actual for groups of workers)	t-time; self-employment; ations; men and women; ties; hours worked (usual 0171 533 6094
Labour disputes	01928 792825
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Qualifications	0114 259 3787
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PI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23		
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